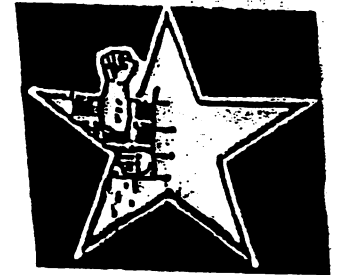


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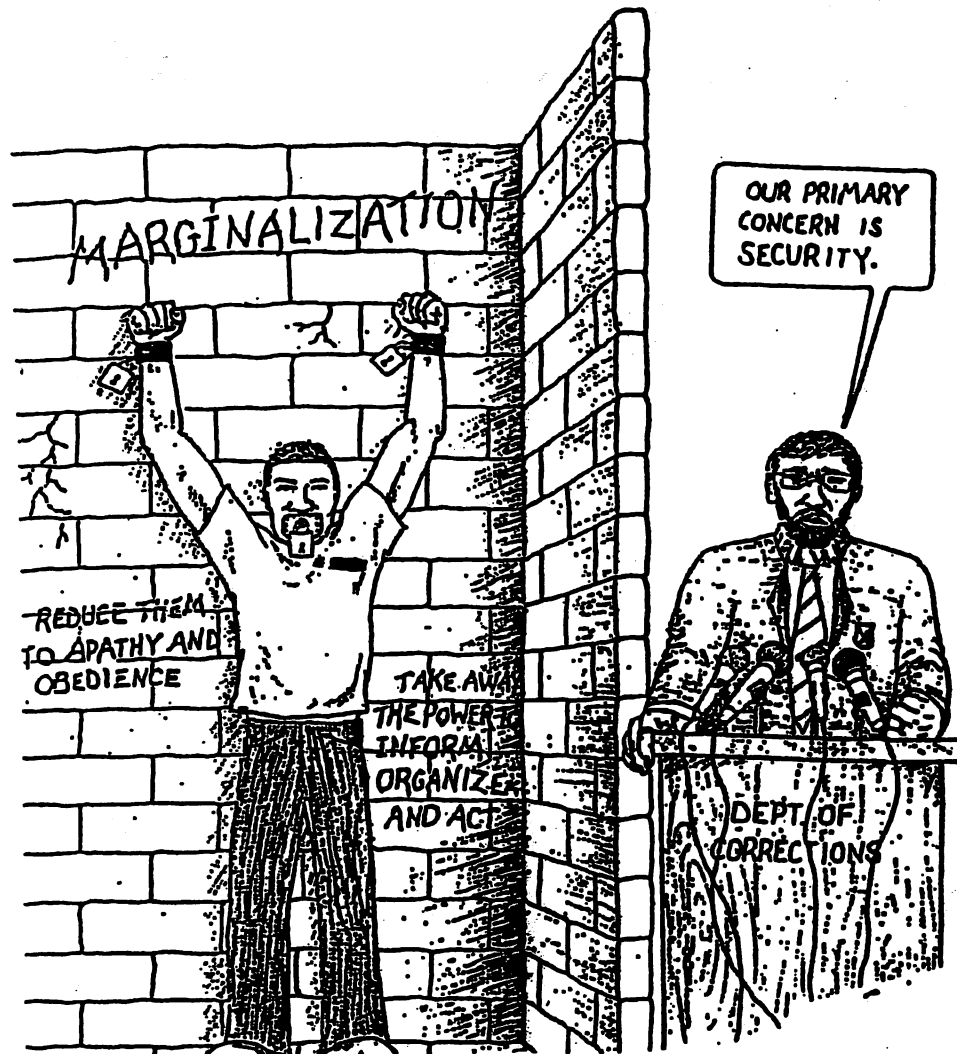
The Epidemic of Control Units
An up close and personal look
into the addiction to control and terror

Contents

1. The State of Indiana's Administrative Segregation Controlled Movement Units.
2. The State's criteria for who's placed on Administrative Segregation.
3. Who are the considered high risk prisoners and those who define the term.
4. How long is too long - and do prisoners ever see general population again.
5. Direct action and resolutions towards undeterminate Administrative Segregation.
6. A moment with the author.

The Epidemic of Control Units:
An up close and personal look into the addiction
to control and terror

"People are always speculating - why i am as i am? To understand that of any person, his whole life, from birth, must be reviewed. All our experiences fuse into our personality. Everything that ever happened to us is an ingredient... i think that an objective reader may see how in the society to which i was exposed as a (New Afrikan) black youth here in Amerika, for me to wind up in a prison was really just about inevitable."
~ Malcolm X. 1965



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The State of Indiana's Administrative
Segregation Controlled Movement Units

2

All across the State of Indiana exist a prison institution. These many institutions have a time or another been developing new alternatives of control. Once the state of political awareness began to sweep throughout these prisons, prison administrations across the State had to seek new ways to control a prisoner's movements. While there is a distinct difference in their application of (Indiana Prison Policy), where it concerns segregation, both measures constitute stricter confinement and isolation. Disciplinary segregation is a form of isolation warranted by a violation of their codes of prisoner conduct. While Administrative Segregation is a discretionary application and use of a specific unit, by prisoncrats of prisoners considered to be potentially violent or have been violent, also these such units are used as ware houses where prison organizers, agitators, or so-called street organizational leaders are kept away from the prison general population. All access to a prisoner's comrades, or associates are reduced to brief moments, on occasions in passing during a visit. Currently, Indiana have (2) control unit prisons, according to the legal term of control units. The Maximum Control Facility in Westville, Indiana, which opened up in 1991, the sight of much sanctioned brutality, resulting in countless lawsuits, which lead to a investigation of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. The results of which a publication called "Cold Storage" was produced, exposing many forms of abuse.

The second unit is the (S.H.U.), a Secured Housing Unit in Carlisle, Indiana. The sight of many investigations launched into the inherent abuse of prisoners by staff running it. A institution run by a Southern 95% white administrative body, which speaks to the abuses of mentally ill and functionally illiterate prisoners also. The State of Indiana is so bent on curtailing any or all potential violence that the existing Administrative Segregation units are now operating from the same (hand book)

On Dec. 13, 1994 a guard was stabbed and later died from (2) stab wounds, one in the neck, the other in the heart. Shortly after this incident they came after me and one of my guys. After several hours of failed interrogations i was taken to "Supermax" the control unit, where i was later told murder charges were being filed against me. On Jan. 31, 1995 i was finger printed by Indiana State Police and read the warrant for murder. This lead to what culminated into a series of court appearances that lasted for

(7) years before a definite trial date was set.

The days and months, which lead up to the trial, i was forced to endure retaliations and all kinds of harassment from the prisoncrats. i also experienced many forms of racism. The trial set to begin March 26, 2001 lasted (6) days, we ended up with a all white jury, who returned a guilty verdict after (8) hours of deliberation.

They sentenced me to (60 yrs.) in prison, and left me to fight for my life. They never presented a single eyewitness saying they saw me commit this act. Having seen firsthand the real face of those people running these prisons i'm in a position to expose the brutality i have seen committed against prisoners by overly aggressive guards. These people call us criminals, but their actions and abuse also are criminal.

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14

We embraced the concept of the (New Afrikan Independence Movement). Thus, acknowledging our rights as a (New Afrikan Nation) inside U.S. borders. We educated New Afrikan prisoners on the (RNA) and when it came to be. Now, over 90% of Black conscious prisoners see themselves as New Afrikans, as opposed to Afrikan-Amerikans.

I am a new breed of Political Prisoners, along with the countless others, who made their transformation once inside prison. We are the "George Jackson" Styled Political Prisoners for he too found his humanity after coming to prison. Like George Jackson, who suffered retaliation due to his work to transform the California prison system by (CDOC) officials. I too have suffered the same fate. After a successful prisoner strike was organized on a unit D/S at the Pendleton Correctional Facility, one in which I played a instrumental role, we who launched the strike were transferred to the Indiana State Prison. That strike consisted of New Afrikan and White Prisoners.

We began to educate prisoners at the (ISP) in ways of challenging oppressive conditions. On Administrative Segregation we filed a class action suit that scared State officials at the facility that prompted them to

D-Cell-House, also known as the predator unit.

I organized a Political Study class, which aided prisoners in Islam, math, G.E.D. Studies, and within (6) months a fully functional program was up running. My library consisted of (300) books on all fields, essays were required to be completed when they returned the books. My activities and actions during this time caused the prisoncrats to suspect my motives, because prisoners were now challenging disrespectful guards stopping the pattern of abuse that was a norm.

3

these (Supermax) and (SHU) units are. The Indiana State Prison infamously known as (The city within a city) now operates a Administrative Segregation unit called (East D-Cell House Administrative Segregation.) This unit came into existence shortly after a prison guard was stabbed and later died inside D-Cell House on its Westside. This entire area was called a predator unit. Now one entire side of a 300 to 400 man cell block houses A/S prisoners, fully observed by electronically controlled cameras for (10 floors), (5) floors on the west side and (5) on its east side. A/S prisoners only receive (1) hour out of 23 hours a day for recreation. The Pendleton Correctional Facility in Pendleton, Indiana also maintains a Administrative Segregation unit. This unit has been in existence now for nearly 15-16 years. Its existence is rooted in the history the facility has had in the past with prison uprisings. The sight of (2) prisoner lead prison takeovers and guards being stabbed caused the birth of a unit called (G-Cell-House Administrative Segregation (G.A.S.)). This unit also is connected to a "Predator Unit" as termed by its staff, where the worst of the worst are housed. Kept and warehoused, away from the general population, by way of interacting with them, but not restricted from certain recreational outlets like general population prisoners. This A/S unit houses up to (78) prisoners with (3) floors. In 2001 (all) prisoners were transferred out to various prisons, so that construction to renew (G.A.S.) and (G-Cell-House) could begin. The prison grapevine reveals that the unit will be designed to promote further controlled movements. The operation is going to be functioning like a (mini Supermax) control unit. Like the California and Texas styled units that have individual cement recreational runs. Something like "Dog Runs," isolated spaces that separates one prisoner from another. Most new units bring with them disrespectful prisoncrats looking to make names for themselves, which will no doubt result in Civil and Human Rights violations. All prisoners under such forms of abuse must establish a link to outside representatives of groups who will

4
help them
challenge the abused head on. Without collective representation
from real
good freedom loving people, these institutions will continue to
get away
with victimizing prisoners. The focus is the best interest of
prisoners.

The State's Criteria for who's placed
on Administrative Segregation
Part Two

Over a period of years, the State of Indiana has used a
discretionary set of
rules alien to prisoners, as to how they come up with these
criteria's to
continue to justify placing prisoners on A/S, especially when
prisoners on
A/S normally haven't committed no prison infraction.
Only having been alleged to have or had the intentions do a
violation to prison rules can land a prisoner on A/S. Also it's
been
thoroughly recorded that many prisoners after having
"informants" turn their
names in on (Snitch notes) for whatever reason, convincing the
prisoncrats
to place a prisoner on A/S. i'm aware of the Indiana law codes
on crimes.
When i looked last being a leader or educator isn't a crime.
Organizing
study groups, religious studies, or teaching law isn't a crime
either. But
for some reason these are actions prisoncrats are now using such
units for.
While high profile prisoners who oppose the sanctioned abuse
overstand they'
ll always be targets, there still is a need to confront and
expose the
unfair application of Indiana's A/S criteria, because it is
rooted in
discrimination and subjectivity. Due to prisoncrats unchecked
bias, or
outright dislike, of or toward "revolutionary militant
prisoners," all
determinations made by those prisoncrats on selective groups of
prisoners
are 100% subjectively done. Based on their personal belief and
not
objectively reviewing the person's adjustments. This is a
attitude
inherently woven into the prison system here inside Indiana.
New challenges to this control unit epidemic must be the focus
of any
argument on the control unit criteria's. If they don't exist,
then it's
incumbent on all A/S prisoners to draw-up blue prints which
would be

A Moment with the Author
Part Six

13

my name is Bro. Khalfani Malik Khaldun, a New Afrikan
George Jackson
Styled Political Prisoner, who has been in prison now since
1987. i am not
the Political Prisoner in the traditional sense, as my fellow
comrades, who
were engaged in the Domestic resistance with this kountries
political agents
prior to their imprisonment. These comrades became targets in a
war launched
by (J. Edgar Hoover) which lead to "Cointelpro," the
counter-intelligence
program that caused the destruction of the Black Panther Party
and lead to
countless arrests.

my political consciousness came several years into the
early stages of
doing time. Many forms of resistance to the brutal conditions
existing
inside the many prisons i became exposed to. With the ever
increasing cases
of prisoners being beaten by guards, invoked in me and other
ones a desire
to tempt our fate in some challenges, which culminated into a
culture of
rebellion and resistance in many of the prisons colonized inside
Indiana.
Not saying that many others weren't engaged in wars with
prisoncrats because
their struggles are the foundations which gave rise to our
struggles. The
older comrades paved the way for the emergence of a small
resistance
movement.

These challenges landed many of us on lock-up (23) hours
aday for many
years. We organized classes, created political study libraries,
which lead
to a gradual transformation in the prison communities. As
Political
Revolutionary consciousness grew, we became targets due to the
influence we
shared with other prisoners. Placed in transit, they separated
me from my
comrades. They opened up the "Supermax" attempting to destroy
the unity
building, as well as stunt our growth and development.
Personally i have
been isolated from general populations across the State since
1989, close to
(14) years due to actions taken by me to help raise the
consciousness of
prisoners.

new alternatives to gain the media's attention, leaving a hungerstrike as the possibly last resort, because they will let prisoners die nowadays.

12

(3) Outside families voice:

A/S prisoners have failed in recent years to incorporate their families into a collective voice. That could serve as a A/S prisoners advisory group, working in conjunction with their loved ones on A/S. Their voices will be heard loudly if they are brought together.

(4) Attorney for A/S complaints:

The families of A/S prisoners who have spent over (5) years on A/S could pool recourses together to represent these prisoners in a class act 1983 lawsuit.

(5) Petitions:

A/S prisoners should create a draft petition, which expose the use of A/S. Generate copies for every prisoner's family. Who's responsible will be to get 1,000 signatures from where they live. Once complete copies will be sent to Governor O'Bannon, and (IDOC) Commissioner Evelyn Ridley-Turner. This will allow them to see families are upset with the treatment of A/S prisoners.

(6) Emergency response family network system:

A/S prisoners must encourage their family members to share and compile a list of phone numbers, faxes, and e-mail addresses, so that when the time comes for a large response from the outside, they all can be on point with each other. This response has proven effective in other areas.

(7) Prisoner letter campaign:

A/S prisoners must also be prepared to draw up their own personal complaints on their treatment on A/S units, to also be sent to prison superintendents, Doc commissioners, and the Governor of their respective States. This prevents these State or Government officials from denying that they were never contacted by any A/S prisoners.

5
suggestive of a (agreeable resolution.) If this process don't begin to occur, (Indiana Dept. of Correction officials) will continue to assume prisoners agree with these bogus criteria's. Silence in this instance isn't beneficial for A/S prisoners hoping to not spend their entire prison terms confined on Administrative Segregation. This has been the case for a majority of the lot of A/S prisoners. Administrative Segregation here in Indiana has ultimately been reduced to warehouses, ("Hideaways") for prisoners the prisoncrats simply refuse to deal with. With enough attention to the illegal selective practice of A/S units, things can slowly begin to change. Currently prisoners have failed to effectively bring forth a challenge to Indiana's bogus A/S criteria's. Hopefully prisoners here in the State of Indiana will put their heads together. This sometimes isn't easy, when prisoncrats behind the scenes are (manipulating the environments) which creates unnecessary hostile relations between the prisoners. Gradually prison relations between conscious New Afrikan prisoners and conscious white prisoners will change. When this occurs, our captors are angered because prisoncrats over the years, have benefited off prisoner conflicts. Unity is really despised by prisoncrats for its

potential to create a force from within the prisoners as a whole collective unity on the part of prisoners, when attempting to change their environment should be wanted by everyone. Stand up in defense of your right to be treated fair according to the Human Rights guaranteed you in this country. So many violations have occurred and never exposed.

The Criteria and Assignment to
G-Cell-House A/S

This application is so overly broad and it doesn't state when they'll let a prisoner out.

1. Past Conduct History:

A offender who has past histories of serious or continuing patterns of violation which seriously disrupts the orderly running of the facility and the facility deems it necessary to control and/or restrict their movement.

2. Gang Affiliations:

If a gang affiliation exists, the following may be considered:

(A) Gang leadership position;

(B) Intensive involvement in gangs or gang activities.

3. Incidents which indicates a prisoner is unable to adjust to a normal population setting:

(A) The orderly running of the facility is effected by the incidents;

(B) Continued presence of the prisoner in the population presents substantial risk to the safety and security of staff and other prisoners.

4. Confidential Information:

This is information gathered or received by the investigative department or from informants considered reliable sources, which indicates the prisoner's continued presence in the population would be detrimental to the facility and/or prisoner population.

5. History of escapes and/or attempted escapes:

(A) Incidents involving possession of weapons;

(B) Incidents to where injury occurs as a result of the action of the

escapee or attempted escapee;

(C) Continuing pattern of escapes or attempts to escapes;

(D) Incidents involving the actual breaching of the fence or wall of a secured facility.

Those things outlined above is the criteria of their placing prisoners on

A/S. But are also what's looked at when issues are discussed about a prisoner being released back to the prison's General Population. There is

(no) set time frame that allows all A/A prisoners to work themselves off

these types of units. This is truly the problem all A/S prisoner elements

must focus in on if there is ever to be any effective changes to occur in

the application of this criteria.

Direct Actions and Resolutions towards
undeterminate Administrative Segregation Terms
Part Five

When the "Supermax" first opened here in Indiana prisoners were being beat up and dehumanized. The same was the case with the second control unit "S.H.U." here. But it's very important to remember that after a series of hungerstrikes, demonstrations by the prisoners's families outside these control units, as well as a series of lawsuits, these direct actions brought enough attention to abuses occurring. The media got involved locally, prisoners began letter campaigns to newspapers on a underground and above ground level. Groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International launched the most indepth investigations into abuses also. After they toured these control units, conducting interviews with prisoners, the victims of such abuses, slowly the atmosphere began to change on these units. Almost 10 years since the interviews and investigations it seems to be moving toward the old patterns of abusive tendencies again. Between the month of April, May and June of 2002 a series of abuses took place by guards at the "Supermax" control unit in Westville, Indiana, on the A/S wing of Supermax where many prisoners from Pendleton Correctional Facility A/S wing prisoners are being held. History where it concerns these types of units says, no collective response from prisoners' families, no real change will come to stop the illegal application on who leaves A/S units and who stays.

*Suggestion to Direct Action *

(1) Collective Unity:

A/S prisoners must begin to exchange ideas as to what they feel should be changed about A/S units.

(2) Hungerstrikes:

A/S Prisoners know that this is a real attention grabber, but its use in certain instances are being undermined by prison officials. There must be

10

general population. Clear conduct is the precondition to release out of the A/S units. However, being good don't necessarily mean they'll grant your request. As noted earlier, labeled like (high risk) or (security threat) has sufficed in their circumventing objective reviews. The unit teams are in the business of personalizing their determinations when it comes to those considered prone to be violent. How long is too long? Well (5) yrs. of (23 hour) isolation is too long for anyone. Prisoners here in Indiana on A/S status are spending up to 10-15 years isolated on A/S units, with no designated date when they will be granted release. Some of these men are under clear conduct, with 10 to 15 years free of major infractions. Some of these men are elders with failing health conditions. Due to lack of movement or exercise the human body begins a process of deterioration. But do they care, you all know the answer to that. When prisoners are convicted of a crime and sentenced to prison, the judge didn't equally sentence prisoners to be forced further into isolation. They are already in prison, now they have prisoners locked up twice. It's double jeopardy at its best, at the hands of these prisoncrats controlling the Indiana Dept. of Corrections. In part five of this release I hope to focus on a more direct and much needed approach that should be taken in a challenge to the overwhelming long term sanctions placed on A/S prisoners. If there is no direct challenge to these actions by A/S administrators some

prisoners will die inside these units and be regarded as garbage, as nothing. No human being should have to suffer in this way. Prisoners on A/S are restricted from all things the general population prisoners does that entails mobility. A/S prisoners are escorted, to the visiting room, hospital, property room, in handcuffs and shackles. If witnessed by people in the free world, it will look like something you see on a slave plantation.

Who are the Considered High Risk
Prisoners and those who define the Term
Part Three

7

Indiana prisons are overwhelming crowded, to the point of having to send many minimum security prisoners to other states to serve out their sentences. A private prison corporation called (CCA) Corrections Corporation of America is who runs most out of State contracts. People must understand that prisons are places where all sorts of behaviors go on or are born. Such environments are abnormal, and being that it is this way, violence or brutality seems almost normal.

No one in prison are here for being an angel, while at the same time some, if not the most, actions taken by prisoners against a staff member or another prisoner are sometimes justifiable. If prisoners don't defend themselves from "predator instincts" of another badly troubled prisoner or from a brutal assault from guards, they will be somebody's victim. In most cases involving prisoner violence is one of self-defense. Defending yourself will land you on A/S units and you will be considered to be a violent prisoner.

Some prisoners who are placed on ("high risk status") almost always are buried deep inside a control unit or A/S. Some receive this status if they've been accused of attempting to escape from prison. Some others may just be good thinkers or prison organizers who they feel have influence over others. Prison counselors, internal affairs investigators, case managers throughout the State of Indiana use (high risk status) to control a prisoners institutional movement. On this status they can prevent you from requesting a certain job assignment. They're using this status so biasly to undermine many prisoners trying to integrate back into a "active" prison population.

This allows prisoncrats to keep the prison general population free of any prisoners who possibly would harm staff members. Guilt from (all) the wrongs they do to prisoners compels a constant sense of fear in the souls of those responsible for applying the (high risk status) on prisoners.

Prison counselors, case managers, unit team managers here in the Indiana Dept. of Corrections have been known to personally tell prisoners that some on A/S may never live down the reputations they acquired while inside their prisons. With that said, these prisoncrats establish their reasons for denying prisoners' request to leave the Administrative Segregation Units. The past prevents most prisoners' files of conduct from being reviewed objectively. Most prisoncrats, counselors, and case managers have the authority to give a prisoner a fair shake, but it is a rare occurrence in Indiana.

Prisoners who have been accused of assault on staff, violence against another prisoner, or being disruptive along with being considered (a high risk), you will be labeled (a threat to the safety and security of the institution, staff, and other prisoners). The use of these labels benefits the prisoncrats extremely. All prisoners who are under these labels are demonized throughout the (IDOC) and State of Indiana as a whole. Prisons also use A/S prisoners to ask for more State funds. They focus on a heightened sense of security and a call for more staff. A/S prisoners and things they were accused of is blew-up by prisoncrats State wide when they say it's important to create A/S units.

The current use of these units by prisoncrats across the country must be contested. Instead of it being a place to deter misconduct, it has become a "illegal warehouse" for those considered to be wayward and intent on resistance. Since when did resisting being a victim become a crime. The prison complex on a world scale, claims to be champions of "Rehabilitation," but they don't rehabilitate, they create hate and frustrate prisoners. When they put labels on them like "high risk" or "security threat" that hurts prisoners more than it helps.

Then you wonder why violence occur inside prisons on staff, counselors, or case managers, or unit managers. They are not the solution - they are simply the problem where it concerns A/S units.

How long is too long and do Prisoners ever see General Population again.
Part Four

All control units, disciplinary units, administrative segregation units alike are supposed to function on a set time frame. This time frame would be dependent on conduct, but you are supposed to be given the chance to leave these places of confinement. Control units here inside Indiana must release a prisoner after (2) years. No matter who they are or their charge. What changes this is the conduct of the prisoner. If prior to a prisoner's pending (2) year release from the control unit, he receives a infraction that's considered major, it could alter his day to leave for general population.

Disciplinary units operate the same way, a prisoner receives a fixed term to complete. If it's (1) year and he does it without any new trouble, he's

type of action doesn't apply for A/S unit prisoners despised by those who run these prisons. Prisoners on A/S fall under many categories, but for all practical purposes, in this release i am specifically focusing on prisoners targeted by the prisoncrats and their cronies. Prisoners sanctioned to A/S were placed there by the prisoncrats, and not for committing any rule violations. 75% of guys on A/S are considered security threats to the institution, men who have the strength that other prisoners respect or look up to, and for that they are hated by the prisoncrats across the State. There exist a select class of prisoners in Indiana who are shipped from one A/S unit to another. Arbitrary treatment such as this, seems to be "characteristically systemic," used in a way that it seems they want revenge for some things done in a prisoner's past, that the prisoncrats never caught a prisoner doing, but believe he was involved in all the same. A/S units have a unit team that conducts (90) day reviews. These reviews allows the prisoner to show his progress in good conduct and desire to be released into