



CRCI & SFFC CURRENTS OCT. 22, 2018

SUPERINTENDENT: R. ANGELOZZI

CAMP COMMANDER: J. CARSNER

EDITOR: L. HUST, LIBRARY COOR.

● HOW TO SPEED UP A CALL OUT KYTE

- When you send a department an inmate communication you must fill out the front information and the return address.
- Also to speed up a call out give more information on your needs not just “*I need to come in.*”
- Give a short explanation on what your issue is i.e. “*I need to see my counselor because I want to ask about Turning Point,*” “*I need to see the doctor because I have an infected big toe. It is bright red and swollen,*” “*I would like an application for the new opening for a IWP clerk posted today.*”
- The Legal Library only accepts Legal Kypes, found in your Unit or on top of the dining room Book Drop to be put on a Call Out. You can use a regular kyte to ask an easy question that can be answered without coming into the Library like for an address.

● During the holiday buying period, Central Trust will not collect existing DOC debt. However, non-DOC debt, such as court fees and garnishment orders, will be collected during the buying period, as well as fines associated with new disciplinary sanctions that are applied to your trust account.

● During the holiday buying period, inmates who are indebted to the DOC may only spend funds posted to their account for postage, copies, institution club activities, and commissary items.

● If you are indebted, Central Trust will not process CD-28s to send funds out.

● At the conclusion of the holiday buying period, any funds remaining in accounts of indebted inmates will be collected and applied to their debt.

NOTE: Transitional Savings deductions will remain in effect according to ORS 423.105 (SB 844) during this time.

November 1, 2018

To:All DOC Inmates

From:Michael F. Gower, Assistant Director for Operations Division

Subject:**Holiday Debt Collection Suspension**

- The 2018 holiday buying period runs Monday, November 26, 2018 through Friday, December 28, 2018.
- Spending limits will be doubled during the holiday buying period.
- Availability of specific items offered for sale during the holiday buying period are subject to vendor supply.
- **If you are INDEBTED to the Department of Corrections (DOC) read this:** Debt will be collected through Wednesday, November 21, prior to the beginning of the holiday buying period. DOC is exercising the discretion of the Assistant Director of Operations, according to Trust rule 291-158-0065 to designate November 21 as the last business day of the month, prior to the holiday buying period.

10 Scientific Facts About Spite

B Y N fROM MentalFloss.com V AP UA G B S T



P H O T O I L E U S \$: B A S P T K

According to a medieval legend from around 870 CE, the most famous saying about spite has a historical antecedent. The story goes that, as Viking raiders closed in on their monastery in Scotland, St. Aebee the Younger told the nuns to disfigure themselves; she said it would keep the Vikings from raping them. Then she cut off her own nose and lip, with her fellow sisters following suit. When the Vikings arrived, they recoiled in horror. Aebee had cut off her nose to spite her face, and her plot had worked. (Sort of. The nuns weren't raped, but the Vikings set fire to the convent with the nuns inside, and they were burned alive.) Acting in a spiteful manner—deliberately trying to hurt someone, even when there's nothing to gain and even when those actions might cause you to suffer as well—is something everyone engages in at one point or another. These gestures can be as petty as cutting someone off on the road, even if it puts you in a slower lane, or as big as spending tons of money to build a house to stick it to your neighbor.

But though its benefits may not be immediately obvious, spite isn't just an aberrant emotion that makes us act with malice: It can be a tool we use to our advantage. Here's what science knows about spite.

1. THE HISTORY OF SPITE GOES ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE BACTERIUM. Humans are, in evolutionary terms, a long way from bacteria—and yet a few of those organisms exhibit what we would call spite. Some bacteria release toxins known as



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bacteriocins that essentially attack and kill other bacteria. The catch: In many species, those toxins inevitably lead to the death of the aggressor bacteria, too. There's obviously an evolutionary benefit to this behavior, and social scientists frequently look at spite in other organisms to see if we can understand the phenomenon in our own species.

2. THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT ON SPITE.

There's Hamiltonian spite—in which actions are directed against individuals you are unrelated to or only loosely related to—which was named for biologist W.D. Hamilton, and Wilsonian spite, named after biologist E.O. Wilson, in which acts of spite indirectly benefit someone you are closely related to. The former essentially argues that animals commit acts of spite because they aren't hurt as much as the unrelated "enemy" is, while the latter argues that spite persists because the harm inflicted on another (even if the actor sustains a negative cost) will help others the actor cares about.

3. IT'S NOT AS DIFFERENT FROM ALTRUISM AS YOU MIGHT THINK. To the average person, spite is when you really want to hurt someone. But social scientists have a more specific definition: Spite is a behavior "which is costly to both the actor and the recipient" and is one of the four "social behaviors" of Hamilton. The other three are altruism (a positive effect on the recipient but a negative effect on the actor), selflessness (a negative effect on the recipient but a positive effect on the actor), and mutual benefit (a positive effect on both the actor and the recipient).

Seen this way, researchers have called spite the "neglected ugly sister of altruism," and for good reason. Both engender practices that come at the cost of one's own fitness. In both altruism and spite, the actor doesn't necessarily care what happens to them—they're not acting for any personal gain, and they're not deterred at the prospect of incurring personal loss. Instead, it's all about what happens to the recipient party. And according to a 2006 paper, "any social trait that is spiteful simultaneously qualifies as altruistic. In other words, any trait that reduces the fitness of less related individuals necessarily increases that of related ones."

4. SPITEFUL BEHAVIOR COULD BE A SIGN OF PSYCHOPATHY.

In psychology, the dark triad of personality traits are psychopathy (the inability to experience emotions like remorse, empathy, and be social with others), narcissism (the obsession with one's self), and Machiavellianism (willingness to be duplicitous and disregard morality to achieve one's own goals).

In 2014, researchers at Washington State University, led by psychologist David Marcus, had more than 1200 participants take a personality test, in which they were presented with 17 statements like "I would be willing to take a punch if it meant that someone I did not like would receive two punches" and "If my neighbor complained about the appearance of my front yard, I would be tempted to make it look worse just to annoy him or her," then had to indicate how much they agreed with those statements.

The results, published in *Psychological Assessment*, showed that high scores in spitefulness correlated highly with psychopathy as well, along with the other two dark triad traits.

5. MEN SEEM TO BE MORE SPITEFUL THAN WOMEN ...

The same study found that men reported higher levels of spite than women. Exactly why this was unclear, but Marcus had some theories: According to a WSU press release, men may have scored higher on the spitefulness scale "because they also tend to score higher on the dark triad traits, said Marcus. But he also wonders if he and his colleagues used more 'male spiteful' scenarios than the types of relationship-focused situations that women might be more prone to focus on."

6. BUT KIDS AND THE ELDERLY AREN'T VERY SPITEFUL.

Kids resent unfair systems as much as adults do, but according to Marcus, a review of scientific literature shows that kids will also reject unfair systems even when they would benefit. "It's like at a very early age, for the kids it's all about the fairness," he said in a press release. "So if they divide up candy and they get more candy than the kids they're playing against, they're like, 'Nope, neither of us is going to get anything.'"

Kids simply didn't react with spite and a malicious sense of wanting to see others go down; either everybody wins or nobody wins. Marcus's research also finds that the elderly are less spiteful than younger and middle-aged adults generally are.

7. SPITE CAN ACTUALLY PROMOTE FAIRNESS.

Although evolutionary scientists might be baffled by spite, game theorists seem to have a better grasp of how it might work: It encourages fair play—perhaps not immediately, but eventually—for the entire system.

In 2014, a pair of American scientists built a computer model of virtual players who were tasked with splitting a pot of money. The first player chose how the pot would be split, and the second player either had to accept or reject that offer. If the second player accepted the offer, the pot would be split as the first player decided; if the second player rejected the offer, neither got any money.

The researchers found that although extreme spite on either end irrevocably sunk any hopes of

cooperative play, moderate levels of spite went far to modulate and encourage fair exchange more often between players. That reasoning makes sense—if some people act spitefully and deny anyone an award, others are motivated to behave more fairly to ensure that both sides get something.

8. HUMANS AREN'T THE ONLY ANIMALS THAT ACT SPITEFULLY.

It's a subject of debate among scientists whether or not animals feel spite as humans do, but if we're going by the classic definition—an action destructive to both the recipient and the actor—we can find spitefulness in nature. Capuchin monkeys, for example, will punish other monkeys that act unfairly towards the rest of the social group, even if it means an overall loss in resources and food. Then there's the spiteful behavior of *Copidosoma floridanum*. This parasitic wasp lays one or two eggs inside of a moth egg, from which multiple embryos emerge—sometimes as many as 3000 per egg. When the host moth larva hatches, the wasp larvae begin proliferating—but not all of them go on to become wasps. Some, called soldier larvae, are sterile; they exist solely to kill the larvae of other (preferably distantly related) wasps to protect their siblings. When those siblings leave the host caterpillar, the soldiers die.

9. SPITE ISN'T THE SAME THING AS VENGEANCE.

In a 2007 study, German scientists ran an experiment where chimpanzees were placed one at a time in cages with food accessible through a sliding table outside the cage. Those tables were connected to ropes that, when pulled, caused the food on the table to crash onto the floor. The chimps hardly pulled the rope when they were eating, but when a second chimp in an adjacent cage stole food by sliding the table out of reach, the first chimp would pull the rope and cause the food to collapse about 50 percent of the time. Yet, if the second chimp was eating from the table but the first chimp was barred from accessing it, the first chimp would hardly ever opt to make the other's lunch fall to the ground.

In other words, the scientists concluded, "chimpanzees are vengeful but not spiteful." They'll punish other chimps only if the other chimps are doing well at the cost of their own well-being.

10. SPITE MAY BE A LONG GAME.

Spite, by definition, means the actor gets no immediate benefit, and in fact might potentially lose an advantage by acting in a spiteful manner. But the reason spite may have persisted through evolution and been passed down to offspring is because there can be a long-term benefit: If you're seen as someone who will exact revenge on someone even at your own cost, people will know not to mess with you. Other individuals will be less likely to attempt to compete with you, because they know slighting you could bring about their demise—your reputation as a spiteful person would precede you. "It's probably not spiteful when you're looking at the long term," Frank Marlowe, a biological anthropologist at the University of Cambridge, told *The New York Times*. "If you get the reputation as someone not to mess with and nobody messes with you going forward, then it was well worth the cost."

CANTEEN NEWS: 10/11/18

From Anita Nelson, Statewide Commissary Manager

The Pocket Rocket is no longer available and we have not been successful in finding an approved replacement; therefore, we are suspending sales of all electric guitars until we can find an approved replacement.

We apologize for the inconvenience this may cause.

Road To Success

News Release: October 17, 2018



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Mission Statement: Increasing successful offender transition into the community by providing quality programming and services.

Have you been hearing about all the services Road to Success offers? Are you wondering how you can sign up for the classes or move to unit 5? Here's how it works: **Once you're about six months to release, you will be automatically scheduled for an assessment.** That's where you'll learn all about Road to Success and have the opportunity to sign up. **So watch the call outs, and when your time comes, be on time and bring a pen and all your questions!**

The Road to Success program is in place to help inmates with six months or less to prepare for their release. It consists of five classes: **1) Employment, 2) Working Effectively with your Parole Officer, 3) Your Family and Your Release, 4) Money Management 5) Tenant Education.**

When you sign up for the "Road to Success" classes, you may take advantage of any of the classes that will help you upon re-entry. This curriculum will work in conjunction with the inmate's current programs and additional courses they may already be enrolled in. Inmates will also have the opportunity to work one-on-one with transition staff to set up an individual transition plan for release.

We work on such issues as tenant education, medical resources, employment, community, etc. If you participate in all five classes you can request to move to Unit 5. You don't have to move to Unit 5 to take the classes, so be sure to take advantage of every program to ensure your success!

Skyler Davis
Johnathan Doyle
Zachary Eberhard
Joshua Hanson
Mathew Humphrey
Adrian Miller
Tyler Palomaki
Nathan Saperstein
Timothy Scovill
Gary Simmons
Corey Wade
Ethan Galloway
Adam Clark
Joseph Cozart
Peter Danen
Craig Fleming
Ian Gregory
Nicholas Moody
Robert Tinkham

Are you within 120 days of Release? Do you have transition needs such as housing, employment, or food stamps? If so, we're here to help you. During open office hours, one can come into our office and work one-on-one with transition staff to set up their transition needs. You can work on a release plan, browse for jobs at the kiosk, call the DMV office, look into housing options for your county, check out medical resources, study the drivers manual, look for upcoming job fairs, even sign up for additional classes, and handle various other transition related issues. Just come into our office located in Classroom 1 during open office hours when 120 days or less from release.

Do You Have Transportation Needs Upon Your Release?

If you are planning for your release and are struggling to find transportation from CRCI, Transitional Services may be able to help accommodate you through local organizations, such as Iron Tribe, a mentor, etc. If you are interested in arranging this prior to your release, please send a kytic to Mrs. Parker to schedule an individual appointment

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IRON TRIBE

Iron Tribe is a Community Organization of Ex-Cons In Recovery. Iron Tribe is men and women who have been incarcerated and are now engaged in a program of living that is based upon recovery, peer support and building community. Our Mission is to provide support and guidance for the releasing ex-con and their successful integration back into society.

Iron Tribe encompasses all nations, tribes, ethnicities, lineages and religious preferences. Our organization also promotes the building of positive relationships among our members and the community in





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which we live. Iron Tribe accomplishes this through a wide range of programs, services and activities including: Peer mentoring, Life Aim Development, Health & Wellness, Community Healing Events, and Recovery Meetings.

Iron Tribe currently offers the opportunity for long term Clean & Sober Housing for its members, families and individuals engaged in active programs of recovery. If you are interested in finding out more about Iron Tribe, stop by the Resource Room (Classroom 1) During open office hours for your unit.



The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program at CRCI and Lewis & Clark College: Spring 2019

What is Inside-Out? Inside-Out courses are designed to bring college students and incarcerated people together to study as peers.

The class is framed to create a space for exchange between the "inside" (incarcerated) and "outside" (Lewis & Clark undergraduate) students. The goal of the class is not only to learn subject matter, but to participate in a collaborative dialogue that will allow all of us to communicate across boundaries, confront fears and stereotypes, generate unexpected insights, and meet one another as members of the same society. This course, offered by Lewis and Clark College, will trace the historical development of the prison system in the United States, examining how Americans have enacted in—and interpreted—crime in different historical eras and the various ways Americans have sought to deter, punish, and rehabilitate. Topics of the course will include the origins of the prison system in the United States, convict labor in the Jim Crow South, the war on drugs, gender in prison, and the economics of prison growth. The semester will conclude with a student-created theater piece which students will perform to a small invited public at CRCI.

Where and when will the course be held?

Classes will be held at CRCI, 1-4pm on Fridays, from January

18 to May, 2019.

Who is the instructor?

Reiko Hillver holds a Ph.D. in History and is a professor at Lewis & Clark College where she teaches courses in African American and urban history. She also teaches yoga at CRCI and has participated in several art workshops and reading groups.

What will we study?

The history of criminal justice in the United States. Topics include the origins of the prison, convict labor, the war on drugs, the economics of prison growth, and gender in prison.

What are the requirements?

Assignments include reading articles and books, writing reflection papers, and participation in a theater performance at the end of the term.

Can I get college credit?

You can elect to get 4 college credits for \$35. Check requests must be made by Oct. 5.

How do I apply?

Send a resume to Mr. Hanley, Correctional Rehabilitation Manager, prior to September 28th, 2018 to be screened for an interview with the instructor.

To be eligible you must be releasing after April 1st, 2019.

**BOARD OF PAROLE & POST-PRISON SUPERVISION
NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING COMMENT PERIOD
UNTIL 11/22/18 4:30 PM**

AMEND:

255-032-0015

"...who receives a mandatory 25-year minimum sentence may petition for a hearing "at any time after



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