

Michigan Lifers Association, Inc. and National Lifers of America, Inc.

Michigan

Lifers Report

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2022

Newsletter

THERE CAN BE NO TRUE PRISON REFORM WITHOUT
REFORMING LWOP SENTENCING LAWS NATIONWIDE

Willis X. Harris

Much lip service in Congress and State Legislatures is given about reforming our criminal injustice and dysfunctional correctional systems. I say lip service because since 2016 all we have seen are committees set up to "study" what is needed. You have been told what is needed, but continue to circumvent and/or ignore the real problem. Unless and until you address the LIFER FACTOR, i.e., LWOP, LWP, and VL (life without the possibility of parole, life with the possibility of parole, and virtual lifers with a minimum of 50 years), there will be only fake, meaningless, window-dressing reforms that only impact offenders such as drug offenders, petty thieves, and other nonviolent offenders.

Let's get some fears and myths eradicated now. No one is advocating for the release of all lifers. CURE Life-Long, Inc., The Michigan Lifers Association, Inc., and The National Lifers of America, Inc. are telling our lawmakers, governors, and parole boards that there are hundreds of lifers, men and women, and once teenagers now adults with no prior criminal histories as juveniles nor adults, who have been incarcerated over 30 years and who are now in their 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s, and who are rehabilitated and remorseful over the pain and suffering caused to their victims who can safely be released into society.

When the United States Supreme Court ruled in Miller v. Alabama that an automatic LWOP sentence for a juvenile offender was unconstitutional and cruel and unusual punishment, juveniles across the country were resentenced and ... (Cont. on p. 3)

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**MICHIGANS LIFERS REPORT
NEWSLETTER**

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FROM THE EDITOR...

COVID-19 has definitely changed the landscape of the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). After two-and-a-half years the MDOC has become nothing more than a warehouse. Rehabilitative programming for anyone besides those within months of their release date have become something of the past. Recreational activities (i.e., basketball, soccer, floor hockey, and softball) are non-existent in this new era of corrections. But what about the four goals of corrections that are essential to the operations and success of corrections: incapacitation, deterrence, retribution, and rehabilitation.

Without some semblance of these goals, corrections becomes lopsided. Because prisoners are being merely warehoused in Michigan, we have seen an increase of violence, overdoses, and suicides within corrections. The MDOC has become extremely dangerous. On October 18, 2022, as I sit here writing this, the Macomb Correctional Facility has been placed on lockdown again for another homicide. This makes 3 homicides in about four months. This does not include the countless overdoses and suicides in the last year. One may ask what has changed at Macomb or in the MDOC to cause these homicides?

In my opinion, warehousing prisoners is the primary causation. The majority of offenders have no programming to involve themselves in. Visitation has become so restrictive it has deterred families from visiting their loved ones in prison. Offenders have sunken into despair and care less about tomorrow. They live only in the moment.

We, offenders, are sent to prison because we have problems, whether it is drug and alcohol addiction or anger issues or a lack of impulse control. The point is we need help to change. Without this help we are going to continue our criminal behavior whether in prison or in society. The present direction of the MDOC has discarded helping those they incarcerate. Again, in my opinion, the us-versus-them mentality has been exacerbated by the defund-the-police movement. With staff morale at its lowest because of staff shortages, prisoners are neglected and their rehabilitation is last on the list of importance for corrections officials.

Corrections officials have taken a bold direction during COVID-19 and this direction is only going to create a more dangerous prison system. Reversing this direction is the only way to stop the violence, overdoses, and suicides.

-- Jamie Meade

(There Can Be No True Prison Reform, from p. 1) ... many were immediately eligible for release from prison after spending 30, 40, and 50 years in prison. These juvenile offenders who were serving a LWOP sentence were once deemed too dangerous for release have proven to be the most successful. Recidivism rates for juveniles under Miller v. Alabama have remained the lowest of all prisoners released from prison nationwide. It definitely proves that LWOP prisoners can be safely released back into society without the fear of reoffending.

Former Attorney General Eric Holder correctly stated that we incarcerate too many people for too long with no benefits to public safety nor law enforcement.

Our lawmakers don't care, neither do our governors nor paroling authorities. Many governors sidestep the question and tell us to communicate with our district senators and representatives. When pressed, our governors tell us if the parole boards recommend a LWOP prisoner to them, they will consider the merits or demerits of the case. Why can't lifers bypass parole boards and apply directly to governors who have constitutional power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations independent of parole boards negative or positive recommendations? Governors can tell parole boards to forward the complete files of lifers to them and not remove anything from the files.

We are tired of buck-passing and demand accountability. Why are we still paying between \$25,000 to \$45,000 yearly to keep senior citizens who are disabled, blind, frail, handicapped, chronically ill, and on life-support in prison? Is our objective to ignore their conditions and let them die in prison at a cost to taxpayers? We know they pose no threat to public safety, but our elected officials care less than a rat's ass about their conditions and the cost to take care of them in prison.

Releasing these men and women nationwide will save the states and taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars annually, money that can be used for education, infrastructure, medical research, clean drinking water, and other social and public services badly needed in this nation.

The safety of society can be verified by many of our criminal justice/corrections research agencies and organizations, such as The Sentencing Project, ACLU, The Marshall Project, World Watch, The Vera Institute of Justice, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. We need only to observe what lifers are doing and achieving in Windsor, Ontario Canada at St. Leonard's House.

The general public in Canada, life here in America, had pre-conceived opinions about releasing lifers who were incarcerated for rape, robbery, and murder in their communities to freely move around until they witnessed these men cutting their grass, collecting garbage and cleaning their streets, cutting down dead trees and cleaning their parks, working in their workplaces, going to their stores, eating at their restaurants, going to movie theatres, and socially intermingling with the public as a whole. No problems were ever reported of bad or dangerous behavior. Now, the Canadian public encourage St. Leonard's House to send them more prisoners (lifers).

If lifers in Canada pose no threat to public safety, the same can be accomplished here in the United States, specifically, Michigan, which is right across the Detroit River. We, too, need to get over our unfounded fears and accept fact-based research on lifers. Let's get over myths, lies, half-truths, unfounded and baseless opinions and release, not only our elderly prisoners, but other reliable and trustworthy lifers, and we do have many.

If our lawmakers really want to update and reform our dysfunctional criminal injustice system, especially our correctional systems, stop the lip service. It gives both hope and disappointments when we only include certain categories of prisoners and exclude a certain category of prisoners.

To conclude, there can be no realistic prison nor criminal justice reform without including the lifer factor--our life without the possibility of parole (LWOP) and life with parole (LWP) prisoners.

Our legislators must keep the lifer factor in mind in all reform considerations in criminal justice and corrections.

... (Cont. on p. 8)

MICHIGAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ILLUSIONS AND INEQUALITY

Pauline Thompson

The Michigan Supreme Court maintains responsibility for the effective and efficient functioning of our State's court system. To achieve its objectives, the court creates, amends, and alters court rules, and the State Court Administrative Office acts as oversight to local courts. In pursuit of their equitable day in court, legal practitioners (prosecutors and attorneys) follow these rules. The courts follow court rules to administer justice. Many court rules prescribe time constraints to promote efficiency and severe penalty exists for violating them. A fair outcome for all, right? Wrong.

Michigan Court Rules (MCRs) and the time constraints given therein set the legal foundation for justice. For example, MCR 6.310 gives a criminal defendant six months to file a motion to withdraw a plea, while MCR 6.431 allots the same amount of time for a defendant to request a new trial. To appeal a criminal conviction from the Court of Appeals to the Michigan Supreme Court, a defendant must file within 56 days. MCR 7.305(c)(2). When a defendant exceeds a time limit, even by one day, his or her right to appeal is lost--the person must humbly accept and serve the sentence. As equity would require, when the prosecution or court fails to meet a prescribed deadline the defendant would benefit, right? Wrong.

Decades ago the late Tom Highers was granted a new trial, and the court rules allotted his prosecutor 30 days to appeal the judge's decision. More than four months later, the prosecutor filed a motion to challenge the judge's ruling. As a result, the judge granted the prosecutor's motion, reinstated Mr. Higher's conviction, and sentenced him to life in prison. Mr. Higher's lawyer filed a timely appeal of right challenging the court's lack of authority to reinstate his conviction, and the

Michigan appellate courts refused to address this issue. The courts did so despite court rules and the Michigan Constitution requiring the court to give a written response to every claim a criminal defendant raises on his appeal of right. More than 25 years later, Mr. Highers (and his brother) were exonerated. The Highers brothers served 25 years for a crime they did not commit because the system (prosecutors and judges) are held to a different standard than criminal defendants; mandatory court rules are only mandatory for criminal defendants.

Today Michigan courts have numerous people languishing in prison while their appeals go undecided. This outcome is occurring although MCR 8.107(A) only gives a judge 35 days after final submissions to render a decision. Dwight Henley filed a 6.500 Motion (post-conviction appeal) in the Wayne County Circuit Court, and in October 2021 prosecution filed its reply brief (final submission). More than 10 months later, the Wayne County Court refuses to issue a decision, and when the court finally does issue a ruling, Mr. Henley will not receive any benefit for the Court exceeding prescribed time constraints. Mr. Henley's appeal challenges his lawyer misrepresenting a plea, and if granted relief, Mr. Henley would most likely be years past his release date. Instead of going home, Mr. Henley languishes in prison.

From a distance, Michigan justice appears fair and equitable. Anyone who simply reads the court rules would have no reason to believe otherwise. However, inequitable application of court rules has cracked the foundation of our legal system, and this slanted foundation makes clear that in Michigan "justice" means putting people in prison and keeping them there as long as possible: Michigan courts took more than ... (Cont. on p. 8)

DESERVING OF A SECOND CHANCE

THIS ISSUES FEATURED LIFER: JAMES BRYANT

In 1946, James Bryant (MDOC No. 130565) was born in Detroit, the second oldest of six children. Despite being raised in a close-knit, God-fearing family he turned to a life of drugs and crime. James dropped out of school prior to the tenth grade. At the time of his crime, James was unemployed, living with his parents, and struggling with many life issues, while feeding a cross-addiction to alcohol and heroin.

In 1971, in haste to feed his then-addiction to drugs, James committed a robbery of a drug dealer where a life was ended due to his actions. James takes full responsibility for his actions that led to the death of another human being.

On top of the fact James has served 50 years, his conviction rests on the felony-murder rule that was abolished in 1980 by the Michigan Supreme Court in *People v. Aaron*. The felony-murder rule allowed individuals to be convicted and sentenced to life without the possibility of parole (LWOP) without the jury finding the defendant had malice or an intent to kill. Juries then were told if the defendant committed the robbery they were guilty of the murder whether it was intended, it was an accident, or it was caused by a third party (i.e. a police officer). Unfortunately, this change in law was not applied retroactive to others already convicted and sentenced so the result left many, like James, to spend decades in prison, which is an injustice.

James entered the prison system as an uneducated and broken man. Fortunately, James realized he needed to make some changes in his life and decided to get involved in a variety of self-help programs that were available for lifers. Over the years James completed several academic, vocational, and spiritual programs, that included earning his GED and a bachelor's degree. James' perspective on life quickly changed for the better. He discovered that everyone is called in life for a higher purpose and a common good.

James has been issued 15 misconduct reports in 50 years, his last being in 1999. None of his infractions were for violent or assaultive behavior.

Unfortunately, James' health has not held up very well in prison after 50 years. He is suffering high blood pressure, peripheral artery disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and loss of vision. James barely survived contracting COVID-19.

James is deserving of a second chance. He has spent decades in prison and his health is deteriorating. The Michigan Lifers Association, Inc. and the National Lifers of America, Inc. need your help to contact Governor Gretchen Whitmer, Attorney General Dana Nessel, and the Michigan Parole Board asking for James Bryant's sentence to be commuted so he can be released from prison.

WHO ARE WE TO JUDGE?

Mario Cavin

Since coming to prison, I've noticed a hierarchy within the population. Murders, robbers, and drug dealers classify themselves in the upper echelon of importance, while the so-called petty thieves, arsonists, and women beaters consider themselves above the sex offenders. Those with sex offenses (especially against minors) are deemed bottom of the barrel, scum of the earth. Each of these convicted criminals believe

they're better than the next. The pedophile says he hasn't taken anyone's life. The rapist says he hasn't touched a child. The murderer professes not to be a sex offender, while the drug dealer and petty thief hangs their hat on not hurting anyone. But why?

Although many explanations exists for the prison hierarchy and self-serving belief systems convicted people hold, two reasons provide ... (Cont. on p. 8)

CHALLENGING LIFE SENTENCES

A WAY TO STOP DEATH-BY-INCARCERATION

Willis X. Harris

Sentencing a person to life imprisonment is the same as saying Death-By-Incarceration. It also implies that the individual has no redeeming human or social value or worth and incapable of change. It presupposes that the person is unfit to be identified with, or classified as, a civilized being and must be permanently excluded or removed from among civilized people to prevent mass unacceptable, criminal, and deviant behavior.

Most members of society never fully understand the true meaning of life sentences and neither did offenders. To accept and enforce the true intent and meaning of such sentencing and imprisonment, is to say good-bye to the world you once knew and to embrace an abnormal world deprived of the opposite sex and enjoyments, privileges, and opportunities of the normal world until overcome with death, a journey from which there is no return. It is Death-By-Incarceration (DBI).

In most states, DBI is intended to remove a disproportion of Black and Brown citizens from society. It was implied and encouraged by Donald Trump and his entourage. Although racism is deeply ingrained in the fabric of our social structure since the beginning of this country, it is strictly enforced in our dysfunctional criminal injustice system, and more pronounced in our legal judicial, legislative, political, and correctional parts of the justice system.

DBI sentences seem to be strictly enforced in such states as Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, to name a few.

We as citizens, especially those with relatives and loved ones incarcerated serving DBI sentences, should know and understand the negative effects of Death-By-Incarceration on our

economy, taxes, family, communities, society, and the American way of life which seems to be becoming a dying colonialism.

The United States should study and embrace the Canadian justice system and how lifers are treated. They have a lifer program that serves the Canadian taxpayers and communities. The St Leonard's House in Windsor, Ontario, is a residential program for lifers. They emphasize that lifers in Canada are under a much different release system than the United States. They are re-socialized, allowed to seek employment in the community and given free time to interact with the public.

Initially, Canadian citizens were fearful with murderers interacting within their communities. They changed as lifers were working in the community cleaning the streets, cutting grass in parks, eating in public restaurants, and attending public functions.

The community eventually embraced St. Leonard's House and its Mission.

Canada should be an example for America. They don't embrace DBI sentences. They seek to reduce recidivism through teaching lifers life and employment skills and how to socially interact with the public so lifers don't lose contact with the real world.

Prolonged incarceration stunts a prisoner's mental and emotional well-being. He or she loses physical and emotional contact with the opposite sex and starts focusing on same sex relationships. We should all understand that prisons/penitentiaries are abnormal environments. The longer the imprisonment, the deeper the abnormalities affect thinking, emotions, and social well-being of the prisoners.

We also witness how prolonged incarceration impacts parolable prisoners, many of whom have served over 20 years, paroled, ... (Cont. on p. 7)

(Challenging Life Sentences, from p. 6) ... and returned to prison because excessive confinement depleted them of social and life skills - limited as they were - rendering them social ciphers, i.e., dysfunctional, socially retarded, and at-risk for recidivating.

We can abolish all life sentences in every state. It will require joint participation of the American public, its lawmakers, and the entire criminal justice system to convene and embark upon a system of justice that punish, reform, and release after serving no more than 20 years unless it is shown or documented that the offender is a "rare" person who is mentally, socially, and behaviorally transfixed in his or her criminal lifestyle.

Let all of us, civilian and prisoners, start interacting with our families, friends, each other, our places of worship, legislators, educational institutions, organizations, and seriously discuss the life issues in our own states and come up with a plan to abolish all life sentences in your state and present the plan to your state's lawmakers to introduce, discuss, draft bills, and pass them consistent with your proposals--not theirs.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION: EXOFFENDERS AND FAMILY MEMBERS TOGETHER IN COUNSELING AND THRAPHY SESSIONS IN MICHIGAN

Willis X. Harris

Recently, during a luncheon with a friend of Charlie Sullivan, who presides over National CURE headquartered in Washington, D.C., we embarked upon multiple topics of discussion, ranging from politics, religion, social, racial, and criminal justice focusing on corrections. Per his request, we won't mention his real name, but we will call him Paul.

While discussing corrections, Paul introduced a proposal that warrants consideration. It was Family Life Education. He said "the technique of the therapeutic approach for the exoffenders

with weaknesses that effect their employment have not fully utilized the value of bringing their wives or significant other into the treatment plan." He continued and explained that "perhaps this has been due in the past to the historical polarization that was felt in the correctional department between the 'law and order school' and the so-called 'treatment school'. Or perhaps we are just starting to recognize the influence a critical wife can have on a potential recidivist. The point to be taken is that as a man-power service agency for exoffenders, we must explain all possibilities that might contribute to the parolee achieving employment stability."

Prisons represent a deprivation of freedom that is imposed upon a person for some criminal statute violation. That loss of freedom is certainly felt by the convicted offender. Nonetheless, the loss of freedom also brings about a major realignment in the life-style and role for the wife of the convicted offender. Her role as a wife and mother changes. Her balance between dependence and independence is upset. Often, she and her children are forced to relocate. The source of her economic security is threatened. Her image in the neighborhood loses prestige. The fact that many men will see her as a single woman has an impact on her self-image and role. A conviction brings a series of secondary consequences on the spouse left behind. When a man is released on parole and returns home, this series of consequences is now again placed in motion for her, but this time in release. This time she will not be free to decide how her life will adjust.

At the time of parole, she might emotionally swing back through feelings of guilt, relief, anger, apprehension, and repressed hostility. The parolee has to relate to and handle those emotions, as well as similar emotions felt by his children, especially his daughters. If he fails, his failure on the job or his failure on parole will be almost inevitable.

Paul is considering a program with MDOC to address and remedy this situation. It would involve a ... (Cont. on p. 8)

(There Can Be No True Prison Reform, from p. 3) ...

To reiterate, release our elderly lifers. Only about 10 percent of all lifers are considered "rare", i.e., defy rehabilitation, remorse, empathy, and accepting responsibility for their criminal acts.

(Michigan Criminal Justice, from p. 4) ... seven years to resentence all of its juvenile lifers, which is YEARS longer than any other state took. As the system currently operates, Michigan Court Rules function to provide an illusion of fairness to lay citizens and serve as inequitable playing field for criminal defendants. Until the Michigan Supreme Court begins holding itself and our lower courts to the same standards that it holds criminal defendants, people will continue to be wrongfully convicted, people will serve unnecessary time in prison waiting for appeal decisions, and the frustrations with and erosion of confidence in our system will continue to breed resistance. We should expect our courts to rectify the current inequity in the justice system, right? Wrong!

(Who Are We To Judge, from p. 5) ... significant insight into prisoners and the culture. The first point derives from the violent prison culture. Survival of the fittest and a personal sense of safety guides how some categorize the population. The more violent a person's crime, the more respect or caution is given. Likewise, the less violent the crime, the greater sense of safety others feel around them. Although such general classifications often prove untrue - with dire consequences - the prison hierarchy allows a person to satisfy his sense of importance and safety in a quick and measured way.

In a similar vein, basic psychology explains the prison hierarchy. Generally speaking, people have an innate drive to uplift their self-esteem. This desire occurs daily and even on a subconscious level. As a result, people label and judge others to life their own self-esteem. Prisoners quickly find fault with others in order to think more highly of themselves. This process is a quicker and easier self-

esteem boost rather than engaging in positive, constructive esteem lifting activities.

Early on in my imprisonment, I fell into the same twisted state of mind. At least until I matured and accepted that we all victimized someone. It doesn't matter if a single person died or someone was carjacked. It doesn't matter if you got caught with a kilo or burned down a building. Our actions have rippled affects that devastated more than just the victims.

The bottom line is that the prison hierarchy is nothing more than a self-serving belief system. Place yourself in this moral dilemma: Would you rather your child be molested or murdered? Yet the prison hierarchy suggests the pedophile is the worst of criminals. To avoid falling into the judgement and fallacious thought promoted through the prison culture, understand the psychological base lines that shape how you see yourself and derive a sense of security, doing something positive and constructive, and stop judging others.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Mario Cavin (Prison ID No. 326204) is serving a 37-year sentence in the MDOC and is housed at the Macomb Correctional Facility, 34625 26 Mile Road, Lenox Township, MI 48048. He is a board member with the National Lifers of America, Inc. and an active member of The Adolescent Redemption Project (TARP).

(Family Life Education, from p. 7) ... specific number of wives (legal or social) of prisoners nearing release from the Michigan Department of Corrections facilities and engage the wives and their husbands in a family life learning experience. The learning sessions will be individual, in group, and combined husband and wife. The possibility of adding older children is under discussion.

Anyone professional or lay who are interested in Paul's venture and desire further information about his project should contact the Michigan Lifers Association, Inc., 4417 Second Avenue, Suite 211, Detroit, Michigan 48201-1214, (734) 748-0920.

SUPPORT

SECOND LOOK SENTENCING LEGISLATION

SUGGESTED WRITING TOPICS FOR CIVILIANS AND PRISONERS

For Civilians

- 1) Does our criminal justice system offer you individually, any degree of public safety? If so, what safety are you convinced you have? Based on what?
- 2) Do you believe excessive incarceration has any benefit for public safety and law enforcement? Are you satisfied with the financial burden it places on taxpayers?
- 3) If your brother, sister, wife, husband, mother, or father were sent to prison for five or more years, what negative impact--mentally, morally, socially, personally, economically--will it have on your children?
- 4) What suggestions do you have to decrease mass incarceration, excessive incarceration and chronic recidivism?
- 5) In your opinion, what is rehabilitation? Do you believe corrections is fulfilling its mission statement of correcting social deviants? Explain.

For Prisoners

- 1) Knowing the offense(s) you were convicted of and sent to prison, in what way has imprisonment benefited you?
- 2) If you are one of the "rare" prisoners who defy reformation or rehabilitation and are a chronic recidivist, what, in your opinion, qualifies you for release consideration?
- 3) If you are a LWOP prisoner with several prior violent convictions, what, in your mind, would be a justification to apply for commutation of your sentence?
- 4) If you aided and abetted in the commission of an offense, and the offense(s) was/were murder, robbery, felony assault, or arson, do you believe you should get a lesser sentence than the principal? It is possible the offense never would have occurred without your active participation? Explain.
- 5) Aside from saying how many years you have served, if the Parole Board ask you why are you requesting parole or commutation consideration, what you be your response?

Send your reply to either of the questions, both civilians and prisoners, for publication consideration.

Limit your response to 600 words per question. Include your full name and address if you are a civilian. Prisoners must sign their full name, number, and facility address. Send responses to Michigan Lifers Association, Inc. or Cure Lifelong, Inc., 4417 Second Ave., Suite 211, Detroit, MI 48201-1214

NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

We had 10 Michigan Lifers Report Newsletters and 6 Cure LifeLong Newsletters returned to us because correctional facilities have changed mailing addresses and prisoners are transferring to different facilities and not notifying us of their new address or location.

We have notified subscribers previously to inform us of their address changes and provide the name of the new facility and address.

Also, mail is late because of staff shortage, sickness, and vacations at the U.S. Post Office. Many mail carriers are working double shifts. It is taking up to 10 days to get mail we normally get in 3 days. Mail arrives as late as 9:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Some sent mail never arrives. So please keep this in mind.

-- Willis X. Harris

NOTICE

On September 21, 2022, I had a complete knee replacement. I remained in the hospital overnight. The recovery process has been a grueling one, especially when pain medication was withheld. There has been multiple incidents at Macomb, also. This is why September and October were combined.

-- Jamie Meade

THIS MONTH WE CELEBRATE
Hispanic Heritage
SUPPORT BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

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The expressed purposes of the Michigan Lifers Association, Inc. and the National Lifers of America, Inc. to publish the "Michigan Lifers Report Newsletter" are to educate and uplift the lifer population, to seek changes in laws that restrict clemency and parole, to educate the general public, and to encourage criminal justice reform, especially in corrections.

PRISONERS

PRISONER'S FULL NAME: _____ Number: _____

NAME OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: _____

COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ Zip Code: _____

CIVILIANS

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ APT. _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ Zip Code: _____

PHONE NO. () _____

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