

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairman Westall
Mr. Vergiels
Mr. Rusk
Mr. Tanner

MEMBERS ABSENT

Mr. Mello
Mr. Barengo
Mr. Glover
Mr. Harmon
Mr. Weise

GUESTS PRESENT

See Guest List attached.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Westall. She called for testimony on behalf of A.C.R. 41.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41

Assemblyman Sue Wagner explained that A.C.R. 41 is far different from the report that was done last session on the condition of the state prison. The thrust and the intent and the direction would not be duplicative at all. It addresses very specifically the areas that would be considered by the interim committee. A need for additional construction within the prison system, the location and cost of any additional construction of prisons, the possible effectiveness of rehabilitation and alternatives to incarceration, which is going to become a more major issue in this state in the future. The warden has publically stated that he will probably be forced to come back to the legislature next session and ask for another prison. Some of the reasons lie with the legislature in terms of the legislation passed. The warden does not have the time to establish a philosophy of prison sitings, nor do those who work with him as there just isn't enough time. Prisons are terribly expensive and the expense and location are tied together. It is time for the state to look at some alternatives in terms of how they effect society and also the cost effectiveness of these alternatives. Some alternatives are restitution centers, support services for parolees, allowing private groups in the community to provide those services, hopefully to reduce the revocation rate in terms of support services such as jobs and housing to get these people out of the kind of environment that they have been in before. Some direction and evaluation of the entire prison question is needed in terms of cost, and particularly in terms of alternatives to the philosophy taken in this state in the past.

Mrs. Westall stated that the Summary to the bill is misleading in that it doesn't state all the things that are in the bill.

Chuck Wolff, Director of the Nevada Department of Prisons, gave his support to A.C.R. 41. Assemblyman Mann limited the scope of his study to not include alternatives to incarceration nor institutional construction. He concentrated on what was going on internally within the prison system. He feels that a serious study should be made on alternatives to incarceration, and based on increases in population, a serious and fast look should be taken at capital construction. A serious look should be taken in the interim as to what the options are before the next legislative session.

Mrs. Westall asked how a study would be conducted on construction.

Director Wolff answered that you would get a committee composed of a cross section of people from public works, corrections and from the communities and try to develop a format of evaluation of possible sites around the state. They would look at quality of water and availability, the number of possible site locations, etc.

David Anderson, representing the Nevada Conference of Churches and the Denominational Executive Ministers of Nevada, asked Director Wolff what percentage of the inmates currently in prison represent a minimal threat to society to where, if they were released into the larger community, there is the probability that there would be no difference in the crime rate.

Director Wolff answered that he did not know what the difference would be in the crime rate, but that approximately 25 percent of the prison population would be considered a menace or a threat to society, and are actually assaultively dangerous.

Mr. Anderson stated that if many of those non-dangerous inmates were to be released into society under alternative incarceration systems, there would be a great number of beds released in the prisons for the more dangerous element and it would relieve the overcrowding in the present prison. He passed out a study by the Joint Action and Strategy Committee, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit A, regarding the Olympic Prison in Lake Placid, N.Y. He referred to the study regarding the crimes of the poor as opposed to the crimes of the well off. He feels that the prisons tend to retain the inmates who are outwardly hostile, and are usually the poor element, even though they could be helped by other programs and do a much smaller percentage of actual damage to society, and the white collar criminal, because he presents a better image, is usually the one let out sooner and easier, even though he may be a greater threat to society. He is in favor of a study of alternatives, such as work release centers, honor camps and restitution centers where people are fined rather than incarcerated. In a restitution center, rather than be incarcerated, the person is allowed to work and pays a percentage of his wages to pay his fine directly to the center, sometimes some of this fine being used for restitution to the victim of the crime. This way he is able to stay with his family and work, but is under the supervision of the center.

Mr. Vergiels suggested that Mr. Anderson go the the Ways and Means

committee with his figures on restitution centers as they will be considering that subject at one of their meetings.

Eric Moon, speaking for the American Friends Service Committee, agreed with the previous testimony, and added said that there should be a scientific look at how many prisons are going to be needed in the next ten years, and if the number can be projected, then go out and get the land now while it is not so expensive and then build the prisons when they are needed. The legislature is the only body having the authority and mandate to take a systems look at the criminal justice process and figure out what to do. He felt that if some of the money used in building prisons would be put into programs such as crime prevention. One program would be "shock probation", where criminals being given probation would be required to spend a certain time in prison to see what it would be like, and it is felt that this could be a great deterrent to further crime. He also felt that post prison support services could help prevent much parole and probation revocation.

Mr. Vergiels suggested that Mr. Moon take his view and figures on restitution centers to the Ways and Means Committee when they have hearings on that subject.

Ted Olson, Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, agreed with the previous speakers and added that the need for long range planning at this point is essential so that we don't get into the same sort of bind we are in now.

Emily Greil, a concerned citizen, stated that she was in accord with the previous speakers, and she is in favor of A.C.R. 41.

Testimony was concluded on A.C.R. 41.

SENATE BILL 263

Senator Wilbur Faiss, District 2, Clark County, testified that the purpose of S.B. 263 is to provide for an extended recess of the legislature, in order to allow the drafting of bills to be completed and committee meetings to proceed before the full legislature reconvenes. In this way the number of days that the full legislature is in session may be shortened.

The legislature already has the power to recess in this way by concurrent resolution; what this bill adds is a clear provision for (1) the payment of per diem expense allowance and travel allowance to a legislator if he attends a committee meeting during such a recess--page 2 of the bill, 1.29-33, (2) payment of the salaries of the staff of a committee for work during such a recess, and (3) maintenance of living quarters in Carson City by legislators during such a recess.

There has been added to the bill an increase in salaries of legislative employees for the next session.

This would take this type of recess away from being an emergency measure. This measure could be used to allow the legislature to recess for the benefit of the bill drafters and staff so they could get caught up if the leadership of both houses so agrees.

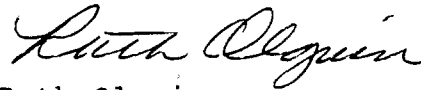
In response to a question by Mr. Rusk, Senator Faiss said that the legislators would not get paid salary, only per diem. They would be paid full salary if they were in committee meetings.

Mrs. Westall suggested that the wages for the Supervisor of Clerks should be raised more than \$1.00. This was agreed to by Senator Faiss. Mrs. Westall also suggested raising the per diem to \$44.00 per day. Senator Faiss concurred.

Testimony was concluded on S.B. 263.

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Westall at 1:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Ruth Olguin
Committee Secretary

GUEST LIST LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS
May 3, 1979

NAME (Please print)	REPRESENTING	WISH TO SPEAK	
		Yes	No
✓ DAVID L. ANDERSON	CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES DENOMINATIONAL Executive Ministers	X	
✓ Charles Doff	Presian	✓	
Ethel Nicholson	LWU		✓
Earl Nicholson	LWU		✓
✓ ERIC MOON	AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	✓	
✓ TED OCESON, JR	AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION	✓	
Bruce Blackadar	American Civil Liberties Union		✓
Gwen W. Fair	Box 385, Carson	✓	
Ann H. Scott	AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE CO		✓
Robert P. May	Self		✓
✓ Sue Wagner		✓	
✓ Wilbur Fair			



Do We Need An Olympic Prison?

(Ed. Note: The 1980 International Winter Olympics, to be held in the U.S., has provided the occasion for our politicians to finesse another federal prison on to our landscape. The following article, commissioned by JSAC's Interreligious Task Force on Criminal Justice, raises some questions about prison construction that were neatly avoided by this action.)

While construction crews work on the soon-to-be-completed Olympic Games facility in the tiny village of Ray Brook, near Lake Placid, nestled in the magnificent Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York, debate over the intended use of the facility heats up.

Site of the 1980 Winter Olympics, the five cylindrical buildings that comprise the facility are to be used first, and briefly, to house some 1800 world athletes competing in the games. As soon as they leave, the buildings will be converted into the newest federal prison. Statistics show the inmates are likely to be men aged 18 through 26, most from New York City some 350 miles away, or from Boston, Philadelphia and Washington D.C., some 60 to 75 percent of whom are likely to be Black or Puerto Rican, all of them far from the humanizing reach of family visitors.

The House of Representatives Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice, chaired by Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wisc), calls for building new prisons only in or near metropolitan areas, enabling prisoners to maintain contact with families and to participate in work release programs where possible. But Representative Kastenmeier's committee never reviewed the Olympic Prison request. The plan was pushed through Congress by the Bureau of Prisons as a "secondary use" facility.

Exit celebrated affluent international athletes: enter mostly non-white shackled youth, their incarceration enabling the extravagant funding of the temporary Olympic Village.

These are the young men who have suffered from an unemployment rate which Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, this January declared is now more than 50 percent

In the last five years alone, the number of Blacks in federal prison has increased at a rate five times that of whites (111 percent versus 22 percent) reports the New York State Council of Churches. Our present federal prison population is 40 percent Black, up from 27 percent in 1968. The non-white population in state and local jails, according to the National Moratorium on Prison Construction, is even higher.

For maintaining this facility as a prison the U.S. taxpayers will fork over some \$17,000 per prisoner, or \$8½ million each year reports the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

Meanwhile the U.S. Olympic Organizing Committee is searching in the northeast for a permanent training center for amateur winter sports. The would-be prison at Ray Brook is ideally suited, prison opponents believe, for such a purpose.

Opposition to the conversion plan has been swift and strong among New York State church groups, sensitized to the brutal Attica Prison revolt of 1971 and to some of the most repressive criminal legislation of any state. Church and prison reform groups are taking the leading role in organizing a campaign to Stop The Olympic Prison (STOP). STOP has already been brought to court by the Olympic Committee for sending out posters depicting the Olympic torch behind bars and counter-suits are contemplated by STOP regarding the by-pass of Kastenmeier's committee by the Bureau of Prisons. Meanwhile a growing list of organizations, sports notables, politicians and prison groups are signing up as STOP supporters. (See page 5)

The drama caused by this protest has caught the interest of European press. A film crew from Holland has already done a documentary to be distributed throughout Europe this summer. Protest groups are forming in England and France. The prospect is that the Winter Games will be a grim reminder that the wages of unemployment is the imprisonment of the poor.

STOP supporters insist they are not out to wreck the Olympic image. But they do hope to prevent the warehousing of yet another 500 young men in yet another crime school called the American Prison. They believe that if the existing alternatives to incarceration were more fully used in the Northeast, this prison, and many others like it, would not be needed at all. If they are

successful in their campaign, the conversion plan will be junked well before the Winter Games and the site put to more constructive use.

THE POLITICS OF JUSTICE

Retributive justice rests upon the idea that since people are responsible for their actions they should receive their "just deserts." Distributive justice rests upon the idea that character and behavior are determined by the socioeconomic environment. In political translation: conservatives versus liberals.

"Conservatives," writes James O. Finckenauer of Rutgers School of Criminal Justice "tend to think that criminal behavior is rooted in defects in the human being... something governments can do little about except deter. Failing that, the government can only arrest, convict, and imprison or execute the offender. Liberals, on the other hand, lean more toward the view that criminal behavior springs primarily from circumstances which governments can ameliorate."

But David J. Rothman, a history professor at Columbia University, puts the responsibility for the state assuming unwarranted and destructive control over the lives of the poor and the helpless at the feet of the prevailing progressives of the first half of the 20th century.

"Progressives were far more attentive to the needs of disadvantaged groups than to their rights," he says. "A reform platform that looked to needs expanded the boundaries of political intervention, legitimating a wide range of ameliorative action: the *state as parent* had a lengthy agenda to accomplish. But... those in need of help were more or less like children. The disadvantaged were the objects of care, they were to be done for. They did not require protection against the well-meaning parent, rights to be exercised against the paternalistic state."

In the area of juvenile deviance, "judges were given unbounded discretion to do as they saw fit," Rothman writes, "and there was little recourse from their decisions. They still relied upon state reformatories and training schools... only now they justified their sentences in the language of rehabilitating the offender instead of punishing him." In the area of the non-criminal, dependent poor, state-paid social workers had the right to enter homes without a warrant and interfere in the private lives of the welfare recipients.

It was not until the late 1960s, in the face of the pervasive failure of state institutions to fulfill their caretaker responsibilities that the very idea of incarceration for the purpose of rehabilitation became suspect. The emerging series of rights move-

6000 new federal prison beds have been added in the past eight years. More than 6000 additional non-white prisoners have been committed over the same period.

National Moratorium on Prison Construction

ments began to define each group's aims in terms of the rights that should be immune from interference, thus reducing state power. Now the civil rightists were saying, in effect, do not deprive us of our liberty to follow our own lifestyle because we are welfare-recipients, or women, or black, or have a different sexual orientation, or are young, and many of these activists hired lawyers and sought an adversarial legal style to establish these rights. Yet the rights groups also sought to extend their options through government regulation of the private sector such as through affirmative action legislation. The notion of rights never implied government neglect, but limits on actions the government could employ against individuals as it sought certain social ends. It did not take long for the powerful to pick up the rights groups' cry of non-interference regarding government regulation in the private sector.

Within the past few years there has been a sense of public exhaustion and impatience with groups emphasizing conflicting rights and confrontation rather than accommodation, signs that what we are all ending up with is simply neglect of the poor, as prison statistics indicate. Rothman says "an adversarial model, setting interest off against interest, does seem to run the clear risk of creating a kind of ultimate shoot-out in which, by definition, the powerless lose and the powerful win."

Traditional politics have blurred. Conservatives claiming to be fiscally prudent, throw financial caution to the winds when it comes to two issues: crime and militarism. Incarcerating offenders is an incredibly expensive way of dealing with them. Yet "law and order," the successful conservative political platform, went hand in hand with building increasingly more prisons and incarcerating offenders for greater lengths of time.

Consider the following rate of imprisonment per 100,000 population:

South Africa	400
U.S.S.R.	391
U.S.	250
Britain	84
West Germany	60
France	56
Denmark	54
Sweden	40
Netherlands	22

Furthermore, Americans serve increasingly harsh sentences. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in 1945 the average length for federal offenders was 16.5 months; in 1955 it was 21.9 months; in 1965, 33.5 months; in 1975, 45.5 months. By January 1978, 74 percent of federal prisoners were serving terms ranging from five years to life; only 24 percent were in for less than a year.

WHO IS SERVING TIME?

White collar crimes such as bankruptcy, fraud, and bribery cost society some \$44 billion a year, 11 times as much as crimes against personal property which are committed largely by the

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JOBS NOT JAILS

poor. Yet when the rich enter the justice system they are treated differently from the poor in the U.S. The following statements are also from the prestigious NCCD:

FACT: Sixty percent of the inmates in state correctional facilities had incomes less than \$6,000 during the year before their arrest; only 14 percent had incomes of more than \$10,000.

FACT: Full restitution and community service orders are now being used for white collar corporate felons but not, in most cases, for low income offenders.

CRIMES OF THE WELL-OFF	SEV— TENCED	% TO PRISON	AVERAGE SENTENCE	% ON PRO- BATION
embezzlement	1,493	18	15.3 months	79.8
fraud	1,695	32.7	19.5	57.9
tax fraud	1,162	33.3	12.8	57.6
CRIMES OF THE POOR				
burglary	207	56.5	60.5	43.5
larceny	3,276	38.5	29.4	59.3
auto theft	1,802	68.8	36.1	30.6

Has the relatively recent increased use of prisons and jails made the crime rate go down?

FACT: The number of persons locked in American penal institutions has increased by nearly 200,000 in the last five years and incarcerated populations are increasing at a rate of 1,000 per week.

FACT: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports show that reported crime increased by more than 30 percent from 1970 to 1975. The U.S. Census Bureau Victimization Study finds that the rate of victimization did not significantly change from 1973 to 1975.

What is the cost of incarceration?

FACT: The average annual cost of simply maintaining an inmate in a U.S. adult jail is \$7,041 and \$9,439 in adult state prisons. In some states, such as New York, the cost is higher, exceeding \$20,000 per prisoner. This does not include costs of prison construction, lost taxes, or welfare payments to inmates families. The cost of maintaining a prisoner in a federal facility has jumped 40 percent in the last three years to \$8,672. That sum is more than ten times the cost of federal probation.

FACT: As of January 1977, the National Moratorium on Prison Construction recorded more than 800 penal facilities of various types and sizes either proposed or under construction at local, state and federal levels. This adds up to a total of 200,000 prison beds at a projected construction cost of more than \$5 billion.

Clearly the "law and order" policies advanced by political candidates since the phrase was initiated by the Republican candidate in the 1964 presidential election have taken hold in U.S. society in a selective way. It is interesting to look back on some losing candidates' comments on crime. Hubert Humphrey, in 1968 said, "Yes, crime and violence have to be stopped. But I disagree with those who sneer at the constitutional guarantees and propose shortcuts to justice across the

quicksand of contempt for due process of law. We must commit ourselves to make life worth living for every American. Equal protection for all against crime must be a policy not of repression but of liberation; a policy not in reaction to fear but in affirmation of hope."

More modestly, Morris Udall in 1972 said: "The public is not buying the notion that there are no bad boys, only bad environments, but they may well accept the idea that there are bad boys and bad environments and each must be dealt with."

But since Richard Nixon's election in 1968, the Federal Bureau of Prisons has added as many prisons as were built during our entire history prior to his ascension to power, reports the National Moratorium on Prison Construction.

The depth of fear that has gripped citizens regarding street crime is described well by Professor Sidney Hook, noted social philosopher and civil libertarian. "I submit that at the present juncture of events, because our American cities have become more dangerous to life and limb than the darkest jungle, we must give priority to the rights of potential victims. I am prepared to weaken the guarantees and privileges to which I am entitled as a potential criminal, or as a defendant, in order to strengthen my rights and safeguards as a potential victim. Purely on the basis of probabilities, I am convinced that I run a greater danger of suffering disaster as a potential victim than as a potential criminal or defendant. It is these probabilities that shift from one historical period to another that must be the guide of wise, prudent, and just administration of law."

In terms of public policy, it is evident that Hook speaks for the majority and that the administration of justice is weakening the guarantees and privileges of suspected criminals. At what point do churches now join the argument about criminal justice?

VICTIMLESS CRIME

It has become a familiar, if inaccurate phrase, that liberals use to the disadvantage of their own cause in the present climate—"victimless crime." In June 1977, the Interreligious Task Force on Criminal Justice states: "This is not an entirely accurate phrase since several of these crimes do result in someone being hurt, even if it is only the person who commits the act." The difference between these and most other crimes is that there is no intent to harm or injure another person. The primary victim is either oneself, as in drug, alcohol, sexual or gambling abuse, or persons who consent to the activity. In that sense these crimes stand apart from crimes which willfully injure property or persons which the law should aim to protect.

There is actually only one just, intelligent, humane reason for locking up other human beings—to prevent them from hurting others. All the other reasons are excuses for retaliation and vengeance. And vengeance is never good. It may bring some satisfaction to the avenger, but it is evil and it is futile. It is also expensive and it feeds upon itself.

Karl Menninger

HOW MANY INMATES ARE IMPRISONED FOR COMMITTING "VICTIMLESS" CRIMES?

"Two-thirds of all jail inmates and one-half of all prison inmates are nondangerous, nonassaultive, property offenders or 'victimless' offenders," states the NCCD. "Their punishment should be restitution to their victims or community service."

Investigative reporter Ben H. Bagdikian, author of *The Shame Of The Prisons* writes: "The men who run the prisons seem to agree that most of their inmates shouldn't be there. In visiting prisons, I asked every warden, deputy warden, and director of corrections what percentage of his prisoners he felt needed to be locked behind walls. The highest estimate was 33 percent; the lowest 5 percent; the most were between 10 and 20 percent." The U.S. Chamber of Commerce in its booklet *Marshalling Citizen Power To Modernize Corrections* says: "Experts agree that only 20 to 30 percent of prison inmates represent a danger to the society and must be securely confined. If the remaining 70 percent can be rehabilitated in less restrictive local institutions, or under supervision in a community, few facilities will be needed for those considered dangerous and less responsive to correctional treatment."

WHAT ARE SOME ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION?

The Interreligious Task Force on Criminal Justice studied this question and proposes the following:

Decriminalize laws such as those against: juvenile "status offenders" (runaways, truants, and offenses which do not apply when the offender is an adult), vagrancy, loitering, Sunday closings, minor traffic offenses, possession and use of drugs and alcohol (but production, importation and sale should be regulated), public intoxication, private sexual conduct, etc.

Negotiation of Warrants: Negotiation between parties of the dispute that led to warrants being sworn prevents many of these disputes from reaching the stage of arrest.

Release on Recognizance: Pioneered by the Vera Foundation of New York City, staff stand up for people in court who cannot raise bail and offer counsel, guidance, employment services, and legal advice during the pre-trial period. Results show reduced incarceration rate and rare abscondance.

Pre-Trial Diversion: A variation of ROR, offering intensive and sometimes residential treatment for arrestees who agree to waive their rights to a speedy trial and voluntarily undergo treatment for a specified time—usually one year. Used mostly for drug addicts.

Unsupervised Probation: A tool for probation and parole department staff who practice the concept of advocacy for their clients in communities otherwise hostile to them. (Used in the deminstitutionalized Massachusetts juvenile system.)

Probation Houses: Residential or day care alternatives to prison which provide judges with a variety of types of probation supervision. These include juvenile homes, drug treatment centers, halfway houses, etc.

Today in this society we have a competition for "not enough." There is no just solution to a competition for "not enough." When there are too few decent jobs, then we see men fighting women, Blacks fighting Whites, the old fighting the young, non-trade unions fighting the trade unions. Everybody is going to maximize his or her advantage by minimizing somebody else's situation. That's not a (human) rights situation. That's a Hobbesian situation of the war of each against all."

Michael Harrington

Increased Use of Probation: Achieved primarily through the education of judges.

WORTHY EXAMPLES OF "JUST DESSERTS"

On the west coast, "executives of a meat-packing company convicted of criminal violations were sentenced to provide 2000 hours of service to a youth training program and also to hire parolees in the firm's job-training program.

"A taxi driver was required to provide the poor with 40 hours of transportation to medical facilities.

"An errant carpenter was commissioned to build a wheelchair ramp at a home for senior citizens.

"A cleaning shop owner, guilty of petty larceny, was sentenced to provide \$250 worth of cleaning services for destitute inmates of a nursing center.

"Youths caught scrawling graffiti in public places were forced into a clean-up squad to remove all such offending defacements."

So writes syndicated columnist Sydney Harris. He further suggests that, instead of fining traffic violators who account for 50,000 fatalities a year and millions of dollars in injuries, they be sentenced to some form of community service. Money, for many of these offenders, is easy-come-easy-go. Time and service are not.

Such an administration of "just desserts" would do a great deal to unlog the courts and is bound to teach lessons that writing a check could not teach.

Rural area judges have even greater opportunities because of the cohesiveness within their smaller communities.

In Winona County, Minnesota, Dennis A. Challeen as a defense attorney learned that guilty defendants often had a better idea of what should be done than anyone else, but their feelings were ignored. Defendants now coming before Judge Challeen discuss their sentences with a senior officer of the court and recommend their own punishment. Here are some examples of what happened:

A young college youth guilty of reckless driving agreed to work off his fine by volunteering to hold a "Save Winona Lake Project," ran a rummage sale, and raised \$500.

A 20-year-old who stole lumber from a farmer decided to paint the farmer's barn. The farmer liked the job so well he hired the youth to paint three other buildings.

A young thief agreed to go to work for a mobile home dealer he had ripped off and today is a partner in the firm.

The recidivism rate in this court is two percent compared to the fifty percent recidivism rate in large cities where such human administrations of "just desserts" are seldom applied.

These examples raise the question about whether or not justice, the opportunity to right-a-wrong, forgiveness, and grace can take place outside of the human context in which the injustice has been committed. A young New York woman whose purse was snatched in a subway chased her offender and succeeded in having him apprehended by a nearby police officer. Later she wrote movingly of what she considered to become her double-victimization. Now and again, for a full year, she was called to court to pursue her complaint, often having to wait a full day for the case to be called and then adjourned on some technicality proffered by either her or her assailant's lawyer. By the time the case was over she had got familiar with his entire family, often there to support him, and felt only pity and guilt for what she was doing to them. "In the end all I wanted was for him to look me in the eye and say he was sorry," she said, yet that was the one act that the judicial system discouraged.

That is also the one act that Christians are commanded to do. "Make friends quickly with your accuser, while you are going with him to court, lest your accuser hand you over to the judge, and the judge to the guard and you be put in prison; truly I say to you, you will never get out till you have paid the last penny." (Matt. 5:24-25) If Christians could find ways to help bring about that reconciliation before the court date what monumental human tragedy would be averted!

The American crime problem touches both individuals and economic forces. David L. Bazelon, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently wrote this:

"Something is just plain wrong with asking our juvenile courts to straighten out young lives already twisted by the effects of poverty. Our first priority in distributing justice to children ought to be distributing income to their families. It is simply not right that children in this country grow up in poverty. It IS right that families receive an income which allows them to make choices for their children. Commission after commission on crime, race, violence or children has recommended some form of income redistribution as the only way to begin to solve our toughest social problems. The advantage of distributing income directly is that government intervention into private lives should decrease. The resources and options that come with money should allow families to function without agency oversight or official intervention at every turn. An adequate income will give them the self respect to ask for advice instead of having it gratuitously heaped on.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff has calculated that the \$31 billion spent annually for 168 federally financed service programs would be more than enough to raise the poor above the poverty level. A guaranteed income is not a solution for today's scarred children. It is an investment in a new generation of young lives otherwise relegated to human refuse heaps. It is an investment which should pay handsomely in decreasing social service costs in the future. Indeed if the phrase has not already been pre-empted, a program for shifting income should be truly called "social security." For in the most meaningful sense, we are talking about security for our society."

However devoutly such an economic readjustment might be wished for, it is not within the lifetimes of those who currently suffer from economic dependence. Churches cannot put off the pursuit of intermediate and modest remedies in hope of

fundamental economic change, for too many lives are being lost now.

The Winter Olympics are coming up in a year. It is unlikely that many church people will be able to entirely enjoy the sports without objecting to the idea of callously incarcerating another 500 to pay for it.

STOP THE OLYMPIC PRISON

- ACLU FOUNDATION—National Prison Project
- ALDERSON HOSPITALITY HOUSE
- AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
- AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
- CANADIAN MORATORIUM COMMITTEE ON PRISON CONSTRUCTION
- RAMSEY CLARK
- CITIZENS CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT
- CITIZENS EDUCATION ACTION GROUP FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- THE REV. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN
- EAST HARLEM INTERFAITH COMMISSION ON SOCIAL JUSTICE, Archdiocese of San Francisco
- FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF PRISONERS
- FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
- GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE GROUNDWORK
- JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION
- JOHN HOWARD LEAGUE OF PENAL REFORM
- INTERFAITH COALITION FOR EQUAL JUSTICE
- JUDICIAL PROCESS COMMISSION
- BRUCE KIDD
- LEWISBURG PRISON PROJECT
- LONG ISLAND STOP
- WILLIAM G. NAGEL, American Foundation Institute of Corrections
- JEROME MILLER, National Center for Action on Institutions and Alternatives
- NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT MARION BROTHERS
- NATIONAL COALITION OF AMERICAN NUNS
- NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA
- NATIONAL INTERRELIGIOUS TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- VERNON JORDAN, National Urban League
- NATIONAL YOUTH ALTERNATIVES PROJECT
- NEW YORK STATE COALITION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
- NORTH COUNTRY COMMITTEE AGAINST THE OLYMPIC PRISON
- OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION
- PRISON RESEARCH EDUCATION ACTION PROJECT
- PROBE
- QUAKER COMMITTEE ON JAILS AND JUSTICE
- REAL SPORTS, INC.
- DR. PHIL SHINNICK
- SOCIAL ACTION COMMISSION ON REFORMED JUDAISM
- SOJOURNERS
- SOUTHERN COALITION ON JAILS & PRISONS
- SPORTS FOR THE PEOPLE
- THE FORTUNE SOCIETY
- STREET TIME, INC.
- STUDENTS FOR CORRECTIONAL AWARENESS, SUNY, Utica
- UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST Commission on Racial Justice New York Conference
- UNITED METHODIST CHURCH New York Annual Conference Northern New York Annual Conf. Western New York Annual Conf. Troy Annual Conference Central New York Annual Conf.
- UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH/USA Synod of the Northeast Synod of the Lincoln Trails Synod of the Covenant
- UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERV. COMM.
- NYC COUNCILPERSON, JERENA VALENTIN
- WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE
- WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER

WILLIAM G. NAGEL

STATE RANKINGS: CRIME RATES AND TEN SELECTED FACTORS

EXHIBIT A Page 6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rate	Incarceration Rate	Percentage Non-White	Percentage Black	Unemployment	Density	Per Capita Income	Median Age (1=lowest M.A.)	% of persons with less than poverty income	% of population in urban areas
Alabama	44	22	8	5	4	25	26	48	20	4	35
Alaska	13	12	9	8	32	1	50	2	1	25	43
Arizona	1	8	21	25	31	21	41	32	10	18	12
Arkansas	41	27	16	10	8	31	35	45	41	2	42
California	4	7	14	20	22	7	13	11	32	32	1
Colorado	7	17	33	35	30	44	38	20	9	26	13
Connecticut	22	36	39	30	25	18	4	1	41	50	14
Delaware	10	15	11	14	12	18	7	4	16	35	19
Florida	3	4	4	13	11	15	14	23	50	15	9
Georgia	31	16	2	6	5	28	24	36	8	10	33
Hawaii	8	38	48	1	40	4	15	10	6	45	6
Idaho	29	40	32	45	46	18	45	35	12	22	38
Illinois	15	6	35	15	13	37	10	5	34	38	7
Indiana	23	30	28	29	23	26	12	22	23	43	29
Iowa	39	47	37	47	39	50	29	14	38	29	36
Kansas	24	33	29	31	27	47	37	13	37	24	26
Kentucky	46	35	22	28	21	37	21	43	27	6	40
Louisiana	32	10	10	4	3	18	23	46	4	3	26
Maine	37	45	46	48	47	11	36	10	34	20	41
Maryland	11	2	5	11	9	33	5	12	21	10	15
Massachusetts	12	19	43	37	29	9	3	15	39	48	5
Michigan	5	5	15	18	16	2	11	9	10	44	17
Minnesota	30	39	49	46	41	41	30	18	16	36	25
Mississippi	48	26	20	2	1	43	32	50	7	1	47
Missouri	19	13	25	22	18	34	27	25	44	19	21
Montana	28	42	42	34	45	11	47	33	21	20	39
Nebraska	40	34	30	39	35	45	40	16	34	23	31
Nevada	2	3	6	27	26	4	48	6	30	46	8
New Hampshire	42	48	47	49	48	47	20	31	34	46	37
New Jersey	20	18	31	19	17	15	1	3	47	49	2
New Mexico	14	14	19	23	37	15	46	49	3	7	22
New York	18	1	26	17	15	13	6	7	48	32	4
North Carolina	38	9	1	7	6	37	17	38	15	11	45
North Dakota	49	50	50	41	44	30	43	8	12	16	48
Ohio	25	24	18	24	19	31	9	19	29	41	16
Oklahoma	27	32	13	21	24	40	34	37	44	12	23
Oregon	6	23	17	43	38	6	39	27	39	30	24
Pennsylvania	43	28	38	26	20	28	8	21	49	37	20
Rhode Island	16	31	44	40	34	7	2	25	43	34	3

(continued on p. 171)

PRISON CONSTRUCTION MORATORIUM

STATE RANKINGS: CRIME RATES AND TEN SELECTED FACTORS (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rate	Incarceration Rate	Percentage Non-White	Percentage Black	Unemployment	Density	Per Capita Income	Median Age (1=lowest M.A.)	% of persons with less than poverty income	% of population in urban areas
South Carolina	26	11	3	3	2	22	19	47	4	5	44
South Dakota	47	41	45	32	50	49	44	29	26	14	46
Tennessee	34	20	23	12	10	28	18	39	32	9	34
Texas	21	21	7	16	14	41	33	34	12	12	11
Utah	17	37	40	44	43	21	42	41	2	31	10
Vermont	45	49	24	50	49	10	31	42	16	27	50
Virginia	33	29	12	9	7	37	16	24	16	17	30
Washington	9	25	27	33	36	3	28	17	27	38	18
West Virginia	50	46	41	36	28	22	25	44	16	8	49
Wisconsin	36	44	36	38	33	37	22	28	23	42	28
Wyoming	35	43	34	42	42	47	49	30	23	28	32

SOURCES, as follows:

Column 1 and 2: Uniform Crime Reports, November 1975.

Column 3: National Clearinghouse Transfer, 1975.

Column 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11: 1970 Census.

Column 6: Income and Earning Magazine, June 1976.

Column 8: Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Dept. of Commerce), 1973.