

Prison and the Character of Nations

A fingerprint identifies the unique physical individual. More information about the person cannot be ascertained by DNA, though it provides links to family antecedents and physical sicknesses. Still more and different information from metaphysical elements provides dynamic views of soul and spirit. They tell of the education and social surroundings which envelop a man from the time of his birth. We categorize the result of every individual's social interaction according to our viewpoint of the available data.

The prison building characterizes a society's culture. It is a physical embodiment resulting from generations of mental and spiritual interaction within a nation and its traditional laws. They develop their very understanding and approach to what matters within their borders. The way prisons are built and run shapes the prisoner and his relatives and loved ones, as well as families, friends, valley, village, town and region. It is comparable to the oil-spot-theory taken from the biological level, recently demonstrated in the Gulf of Mexico.

Amongst such complex relational problems, I would propose following Edmund Husserl's helpful ideas. "Husserl proposed a radical new phenomenological way of looking at objects by examining how we, in our many ways of being intentionally directed toward them, actually "constitute" them (as distinguished from materially creating objects or objects merely being figments of the imagination). From the Phenomenological standpoint, the object ceases to be something simply "external" and ceases to be seen as providing indicators about what it is, and becomes a grouping of perceptual and functional aspects that imply one another under the concept of a particular object or 'type'." And we should acknowledge the normative power of facts which concern all aspects of individual and social life...

Experts in psychology were sent to court after finding out pathological elements in the accused, after perhaps 20 to 30 years of incarceration, to check whether an inmate should be released, no longer being any danger to the public. Experts in social psychology may come forward and explain if dangerous minds are at work by the following phenomena explained by the nation's leaders' in the field. "There are very few blood oaths taken in support of dysfunctional systems." (Prison Reform: Piercing the Shroud of Secrecy, April 1, 2010, by Stan Moody www.stanmoody.com)

A. United States of America

Let us begin with a nation which 'boasts' the highest rate of incarceration in the world. James Ridgeway named it "Incarceration Nation." As always, the extreme will help open our eyes. **A photo essay from Time Magazine.....** Fremont County, Colorado, has made incarceration a local specialty industry. Read more:

<http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,2009197,00.html#ixzz0wyOMv3Gm>

Text to the various photos.

Prison in Progress

Fremont County, Colorado, pop. 46,000, is host to 13 prison complexes. The county's latest project is Colorado State Penitentiary II, a.k.a. CSP II, above, currently being constructed at the heart of Cañon City.

Hardscrabble

With few other business opportunities in the region, the industry of building and running prisons has come to dominate the local economy.

Prison Antechamber

The Fremont County Detention Center, the sheriff's jail, serves as a way station for the whole county system. All told, the 13 prisons in the county house approximately 7,500 inmates.

Prisoner's Wife

"If the prisons weren't here," says Brenda, above, "there wouldn't be anything or anyone here, because they don't have anything to offer."

Supermax

The most dangerous prisoners in America are housed here. Among the many infamous inmates living behind its walls are Theodore Kaczynski, the Unabomber; FBI agent turned Soviet spy Robert Hanssen; Richard Reid, the "shoe bomber"; and Mafia boss Sammy "the Bull" Gravano.

Cheap Labor

The prisoners themselves participate in making cells for new prisons. The program has provided cells for private prisons in other states.



State of the Art

The newest complex in the valley, Colorado State Penitentiary II, is currently under construction in the heart of Cañon City. At this facility, a state-prison spokesman says, prisoners "won't receive any visits or calls. They won't have contact with anyone. That's our version of Supermax."

How Correction and Rehabilitation Works

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Should Wisconsin Department of Corrections re-enact "Good Time" for Offenders

<http://paroleprimer.blogspot.com/2008/08/should-wisconsin-department-of.html>

- an exploration of the effects of no parole, By: Juan W.

Wisconsin's current "Mandatory Release" system does not work because the parole board system is fractured and has been since the Former Governor Tommy G. Thompson forced out then Parole Board Chairman John Husz. Time and politics have teamed up to alter reality, with the present state of affairs resulting in minimal parole releases, and the climate which has created a significant increase in penalties handed down under truth-in-sentencing laws we must go back to rewarding incentive based programs such as awarding "good time" for rehabilitative prisoners or those whom has rehabilitated themselves.

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The Graying of America's Prisons, By James Ridgeway, ,

<http://thecrimereport.org/2009/12/07/the-graying-of-americas-prisons/>

Frank Soffen, now 70 years old, has lived more than half his life in prison, and will likely die there. . . . He is physically

incapable of committing a violent crime, has already participated in pre-release and furlough programs, and has a supportive family and a place to live with his son. One of the members of the Massachusetts state parole board spoke in favor of his release. But in 2006 the board voted to deny Soffen parole. He will not be eligible for review for another five years.

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Loheac's Death Shines Light on State's Dark Secret, By Bob Fitch, March 8, 2009

<http://www.venturacountystar.com/news/2009/mar/08/loheacs-death-shines-light-on-states-dark-secret/>

Helen Loheac died Jan. 5 in custody at a Madera hospital. The world will little remember this 86-year-old, 5-foot- tall, 90-pound lady. Helen had suffered serious health problems for most of the 17 years she had been incarcerated in the California Institution for Women in Corona.



About 11 months ago, she was transferred to the medical unit of the Central California Women's Facility near Chowchilla. Her health situation required her to go to a hospital three times a week for dialysis because her kidneys were failing.

Helen was shackled, waist-chained and transported by two armed guards when she went for her dialysis treatment. She was often confused and frightened and the prison environment was very difficult for her. Although she posed no threat to society, Helen, at the time 85, was denied parole because of "inadequate employment plans."

Are you angry?

Helen's continuing incarceration should have been considered cruel and unusual punishment after 17 years for a crime in which no one was harmed, injured or killed.

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He's 94, still in prison, and freedom is unlikely. Inmate who uses a walker has been denied parole because he poses a 'public safety risk', By J. MICHAEL KENNEDY Los Angeles Times April 14, 2007 <http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/nation/4714357.html>

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Military ray gun to be tested on inmates (video), August 23rd, 2010. A military grade, high-tech ray gun that fires an invisible heat beam for unbearable pain will be tested on inmates in the sheriff's detention facility in [Castaic, California](#) officials said Friday. All military weapons must be tested on humans. Major loopholes exists that allow the U.S. government to run experiments on individual and populated geographical areas.

<http://www.examiner.com/human-rights-in-national/military-ray-gun-to-be-tested-on-inmates-video>

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United States and Israel - actually impose sentences of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for juvenile offenders. (By MERRILL BALASSONE Aug. 21, 2010)

There are approximately 225 juveniles in California serving a life without parole sentence. California has the worst racial disparity rate in the nation for sentencing juveniles to life without parole. Black youth are given this sentence at 22 times the rate of white youth. "As a society we've learned a lot since the time we started using life without parole for children," said Elizabeth Calvin, a children's rights advocate with Human Rights Watch. "We now know that this sentence provides no deterrent effect. While children who commit serious crimes should be held accountable, public safety can be protected without subjecting youth to the harshest prison sentence possible." Written by Michelle Quann

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Virginia to end face-to-face visits for death row 08/22/2010

Virginia is set to become the second state to eliminate face-to-face visitation for death row inmates in favor of video visits.

State correction officials say the policy will be less intrusive on visitors, less labor-intensive on staff and could lead to expanded visitation opportunities. It will take effect Sept. 1.

Relatives of inmates on death row call the policy cruel and unnecessary.

Of the nation's 35 death penalty states, Kansas was the first to require that visits with inmates on death row be conducted by video conference. A dozen states allow contact visits, while 21 others require visitors to be separated by a glass partition. In Ohio, visitors are separated by glass, but there is a slot that allows visitors and death-row inmates to hold hands. <http://hamptonroads.com/2010/08/virginia-end-facetoface-visits-death-row>

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Torture At Home: Documentary On Solitary Confinement in U.S. Prisons Misses the Mark National Geographic's well-intentioned effort to show the horrors of solitary confinement may have caused more harm than good. April 16, 2010

http://www.alternet.org/rights/146497/torture_at_home%3A_documentary_on_solitary_confinement_in_u.s._prisons_misses_the_mark

Tamms torture? Some say a decade of solitary confinement has made inmate insane - Inmate has spent 12 years at Tamms, BY GEORGE PAWLACZYK AND BETH HUNSDORFER, Jan. 10, 2010 <http://www.bnd.com/news/crime/v-print/story/1081831.html>

Public Opinion

FL	Year	Paroled	Parole Returned	FL	Year	Paroled	Parole Returned
	1983	3860	1388		1996	79	123
	1986	1254	927		1997	96	119
	1987	553	772		1998	110	126
	1988	284	652		1999	114	101
	1989	256	476		2000	87	113
	1990	161	369		2001	69	86
	1991	166	243		2002	85	89
	1992	167	174		2003	76	94
	1993	166	167		2004	55	104
	1994	133	142		2005	54	87
	1995	90	151		2006	54	83
				TOTAL		12215	8994

"In general, do you think the criminal justice system in this country is too tough, not tough enough or about right in its handling of crime?" Conducted by Gallup/Life Magazine.

	Too Rough	About Right	Not Enough	No Opinion
2003 Oct 6-8	6	26	65	3
2000 Aug 29-Sep 5	3	22	70	5
1992 Mar 30-Apr 5^	2	12	83	3

Instant poll: Did Sara Jane Olson deserve early release from prison? (2008)

# of votes	% of votes
Yes 2451	36.3%
No 4285	63.6%
Total Votes 6736	

Are You In Favor Of The Death Penalty? (Tuesday, August 10, 2010)

Choice	Votes	Percentage of 5168 Votes
Yes	4122	80%
No	798	15%
Undecided	248	5%

<http://www.ktvu.com/surveyresults/22245525/detail.html?section=news&questionum=1&answer1=2>

B. Other States

Norway

5 minute video about Bastoy Prison, in Norway. It is an island, with 115 inmates, who are NOT locked up. Indeed they have a boat! And their rooms look like a motel!

http://current.com/items/88860207_free-range-jailbirds.htm

Michael Healy goes inside Bastoy Prison in Norway, the world's first eco-prison and one which has been attracting a lot of attention from around the world. Everything in the prison is eco-friendly. The island facility holds 115 prisoners, including murderers and rapists. They live in houses, are not locked in and are responsible for the care of about 200 chickens, eight



horses, 40 sheep and 20 cows. They also tend the fields, pick fruit and fish on the prison's 30-foot boat. "All very good," asks Michael, "but does it work?"
PHOTOS of Bastøy Prison, Norway.

http://www.statsbygg.no/prosjekter/prosjektkatalog/585_bastoy/html/foto/f_01.html Click on the word "neste" for the next photo...

Check out the buildings, the classroom (with computers!) the chapel etc. The site itself is written in Norwegian, so it won't help you much.

<http://blog.residesi.com/2008/12/norwegian-prison.html>

No place for a prison break, By: Kim Krupa: 3/30/06

<http://media.www.thecowl.com/media/storage/paper493/news/2006/03/30/World/No.Place.For.A.Prison.Break-1774168.shtml>

Norway Builds the World's Most Humane Prison, By William Lee Adams, May. 10, 2010 <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1986002,00.html>

The trumpets sound, the candles have been lit and the salmon platters garnished. Harald V, King of Norway, enters the room, and 200 guests stand to greet him. Then, a chorus of 30 men and women, each wearing a blue police uniform, launches into a spirited rendition of "We Are the World." This isn't cabaret night at Oslo's Royal Palace. It's a gala to inaugurate Halden Fengsel, Norway's newest prison.

Finland

Finland Is Soft on Crime by Dan Gardner, 2002. Dan Gardner, a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen, has won numerous awards from such groups as Amnesty International, the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, etc. <http://www.wpunj.edu/~newpol/issue43/Gardner43.htm>

"It was not just one or two law reforms. It was a coherent approach." The reforms began in earnest in the late 1960s and continued into the 1990s. In 1971, the laws allowing repeat criminals to be held indefinitely were changed to apply only to dangerous, violent offenders. The use of conditional sentences (in which offenders avoid prison if they obey certain conditions) was greatly expanded. Community service was introduced. . . .

WHEN IT WAS BUILT IN 1972, Hameenlinna was intended to be a women's prison but the dramatic drop in imprisonment left too few women to fill the new facility so one of its wings was given to men. During the day, when prisoners are required to work or study, men and women mix freely.

Open institutions are:

Helsinki Open Prison/Suomenlinna Unit, Kerava Prison/Kerava Open Prison Unit, Vanaja Prison, Käyrä Prison, Vilppula Prison, Satakunta Prison, Vilppula Prison, Konnunsuo Prison/Hamina Open Work Colony, Naarajärvi Prison, Sulkava Prison, Juuka Prison, Laukaa Prison, Pelso Prison/Kestilä Open Prison Unit, Ylitornio Prison.

Inmates participating in work or other activities and who are considered to suit in freer circumstances and are not likely to leave the institution without permission, are placed in open institutions. In open institutions inmates always use their own clothes. All open institutions are intoxicant-free institutions, in which an inmate is required to controlled commitment not to use intoxicants.

In open institutions prisoners are paid wages for their work of which they pay taxes and their keep. Wages are also subject to execution. For studies and participation in other activities expense allowance is paid which is also taxable.

In 2008 the average prison population in open institutions was 877.

<http://www.rikosseuraamus.fi/17488.htm>

Criminal Sanctions Agency: Annual report 2009 'Time of Unification' 20 July 2010:

The year 2009 was preparation for the new organisation: the Criminal Sanctions Agency began its operation in the beginning of 2010. It consists of the former Criminal Sanctions Agency as well as the Prison Service and the Probation service.

The new organisation necessitated new structures. Three Criminal sanctions regions were developed in the country based on the regional population development and prison population rate. Prisons, Community Sanctions Offices and an Assessment Centre operate within each region. The administrative support activities are concentrated in the three Criminal sanctions regions. Health care for prisoners will remain under the responsibility of the Health Care Unit.

The aim of the reform is to move towards more open enforcement of sentences. In practise, this means the increasing use of community sanctions and open prisons as well as the implementation of controlled and gradual release. The move of focus from closed prisons to open prisons is demonstrated by the increase in the daily average number of prisoners in open institutions. In 2009, on a daily average, there were 32 percent of sentenced prisoners in open institutions.

The security situation in prisons remained stable. Although a significantly higher number of prisoners were placed in open prisons than in the previous year, the level of secure custody of prisons remained good. For example, only one prisoner escaped from inside the walls of the prison, when there were eight escapes during the previous year.

Kerala, State in South West India created on 1 November 1956

Prison Without Walls

Kerala's Open Prison Draws on the Strengths of Community Life, by Jim Merkel 29 June, 2000. One of the articles in The Ecology Of Justice (IC#38)

<http://www.context.org/ICLIB/IC38/TOC38.htm> Spring 1994, Page 48

In Kerala there live 280 murderers in a prison with no bars, no fences - where the guards carry no guns or clubs. When asked how the prisoners are treated, the head warden laughs and says, "We have to treat them nicely, they are all murderers."

In 32 years of operation, this open prison has had only one escape and one repeat offender. Kerala can add the open prison to its long list of radical achievements in social justice and sustainability.

Kerala's open prison is situated on nearly 300 acres in the foothills of the Western Ghats, a mountain range separating Kerala from bordering Tamil Nadu. The area surrounding the prison is indistinguishable from typical Kerala countryside: lush green, dense tropical forest.

Africa

Apart from the many reports of incredible conditions in many prisons, mostly overcrowded and with unacceptable health care, the following notes a significant glimpse into the undistorted true character of the people, given by Rev. Samuel Kawilila, Executive Director, CURE ZAMBIA (4th CURE International Conference, June 09).

(1).Samba Sangaré, former prisoner of Mali, notes:

To the best of my knowledge, Africa did not know the system of prisons. We had forms of sanctions in the social schemes which were different from imprisonment. We learned imprisonment with the colonial system. The name of prison itself has been Africanized from a

word which was originally French, the “cachot” which is called “kaso” in African language. Africans did not know what it was initially and since they did not speak French they called it “kaso”. It did not exist traditionally. It is a new tradition that colonization introduced (interview with Samba Sangaré, August 12, 2002, Lafiabogou, and Bamako-Mali).

(2). In the following excerpt, Kenyan ex-prisoner Koigi wa Wamwere lets his grandmother speak to the important connections of imprisonment. Look at us today. We are prisoners in our own huts in the white man’s farm. We live enclosed like goats...Before the white man came, we never had prisons and no one was punished before guilt was established by everyone in the community and family members... And when the people killed, life was not paid for with life but with animals and labour. If you killed and were found guilty, you paid for the life you took with animals and not with your life. If you and your clan could not pay the animals, you took the dead person’s place in his family. We knew nothing of the injustice of an eye for an eye and a tooth for tooth that commits the same sins it punishes other people for. (The Journal of Pan African studies, vol.2 no.3. March 2008).

C. Cleaning the Temple



Infections take place on a bodily, physical level; e.g., we know from swine-flu and HIV. There is no reason why our minds and social behavior could not be infected from Bad Habits, Wrongdoing to Felony: such ‘infections’ cross borders (Africa, Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo, etc) and, following a strong temptation are possibly still being exported in the form of Secret Prisons, to Poland, Romania, states less fully developed in their self-identity within the democratic family. To be fair, Poland’s famous artist **Jacek Malczewski** knew about the poisonous effect on men when painting Chimera sitting on the well. (What a temptation for men!)

The great differences in prison-related matters point right at the justice system that prisons are part of and which express a mode of justice. Dissociative identity disorder may not be confused with Dissocial personality disorder. There is a great deal of controversy surrounding the topic MPD = multiple personality disorder inclusive. Because individuals constitute a society, we must assume disorder within a society in general, disorder may happen within groups and the organs of a society, Legislative and Executive. Psychologist Anne Wilson Schaef, wrote (blockbuster book) entitled ‘When Society Becomes an Addict’ (Harper Collins, 1988): I realized that I come from a “big dysfunctional family”-- the human family and the American culture, and as such, I have been deeply influenced and conditioned by them.

When monetary or economic interests overwhelm the principles of justice, we observe that society’s very being has been seriously infected. The symptom of this is demonstrated by overcrowded prisons and an extremely high rate of incarceration, as can be seen above. Since 1975, the graph shows a ‘fever’ curve increase in relation to US prisons. For improved understanding of the phenomenon, consider that evidence inevitably emerges when a government and justice system became completely corrupt and abuse power; herewith some quotations for example (as usual):

James Claire Haynes was paid \$25,000 by then LCDA Pat Horton to shoot the Downs’ family. I hypothesize that Ms. Downs saw Mr. Horton at the (drug-) party at Lionel Johnson’s house, described in the 2.24.98 affidavit by Clayton Nysten. Former Lane County Deputy DA Fred Hugi and Lane County Circuit Court Judge Gregory Foote collaborated in framing and falsely convicting Ms. Downs for the Pat Horton-financed hit on her family by James Claire Haynes.

According to Article IV of the Oregon Constitution, the Governor appoints vacancies in Circuit Court Judges, Court of Appeals Judges, Supreme Court Justices, Justices of the Peace, and District Attorneys. As early as three weeks after the crime in which one child died and Ms. Downs, although having been shot herself, took her injured children to the hospital, Juvenile Court Judge Gregory Foote took these children from Diane Downs and their grandparents and placed them in questionable state care. There they stayed until a year later that self-same Judge Foote had been transferred to the Criminal Court and thereupon took on that criminal case as his first case on his new job, although it represented a conflict of interest, and a violation of the legal integrity of a civilized country.

A further incredible facet of this case was the consequent adoption of these children by Attorney Fred Hugli, who was prosecuting this case, and whose wife could not have children. Moreover, this involves the only eye witness to the crime, Christie Downs, who at the time of the crime was eight years old, and who testified against her mother after what must be assumed to have been brainwashing by the authorities.

Ms. Downs has been wrongfully imprisoned for 25 years for a crime financed by former Lane County District Attorney J. Patrick Horton and committed by James Claire Haynes, Mr. Horton's colleague in the Free Souls motorcycle gang/Lane County drug cartel. . . former USDC-OR Chief Judge Ancer Haggerty, USDC-OR Judge Malcolm Marsh, USDC-OR Magistrate Thomas Coffin, US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Chief Judge Alex . . Kozinski and dozens of other taxpayer-financed lawyers . . . have colluded to repeatedly and intentionally violate the fourteenth amendment and other constitutionally protected civil rights of Ms. Downs.

Governor Kulongoski, you were Oregon attorney general during at least one of the half dozen habeas corpus petitions/other civil suits filed by Elizabeth Diane Downs in the United States District Court of Oregon.(cit end)

“Cleaning the temple is part of our spiritual work at a Buddhist center. We may go to a centre, find that it is our turn to clean and react adversely thinking, “Oh, but I don’t like cleaning the temple.” Some of us have never even touched the temple. We do not want to be burdened by this task, considering it beneath our professional work or studies or whatever. At other times we may clean the temple, but we fail to see any virtue in doing so. We convince ourselves that it is a necessary social service and simply condescend to clean it because nobody else will. However, even though we acknowledge that cleaning the temple may be necessary, we harbor resentment about it and proceed to do so only for the sake of social nicety. (Transcription of a talk given by Tulku Thondup at the Mahasiddha Nyingmapa Temple in Hawley, Western Massachusetts, on September 8, 2001.)

“He found in the temple doves, as well as the money out of cords and drove them sheep and oxen, and spilled overturned their tables, and to these out of here, and stop making my Father’s house a marketplace” (John 2: 13-16).



area those who sold oxen, sheep, and changers seated there. He made a whip all out of the temple area, with the the coins of the money changers and those who sold doves he said, ‘Take



Finally, the comparison of temples and court houses teaches us that court houses intentionally look like houses of God – though for sure the priest-judge ostensibly only tries behavior. By contrast, The Healer would certainly find many spirits and souls to cleanse in order to achieve not only the separation of powers, a basic demand of



democracies, but also to separate justice from economic interests (e.g., drug barons controlling state authorities). If a judge were to get access to the spiritual world he would then comprehend his job within a society of humans, of fellow citizens, sinners like you and me. Again Stan Moody: There are very few blood oaths taken in support of dysfunctional systems.

Experts in law shall have the last word. Kenn d'Oudney writes: <http://www.democracydefined.org/>

The principal reason for the large numbers of innocent people in jail is the same in the United States as elsewhere:

To be guilty of a crime, an accused person must have acted with *malice aforethought*, i.e., *mens rea*, a premeditated malicious motive. That is to say, 'guilt' is a characteristic inherent or absent in motives and actions: it cannot be ascribed *by legislation*.

There is neither moral justice nor political necessity (i.e., deterrent value) for punishing where there was no *mens rea*. (In the case of one person injuring another innocently or accidentally, the civil, i.e., not criminal, law suit may award appropriate compensation for damages.)

The ***reason why*** tyranny occurs in all times and places where Trial by Jury is denied is explained as follows. (*Tyranny* is defined as: oppressive rule administered with injustice; the cruel and arbitrary use of authority; i.e., Crime against Humanity.)

In the case of the U.S., the (formerly pan-European constitutional) *legem terræ* Trial by Jury is enplaced by the Constitution for all criminal trials. However, *today*, the genuine Trial by Jury does not take place. All the definitive duties of the Jurors are nowadays denied by judges' interventions. **The Juror's Duties are comprised of...**

...judging on the justice of the law, and the act of enforcement; in addition to the facts; and on the admissibility of evidence (evidence not being pre-selected or screened-out by government or judge and/or prosecutor); that the accused acted with *malice aforethought*, i.e., *mens rea*, a premeditated malicious motive to find guilt ('guilt' is a characteristic inherent or absent in motives and actions: it cannot be ascribed *by legislation*); on the nature and gravity of the alleged offence; and where guilt is unanimously found, on mitigating circumstances if any (provocation; temptation; incitation); and set the sentence (with regard to its being fit and just). For jurors not to do the above, or for someone other than the jurors to make any such decisions, is *another process*: call it 'trial-by-someone-else' if you will, or 'trial-by-the-judge' — but this travesty cannot be defined as Trial BY JURY.

The Common Law Trial by Jury is indispensable not only to protect the people from common crimes by ascertaining guilt or innocence of the accused and where necessary apportioning retribution, but also, *of transcendent importance*, it is explicitly and precisely enplaced as **a barrier to protect** the vast mass of innocent citizenry from ***the crimes of arbitrary government***, i.e., unjust laws, tyranny; and from the corruption, prejudices and incompetence of fallible judges.

In every trial, this protection is achieved by the jurors judging on the justice of the law and the act of enforcement; and, by pronouncing the Not Guilty Verdict, annulling any law or act of enforcement which is deemed unfair to the accused, according to the juror's conscience (i.e., sense of right and wrong).

August, 2010

Franz Kurz

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