



CA Bulletin

Founded in 1844

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Compassionate Care For Mentally Ill Prisoners

When I first walked past R.'s cell, I thought that nobody lived there. The concrete walls were barren; the mattress lay folded and stacked on the bed. On the floor, huddled under a green blanket, R. raised his head. Inmates in neighboring cells said that he had been sitting and sleeping on the floor for the past several days, refusing to leave for showers, recreation and even meals. Other inmates passed pieces of fruit or bread through the bars. According to a correction officer, R. had stopped taking his mental health medication and refused to speak with a counselor. Neither the correction officer nor the mental health staff knew what to do with him.

R. is just one of New York



Prison Visiting Project representatives, William Thompson, Gregory Warner, Jennifer Wynn, and Alisa Szatrowski, in front of the Great Meadow Correctional Facility.

State's 7,400 prisoners on the mental health caseload. Like the vast majority of mentally ill inmates, he resides in the general prison population. Some mentally ill prisoners are able to assimilate, maintained on medication, and lead functional lives in the prison "community." Others, like R., languish in their cells, while still others may hallucinate and act out violently, earning them months if not

years in disciplinary lockdown. Figures from the Department of Correctional Services show that 23% of inmates in disciplinary lockdown units are on the mental health caseload—an alarmingly high rate for any state prison system and a clear indication that more options should be available for inmates with mental illness.

The Prison Visiting Project recently completed two years of research on the quality of mental health services in New York State prisons. Staff made site visits to 20 prisons and conducted structured interviews with nearly 500 inmates. During these visits, inmates, correctional and mental health staff raised concerns about the high number of mentally ill

inmates in general population and the impact it has on prison management.

"Dealing with mentally ill inmates is a major, ongoing challenge that's gotten worse over the years as the number has grown," said a sergeant at Sing Sing with 15 years on the job. "Just last week, we had a guy who burned down his cell."

It was encouraging, however, to spend time in the Intermediate Care Programs (ICPs), residential units where inmates with mental illness receive intensive treatment and can participate in a range of therapeutic activities, from substance abuse treatment to gardening. The state prison system has eleven ICPs staffed by

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Juvenile Justice Project Calls on City to Close the Notorious Spofford Youth Jail

Last year, the Juvenile Justice Project worked with Justice 4 Youth, a city-wide coalition of youth groups, to stop New York City from adding 200 beds to its juvenile detention system. Largely in response to the coalition's *No More Youth Jails!* campaign, the city cancelled its \$65 million

expansion plan and removed \$53 million from the NYC Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) capital budget.

This victory was only the first step in the Project's ongoing effort to promote policies that will reduce the use of youth incarceration in New York City and redirect juvenile justice resources to prevention, aftercare, and

alternatives to detention. Currently, the city's detention policies reflect a stark social imbalance in our city. **While African Americans and Latinos make up less than two-thirds of the city's youth population, they comprise 95% of the young people confined at the city's three youth jails.** In addition, the majority of

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

From time to time I'm asked – often, actually, by journalists who have covered Albany politics for several years or more – how my colleagues and I maintain our energy/efforts aimed at repealing New York's harsh Rockefeller Drug Laws (see p. 5 for an update on the Drop the Rock campaign). The Correctional Association has been pressing this issue, in one way or another, for at least 20 years. In recent years, editorial boards and community groups, civic and church leaders, even the governor and legislative leaders have called for repeal or reform. Yet nothing happens, nothing changes. And each year advocates and activists keep expressing their concerns, keep organizing for change, keep coming up with strategies for spotlighting the issues, for keeping the heat on. How do you deal with the frustration? How do you avoid burn-out?



found many people did care.

When Governor George Pataki took office in 1995, people said our agenda was at risk. (For my purposes here, I use him as a symbol. From our standpoint, he is not better or worse than other political figures. He built many fewer prisons than his predecessor did, for example.) The Governor has had his victories – the reinstatement of the death penalty, cutbacks to prison programs – painful setbacks to us. Yet we make progress on other important issues. Our Prison Visiting Project works with key state legislators in designing and promoting bills to improve prison health care by establishing outside oversight and by attracting better qualified medical staff. Our Women in Prison Project has successfully moved legislation promoting better treatment for battered women who wind up in prison. Our Juvenile Justice Project has helped block the allocation of millions of dollars to build more youth jails.

My response to these questions reflects an understanding, at least my understanding, of the great purpose and value of an organization like the Correctional Association. To explain, let me draw on the wisdom of the renowned Italian-American philosopher Vince Lombardi. At a testimonial dinner late in his career, Coach Lombardi said, "You know, my football teams never lost a game. On a few occasions, the clock just ran out." Well, in our game of whatever you want to call it – prison reform, better treatment for the undesirables and outlaws and the poorest and most vulnerable among us, a more fair and balanced and humane system of justice – the clock, like the watch in those old Timex commercials, keeps on ticking. The final buzzer never rings.

In all their work, the CA board and staff are sustained by a fundamental insight. Governor Pataki is a powerful man, but he, like all political leaders, is a passing power. The CA was here and active when Silas Wright was governor in 1844. When Grover Cleveland was governor 40 years later. When Samuel Tilden, Teddy Roosevelt, Al Smith and Nelson Rockefeller were governors. The CA will always be here. And if not us, then some other reformers in some other form, people who will put their hard work and best thinking on the line for social justice, racial justice, criminal justice, human justice.

When the CA's Prison Visiting Project decided to concentrate its attention on the city's court pens that hold newly arrested people before they are arraigned, some said that you will never move that issue, the public doesn't care about those people, the mainly poor blacks and Latinos who make up the vast majority of arrested individuals in New York City. Today, despite some problems, many of the pens are decent places: pay phones in every cell, medical screening for every detainee, better lighting and food, more sanitary conditions. We achieved this positive outcome through prolonged effort: regular visits to the pens, outreach to concerned officials and the press and relentless attention to follow-up and detail. We

And so it is with the Rockefeller Drug Laws and our Drop the Rock campaign. No movement yet? We are still here. Political leaders have not followed up on their rhetoric and their promises? We are not going away. Are we disappointed? Yes. Are we quitting? No way. Because despite the political and bureaucratic obstacles in our path, we are confident in our purpose and in its importance. Because in our game, *time never runs out.*

Robert Gangi

WELCOME TO THE 1844 COUNCIL

This spring, the Correctional Association welcomed the first members of the newly formed 1844 Council. Chaired by former 1844 Medal recipients Evan A. Davis and Herbert J. Sturz, the Council is a group of socially concerned citizens who have demonstrated their interest in changing the way society deals with crime and its consequences by providing or encouraging significant financial support for the work of the Correctional Association.

By establishing the Council, the Correctional Association recognizes with gratitude the recipients of the Association's 1844 Medal and other loyal donors whose generosity fuels the work of the Association. Each year, members will join one another at a special reception held in their honor. They will also enjoy seating at an 1844 Council table at the 1844 Medal Award benefit and receive special mailings several times throughout the year highlighting recent Association accomplishments. Membership in the Council is renewable annually.

Throughout its impressive history, the Correctional Association has flourished in large part due to committed citizens whose financial and philosophic support have guided its work. From early members Jacob H. Schiff, Harry Payne Whitney and Theodore Roosevelt to the 1844 Medal recipients and other generous donors today, all have worked to further the Correctional Association's mission – to provide oversight of the prison system and to strive for a more fair, efficient and humane criminal justice system.

By providing an opportunity for camaraderie in support of the Association's work, as well as inspiration for continued financial contribution, the 1844 Council will help ensure the mission and the future of the Association for many years to come.

For more information, please contact Susan Gabriel, Director of Development, at 212.254.5700 x309.

Compassionate Care For Mentally Ill Prisoners

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correctional and mental health professionals as well as energetic Inmate Program Assistants who help organize activities and serve as big brothers and mentors to the mentally ill. ICPs provide residential care to inmates deemed victim-prone and/or unable to cope in the general prison population because of mental illness. All ICP inmates receive regular therapy in group and individual sessions. The average length of stay is approximately two years.

Interviews with 213 ICP inmates confirmed that these men are among the system's most vulnerable. The majority suffer from a serious psychiatric disorder (53% reported schizophrenia; two-thirds reported prior admission to a psychiatric hospital), and more than half (54%) had committed an act of self-harm or attempted suicide while in prison. Nearly 50% reported incidents of being victimized by other inmates in prison, such as having their property stolen (34%) or being

physically assaulted (25%). They reported that the ICP gives them access to mental health services and protects them from the more aggressive inmates in general population. Many of the inmates told us they were afraid to move off the unit.

Not only do ICPs offer a safe haven for vulnerable inmates, they provide a treatment-rich setting where mental health staff are readily accessible. As the chart below indicates, inmates reported high levels of satisfaction with the services in ICPs.

Inmates' Perceptions of ICP Services (n=213)			
Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
I feel my primary therapist is responsive to my needs as a patient at this facility.	84	6	10
I feel I was an equal participant with my therapist in developing my treatment plan.	83	7	10
I feel I receive enough therapy as a patient at this facility.	73	5	22
I feel I can see my therapist when I have an urgent need.	90	3	7
I feel the correction officers are respectful of my needs and rights as a patient in this unit.	67	10	23

The problem with ICPs is that there are not enough of them. Space only exists for some 500 inmates throughout the state system. Corrections officers and mental health staff tell us that with 7,400 inmates on the mental health caseload, 500 beds is clearly insufficient. Unless and until correction officials expand ICP capacity, the vulnerable mentally ill inmates who live in general population with little treatment or protection are at risk for

decompensation and injury to themselves or staff. With research documenting that ICPs are a viable solution to this problem, the Prison Visiting Project has made the expansion of these units a leading advocacy issue.

When "Victims" Become "Criminals"

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parage a woman defendant's assertion that abuse played a role in commission of her offense. Many judges, even those sitting in specialized domestic violence courts (designed to deal with batterers, not battered women defendants) refuse to permit evidence of abuse to be admitted at trial, frustrating the possibility of an effective justification defense. The ultimate damage is done to women who might otherwise have been sentenced to an alternative-to-incarceration program or probation, but who are instead sent to prison, an environment where they are at risk for more sexual abuse, have few opportunities to seek counseling, and where they face major obstacles to maintaining family relationships, especially with their children.

After making significant advances over the past decade in our response to the epidemic of domestic violence, now we need to continue moving forward by focusing on the untold numbers of battered women who become ensnared in New York State's criminal justice system. We need to help

these women free themselves of abuse, not to imprison them.

The Women in Prison Project continues to work on behalf of incarcerated domestic violence survivors. Building on last year's victory of restoring domestic violence survivors' eligibility for temporary release programs, this year the Project is advocating for legislation that would make them eligible for early parole release consideration. The Project is also researching possible models for better legal representation for women who strike back against their abusers. The Project has also begun discussions with an independent documentary film company about collaborating on a film to highlight what happens when the systems designed to help battered women fail and they themselves get caught up in the criminal justice system.

For more information, please contact the Women in Prison Project.

Poetry Freestyle to a Presidential Speech, Platonic Theory and Voices Screaming



No More Youth Jails Malikah J. Kelly

Malikah Kelly, Youth Organizer with the Juvenile Justice Project and student at Washington Irving High School, performs her poetry at a youth cultural event organized by the Justice 4 Youth Coalition.

Steel made urban battlefields
part trees that call the prisoners name
this new culture is the new genocide
when asked why I cannot find my people
without finding them being led by such demons as
Fear and Oppression
I say it is that too many
metaphors have become reality
and the loss of these illusions only drives us
like exiles
into steel made urban battlefields
surrounded by trees that call
the silence of liberation voices
make the jagged edges of untold stories
the jagged edges of conditioned lies
to pierce conditioned minds
make the shadows of allegory evolve
into forms of beauty
when asked why I am a poet
I say it is that too many
metaphors have become reality
too many of us are seeking solace in sparkling powders and
burning liquids
and concrete anterooms to prison
which only become these steel made urban battlefields
I long for freedom in
the sense that it is not just philosophy but religion
while I long for religion that does not kill
in god's name
while I long for a god who will
strike fire to those that would have us forget
and by my soul I will always remember
and by my blood I will always be
revolutionary
like those who fight such demons as Fear and Oppression
even in their deaths cutting the throats of conditioners
with the jagged edges of their own lies
would that my words pierce conditioned minds
stop this new genocide
and bring down these steel made urban fields
so that one day
my people will find our
people

Juvenile Justice Project Calls on City to Close the Notorious Spofford Youth Jail

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youth in detention facilities come from the city's poorest neighborhoods. **While the city spends about \$9800 per year to educate a child in its public schools, it spends almost \$131,000 a year to incarcerate a child in its juvenile detention centers.**

Given the significant drop in the youth detention population in recent years, the city now has an extraordinary opportunity to restructure its detention system, reduce its jail capacity and promote alternatives to detention. One of the most important steps that the city can take to improve its juvenile justice system is to close Spofford (aka Bridges), a secure detention center located in the Hunts Point neighborhood in the Bronx.

Because DJJ's three juvenile detention centers are all operating well below capacity, the city can close Spofford and consolidate its secure detention population in the two other secure centers – Crossroads in Brooklyn and Horizon in the Bronx. Closing Spofford would save the city an estimated \$14 million a year, which in turn could be re-invested in alternatives to detention and other community-based programs that would ensure the continued decline in the city's youth detention population.

Notably, the city has a long-standing commitment to permanently close Spofford, which has a history of poor conditions and brutality against children. In 1998, the city opened its two new youth detention facilities

with the claim that they would replace Spofford. However, the city reneged on this promise and decided instead to spend \$8 million to renovate Spofford. This year, DJJ has proposed undertaking a second renovation of the facility with an estimated cost of over \$7 million. Former city officials have told us that no amount of capital improvement and renovation could make Spofford a good place to house children.

The Juvenile Justice Project is engaged in several activities to publicize the need to shut down Spofford and invest in alternatives to detention. Malikah Kelly, the Project's youth organizer (see poem left), has been interviewing young people who have been incarcerated at Spofford and is preparing a report about their experiences. Working with young people in the Justice 4 Youth Coalition, the Project is organizing a series of public forums to educate communities about Spofford. Justice 4 Youth members are also reaching out to elected officials and policy makers and will testify at the City Council hearings on the DJJ budget in the spring. Finally, Project staff has conducted site visits to alternative to detention programs and is conducting research on how the city can expand community-based options for court-involved youth. The Juvenile Justice Project carries out this integrated advocacy effort in support of its determined commitment to reduce the number of youth who needlessly enter the city's youth jails.

When "Victims" Become "Criminals"

Domestic violence is a national epidemic to which federal and state authorities have been increasingly responsive. At the federal level, funding for programs under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 – designed to criminalize battering and to support victims of abuse — such as hotlines, shelter services, civil and legal services, and grants for training law enforcement, was reauthorized in 2000. Similarly, at the state level, authorities have continued to enhance the prosecution of battering. In 1997, in response to advocates' complaints that police routinely arrested both the batterer and his victim during domestic violence interventions, New York enacted a Primary Physical Aggressor Act, which requires police officers to arrest only the primary aggressor, i.e., the batterer. In 2001, New York State extended the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Intervention Act of 1994, requiring mandatory arrest for anyone suspected of seriously beating a spouse. Under the Clinic Access and Anti-Stalking Act of 1999, New York created the new crime of "stalking," providing local authorities with expanded powers for prosecuting menacing and harassing behavior.

Yet when battered women strike back at their abusers, often when these very systems have failed them, we as a society abruptly and immediately view them as predators — perpetrators, not survivors, of abuse. Our sympathy ends at the precinct door. Too often we disregard the complexity of their actions, categorizing them as criminals who deserve our condemnation, unable to continue to see them as victims who deserve our support. This schism in our thinking represents an enormous gap in our response to domestic violence, and a great injustice to the women who suffer it.

When women are arrested and arraigned, the criminal justice system begins to obscure the role domestic violence has played in their lives.

Prison is a terrible place for victims of physical and sexual abuse. Nevertheless, New York State's women's prisons are filled with them. In 1999, researchers found that 90% of women incarcerated at the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility had endured severe physical or sexual abuse in

their lifetimes. And a study conducted in 1996 by New York's Division of Criminal Justice Services found that 93% of women convicted of killing sexual intimates — current or former boyfriends, girlfriends, or spouses — had been physically or sexually abused in the past. We cannot ignore these numbers. We must recognize how domestic violence underlies women's criminality, not in order to excuse it, but to better address it.

Moreover, our examination of this link should extend to all criminal acts, not only to those involving retaliation against an abuser. Often women commit non-violent drug and property crimes as a result of coercion by an abuser, or

because of substance-abuse addictions that stem from abuse. Studies show, for example, that women drug abusers are four times as likely to have been sexually assaulted than women who do not use drugs.

When women are arrested and arraigned, the criminal justice system begins to obscure the role domestic violence has played in their lives. Despite the high percentage of women defendants who have been abused, court personnel are not required to screen female suspects for a domestic violence history. Women are assigned counsel (notoriously underpaid) who have never handled a homicide case and with no training in domestic violence. Prosecutors habitually dis-

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Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Marsha Norman will host a staged reading of *Getting Out*, on June 9.

Getting Out

Pulitzer Prize-Winning Playwright Marsha Norman Teams Up with Women in Prison Project for a Stellar Benefit Evening on June 9

The Women in Prison Project is planning an exciting dramatic evening for Monday, June 9, when Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright **Marsha Norman** (*Night, Mother*), will host a staged reading of her first play, *Getting Out*. Acclaimed actor/director **Bob Balaban** (*The Exonerated*, *Gosford Park*) will direct the performance. Ms. Norman and **Whoopi Goldberg** are honorary

Co-Chairs of the event. Oscar winner **Hilary Swank** will star in the leading role of Arlene, a woman parolee returning home after serving eight years for homicide.

Getting Out vibrantly portrays both the hope and remorse of Arlene and the rebellion and pain of Arlie, the younger, destructive self Arlene has tried to put behind her. Voted the best new play produced by a regional theater by the American Theatre

Critics Association, it appeared in a shortened version in *The Best Plays of 1977-1978*.

This event marks the first major reading or production of the play in New York since the 1970s. It will follow the June 3rd opening of Ms. Norman's new play, *Last Dance*, at the Manhattan Theatre Club. The Project is securing a 400-seat venue for the *Getting Out* production and will publicize it widely in the entertainment press and other news outlets. HBO will sponsor a reception with Ms. Norman, Mr. Balaban, and the cast following the performance.

Getting Out promises not only to raise funds for the Project's important work, but also to increase public awareness about women in prison and to establish and strengthen relationships with artists in the hope of ongoing collaboration.

For more information or to join the benefit committee, call Barbara Brancaccio at the Correctional Association at 212-254-5700.

Seeing it from the inside: New Board Member Richard Gutierrez talks about his first prison visit

Since 1846, the Correctional Association has used its special legislative authority to enter prisons and report on conditions of confinement to policymakers and the public. Still, only a small number of people can enter the prisons with the CA, leaving prison life largely hidden from public view. In the following interview Richard Gutierrez, who joined the Correctional Association board last year, relates his impressions of prison life from a January 2003 visit to Sing Sing Correctional Facility, a maximum-security prison for 2,300 men.

Mr. Gutierrez is a criminal law and personal injury attorney, currently in private practice. At the start of his career, he worked for three years at the Legal Aid Society. Though Mr. Gutierrez has interviewed inmate-clients in visiting rooms, his trip to Sing Sing was the first time he experienced prison "from the inside."

How did the prison visit work? What did you do while you were there?

We first met with the superintendent and several other prison officials. We talked about what we were going to do during the day and how we were going to break up the group.

Some of us were going to go into the yard, some into the gym and we needed security. We covered most areas of the prison. At the end of the day, we met again with the superintendent and discussed what we saw as problems. I was pretty amazed at the way the prison officials received us and interacted with us. They listened to what we had to say.

Did you have any conversations with prisoners that particularly struck you?

There were several people I interviewed who, unfortunately, were HIV positive. They told me they didn't get the care they thought they should receive. I must have interviewed 15 or 20 prisoners throughout the day and about 6 or 7 of them were HIV positive.¹ There is no confidentiality, either. They were telling me that's a big problem in the institution.

Did anything strike you about life in the prison?

How regimented it is, how sad it is. Despite all the improvements that I'm sure have been made in the last 50 years in prisons, it's still the same day in, day out

monotony. The inmates live in cells that are very small.² They don't have enough programs to make their day varied. I could never cope with that, the same routine day in, day out. But then again, you've got to remember that they are convicted felons. But I looked at them in a different perspective than just being inmates. I just looked at them as humans interacting in this environment.

What else should people know about prisons?

Even though I practice criminal law, I was truly amazed at the way prison life is actually lived. I've read about it in books; I've seen it in movies. But to experience it first hand was really eye-opening. I think it changed the way I see "criminals." It's hard for me to explain, but for two weeks after the visit, it was all I thought about. It doesn't affect you until you see it...and I saw it. I saw a lot. I saw a lot of young men experiencing the day-to-day grind of prison life. I saw some who went to school while they were there and were graduating from college through correspon-

dence courses that they paid for themselves. When they get out, they want to try to do something productive with the rest of their lives and they were optimistic and positive. I don't think I could have done that.

How did your experience affect your view of the role of the Correctional Association?

I was left with a new awareness of the importance of monitoring prison conditions. We need to bring people into prisons and listen to their observations and recommendations. The Correctional Association has a great responsibility to translate the experiences of people like me into policy changes.

¹ With 6,000 HIV positive prisoners, the New York State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) is the largest AIDS clinic in the world. New York DOCS has a higher rate of HIV positive inmates than any other state department of corrections.

² Sing Sing cells are the size of a small bathroom. With some 500 prisoners per cellblock, Sing Sing's A-Block and B-Block are among the largest cellblocks in the world. On the day of the visit, there were 30 inmates in solitary confinement.

"I think it changed the way I see 'criminals.' It's hard for me to explain, but for two weeks after the visit, it was all I thought about."

Drop the Rock Campaign Carries on 30th Anniversary of Signing of New York's Drug Laws

Despite drug law reform being a main issue in last year's governor's race, despite Governor Pataki once again calling for change in his January State of the State speech, no real movement has taken place on this issue. The governor has put out reform proposals, as have legislative leaders. One prominent legislator, Jeffrion Aubry, Chair of the New York State Assembly's Committee on Corrections, has proposed a repeal bill (A-852), the plan supported by the Correctional Association of New York. Negotiations on these various proposals among Albany policy makers have failed to produce an agreement. The drug laws remain a blot on New York's penal code and continue to do their damage, particularly to poor inner city communities of color.

Along with our many allies, we continue to coordinate the state-wide *Drop the Rock* campaign to repeal the drug

laws. Here is what we are doing in the coming months.

The Message

At presentations all over the city and some places upstate, at churches and college campuses and community group settings, we articulate the same damning mantra: Given that the Rockefeller Drug Laws have been in effect for three decades, we have convincing evidence by now that they are wasteful, ineffective, unjust, and marked by racial bias.

We say wasteful because there are over 18,300 drug offenders locked up in New York State, mostly low-level, non-violent people, at the yearly operating cost of nearly \$590 million. We say ineffective because research and experience tell us that treatment is not only cheaper than imprisonment but also more successful in reducing the crime associated with the drug trade. We say unjust because these laws often catch in their net men and women with no criminal

history, with no tendency toward predatory behavior, and send them to prison for minimum terms of 15 years to life. And we say racist because, though research shows that the majority of people who use and sell drugs are white, about 93% of the people locked up in New York State for the sale or possession of narcotics are people of color — African American or Latino.

Staff

Julie Ebenstein and Sanaz Mozafarian work on a part-time basis to coordinate the efforts of the *Drop the Rock* campaign. They are talented and dedicated, and we are lucky to have them. Julie can be reached at 212-344-3005 ext. 245 or at jebenstein@nyclu.org and Sanaz can be reached at 212-360-4138 or at smozafar@courts.state.ny.us.

May 8th

Along with the Mothers of the New York Disappeared and other organizations, we are planning major public

activities for Thursday, May 8th, the 30th anniversary of the signing of these notorious statutes by then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Current plans include a late morning march from Rockefeller Center in Manhattan to Governor Pataki's New York City office on E. 40th Street and 3rd Avenue, where the Mothers of the New York Disappeared are staging a rally from noon on.

The Correctional Association and *Drop the Rock* campaign are committed to carrying out efforts promoting repeal of New York's drug laws until the goal is accomplished. People interested in joining and supporting our coalition should feel free to contact Sanaz or Julie to find out more about our work and to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. To repeat what we have said before: We will not stop...until we *Drop the Rock*.

Bill and Camille Cosby, Congressman Rangel join the Association in honoring David N. Dinkins and Clay Hiles

Please join us, along with Honorary Chairs Bill and Camille Cosby, Peter Johnson, Jr. and Congressman Charles Rangel and Co-Chairs Catherine M. Abate, Joan K. Davidson, Evan A. Davis, Victor A. Kovner, Basil A. Paterson and Percy S. Sutton in honoring former Mayor David N. Dinkins and Clay Hiles at our 13th annual 1844 Medal Award benefit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosby will present the 1844 Medal to Mr. Dinkins, while Congressman Rangel and Catherine Abate, CA board member and former probation and jails commissioner during the Dinkins administration, will provide tributes.

Mr. Dinkins is recognized for his many contributions to the City of New York, including his administra-

tion's leadership in improving education programs and services for youth and for enhancing public safety. Stressing both "community policing" and a stronger and more compassionate response to the problems faced by youth, Mayor Dinkins' "Safe Streets, Safe City" initiative resulted in an almost 600% increase in police officers walking a beat, while simultaneously enriching programs for youth throughout the city. The range of programs and reforms he instituted — from Beacon Schools to the all-civilian Civilian Complaint Review Board — were informed by his belief that there must be only one standard of justice for all.

We recognize Clay Hiles with *The Carol Bernstein Ferry Award* for his untiring commitment to the work of the Correctional Association,

including his keen intelligence, abiding sense of justice, and his compassion for those that we serve. Clay is a CA board member and former chairperson, and the Executive Director of the Hudson River Foundation.

The Carol Bernstein Ferry Award honors the memory of a devoted friend and board member. Ms. Ferry, who died in 2001, was a courageous activist and ardent supporter of our work and many other progressive causes. That Mr. Hiles and Ms. Ferry were also



Hon. David N. Dinkins and Clay Hiles, this year's honorees at the 1844 Medal Event being held on May 20th.

close friends and colleagues imbue this award with special significance.

The 1844 Medal Award benefit will be held Tuesday, May 20 at The Essex House. Cocktails begin at 6:30 PM and the dinner and awards program at 7:30 PM. To purchase tickets contact Susan Gabriel at 212.254.5700 x309.

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The Correctional Association depends on contributions from citizens who share our concerns about a just and humane society.

We use our unique access to prisons to expose problems, educate the public, and strive for change in the criminal justice system.

You can help assure that we stand strong. To support the CA via credit card or check, complete the enclosed reply envelope or call 212.254.5700 x309.

Thank you for your support!

The Correctional Association is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation to which contributions are deductible to the extent allowed by law. A copy of the latest Federal Form 990 or NYS Form 497 can be obtained from the Correctional Association or from the Office of the Attorney General by writing the Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271.

Founded in 1844, the Correctional Association of New York monitors prison conditions and conducts policy analysis, applied research and advocacy on pressing criminal justice issues.

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Women in Prison Project
Charmaine Francis
Women in Prison Project

SAVE THE DATE!!

June 9, 2003

Getting Out
By Marsha Norman

**A theatrical performance
directed by Bob Balaban
to benefit the
Women in Prison Project**

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