

**PRISON CONSTRUCTION**  
**A PUBLIC FORUM ON**  
**9:30 - 4:00**  
**SATURDAY JUNE 24**  
CHICANO FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO CO.  
1960 NATIONAL AVENUE, SAN DIEGO

# PRISON TO BUILD OR NOT TO BUILD? FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

co-sponsored by UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE  
COALITION FOR ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON  
CHICANO FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
Program funded by CALIFORNIA COUNCIL  
FOR THE HUMANITIES IN PUBLIC POLICY

9:30

General Gathering: Coffee and Donuts  
Introductory Speaker: Dr. Janet Schmidt,  
Department of Sociology, S.D.S.U.

10:00

Main Speakers: Henry Collins, Drug Abuse Consultant;  
Bob Lawson, Chief, Program Planning Project, California  
Department of Corrections  
Moderator: Jesse Ramirez, Director, Chicano Federation,  
San Diego

10:20

Luncheon Speaker: Assemblyperson Richard Alatorre,  
Assembly Criminal Justice Committee

12:00

Cultural Presentation  
Workshops: Are prisons useful as punishment or rehabilitation?

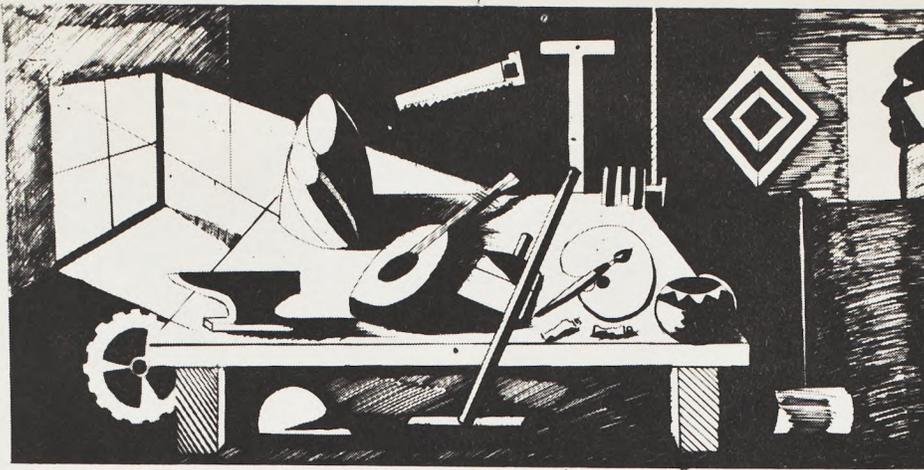
12:45

Will more prisons lower the crime rate? What would a  
moratorium mean? How should the public participate in policy  
decisions?  
Closing discussion.

1:45

3:30

(714) 236-1228 FOR MORE INFORMATION



# El Taller Newsletter

volume one

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

number

¡SALUDOS! COMPAÑEROS  
DE LA COMUNIDAD

NEW PROJECT  
SPEEDS FOOD STAMP  
APPLICATIONS

Reportaje de Lucía Gallegos

El pasado 5 de mayo tuvimos la gran satisfacción de celebrarlo, dónde mejor que con los compañeros reos de Waupun (Wisconsin State Prison). Ellos nos ofrecieron una cordial bienvenida como siempre que los trabajadores de nuestro Taller: El Taller Obrero Cultural, los visitamos y compartimos nuestras actividades y perspectivas de caracter cultural.

Y dimos principio con una muy favorable charla sobre arte chicano por el gran compañero y nacionalmente reconocido muralista, Carlos Rosas. Donde al igual que sus comentarios sobre su arte, se intercambiaron ideas y preguntas por los compañeros de Waupun al terminar la presentación de slides.

Conjuntamente el director del grupo Latino, Felix Rivera, comentó la importancia del 5 de mayo y la razón de dicha celebración mientras el grupo Medusa/CETA Video captaban cada movimiento vital, se introdujeron diversos aspectos de la historia sobre la revolución de México en el 5 de mayo.

Por consiguiente, después de haber hecho mención sobre el esfuerzo del supervisor del Taller Obrero Cultural al presenciar dicho encuentro en Waupun, siguió la música de Lucía acompañada por el talentoso arreglista chicanorriqueño, Raul Terriguez, donde se ofreció un repertorio de interpretación de caracter folklórico-político.

Con la animación y el gran contento de todos los reos de dicha institución, sugerimos que ellos también se involucran de tan maravillosa

A new project in the city will speed up the procedures in applying for Food Stamps and make it more convenient for recipients, according to Ms. Louisa Loveridge, spokesperson for the Health & Nutritional Neighborhood Site project.

Under the new plan, a person wishing to apply for Food Stamps or to re-certify his eligibility will call a main number for an appointment and then be referred to a location nearest his home where Department of Welfare workers will accept the application and interview the person.

"There is usually quite a wait at the welfare offices and many times an applicant has to go back two or three times," said Ms. Loveridge. "Under the new system, the person will call a number (289-6139) ahead of time to receive an appointment. He will be given an appointment at a location nearest his home and receive a package of materials to prepare the information needed for applying. This means that persons should only have to make one trip to settle their Food Stamp applications."

The neighborhood centers will also handle applications for Title XIX Medical Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The locations where these services are offered include:

\*Project Involve—South, 1311 W. Lincoln, on Mondays, June 5-12-19-26, from 1-3:30 p.m.

\*Project Involve—North, 2816 N. Teutonia, on Mondays, June 5-12-19-26, from 1 to 3:30 p.m.

\*ICDP—South, 1725 S. 12th St., on Mondays, June 5-12-19-26, from 5 to 8 p.m.

Vea SALUDOS, página 5.

See CENTERS, page 5.

**ARTE Y VIDA:**  
*La visión de Jesús "Chista" Cantu*

(Condensado de una entrevista con Alfredo de la Torre en Caracol, Tomo 4, Num. 9, Mayo, 1978.)

El arte todo el tiempo ha sido parte de mí. Ahora por el lado de los colores, y por el lado de formas, y por el lado de comunicar un pensamiento—lo que nosotros nombramos arte—me doy cuenta que ese concepto no existía en nuestros antepasados. Sino que el concepto de arte es un concepto Europeo. Ahora me refiero yo a eso por el lado de que el artista es aparte de la gente, ¿no? Y es un artista, y es una cosa elite. Ese concepto no tiene lugar en la mentalidad indígena. Yo siendo chicano por muchos años he batallado por el lado de que no entendía por qué la gente piensa así. Pero entre más me fui metiendo a mi cultura me di cuenta que el arte es nomás parte de la vida. Y de que todo el mundo tiene ese potencial.

...el concepto de arte por arte, de artista, sí existía en nuestros antepasados indígenas, pero no en la forma que nosotros la entendemos. Para ellos era nomás una parte integra de la vida cotidiana.

*Porque toda cultura está basada en la panza del hombre...*

De allí viene todo porque el primer miedo y más grande de todos los miedos que conocio el hombre fue el temor a morirse de hambre. Porque venimos del jungle, de la selva, eso que ni que. Cuando el hombre se enseñó a alimentarse a través de la agricultura perdió ese miedo, y lo que hizo con el tiempo que quedaba libre después que llenó su panza, después del trabajo de la tierra, y le quedó tiempo para hacer algo espiritual...

Sabes que Cuauthemoc cuando ya se dio cuenta que los españoles habían ganado la guerra, él dio una orden. Les dijo que era el tiempo del Dios de los europeos, y que hicieran lo que ellos decían y que ya no les dijeran nada de la sabiduría indígena a los extranjeros. Fíjate, ya no tenían que comer, ni agua que beber, ni armas pa' pelear, no había ni piedras pa' seguir peleando. Entonces, la orden que se dio fue que cada hombre iba a ser sacerdote en su casa. Cuando él dio la orden dijo, "Nuestro sol se ha ocultado. Cuando vendrá otra vez, ¿Quién Sabe? Pero hasta entonces nuestra sabiduría pasará nomás en padre a hijo, y de madre a hija, y de generación en generación."



Está peligrando el mundo, el planeta, por lo que el hombre que gobierna le ha hecho. Está abusando de todas las cosas naturales como el aceite, y otras cosas. Y la tierra va hacer algo pa sobrevivir, y mucha tierra se va ir para abajo de agua, y se van ahogar, y otros se van a quemar, y nomás van a quedar unos pocos otra vez como ha pasado otras veces, y el tiempo ya está muy cerca. Los gobernantes lo saben, pero la gente es la que no lo sabe.

La ley natural de la dualidad dice que todo tiene su positivo y todo tiene su negativo. El cero como es todo también puede ser nada. Pero basarte toda tu vida, y todos-tus hechos, de que el cero es nada, y de que de allí puedes sacar algo y si se puede, lo han hecho, pero está mal. Es una cosa muy abstracta y es una falsedad. Y el hombre que gobierna ha creado un mundo de fantasía que va en contra de las leyes naturales. Si el aceite sus máquinas no se mueven, y eso le está haciendo daño a la tierra.

Pero ojalá que lo poco que tengamos que dejar nosotros le sirva a la gente, para que se preparen pa' su muerte, y pa' los pocos que van a quedar.

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**COMUNIDAD LATINA  
EXTIENDE AUXILIO  
A UNA FAMILIA**

El pasado 21 de mayo, entre las horas de doce la tarde a las diez de la noche, se ofreció una parada Puertorriqueña a beneficio de la familia Claudio en el Salón de la Iglesia St. Michael's.

Hacia varias semanas después del accidente de la Sra. Claudio que la comunidad Latina decidió ayudar a esta familia financieramente y así se organizaron varios grupos de estrellas Latinas locales para la gran parada donde, con el apoyo de dicha comunidad, fué un gran éxito.

Mientras todos se deleitaban con la música de "La Nación," la "Sonora Sensación," grupo "Macongo" y otros artistas más, la Sra. Claudio se dio cuenta que no se encuentra sola, que la comunidad de Chicanos y Puertorriqueños saben de las necesidades del pueblo tanto como sus alegrías.

**SOUTHSIDE CLINIC  
OFFERS SERVICES**

The Southside Community Health Clinic, located at 1231 S. 7th St., is helping meet the needs of low-income residents of the near Southside community.

The clinic provides non-emergency and preventive health care services such as physical examinations and tests. The clinic is open Tuesday evenings from 6:15 p.m.

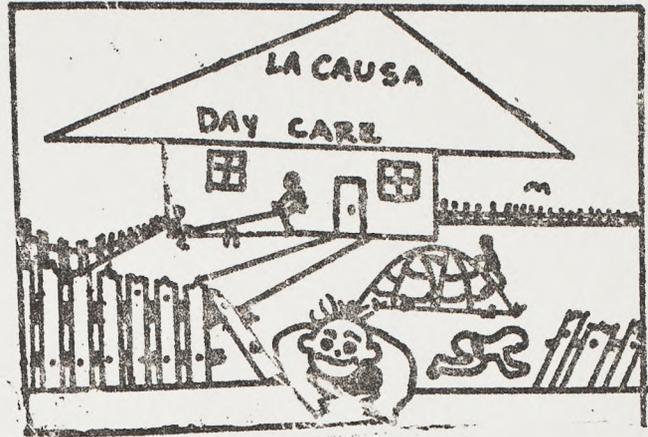
Health problems, even though you may not be sick at the time, can be detected by a routine physical exams, pap tests or tother means. For appointments, call 672-3150 Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:50 p.m.

**AUDITIONS SET  
FOR PEOPLE'S THEATRE**

Lee Koehler, director of People's Theatre, has announced openings for six trainees in the areas of acting, and theatrical skills.

The project is funded by CETA Title VI and applicants must be certified by Wisconsin Job Service. A monthly wage of \$600 is offered to the applicants screened through the normal tryout/reading procedures used in theatre recruiting. The performer-trainees will take part in the Shakespeare Show and other productions of the People's Theatre.

Interested persons should contact Koehler at 2208 N. 3d St. or call 264-4700.



**BENEFIT DINNER  
SET FOR LA CAUSA  
DAY CARE CENTER**

A spaghetti benefit dinner for La Causa Day Care Center, 1024 W. Greenfield Ave., has been scheduled for June 11, Sunday, from 3 p.m. until 6 p.m.

The benefit is for the purpose of raising funds for the building and grounds of the Center, which are in need of repairs. A donation of \$2 is requested from adults, and \$1 for a child is requested from adults, and \$1 for a child's serving. Door prizes will be given away.

**MILWAUKEE JAZZ ENSEMBLE  
LISTS JOB OPENINGS**

Tony King, director of the Milwaukee Jazz Ensemble, has announced openings for six musicians in the group which is funded by Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, and administered by the Arts Development Council of Milwaukee County.

Needed are players for drums, saxophone, guitar, trumpet, trombone and piano. Applicants must be certified by Wisconsin Job Service, 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee and, as a minimum, be skilled in the performance of their craft as determined by a two judge audition panel. Prior experience in public performances is desirable.

The positions are available immediately and the jobs will extend through September 31. Salary level is \$325 bi-monthly for a 27-hour work week. The deadline for applying is June 9.

Further information may be obtained from King or John Zinos at 276-9273.

## CHICANO ART EL CANTO AL PUEBLO

Arnold C. Vento

The "El Canto al Pueblo" scheduled to be held in Corpus Christi, Texas the week of June is useful to revisit last year's "Canto al Pueblo" held in Milwaukee. Portions of this article written by Dr. Vento, one of the most important figures in realizing this cultural event, have been printed in "La Raza" magazine in Los Angeles.

José Montoya reflected the following on the event:

For the first time, there was a collection of people that had never come together before. It has never been the Southwest, El Paso, Texas but we never really talked with the people from Chicago...that was very important because we are still exchanging ideas with them, we are exchanging not just ideas but art shows and it's a dialogue that has been maintained from the time it got started.

For veterans like myself and Esteban, the energy of the young people like Juanishi, and so, the fantastic energy that they have...Louie Poot, Alex Garza and others...And that gave us a new energy.

No se ha acabado para nosotros el Canto al Pueblo because we are still interacting with them." Carlos Acevedo spoke of the early 70's, of the importance of the idea of the Raza Cosmica as a new interpretation than the multi-ethnic perspective.

He sees the visual forms of today looking at his own world only in the present—drugs, crime, violence and other negative aspects of reality:

We have no prophets today—the only prophecy is that the police and the authorities are getting worse. We have to tell our children the future. We are on the rise. We must look into the future and project ideals and dreams that move us. We project to show how things could be in a positive, cosmic dream. We are dealing with a separate reality in that way we are developing a cosmic reality which is the essence of all materials and subjects; it is beyond the moon and the stars. It is a scientific approach. We are combining technique as the traditional. Our Art goes into the Universal realm."

During the Canto al Pueblo in Milwaukee, Carlos Rosas participated as a muralist by creating an enormous face of a woman. The expression emanated by the face is one of youth; it is the face of a child in a different dimension. It underscores the importance of the new generation. To Carlos Rosas, the Canto can be seen from the personal and collective point of view:



"En lo personal, fue un encuentro de magia y realidad poética de nuestra vida, de nuestros valores antiguos y contemporáneos. Fue una mezcla de colores, tonalidades y penumbras que claramente reflejan las inquietudes espirituales y de la conciencia social. Por otra parte, la participación colectiva fue mucho más allá de la austeridad; llegaba en algunas ocasiones a derramar juegos progresistas de personas que piensan en el desarrollo del cerebro humano, de personas creativas en las letras, en la poesía, en la música nuestra, como también en la igualdad de derechos entre los colores, la forma y el impacto de las ideas."

In conclusion, Chicano art, as expressed in the Canto al Pueblo reflects one common denominator: the struggle of the underdog as seen through the Raza. It is an attempt to preserve the past and modify the present, obviating the traditional artistic world of dominant society. It is an attempt to synthesize the pre-Hispanic past, the technological present, and the universal future.

It can reflect a moment of pachuco reality of the Forties, or project a multi-dimensional reality limitless in time and space. It sings of the pain, the dreams, of a proud people; it is the Canto of the past in a contemporary present that beats with the rhythm of the future, the future of the Pueblo.

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## *An Open Letter to the State of Wisconsin*

For the past year, there has been a great deal of discussion concerning the residents of the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun being allowed to have Family Visitation. A number of opinions have been expressed by various legislators, news persons, social and religious groups, etc. However, very little has been said by those most affected by the program, the prisoners themselves. This open letter expresses our feelings on this subject.

Prisons have become an ingrained institution in the fabric of American society. Much has been written about prisons, prison reform, rehabilitation, reintegration, and whether or not the entire American correctional system is a failure. In response to the humanistic needs of prisoners, innovative prison administrators throughout the country have attempted to implement new programs that would give the offender a better opportunity to reintegrate into his or her community. In addition to the regular program offerings at the Wisconsin State Prison, a concept of Family Visitation has been submitted to the Administrator of the Division of Corrections, Mr. Allyn Sielaff. This concept was developed through the Wisconsin State Prison's Offender Participation Advisory Committee (OPAC), by two prison residents who spent many months researching the program.

The Family Visitation program is designed to sustain family relationships despite the alienation and hardship created by long-term confinement. This is brought about by an increase in familial interaction in the form of counseling and a more liberal visiting program.

It is true that men are sent to prison as punishment for a crime, but prison also punishes a man's family who have not been convicted of a crime. Often their punishment is far greater than his. There is an abnormally high incidence of divorce as a natural consequence to confinement.

The bottom line in any debate on the merits of Family Visitation by prisoners in the state of Wisconsin is found in the question on the purpose of corrections to dissolve the family unit? "At present that is what is occurring at an alarming rate in Wisconsin's prisons.

As prisoners we understand how strange it is for some people to equate prisoners with human beings with needs and desires that are human. Prisoners have been stereotyped in every medium of communication as some type of oddity. However, this just isn't true and we are relying heavily

on the people of the state of Wisconsin to recognize this and support our right to visit with our families like human beings. For, as a person and a parent, each of you can and should understand the need to be with and close to your family.

Sincerely,

Wilbur Davis, Lifers Group

Joseph T. Davis, Project Aware

James L. Turner, Freedom Jaycees

Jesse J. Ford III, OPAC Representative

Danny Shears, Black Cultural Group

Felix Rivera, Los Latinos Group

John Thoms, Waupun Indian Council

James L. Harris, Para-Legal Program

SALUDOS, desde página 1.

armonía y así se pusieron a cantar juntos con nosotros.

Después de haber compartido tanta alegría por aproximadamente el transcurso de cuatro horas, nos despedimos con calurosas estrechadas de mano, intercambio de sonrisas y la conciencia firme para seguir trabajando con los compañeros reos y sus problemas, que la organización SER considera de mucho interés.

Los presos en Waupun envían un caluroso saludo a la comunidad Latina y esperan que en lo futuro ustedes, los lectores de esta carta noticiara sean partidarios en sus actividades internas, como lo esta haciendo el componente de "El Taller Obrero Cultural."

CENTERS, from page 1.

\*UMOS (United Migrant Opportunity Services, 809 W. Greenfield, on Tuesday, June 13, from 1 to 3:30 p.m.

\*ICDP-North, 2803 N. Teutonia, on Tuesdays, June 6-13-20-27, from 5 to 8 p.m.

\*St. Elizabeth's Church, 128 W. Burleigh, on Wednesdays, June 7-14-21-28, from 5 to 8 p.m.

\*Community Advocates, 3517 W. Burleigh, on Wednesdays, June 7-14-21-28, from 5 to 8 p.m.

\*Spanish Center, 614 W. National, on Thursday, June 8, from 5 to 8 p.m.

\*St. Elizabeth's Church, on Fridays, June 2-9-16-23, from 1 to 3:30 p.m.

\*ICDP-Northeast, 2669 N. Holton, on Fridays, June 2-16, from 5 to 8 p.m.

Remember, you must call 289-6139 for an appointment in advance.

DISTRICT OFFICE  
5106 FEDERAL BLVD., SUITE 207  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92105  
(714) 263-2148

JOSÉ DÍAZ  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SACRAMENTO  
STATE CAPITOL 95814  
445-7610



# Assembly California Legislature

PETER R. CHACON  
ASSEMBLYMAN, SEVENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

CHAIRMAN  
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

December 28, 1977

COMMITTEES  
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT, CHAIRMAN  
HUMAN RESOURCES  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND  
RETIREMENT  
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL  
EDUCATION, CHAIRMAN  
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
THE STATE'S ECONOMY  
COMMISSION OF THE CALIFORNIAS  
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL  
OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

COPY

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: Support on behalf of establishing a restitution program in  
the County of San Diego

I would like to take this opportunity to join the many individuals and groups who have undoubtedly conveyed their message of support for the idea of starting a restitution program in the County of San Diego.

In the last few months, I have had the opportunity to examine many of the arguments in support of this innovative idea. In many states, the program has proven tremendously successful and has achieved many of its goals in a relatively short span of time.

As you know, in just the last few years, the plight of inmates and the reform of our penal system has developed into a significant issue. For example, in California there are 13 major correctional institutions for adults: nine state prisons, three conservation centers and one in-patient center for narcotic addicts.

There are also numerous correctional conservation camps. Through January of 1974 approximately 22,918 men and women were incarcerated in these institutions. A great dilemma that has faced penologists and public officials in reviewing the entire penal system has been the fact that two of California's state prisons face eventual closing. Central to this decision has been the declining prison population. Furthermore, such institutions are claimed as no longer functional. They have been unable to handle modern programs of rehabilitation, and are costly to maintain.

December 28, 1977

Page Two

For example, the Department of Corrections on several occasions has indicated its efforts to replace these institutions with 400 bed maximum security institutions. Opposition by many reform groups see this as a step in the wrong direction. As it is, California's prisons are in general too large, difficult to manage, and too far removed from the real world.

Practitioners in penal reform have repeatedly stated that correctional facilities should be small, decentralized, community-based, and structured to deliver a rehabilitation program, not having one fitted to the institution as an afterthought.

In this perspective, the development of a restitution program coordinated and administered by a combination of experts in the field, former inmates and concerned relatives and friends may prove to be a viable solution for San Diego County.

In this vein, statistically, it has been demonstrated that a large percentage of the men and women entering prison are school drop outs, often lacking in specific and general training. Education of the inmates must be custom tailored to the individual and diverse needs of each person. Vocational training needs to be vastly improved. For many of California's institutions, the space is inadequate, the equipment is either obsolete or nonexistent, and the training involved is often so outdated that a person can not expect to obtain employment in that field.

Unless the programs are reevaluated, we will continue to see the "revolving door syndrome" we have statistically seen for many decades. For this reason, a restitution program tailored to the needs of the community, and the needs of the offender offers challenging possibilities. It is my belief that with the support of the judicial and probationary systems along with supportive services provided by sensitive community organizations, a restitution program in San Diego can and will be a success. Other states have demonstrated its achievements and communities as a whole have benefited not only by providing restitution to the victims of crimes, but by enabling individuals who may have committed an error in judgement find a second chance in adequately focusing their energies towards developing marketable skills through vocational and formal education.

For this reason, I feel that this proposal merits all the consideration possible. I would like to take the liberty of requesting your assistance and assurance that the development of a restitution program receives every consideration for funding possible.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED

PETER R. CHACON

PRC/cmy

\* Raul Pottillo \*

Program Director

PINTO, ex-offender

→ moving the site

P → don't need any new sites



. multiple-offenders.

. save taxpayer dough

. no job  
dignity

get job

get budget

sit down with victim face to face  
and make a contract

contract enforced

probation department - not working  
responsible for restitution

no programs concerning  
violent crime

\$ 10-14,000

state spends to  
maintain a dude

\$ 35,000

wife & two kids +

overhead

he's castrated, wife long to get off welfare

non-violent

type  
criminal

check.  
passing

shoplifting

~~shoplifting~~

thefts

burglary

Haró  
||

map of state prison system  
photo of folson

" Alternatives to Prison Construction "

~~Construction of Alternatives~~  
~~to Prisons~~

June 24 , 9:30AM - 5PM

Chicano Federation

1960 National Ave , S. D.

call 233-3587 for further  
info

sponsored by Chicano Federation  
& Chicano Pinto Union

should we build them or not  
why not

233-  
9065



520 E STREET, SUITE 502, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • PHONE: (714) 234-3158

C. RICHARD SHANOR, PH.D.  
COORDINATOR

December 28, 1977

Mr. Jessé Ramirez  
Chicano Federation  
1960 National Avenue  
San Diego, California 92113

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

Metro, the United Methodist Urban Ministry in San Diego has long had concerns and convictions about the penal system in this country, and the forms of corrections and punishment. We feel, as Negley K. Teeters does, in writing about Criminology - Past and Present - and as other professionals in the field of criminal justice that:

"It has often been rationalized by prison people that they get society's misfits and are expected to redeem them. In part this is true. But these culls are gradually molded or whittled into their twisted beings by society. It is thus society's task to send them back to the "good life" if at all possible - not to brutalize them by regimentation, cursing, and other degrading practices which have been hallmarks of imprisonment."

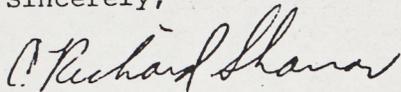
Metro has attempted to meet some of the needs of the ex-offender through its resident houses for men and women. Paul Portillo, Executive Director of the Chicano Pinto Union, sought our advice and support because of our previous work and commitment in this area. We have worked with him since the inception of his idea of a restitution plan utilizing all the existing agencies serving the ex-offender in San Diego. We believe his plan is innovative and something not already tried in the various areas of on-the-job training, education, motivation and service. The commitment of Raul Portillo and the Chicano Pinto Union as ex-offenders themselves creates a force by "those who have been there" to bring about its success and development that could not be found in any other way.

Mr. Jesse Ramirez  
December 28, 1977  
Page two

We sincerely believe that with the Chicano Federation's previous experience and expertise in the areas of crime prevention and improving the administration of justice through assisting people, that this program will meet a great need in our community, as well as make new lives for those who have almost given up hope.

As Coordinator of Metro, I support the funding of this proposal and will seek to assist in any way I can in making it a success and a force of healing in the community.

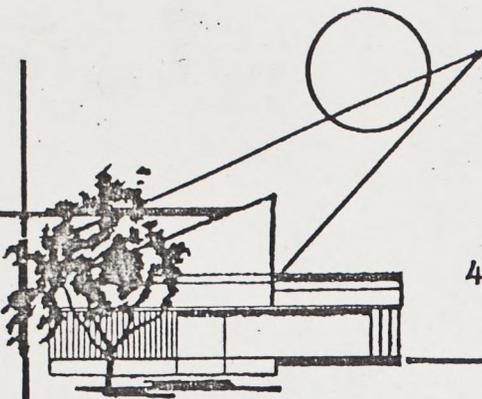
Sincerely,



C. Richard Shanor  
Coordinator

dm

cc: Mr. Raul Portillo



# THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

4190 FRONT STREET • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103

OFFICE PHONE: 298-9978

Dec. 28, 1977

Mr. Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director  
Chicano Federation  
1960 National Ave.  
San Diego, Ca. 92113

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

I am aware that the Chicano Federation is currently investigating the "Project Mas" proposal of Raul Portillo and other members of the Chicano Pinto Union. Having been involved in the earliest stages of this project, I would like to lend my support to it and ask that you and the Chicano Federation seriously consider it as part of your continuing effort to seek ways to serve the Chicano community in San Diego.

As the former Chairman of the San Diego Coalition for Prison Alternatives, I have been concerned about our society's reliance on the incarceration of offenders in dealing with the problem of crime, a reliance that has led to the neglect of needed alternatives to incarceration. Working in conjunction with the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee and other people and agencies, I have opposed, in public meetings, television interviews, and newspaper articles, the construction of new prisons until monies are made available for imaginative programs that will better serve not only offenders but their victims and society as a whole.

For those reasons, I am very excited by the pilot project that has been developed by Raul Portillo, the Chicano Pinto Union, and others, all concerned with the needs of the San Diego community. Project Mas combines restitution to the crime victim with the vigorous effort to re-socialize the offender in the community in which he or she must inevitably return, and thus offers a unique and needed addition to our current criminal justice system. With the in-put of ex-offenders who know the mind-set, defenses, and needs of many offenders, the project is not a liberal pipe dream but a realistic approach to meaningful rehabilitation in the community.

Mr. Portillo has devoted many hours, along with others, to this project and I offer my personal support, endorsing this effort as one which will not only serve needs here in San Diego but which could serve as an example for cities everywhere of a grass-roots effort to deal with the problems of crime humanly and justly.

*Sincerely,* *R. N. Helverson*

RALPH N. HELVERSON, D.D.  
Interim Minister

MARC SALKIN, D.MIN.  
Associate Minister

JOHN RUSKIN CLARK, D.D.  
Minister Emeritus



Hispanic  
Ministries

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA CONFERENCE  
4075 PARK BOULEVARD • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103  
December 28, 1977 (714) 291-9374

Mr. Jesse Ramirez, Director  
CHICANO FEDERATION  
1960 National Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92113

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

One of the most promising efforts in assisting the Chicano ex-offender to gain a new lease in life, is the program of orientation, counseling and personal assistance which are part of the Chicano Pinto Union program.

The exemplary leadership provided by the reformed ex-offenders themselves, gives credence to the authentic success of this project.

I am personally familiar with the sincerity of commitment of the program coordinators, and firmly believe that their efforts can obtain a greater measure of success when provided with the necessary financial assistance.

The economic investment incurred in the support of this program will have its own reward in the restitution of human lives and the personal contributions to our society which these men and women will provide.

It is a personal privilege to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Chicano Pinto Union and recommend their organization for possible funding for the continuation of their program.

Sincerely,

The Rev. Horacio M. Ríos  
Hispanic Ministry Pastor



BRANCH OFFICES

Escondido

Oceanside

El Cajon

Project Jove, Inc. 1196 Broadway San Diego, California 92101 (714) 233-5285

December 29, 1977

Jesse Ramirez  
Executive Director  
Chicano Federation  
1960 National Ave.  
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

This letter is to express our support for the Restitution Program proposed by your agency. We at Project J.O.V.E. believe strongly in promoting constructive alternatives to incarceration, as this approach is responsive to the needs of the individual and the community. In order for this kind of program to succeed, it is necessary that it is well planned, comprehensive, and that it has broad-based community support and involvement. The program you are proposing has these elements, and J.O.V.E. will be glad to serve as one of the participating agencies. The same type of services that Project J.O.V.E. currently provides for the ex-offender could be made available to the clients of the Restitution Program. As you know, J.O.V.E. focuses on:

Job Placement  
On-the-Job Training  
Vocational Education  
Educational Assistance.

J.O.V.E. also assists with supportive services in achieving individual goals.

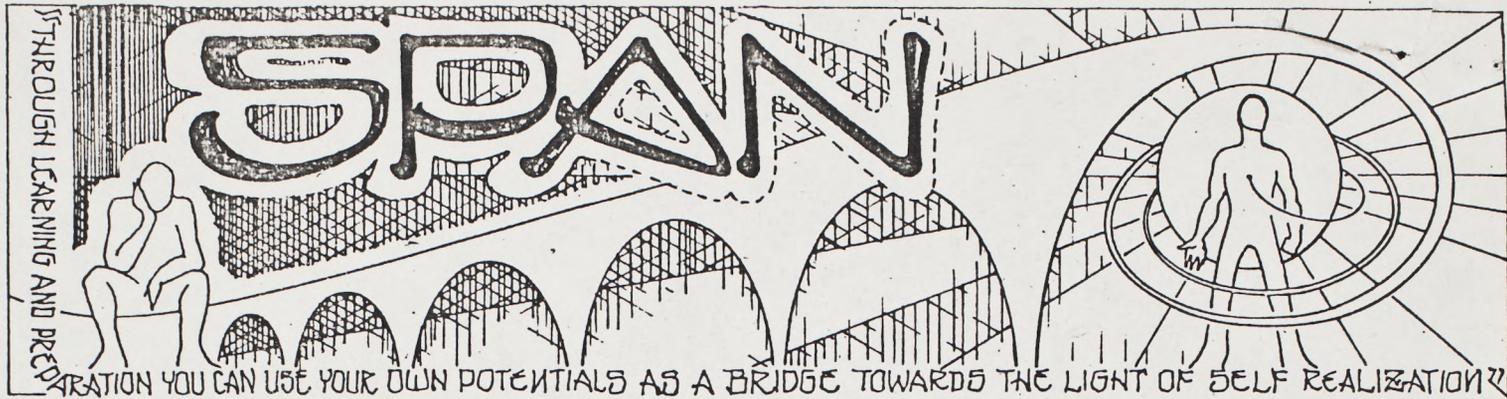
Over the past eight years, Project J.O.V.E. has gained much experience in these areas, and has developed an effective program to deal with the re-entry problems of the ex-offender. These services are also essential to the Restitution client, particularly in procuring employment that not only allows the individual to pay his restitution costs, but to stabilize himself for the future in order to minimize further involvement with the criminal justice system.

We are happy to have been involved in the planning and development of this program, and look forward to the opportunity of helping to implement it. With the combined energy and expertise of the agencies involved, the concept of a relevant and responsive restitution program can definitely become a reality.

Sincerely,

Thomas V.A. Wornham  
Executive Director

TVAW/slh



December 29, 1977

Jesse Ramirez  
Executive Director  
Chicano Federation  
1960 National Ave.  
San Diego, Ca.

Fran Oldsen  
Coordinator

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

We are writing this letter to offer our support of the Restitution Program Proposal being submitted by the Chicano Federation. S.P.A.N. is the educational component of Project J.O.V.E., Inc., and we have been closely involved with the formation of the program since its inception many months ago. It has been a real pleasure to work in conjunction with so many other agencies in order to bring about a common goal. We are very committed to the concept of restitution and have had a lot of impact into the specific development of this program by studying other programs throughout the country, and then helping to formulate a structure that will meet the needs of the community here in San Diego.

Ruben Seja  
Training Director

Cesar Lopez  
Placement Director

The primary purpose of S.P.A.N. is the implementation of a university-based, paraprofessional training program in human services. The program offers a certificate, and combines specialized academic courses with practical experience. Trainees are specially selected ex-offenders and ex-substance abusers who have overcome the negative cycle of incarceration and drug or alcohol addiction. Graduate students seeking to enter the field of human care services as professionals are also involved in the training process. This program will begin in Fall, 1978. We would very much like to place some of our trainers at the Restitution Program for their internships and field placements in order to gain first-hand experience, and to make a contribution to the program. This would create additional "people power" for the program as well.

S.P.A.N. is also involved with in-service training for the staff of Project J.O.V.E. We could assist the Restitution Program in a similar way by setting up seminars designed to enhance the service and management skills of staff.

We sincerely hope this program is funded; as San Diego is definitely in need of the opportunity to develop meaningful alternatives to incarceration. We stand ready to assist in the ways already outlined, or in any other manner necessary to contribute to the success of the program.

Respectfully,

*Fran Oldsen, S.P.A.N.*

Fran Oldsen  
S.P.A.N. Coordinator

FO/slh

# Committee to Reinvolve Ex Offenders

321 20TH Street, San Diego, Ca. 92102. Phone; 275-1020 Ext 484

National Offices:  
5930 Franklin Avenue  
Los Angeles, California  
90028 (213) 464-4055

29 December 1977

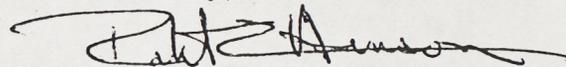
Dear Sirs:

The Committee to Reinvolve Ex-Offenders is fully in support of the concept of Restitution.

After three years of research and data analysis we have concluded that such a program as restitution is the only feasible means for an offender to pay his/her debt to society. At the same time it allows the offender to stay out of prison, become a productive citizen and taxpayer rather than a taxburden and regain respect in the community.

We strongly urge and recommend the implementation of such a program in the San Diego area.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Hinson  
Regional Director

RH/gvr

# MAAC

# PROJECT

A MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY SERVING THE COMMUNITY.

ADMINISTRATION  
140 W. 16th Street

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714) 474-2232  
(714) 474-6784

ROGER CAZARES  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



December 28, 1977

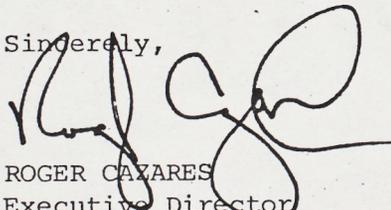
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We are writing in reference to the Restitution Program being submitted for LEAA funding. We the Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee (MAAC Project) are a community based non-profit organization offering comprehensive social services in San Diego County, since 1965. The MAAC Project believes that its effectiveness comes from its strong community ties. By keeping the lines of communication open, the MAAC Project strives to maintain a system which is both flexible and accessible to our client.

Based on our experience and knowledge in this field, we believe that the PINTO Union would be a logical organization to run a Restitution Program. Their involvement in the field has shown commitment to the community, and it also enjoys the cooperation and support of various local associations and community groups.

Therefore, we the MAAC Project urge support and consideration of the PINTO Union Restitution Program. If you should have any questions please feel free to call or write for further information.

Sincerely,

  
ROGER CAZARES  
Executive Director

RC:jc

The Superior Court

OF THE

State of California

COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
220 WEST BROADWAY  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

MAILING ADDRESS  
POST OFFICE BOX 2724  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112  
(714) 236-2121

CHAMBERS OF  
RAUL ROSADO  
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

December 27, 1977

Mr. Jesse Ramirez  
Executive Director  
Chicano Federation  
1960 National Avenue  
San Diego, California 92113

Re: Restitution and Diversion Program

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

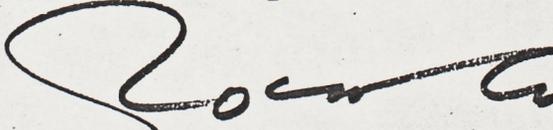
Raul Portillo and the leaders of several social organizations have met with me, both at the Chicano Federation and in my court, individually and with Judge Earl Maas. We held several meetings in order to try to put together a concept of rehabilitation, restitution and diversion for offenders who come before our courts.

Although there were many problems to be resolved, we found that the concept has merit. I am sure that all judges will join me in saying that we are constantly looking for alternatives to incarceration and Raul's project is geared in the right direction.

Raul has asked me to write this letter to you. I endorse his program in principle. I know that his program is somewhat in conflict with present law and perhaps a duplication of the Probation Office's role in the administration of justice. However, his efforts should not cease and he should be encouraged to go forward and find other methods whereby we can deal with the offender without incarcerating him.

Please feel free to communicate with me if you have any questions regarding Raul's proposal.

Yours very truly,



RAUL ROSADO

RR:hl

DISTRICT OFFICE  
5106 FEDERAL BLVD., SUITE 207  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92105  
(714) 263-2148

JOSE DIAZ  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SACRAMENTO  
STATE CAPITOL 95814  
445-7610



# Assembly California Legislature

PETER R. CHACON  
ASSEMBLYMAN, SEVENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

CHAIRMAN  
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEES.  
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT, CHAIRMAN  
HUMAN RESOURCES  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND  
RETIREMENT  
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL  
EDUCATION, CHAIRMAN  
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
THE STATE'S ECONOMY  
COMMISSION OF THE CALIFORNIA'S  
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL  
OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

December 28, 1977

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: Support on behalf of establishing a restitution program in  
the County of San Diego

I would like to take this opportunity to join the many individuals  
and groups who have undoubtedly conveyed their message of support  
for the idea of starting a restitution program in the County of  
San Diego.

In the last few months, I have had the opportunity to examine many  
of the arguments in support of this innovative idea. In many states,  
the program has proven tremendously successful and has achieved  
many of its goals in a relatively short span of time.

As you know, in just the last few years, the plight of inmates  
and the reform of our penal system has developed into a significant  
issue. For example, in California there are 13 major correctional  
institutions for adults: nine state prisons, three conservation  
centers and one in-patient center for narcotic addicts.

There are also numerous correctional conservation camps. Through  
January of 1974 approximately 22,918 men and women were incarcerated  
in these institutions. A great dilemma that has faced penologists  
and public officials in reviewing the entire penal system has been  
the fact that two of California's state prisons face eventual  
closing. Central to this decision has been the declining prison  
population. Furthermore, such institutions are claimed as no longer  
functional. They have been unable to handle modern programs of  
rehabilitation, and are costly to maintain.

December 28, 1977

Page Two

For example, the Department of Corrections on several occasions has indicated its efforts to replace these institutions with 400 bed maximum security institutions. Opposition by many reform groups see this as a step in the wrong direction. As it is, California's prisons are in general too large, difficult to manage, and too far removed from the real world.

Practitioners in penal reform have repeatedly stated that correctional facilities should be small, decentralized, community-based, and structured to deliver a rehabilitation program, not having one fitted to the institution as an afterthought.

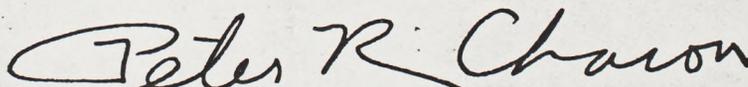
In this perspective, the development of a restitution program coordinated and administered by a combination of experts in the field, former inmates and concerned relatives and friends may prove to be a viable solution for San Diego County.

In this vein, statistically, it has been demonstrated that a large percentage of the men and women entering prison are school drop outs, often lacking in specific and general training. Education of the inmates must be custom tailored to the individual and diverse needs of each person. Vocational training needs to be vastly improved. For many of California's institutions, the space is inadequate, the equipment is either obsolete or nonexistent, and the training involved is often so outdated that a person can not expect to obtain employment in that field.

Unless the programs are reevaluated, we will continue to see the "revolving door syndrome" we have statistically seen for many decades. For this reason, a restitution program tailored to the needs of the community, and the needs of the offender offers challenging possibilities. It is my belief that with the support of the judicial and probationary systems along with supportive services provided by sensitive community organizations, a restitution program in San Diego can and will be a success. Other states have demonstrated its achievements and communities as a whole have benefited not only by providing restitution to the victims of crimes, but by enabling individuals who may have committed an error in judgement find a second chance in adequately focusing their energies towards developing marketable skills through vocational and formal education.

For this reason, I feel that this proposal merits all the consideration possible. I would like to take the liberty of requesting your assistance and assurance that the development of a restitution program receives every consideration for funding possible.

Sincerely yours,



PETER R. CHACON



PETE WILSON  
MAYOR

December 29, 1977

Mr. Raul Portillo  
Chicano Pinto Union  
726 Broadway  
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Raul:

I would like to take a moment to commend you and the Chicano Federation for your efforts to create a criminal offenders restitution program for San Diego County. This innovative approach to rehabilitating criminal offenders is certainly worthy of every consideration.

Studies have repeatedly shown that our existing penal system does little to rehabilitate criminals and, in fact, individuals convicted of lesser crimes are usually exposed to new and oftentimes more serious criminal activity. I believe that your holistic approach to utilizing experts to determine the needs, interests and desires of individuals convicted of lesser crimes before placement into jobs designed to permit the criminal to repay the victim for loss or damage is good. Naturally, this program will require the total involvement and support of our local law enforcement agencies, the courts, and the community.

I wish you the best of luck in this endeavor and look forward to being kept apprised of the progress of the program.

Sincerely,

PETE WILSON

PW/eh

cc: Chief Bill Kolender

on the five  
LEAA initiative  
an assistance  
program

M\*O\*R\*E

A Coalition of Ex-Offender Agencies

Motivation is the creative core of human existence and extends from career potential to personal growth. The purpose of this program is to stimulate this core creating a more mature individual.

On the Job Training offers the opportunity to apply vocational skills in a realistic job setting. Employment means less crime, less financial loss for the taxpayer, and the ex-offender becomes a productive member of society.

Restitution means more than monetary payment to compensate the victim's losses. It also means to recompense the community through offender participation in community service. The offender gets the opportunity to make personal and societal amends and to become a contributing member of society.

Education is a first priority to establish a positive identity for the ex-offender. It means overall, comprehensive learning and increase of skills which ultimately aid in securing employment. Creating a positive self-image and utilizing effective survival techniques advances the offender's possibilities for establishing and maintaining a productive life.

The use of the word M\*O\*R\*E as caption for this program has a greater significance than just the words used to describe its intent. It means that this program is M\*O\*R\*E than just assisting an ex-offender to find a job, M\*O\*R\*E than an assistance in solving her/his family, health, or financial problems. It means that this program will cut costs, establish alternatives to incarceration, provide restitution, and establish formal cooperation between existing social services and community agencies.

Organizations committed to the institution of M\*O\*R\*E

Project JOVE: A program servicing the needs of ex-offenders in the form of employment, vocational training, and education.

SPAN, Inc.: This program includes a wide spectrum of specialized training systems that are designed to have an impact upon those individuals who have been affected by the criminal justice system.

Chicano Pinto Union: An organization which provides support, counseling, and legal referrals for the offender and ex-offender.

Metro: This is the arm of the Methodist Church in San Diego County which is involved with urban outreach.

Chicano Federation: Assists offenders in the various stages of passage through the criminal justice system.

MAAC Project: A program which provides a wide variety of services to the community. Included in their offerings is counseling, referrals, employment placement, housing, and substance abuse treatment.

We are the Assoc. of Ex-Offenders drawing our support from the many service agencies in San Diego. Our membership represents Chicano Pinto Union, Chicano Federation, Project JOVE, SPAN, MECHA, MAAC, Committee on Chicano Rights, METRO, OCJP, the office of Pete Chacon, and Mayor Pete Wilson. This coalition has been formed to set in motion the necessary mechanisms for creating a restitution program in San Diego, The criminal justice system as it is now structured neglects the loss of the victim of crime besides not rehabilitating the offender. Our goal is to redress the monetary loss of the victim and provide a program for the offender which will root out the reasons behind the crime

This program as it is now envisioned will act as a diversionary alternative and will intercept the offender at the pre-sentencing stage. His/Her involvement is completely voluntary. Not only a first offender, but a multiple time offender will be accepted as a participant as long as s/he has no holds, detainers, or warrants. Second, third, and even fourth time offenders would make good program participants. They've experienced incarceration, but upon release have had no alternative, legal way of generating income. This caused a return to operating outside the legal system. Given the opportunity of a good job, counseling which will aid in readjustment, and the support of the family, rehabilitation will be in process.

*This program views criminal acts as a combination of economic, social, and personal problems. All of these must be dealt with if any change is to be effected.*

*There is pending legislation in the Assembly which would require a probation officer to do an economic feasibility*

report on appropriate offenders. This report could be incorporated into the comprehensive evaluation which the restitution counselor will run on the offender. The restitution evaluation will also consider the offender's past criminal record, the family situation, personal problems, occupational possibilities, and his/her motivational level as well as motivations for being in the program. This evaluation process will be implemented by counselors well aware of the games that inmates can play. A sincere desire must be expressed by the offender and his/her family's backing is also a requirement. The support of the family is an absolute necessity since rehabilitation will take place in the community where the problems were fostered. Making the change to operating within the system will require all the support the participant can gather.

Once the decision is made to work with an offender, a contract is drawn up outlining the individualized program that will be undertaken. For those participants for whom it is deemed necessary, a referral to a substance abuse program will precede their actual involvement in the restitution program. The program will have a residence which will allow the whole spectrum of contracts to be negotiated from live-in to out-client participation. The agreed upon contract will determine the amount of time spent in the residence and the degree of participation in the other services offered.

The services which will be made available to the offender include not only the in-house resources of counselors and

administrators, but the combined resources of many of the agencies throughout the community. These additional resources would in most cases be unavailable to the offender since they are aimed at sepcific populations. It's only by working together in a coalition that they can be used for this wider population.

A major emphasis in the rehabilitation program will be employing the offenders. One of the most often cited reasons for committing a crime is lack of economic resources. Placing offenders in jobs which they have expressed interest in acquiring and which will pay them more than the minimum wage is an effective mechanism for channeling the offender back into the mainstream of society. A battery of tests will be administered to the participant which will aid her/him in the selection of an occupation. After s/he has chosen the field of interest the many community service agencies which offer employment services will start their search for the needed positions. If educational or vocational training is first necessary, then the participant will be placed in the appropriate program.

As a result of the restitution project approaching the participant as a whole person, aware that the reasons behind her/his crime are not centered in just one area of life, it's imperative to know and use the variety of services which the community offers. This utilization of already available community resources will provide the necessary components for personalized rehabilitation at a fraction of the normal cost. Individual, family and group counseling, employment and legal counseling, job placement, suryival skills and

financial counseling are the major services which the program will provide. The in-house counselors will be a mixture of ex-offenders who are skilled in interpersonal counseling and professional counselors. Having a blend of these two groups is like drawing on the best from both worlds. As it is presently planned, the community services will be supplied by [Project JOVE, Chicano Pinto Union, Chicano Pinto Inc., Metro, SPAN, MACC, ECS, the Welfare Dept., Probation Dept., Chicano Federation, and SDSU.]

Restitution is viewed as making reparation to the individual along with the community at large. Written into the contract will be the terms of restitution. A combination of community service and monetary reparation to the victim covers the different facets of restitution and the differing philosophies on rehabilitation. The offender will be expected to include both of these aspects of restitution in her/his contract.

Written into the contract also will be a payment to the restitution residence <sup>from</sup> the offender which will help to defray the costs of operations. This shifts the burden of rehabilitation costs off the shoulders of the taxpayer on to the shoulders of the program participant. Eventually, it's hoped that the program will be self-supporting with the payments of the participants.

The rate of failure in other restitution projects is small when compared to the recidivism rate for offenders committing the same type of crimes who have gone through the existing institutions. In the event that a participant defaults on

5

her/his restitution payments or fails to uphold other parts of the contract, s/he will be returned to the court where a sentence will be passed and the offender will serve a jail term.

This program is structured after the many effective restitution programs that already exist throughout the country. They've shown that restitution can be a positive force for the victim as well as the offender. The victim gets repaid for the monetary damage done while the offender gets insights into why s/he committed the crime plus education and counseling which can help her/him from committing more offenses. The program also acts as a stabilizing factor on society's basic unit, the family. The family member instead of being torn away from the family, remains within that unit carrying out his/her specific role. In many families when an income-earning member is incarcerated, they become an addition to the welfare roles. By allowing the offender to remain in the community as a tax paying family member, family disruption is kept to a minimum as well as costs to the community.

# NEWSLINE

Jack C. Horn, Editor



Ed Lindlof

## PRISONS— WE PAY TOO MUCH FOR TOO LITTLE

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency believes that the current trend toward sentencing more people to prison for longer terms is an ineffective way to reduce crime. The NCCD, a 70-year-old organization with 60,000 members, maintains that community-based treatment methods work better and are much less expensive.

Somewhere from \$2 billion to \$5 billion is now ticketed for building new jails, prisons, and juvenile facilities throughout the country. The NCCD argues that money should be spent to implement alternative systems and facilities on a larger scale before we spend huge amounts on more jails.

Over the last five years, the number of

inmates in American penal institutions has increased by 200,000, and the number is now growing by 1,000 a week. More than half a million individuals are now incarcerated on a normal day, at an average annual cost of \$7,041 per adult in jails and \$9,439 in state prisons. This does not include construction costs, lost taxes, or Welfare payments to the inmate's family.

The average sentence imposed on federal prisoners has nearly tripled in 30 years, from 16.5 months in 1945 to 45.5 months in 1975. If these tougher sentences were designed to reduce crime, they haven't worked. In the five years from 1970 to 1975, for example, FBI figures showed that reported crime increased more than 30 percent.

The NCCD acknowledges that jails are needed to restrain dangerous offenders, but argues that we already have more than enough cells for this purpose. More than two-thirds of the inmates of federal institutions and more than half of the state prisoners have been convicted of non-dangerous crimes. In fact, simply removing victimless crimes (drunkenness, addiction, prostitution, and gambling) from the criminal codes would cut the jail population in half.

The NCCD recommends several tested community-treatment programs that could replace prison for most criminals. In Minnesota, for example, a restitution program in which nondangerous  
*(Continued on page 18)*

(Continued from page 14)

offenders pay back their victims has proved far less costly and more effective than jail terms. Criminals who took part in the program also have a lower recidivism rate than similar offenders who are paroled after serving more of their sentences.

In Alameda County, California, offenders perform useful work for their victims or for the community at large, instead of serving jail terms. More than 3,000 men and women have contributed 100,000 hours of work to 300 nonprofit health and welfare agencies.

In Saginaw, Michigan, the NCCD conducted a three-year study that showed that 80 percent of felony offenders could be placed on probation without danger to the community. Their recidivism rate was lower than it was for those who went to prison. And in just 88 cases, Michigan saved more than \$400,000.

"The compelling reason for turning aside from prison to community treatment," the NCCD report says, was

summed up by the President's Crime Commission: "If we take a person whose criminal conduct shows that he cannot manage his life, lock him up with others like himself, increase his frustrations and anger, and take away from him any responsibility for planning his life, he is almost certain to be more dangerous when he gets out than when he went in."

—Jack Horn

The NCCD has published a brief report, *Prisons: The Price We Pay*. The NCCD is located at 411 Hackensack Ave., Hackensack, N.J. 07601.

## Lifestyle Workers Are Retiring Earlier and Enjoying It Less

Early retirement has become more popular in recent years as private pension plans and Social Security have made benefits available before the traditional retirement age of 65. But retirees are expressing more dissatisfaction with their

lot today than they did 10 years ago.

Researchers Richard Barfield and James N. Morgan compared responses from a survey they conducted in 1976 on individual retirement plans with studies they have conducted since 1966. The most recent study showed that 40 percent of the working heads of households, who varied in age from 35 to 63, planned to retire before the age of 65, a higher percentage than any time in the past 10 years. This is possible, in part, because Social Security benefits are available after age 60 or 62 and because many private pension plans provide for early retirement.

People who didn't plan to retire early often cited responsibilities for children and mortgage payments as the reason. Single men were more likely to plan early retirement than married ones, regardless of whether their wives worked.

Curiously, men and women with very low incomes were also likely to plan early retirement. Barfield and Morgan speculate that their low incomes reflected continuing employment problems, encouraging them to plan an early retirement that offers a stable income, though a low one.

Barfield and Morgan suspect that people are more dissatisfied with retirement now than they were a decade ago because of health problems and the high inflation rate of recent years. Their earlier studies, indeed, identified personal finances as an important factor in satisfaction with retired life. Retirees were happier when they had an income of at least 60 percent of their former income, and enjoyed a comparable standard of living. Other factors were good health, finding that their expectations of retired life were accurate, and participating in volunteer, social, and leisure activities.

—Sherida Bush

Barfield and Morgan are at the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

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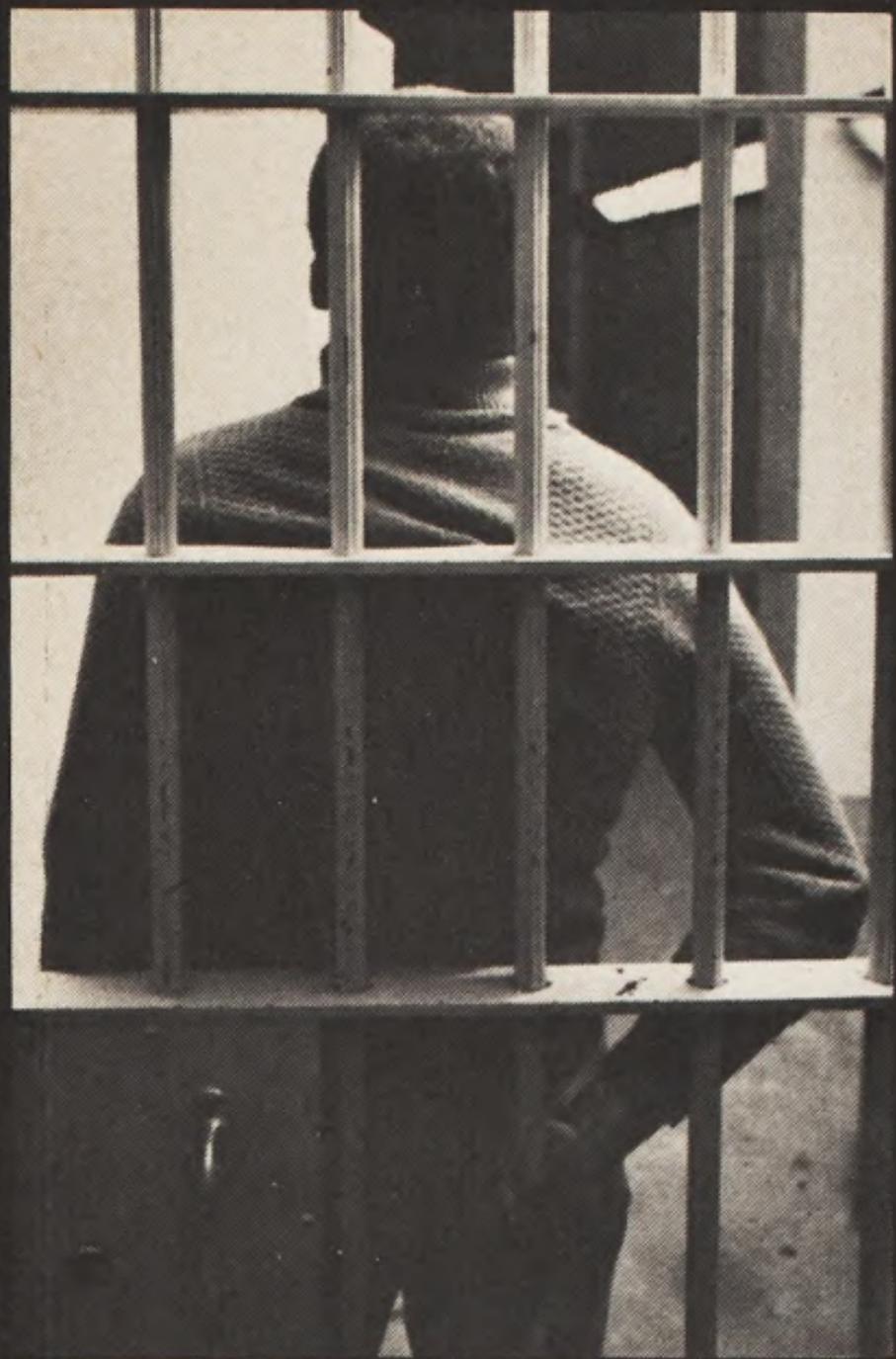
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## Humor

### The First Laugh Is the Hardest

If you had to look at 25 *Playboy* cartoons, one after the other, would you weary of the task, and decide No. 24 was not as funny as No. 3, regardless of its merits? Freud and others have theorized that we

(Continued on page 101)



**“The criminal is  
chronically angry,  
even as he walks  
down the street.”**

32

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**“From very early,  
the oxygen of  
the criminal’s  
life is to seek  
excitement by doing  
the forbidden.”**

---

would make a series of statements or ask a series of questions based on what they “knew” about the criminal from the 52 characteristics. “I might say,” Samenow explains, “‘Isn’t it true that ever since you can remember you have been a liar? Now of course you don’t consider yourself a liar, because lying is a way of life for you. But isn’t it true that you have lied not only when you wanted to avoid detection, or when you have wanted to get out of a jam, but you have lied just for the hell of it?’” When confronted with such questions, Samenow says, many offenders were astonished at how much the doctors seemed to know about their back-

**Crime and Punishment  
A Behavioral Approach  
to Reducing Recidivism**

"The criminal justice system wavers among several goals," according to psychologist David Clement: preventing crime, when possible; punishing those who break the law; and stopping criminals from repeating their acts. Preventing crime, however, "awaits some cataclysmic change in society, and vengeance belongs to the Lord, or at least to the specific victim of the crime. . . ." Meanwhile, most crimes, and the most serious ones, are committed by repeaters.

Any program to reduce recidivism, Clement says, will be accepted only if it meets three criteria: it must use "as much of the present system as possible, should not scare hell out of the public, and should have some reasonable expectation of success, given what is known about changing human behavior."

Clement calls his approach "in-and-out jail therapy." He bases it on well-established behavioral principles: making punishment for undesirable acts as specific and inevitable as possible, and offering immediate rewards for good behavior. It is also helpful to remind people regularly of the expectable consequences of their behavior, good and bad. In Clement's program, offenders would be given sentences contingent on both the crimes committed and their behavior during the sentence.

This sounds familiar—indeterminate sentences, with probation, have been used for years—but Clement means something different. For example: a 19-year-old man is convicted of breaking and entering. For his first offense, he might be sentenced to 39 days of confinement: "one week, followed by two days per week for the next two months, two days every two weeks for the next two months, two days per month for the next two months, one day per month for the next three months, and one day during the following three months." He would be in jail over a one-year period, but less frequently as the year passed—if he behaved himself.

If he did something wrong—was picked up for loitering in a residential neighborhood at 3 A.M., say—he would be returned to jail immediately for "two weeks of straight time, and the schedule of partial confinement would be ex-

tended. . . ." If he made another mistake, he would be confined again, and more severely, until finally he "would receive a fixed straight-time sentence



comparable to the initial crime's severity (in addition to any sentence for a second crime)."

For this system to work well, Clement says, "jail should be as undesirable as possible, physically, psychologically and otherwise." No brutality, but "minimal comfort and sanitation, and food which is as unpalatable as possible while maintaining the necessary minimal nutrition standards. No TV, radios, books . . . you get the idea."

The contrast between jail and the outside would help make release a rewarding experience and thus reinforce, on a regular basis, the offender's desire to act in ways that get him out soon and keep him out as long as possible. The in-and-out process would also help the offender keep up close-to-normal family and social relations—perhaps even maintain employment or education—thus avoiding the dislocation that leaves many ex-convicts with little choice but to resume a life of crime.

*Eligibility.* Clement thinks his approach should be tried initially with first offenders convicted of nonviolent crimes. Furthermore, the criminals must agree to the in-and-out procedure. If they prefer straight time, to get the sentence over with sooner, they should have that option; the rewards and punishments built into the system won't work with an unwilling participant.

*Facilities and personnel.* Since multiple offenders won't disappear over-

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night, the need for current prisons and staffs will remain. But Clement's program will reduce the number of people serving continuous jail terms of a year or less, and thereby free beds for the in-and-out crowd. "The jails may be terribly crowded on weekends," Clement admits, "but if this makes them even more uncomfortable, so much the better."

**Surveillance.** Clement's program would mean fewer people on parole, but just as many parole officers would be needed to supervise the in-and-out prisoners. Clement thinks it would be best to keep outside-jail contacts between offenders and their supervisors to a minimum, "so that the released periods would be more rewarding. After all, the offender must show up for the 'in' portion of the in-and-out jail therapy as one of the conditions of the sentence, so contacts will be made without extra effort on the part of any surveillance system."

The program is flexible. If desired,

sentence contingencies could be broadened to include *prescribed* actions (restitution to the victim), as well as *proscribed* behavior (carrying guns). "At any rate," Clement concludes, "I find it delightful to conceive of society at large as an effective correctional system. . . . In-and-out jail therapy makes sense economically, psychologically, and politically. Now if we could only convince someone to try it!"

—Jack Horn

This report is a greatly condensed version of a paper Clement presented at the American Society of Criminology late last year. He is in the Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Fla. 33620.

Education  
**College Women:  
 About to Lose  
 Their Minority Status**

It hasn't received much notice, but we're approaching a milestone in

higher education—the day when more women than men are attending colleges and universities in the United States. The growing percentage of women in college is part of a long-term trend—from 29 percent 30 years ago, 35 percent 20 years ago, and 40 percent 10 years ago to 49 percent this year—but the trend has accelerated recently.

This year, for example, enrollment of women in colleges and universities is up 6.5 percent from last year, while the number of men has grown less than half of 1 percent. Of the 367,000 additional graduate and undergraduate students this year, 341,000 are women. The trend is especially strong among younger students. Last spring, 13.2 percent of all 18- and 19-year-old American women had completed at least one year of college, compared with 10.9 percent of men that age. Just seven years earlier, the percentages had been 12.9 and 13.6.

The reasons behind this upsurge of college women were discussed by John

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