

REENTRY PACKET

Your Customized Guide to Support your Successful Transition



National Web-based Reentry Resource Center

www.fairshake.net

This Reentry Packet has been customized for: **Hebreos 13:3 International Outreach Ministry**

Table of Contents

Website

Reentry Packet Cover Page

School

Transition Tips
BS Detecting / Learn to Discern
Culture Shock

Website

Quick Start Guide!

School

Ownership Tiny-Manual

Website

Personal Web Page Flyer

School

Feelings Wheel and Mental Health Recovery
Working Through Depression
Managing Anger

Employment

Find a Job & Prepare for Employment

Employment

Resume Examples
Reentry Packet Cover Benefits

Website

Resolution Directory Categories
Cognitive Bias Cheat Sheet by Buster Benson
Relationships
Handling Frustration

School

Emotions: The Basics

General Support Pages

Mental Health Tips
Liberatory Lexicon
Myth-Busters and DIY principles
Myth-Busters

School

Articles

Boundaries
Dealing With Rejection
Building With Rejection Problem Like Reentry
Resisting Influence by Dr. Philip Zimbardo
Education and Learning
Influence

Resource Directory

General Support Pages

Employment

Technology Tools Computer and Internet

Employment Tips

Interview Tips

School

Sample Interview Questions

Employer Support Sheet

How to Watch TV

Accomplishments and Skills Worksheet

Belief
Thank You Letter

Transition Tips

Reentry can be both exciting and frustrating! Our attitude toward release from prison is that it should be a simple matter of getting resettled, resuming routines, and reestablishing your relationships; but reality proves there is much more to it than that. Here is a list of tips to consider that can help you go through the transition process:

1. **Mentally prepare for the adjustment process.** Be prepared for anything... especially the most challenging things like rejection, depression, anger and disappointment. Also, be prepared for things to be NOT as you expect them to be.
2. **Give yourself permission to ease into the transition.** Allow yourself the space and time to acclimate to your new environment. Don't worry if it takes you a little while to get used to things again. You'll need time to reflect upon what is going on around you.
3. **Understand that the familiar will seem different.** You have changed; home has changed. You will see familiar people, places, and behaviors from new perspectives.
4. **Expect to do some 'cultural catching up'.** Clothes, trends, language, and more have changed!
5. **Reserve judgments.** Reserve all judgments of others, but especially negative judgments; just as you would like to have others reserve judgments of you. Resist the impulse to make snap decisions.
6. **Expect mood swings.** It is entirely possible for you to feel ecstatic one moment and completely defeated a short time later. It's okay; it is a part of the process.
7. **Allow sufficient time for reflection and self-analysis.** Your most valid and valuable analysis of an event is likely to take place after allowing time for reflection. Consider your core values and determine how you can live within them.
8. **Respond to inquiries thoughtfully and carefully.** Prepare to greet surprise questions with a calm, thoughtful approach. If you find yourself being overly defensive or aggressive, take a deep breath and relax.
9. **Seek support networks.** Don't isolate yourself! There are people who want to help you through your transition. You will find them if you look...
10. **Volunteer.** A great way to connect to community, build references and network with people and possibilities is to volunteer.

To prepare yourself for upcoming challenges, it is safe to expect the following:

- You will have to prove yourself (over and over and over).
- People will make many assumptions about who you are now.
- You will be different than when you left; your family and friends will be different, too!
- People will expect a lot from you.
- The way you'd hoped things would be will be different from the way they are.
- You will feel down or depressed after the initial return 'honeymoon' period. Please refer to our Culture Shock! page for further transition considerations.

Learn to Discern



B.S.-DETECTION TIPS!

from Neil Postman and Carl Sagan

Quotes from
Bullshit and the Art of Crap-Detection
by Neil Postman 1969 (sk comments in italics)

How can you defend yourself from media, bias, persuasion and manipulation?

"As I see it, the best things schools can do for kids is to help them learn how to distinguish useful talk from bullshit. Every day in almost every way people are exposed to more bullshit than it is healthy for them to endure; helping kids to activate their crap-detectors should take precedence over any other legitimate educational aim."

"Varieties of bullshit with transcendent significance: (this is a perfectly good example of bullshit, since I have no idea what the words "transcendent significance" might mean and neither do you.) Thus, we have our first variety of bullshit: pomposity or style over substance. People are daily victimized by pomposity in that they may feel less worthy by people who use fancy words to hide their own insufficiencies. Education has made respectable this form of bullshit."

"When I hear such talk my own crap-detector achieves unparalleled spasms of activity."

"Superstition is ignorance presented in the cloak of authority. A superstition is a belief, usually expressed in authoritative terms for which there is no factual or scientific basis. Among the more intriguing of these are the beliefs that people learn more efficiently when they are taught in an orderly, sequential and systematic manner; that one's knowledge of anything can be "objectively" measured; and even that the act of "teaching" facilitates what is known as "learning."

We learn because we want to, and we learn what we want to learn. Adults learn best when can relate new information to their lives, and to their existing knowledge.

"The most amusing of all our superstitions is the belief that education will result in one's becoming a more decent, liberal, tolerant, and civilized human being. I have not noticed that teachers are any more humane than mechanics or certified public accountants."

"There are dozens of other forms of bullshit, including earthiness, which is based on the assumption that if one uses direct, off-color, four letter words like crap and shit, one somehow is making more sense than people engaged in pomposity."

"What can be done? We will not find 'answers' in schools. As Carl Rogers has said, teaching is an overrated activity; and any impression to the contrary is, in my opinion, mostly superstition."

Unfortunately, teachers today may lose their zeal because of the endless testing and the disrespectful working conditions including low wages, lack of supplies, little freedom, and large class sizes. We can support them by creating learning opportunities - for all ages - wherever we can find them!

"Crap-detecting is an art. Each person's crap-detector is embedded in their value system; if you want to teach the art of crap-detecting, you must help students become aware of their values. This is precisely why you will not find it in school."

"Postman's 3rd Law: At any given time, the chief source of bullshit with which you have to contend is yourself."

"Postman's 4th Law: Almost nothing is about what you think it is about. All human communications have deeply imbedded and profound hidden agendas. Most of the conversation can be assumed to be bullshit of one variety or another."

"Postman's 5th and final law: There is no more precious environment than our language environment."

"An idealist usually cannot acknowledge his own bullshit, because it is in the nature of his "ism" that he must pretend it does not exist. In fact, I should say that anyone who is devoted to an "ism" - Fascism, Communism, Capitalism - probably has a seriously defective crap-detector."

"Just as societal norms are created through language and action, they can be dismantled through language and action." - Brett Lunceford

Carl Sagan's Baloney Detection Kit from The Demon-Haunted World (1995) (edited by sk)

Sagan proposes a rigorous but comprehensible "baloney detection kit" to separate sense from nonsense. Intellectual tools that can help us separate wishful thinking from genuine probability and to recognize a fallacious or fraudulent argument.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wherever possible there must be independent confirmation of the "facts."• Encourage debate on the evidence exploring of all points of view. (How many different points can you find?)• Arguments from authority carry little weight - "authorities" have made mistakes in the past. They will do so again in the future. In science there are no authorities; at most, there are experts.• Consider more than one hypothesis. If there's something to be explained, think of all the different ways in which it could be explained. Then think of tests by which you might systematically disprove each of the considerations.• Try not to get overly attached to a hypothesis just because it's yours. It's only a way-station in the pursuit of knowledge. Ask yourself why you like the idea. Compare it fairly with the alternatives. See if | <p>you can find reasons for rejecting it. If you don't, others will.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can you count or measure your point? What is vague and qualitative is open to many explanations. (Complex, qualitative assessments are crucial to humanness, however.)• If there's a chain of argument, every link in the chain must work (including the premise) - not just most of them. (author's emphasis)• Occam's Razor. This convenient rule-of-thumb urges us, when faced with two hypotheses that explain the data equally well, to choose the simpler. Always ask whether the hypothesis can be, at least in principle, falsified.... You must be able to check assertions out. Skeptics must be given the chance to follow your reasoning, to duplicate your experiments and see if they get the same result. |
|--|---|

Elsewhere in The Demon-Haunted World, Sagan states that the loss of control over media and education has rendered people "unable to distinguish between what feels good and what's true." He goes on to say that well-supported scientific theories carry the same weight - or less - than explanations made up on the spot by authorities. He is afraid that people have lost the ability to "knowledgeably question." With a little effort at the start - that will quickly become habit - we can learn to discern, ask powerful questions, and improve our media environments!

Calling Bullshit: Here's a quandary: how are we going to help people get unstuck by recognizing and addressing all the bullshit in the world?

HELPFUL WEBSITES:

CALLING BULLSHIT FREE COURSE!! "Bullshit is everywhere, and we've had enough. We want to teach people to detect and defuse bullshit where ever it may arise." www.callingbullshit.org/videos

WHICH FACE IS REAL? Can you tell which image is a real person and which one was made by a computer? Learn to defend yourself against 'deep fake'! www.whichfaceisreal.com

DEBUNKING HANDBOOK – Free to download and print! (Available in 12 languages!)
<https://www.climatechangecommunication.org/debunking-handbook-2020/>

TRUTH-O-METER www.politifact.com

"A fact-checking website that rates the accuracy of claims by elected officials and others who speak up in American politics". They do this to "to give citizens the information they need to govern themselves in a democracy."



Culture Shock!

Most of the information Fair Shake shares is for everyone to read, because everyone plays an important role is creating opportunities for success after incarceration. This document has been created to increase generosity and understanding between the people who are coming home from prison and the people who have not experienced prison. Whether family, co-workers, neighbors, or friends, it's important to try to think about how hard it must be to 'hit the ground running' after living in such a stark and controlled environment, while gadgets, lingo, and trends are mutating quickly and constantly.

In many aspects, life in prison functions in opposite ways to life outside of prison.

Although we cannot grasp what prison culture is like, if we can imagine living for several years on a confined piece of land surrounded by fences while living, working and eating in cement buildings, we begin to scratch the surface of a very different daily life. Inside prisons (and outside of administrator's offices) we find few, if any, potted plants, curtains, pictures on the walls, or carpets on the floors to provide a little comfort and absorb sound. Sleeping quarters are often very small, sometimes made smaller by the addition of a toilet, a sink and possibly another person. Other sleeping spaces can include large dormitories filled with dozens of bunk

beds and little or no privacy or quiet. People in prison do things in large groups frequently, like dining and going to work, while everyone in prison is living within their own unique story, too, which may include difficult news from the doctor, a lawyer, or family and friends, at any time. Oftentimes people must bear their hard news alone.

Prisons have unique cultures, which can vary a great deal: over the years, within one institution, between institutions, and amidst the types of institutions (federal / state; or security levels). Not only do the people change, but also the philosophy and directive of "corrections".

We all become acculturated or "institutionalized" to places where we spend a lot of time: where we work, go to school, our neighborhood, etc. When we return home after spending time in another culture, our own customs can feel a little strange. We can adjust to a wide variety of conditions over time and even assume new cultural norms without consciously deciding to do so. Just as we need time to adjust to a new neighborhood or job, people coming home need time, generosity and understanding to adjust, too.

We have power! We can build relationships, trust and understanding by reducing expectations and projections; and by increasing listening and care.

Consider just a small sample of cultural and lifestyle differences:

Persona

IN PRISON: Survival in some prisons may require a tough appearance. Gentleness and kindness may be perceived to be weak, leading to a person being taken advantage of mentally, physically, or both. Maintaining a stoic exterior, keeping thoughts to one's self can be useful in prison.

OUT OF PRISON: Friendliness, smiles, and engaging conversations can show others we are open to interaction. These sociable attributes are critical for success many jobs.

Trust

IN PRISON: Trust is hard to give and hard to gain. Concealment of emotions is important in many circumstances but it can make trust more difficult to attain.

OUT OF PRISON: One of our most treasured character traits is honesty. Trust is an important element in any relationship; whether with family, friends, or work-related. We work hard to build long- lasting relationships. It is within these deeper relationships that we can learn more about ourselves.

Choices

IN PRISON: In addition to having an established schedule in prison, incarcerated people have few choices about where to go, what to wear, what colors they would like to see on the walls, or what they would like to eat for breakfast.

OUT OF PRISON: We constantly make decisions. Life moves at a brisk pace with frequent changes. We're constantly adjusting our plans, and re-prioritizing our goals to accommodate others and still keep time for ourselves. Lots of choice!

Gizmos

IN PRISON: There are few gizmos. One gizmo is the music player. For twice the cost that unincarcerated people pay for a single song, an incarcerated person – who often earns about 1/100th of what they would earn outside of prison – can add a song to their MP3 player. Another gizmo is the 'public computer', which offers email and news within the institution. The most advanced gizmos are the tablets, which may or may not be free to the user. They offer email, music and movie services that generally come with a cost, and may include free services, too, such as books from Project Gutenberg, prison and education programming, or even Fair Shake's free software.

OUT OF PRISON: Gizmos, such as phones, tablets and laptops are ubiquitous. The devices demand attention which many of us eagerly provide. They offer non-stop distractions from 'real life' in the form of videos (many of which people make and post themselves), TV, social media, email, music and radio. Gizmos are also able to offer two-way communication through text, voice or video options.

Social Media

IN PRISON: People watching TV together, people reading the same article and then talking about it, and even teleconferencing visits with family or friends are pretty much the extent of social media.

OUT OF PRISON: Social media is on almost every gizmo, and the pressure to join facebook, twitter, instagram and linkedin is great.

Many of us claim social media is 'pro-social' and boosts our awareness of current events and their meaning, but it has been tied to anxiety, depression and suicide.

Quiet Time

IN PRISON: Prisons are noisy places. They offer few quiet places or opportunities for time alone. The buildings are made of concrete and offer few furnishings to reduce noise. When people get upset, they may become loud. Many incarcerated people keep earplugs with them at all times.

OUT OF PRISON: Life is very busy and we are constantly interacting; the gizmos make sure of that. We have to be strong and determined to carve out time to be alone...to reflect on our day, our perspective, and life, or to sit quietly and listen. Quiet time can be rejuvenating and reaffirming.

Care-giving

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people are not able to provide daily, in-person physical or emotional care for children, partners, parents, or pets.

OUT OF PRISON: Caring for others is constantly affirming, taxing, challenging, and invigorating! We need to be needed, and we feel good supporting those we care about. Caring for others enhances our health!

Humanness

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people may be referred to as "offender", inmate, or by their last name or ID number.

OUT OF PRISON: We can insist upon being treated with respect.

Physical Contact

IN PRISON: Affectionate touch is brief and has been limited to family and close friends when they visit. Since COVID began, many visits have been replaced with teleconferencing.

OUT OF PRISON: Handshakes, hugs, back-patting, and other signs of affection are welcome and encouraged among relatives, friends, teammates and colleagues.

Information

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people can access a limited amount of information through magazines, newspapers, television, radio, and letters. But a person can think, weigh options, and philosophize with others, and without a gizmo buzzing at them constantly.

OUT OF PRISON: We are overloaded with information, misinformation and disinformation, with very few tools to differentiate one from another and very little desire to hear things from outside of our bubble. Online, we have limitless reinforcements for our beliefs.

Patience

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people must ask for - and wait for - assistance, services, and professional help including doctor visits, rides to see specialists, meetings with administrators, phone calls, and daily meals.

OUT OF PRISON: We are impatient. We want 'urgent care' and we can get medical help immediately, if necessary. We arrange meetings according to our schedule and we can spontaneously do things.




Consider these similarities, too!

- In prison, people continue to love children, partners, parents, grandparents, sisters, brothers, other relatives, friends, colleagues, clergy, advocates, etc.
- We all appreciate humor and many of us support our favorite sports people / teams
- We all feel sad, scared, excited, angry, caring, anxious, blue and vulnerable at times.
- We are all concerned about safety, security, and the future.
- We all need - and deserve - feelings of self-worth, agency, dignity and belonging.

WELCOME TO FAIR SHAKE! ➔ www.fairshake.net

PRINT THIS PAGE to guide you as you explore the Fair Shake Do-It-Yourself Reentry Resource Center. There is a lot of information on the website! This guide will help you get find your way around.

3 important items for you to remember:

1. If you ever get lost on the website (or any website), click on the logo to return to the home page.
2. Words in blue are links to pages on our website, other websites or documents that you can also print.
3. Icons you will see:
 -  Available off-line and on-line
 -  Available on-line only
 -  Documents available off-line and on-line



➤ [Resource Directory](#)
➤ [Resource Directory](#)

Fair Shake Website Home Page: ➔ www.fairshake.net



Do It Yourself!

- You are unique! No one knows what you need better than you do
- Explore new opportunities!
- No tracking, nudging, or monitoring



Fair Shake Reentry Tool Kit

- [Resource Directory](#)
- [Reentry Packet](#)
- [Ownership Manual](#)
- [Building Computer Skills](#)
- [Find a Job](#)
- [Become a Member!](#)
- [Educate Yourself!](#)

Find RESOURCES:

Resource Directory – search our huge data base!
Resource Guides – local, regional, and national brochures, books, and interactive websites

Find EMPLOYMENT

Prepare For Work
Find A Job (also includes Start Your Own Business)
Help an Employer Hire You!

Explore LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Formal, Informal, Non-formal
Higher Ed, Life Skills, Lifelong Learning

And Improve COMPUTER SKILLS!

Step-by-Step Tutorials and Internet Safety Tips

SEARCH the entire Fair Shake WEBSITE

It is like a REENTRY, DEVELOPMENT and COMMUNITY-BUILDING LIBRARY!

You can find all the pages on our website from almost any location on our website! By hovering over the four menu tabs on the left side of our home page, you will activate the menu bar to reveal links to pages organized under headings.

STEP BY STEP:

Look to the left side of any page and you will see a dark purple column. Do you see the words: Reentry Resources, Information Center, Member Menu and About Fair Shake? Hover your cursor (don't click) over the words Reentry Resources at the top of the column. To 'hover', move the cursor – which usually looks like an arrow – over a tab. You will see the cursor switch to the image of a hand. The Menu Title will then change to light-purple and the Menu will appear to the right. Next, you can move your cursor over the words in the menu. Hover over any of the titles and the color will change to orange and a line will be added underneath. Click on the title that interests you, and you will go to that page on the website.



Most websites work like Fair Shake:

- Click on the logo to return to the home page
- Find the sitemap at the bottom of almost every page
- Words that change color are often links
- Learn about an organization's Mission and Vision by visiting the "About Us" page.

Found at the bottom of each webpage, the Sitemap also shows all of the pages on the website:

Home / Sitemap / Privacy Policy / Help / Contact Us / Back to Top

Ownership Manual



Locus of Control - Do you see that you create your life or do you feel that fate is in control? If you want to be the master of your experiences and success, you will not be able to play the role of victim. Create your luck and design your success; you (and only you) can do it!

"The only way to predict the future is to have power to shape the future." – Eric Hoffer

Self Motivation - While managers continue to try to find ways to motivate people from the outside, the best way to get things done is simply by wanting to do them! The more we align ourselves with our goals, the more easily we can find the necessary motivation to carry out our tasks.

"Whether you think you can or whether you think you can't, you're right." - Henry Ford

"He is able who thinks he is able." – The Buddha



Change - We cannot change change; we must change with change. Change we invite is exciting and change we have pressed upon us is challenging. We are always changing, whether we initiate the change or fight against it. Even when we cannot change a situation, we can still change the way we look at it.

"The only constant is change." - Heraclites

"Life is change. Growth is optional. Choose wisely." - Karen Kaiser Clark

"They say that time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself" – Andy Warhol

Satisfaction - Reduce stress and physical illness by achieving satisfaction in your life! When you take responsibility for your own satisfaction at home and on the job, you will cease to blame and start to create the life you desire. With all relationships, be yourself and state your boundaries. Remember this when it's time to interview! By interviewing your interviewer you ensure your own satisfaction at work.

100%
SATISFACTION

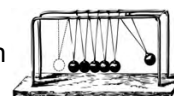
"One day your life will flash before your eyes. Make sure its worth watching." – Soren Kierkegaard



Fear - Fear is a healthy emotion for threatening situations. We also use fear to hide behind when we are challenged, which keeps us from learning, growing and trying new things. Fear can be physically and emotionally paralyzing. To break the chains that keep you from realizing your dreams, you must confront your fears. You will learn and grow, which can not happen without taking action.

"Courage is resistance to fear, mastery of fear - not absence of fear." -Mark Twain

Cause and Effect - Every action and intention has an effect - on ourselves as well as others. Through negative feelings we radiate negativity, and in this way the negative energy grows. When we choose to feel great we radiate love and positivity. When we offer encouraging vibes we receive them...and the positive energy grows! Smile!



"Everything you are against weakens you. Everything you are for empowers you." - Dr. Wayne Dyer



Freedom - What is your definition of freedom? At Fair Shake, we define freedom by exercising the rights and responsibilities of being a world citizen. You are free to make decisions that influence your relationship to all beings. You are free to make decisions that make your life miserable and you are free to make decisions that make your life wonderful and successful. We are free to be human and make mistakes; and we are also free to forgive others, and to ask for forgiveness.

"While we are free to choose our actions, we are not free to choose the consequences of our actions."
- Stephen Covey

Accept Yourself - First you must see yourself for who you really are. Only then you can accept yourself with all your virtues and your weaknesses and see yourself as worthy of success, a good life, and quality relationships,. When you acknowledge and accept yourself, you are you are free to make the necessary changes in your life that will get you on the path to your dreams.

"Growth begins when we start to accept our own weakness." - Jean Vanier





Work - Evaluate your skills, assess the careers that are best suited to your talents, critique your communication style and then set a course to create the work life you desire! Career development is in your hands. Often we must do work we do not favor as we gain the experience we need to find or create the career we want. Sometimes we find that it is not a particular job we are after but an environment we want to work in, tasks we like to do or experiences we want to gain. "Find something you love to do and you'll never have to work a day in your life." – Harvey MacKay

Boundaries - Do you say "yes" when you want to say "no"? Do you refuse to take "no" for an answer? To reduce stress, burnout and conflict, we need to establish boundaries early in any relationship. When you speak from clear boundaries you simply state "what is". Setting healthy boundaries gives you a sense of control and power in your life, which means you know yourself and the things that are good or bad for you. "Those who stand for nothing fall for anything." - Alexander Hamilton.



Degree of Agreeability - Do you find you get along with people in social situations (family, friends, work, sports) or do you feel you are often 'at odds' or not quite fitting in? You have the power to make relationships wonderful, exciting and fun! Take a minute to consider: do you try to really listen and understand others? What do you contribute to make situations enjoyable? Do you make it easy for others to work with or communicate with you? "Those people who are uncomfortable in themselves are disagreeable to others." - William Hazlitt

Equality - As Americans, we agree that all people are equal. Still, we find we sometimes feel less valuable than others, confusing superiority with authority. This can happen with professionals such as professors, lawyers or doctors; and sometimes we even feel like we are worth less than people with great material wealth. We need to remember that, while some folks can have authority in an area where they have great knowledge or expertise, they are still equals with similar goals, desires and struggles. "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." - Eleanor Roosevelt



Communication - Using accurate terminology and body language to illustrate our ideas is only half of the communication equation. We must also interpret words and body language of others as they are offered to us. We must try to resist letting our own personal history decipher their meaning so we can truly listen.

"Listening to both sides of a story will convince you that there is more to a story than both sides." - Frank Tyger

O.A.R.S. - Careful communication is critical in situations of conflict or opposing points of view. Remember these tools to find ways to work through problems: ask Open-ended questions, offer Affirmations, participate in Reflective Listening and provide Support. This can be difficult in tense situations, but will reap priceless benefits.



"When you find yourself in deep water, use your OARS." - Ron Schafer

Open-ended questions: What do you think? *Affirmations:* I can make this situation better.

Reflective listening: What I hear you say is.... *Support:* It is important to me that we sort this out.



Value - Value and worth are relative to the degree of importance something has in our life. Our perception of value affects our desires, our morals, and our possessions. How do you value things? Based on money? Based on importance or sentiment? How about people? Do you share things with others, preferring to strengthen relationships; or do you keep things to yourself to keep them close and in good shape? We protect that which we value, and we must understand and honor that each of us values objects, people, commitments, and life in general differently.

"Every man stamps his value on himself... man is made great or small by his own will." - J.C.F. von Schiller

Relationships - We often think of family or romantic involvement when we discuss relationships, but we are actually relating whenever we interact with others. From the neighbor that bangs on the wall when we play the music too loud to the homeless person that we give a meal to, we share space and affect one another. Long-lasting relationships are the most valuable to us because in them we learn a great deal about ourselves and others. A commitment to long-term relationships shows our character, integrity, tenacity and worth.



"The value of a relationship is in direct proportion to the time that you invest in the relationship." - Brian Track



Dependency - Unhealthy dependencies come in many forms; the most obvious is substance abuse. Other, more subtle dependencies include: people, gambling, cigarettes, treatment, television and video games. If you hide behind any dependency you will not be able to realize freedom. When you can see that you encourage a dependency, you have the power to master it.

"There is no dependence that can be sure but a dependence upon one's self." - John Gay

Tenacity - Stick to it!! Hard work pays off. Learning this discipline is challenging, but will be a valuable attribute all of your life. Tenacity is one of the essential ingredients to success.

"Let me tell you the secret that has led me to my goal: my strength lies solely in my tenacity"

- Louis Pasteur



Denial - Denial is an unconscious defense mechanism characterized by refusal to acknowledge painful realities, thoughts, or feelings. It is hard to recognize when we are in denial. If we listen to others when they tell us we are daydreaming, or when they say we should look at some aspect of ourselves they see as inconsistent with who we say we are, sometimes we can see that we have been covering up a challenge or justifying our behavior to suit our wishes.

"More people would learn from their mistakes if they weren't so busy denying them." - Harold J. Smith

Commitment - We are often afraid of committing, yet we appreciate a commitment from others. Commitment does not have to be frightening! Start by making a pledge that you will take care of yourself as well as you possibly can. Once you are comfortable with this, commit to small things and then grow into larger and longer- term commitments, very much like trust.

"Unless commitment is made, there are only promises and hopes; but no plans." - Peter F. Drucker



Time Control - Can you set a schedule and stick to it? We can get a lot of things done in a day if we make time to do them all. If we don't make time, the clock ticks while we watch TV, mope, look for excuses for why we can't or don't act. While it is hard to initiate the motions, once you are up and running, it's hard to stop! Remember: we need to make time to relax, too!!

"Lost time is never found again."

"You may delay, but time will not." - Benjamin Franklin

Reality check - How do you know you are being realistic? Do you have anyone to check in with? When making decisions, consider these three ideas: 1. check in with a friend or family member 2. Can you see each step of the process from start to finish? 3. Is this goal / desire inline with your long-range goals and personal philosophy?

How many legs does a dog have if you call the tail a leg? Four. Calling a tail a leg doesn't make it a leg
~Abraham Lincoln

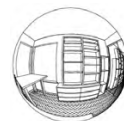


Education - What do you consider knowledge and how do you know what you know? What about when others know something that is different from what you know? If we remember that what we know is only true for us, it becomes easier to see how people have many different perspectives on any given subject. Through conversation we can learn to see things a new way and reinforce or increasingly appreciate our own beliefs.

"Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything one learned in school." Albert Einstein

Point of View - Every situation can be viewed from several perspectives. Folks who want to see problems will certainly find and create them. Folks who want to feel good most of the time will create and be drawn to positive work and making positive situations.

"In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity". Albert Einstein



Understanding - When we understand that other people seek to satisfy the same needs as we do, we can see that often we have more in common with each other than differences. This is an important consideration whether we are in a managerial or a subordinate position.

"When you judge another, you do not define them, you define yourself." - Wayne Dyer

Permission - Sometimes we need permission to proceed, but many times we look for permission just to validate our wishes (like advice) or get out of an uncomfortable position. When permission is not required, why wait? Dare to Think for Yourself! (quote) Do you actually need permission, or are you really looking for approval?



"Care about people's approval and you will be their prisoner." Tao Te Ching



Success - What is your definition of success? Happiness? Being a good parent? Financial gain? Possessions? Staying out of prison for 3 years? You must define this for yourself, and create your goals accordingly.

"No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourself." - Ralph Waldo Emerson

sWellness - Good physical and mental health are necessary for success. It is easier and less expensive to maintain good health than to treat disease. When we are in good health we think clearly and reduce risk of disease. Eat well, exercise, get enough sleep, and keep negative stress to a minimum.



"You can set yourself up to be sick, or you can choose to stay well." - Wayne Dyer



Stress - Not all stress is bad! There is good stress (excited for future) and bad stress (worry). We all handle good and bad stress differently. Some people embrace change, problems and conflict and some prefer to keep life safe, predictable and amiable. Regardless of our choice, however, we will all experience stress, and the bad side of stress can manifest itself in physically damaging ways. When we identify our stress causers and learn about our stress tolerance, we can become more comfortable in a variety of situations and reduce, eliminate or accept reasonable levels of stress in our lives.

"You don't get ulcers from what you eat. You get them from what's eating you." -Vicki Baum

Anger - Conflict is neither good nor bad. Like stress, it can be useful if engaged in appropriately, and it can damage us if handled poorly. One out of control outburst can cost you your job. When you feel anger building, remember to take a breath, own your feelings and remember to identify your Trigger (what upset you?) your Feeling (how does that make you feel?) and Reason (what is the best way to resolve this?)



"Flying off the handle sometimes causes hammers and humans to lose their heads, as well as their effectiveness." - William Arthur Ward



Diet - Although you may be on a constricted diet due to limited funds, fresh foods such as fruit and vegetables are relatively inexpensive and are the best source of nutrition for your money. While they may appear cheap on the shelf, foods with extensive processing, that are full of sugars (including corn syrup) and preservatives, can do more harm than good in the long run and cost you a great deal more later - in medical expenses. Our bodies are between 55% and 75% water, so be sure to drink between ½ and 1 gallon of water every day!

"Did you ever stop to taste a carrot? Not just eat it, but taste it? You can't taste the beauty and energy of the earth in a Twinkie." - Astrid Alauda

Exercise - As important as food, exercise keeps vital nutrients circulating to the places that need them most. Exercise is also important for mental clarity, keeping our vital organs in good working order and helping to reduce blood pressure. Physical activity can improve flexibility, build muscular strength and increase endurance.



"Movement is a medicine for creating change in a person's physical, emotional, and mental states."

- Carol Welch



Flexibility - Often it takes great flexibility to keep our desires and commitments under control. Sometimes the burden is too heavy and we have to put some of it down. Sometimes we have to expand our capabilities temporarily, which is when we find out we can handle more than we ever thought possible. Life is unpredictable and we have to be ready for everything!

"If one does not wish bonds broken, one should make them elastic and thereby strengthen them."

- Ardant du Picq

Introducing the **FREE Personal Web Page** and Member Card!

When a former felon arrives at an interview with a Fair Shake Member Card, employers and property managers can see that s/he has taken additional measures to demonstrate a commitment to successful reentry. The interviewer may then be able to see beyond the 'felon' stereotype to take a deeper look at the applicant through their Personal Web Page.

Personal Web Page benefits:

- ✓ Members differentiate themselves from other applicants!
- ✓ Members share information easily. No need to carry documents; they are stored in their account.
- ✓ Shows dedication to reentry success and provides a place to demonstrate interest in taking a proactive approach by sharing skills, character traits, and intentions.
- ✓ Employers and property managers can get to know members comfortably, reducing likelihood of auto-dismissal based on felony history.
- ✓ Fair Shake Member Card provides member information, url and password to the member's page.
- ✓ Member Web Page password is changeable! Access only given to current password holders.
- ✓ Fair Shake can verify references, even for volunteer work.



FairShake
REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

Information on hiring or renting to a former felon
Employers page
Property Managers page

Alex Wikstrom

ABOUT ME
I have been working in kitchens my whole adult life. One year a family member gave me an old computer, once I started using it I found I was talented in it. About 10 years later and married I still learn new things about computers every day and enjoy them because they provide me with education, employment and the ability to contact my family in remote locations! I'm 28 and happily married to my beautiful wife Angela. We plan on having kids some day but for now just love having dogs!

EMPLOYMENT
Work / Experience History

- Tungsten Grill**
Grill Chef
2002-2004
My second kitchen. Hard work and being on time moved me from washing dishes, through food preparation and finally to grill chef.
- Eben Pizza Grill**
Head Grill/Pizza Chef (Management Position)
2004-2005
Temporary work for me after I moved to another state. Hard work with good people, I changed that kitchen by raising the cleaning and prep standards.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Sue Kastensen
Previous Employer
She is a reference to my computer skills and my work ethic. She can also vouch for my team work skills.

Brian Wikstrom
Father
My father is a good judge of my character. He knew me growing up, when I got into trouble and also the good space I'm in now. He can tell you I'm a changed man.

MY DOCUMENTS
Resume.doc

HOBBIES
Hiking
Programming
Dog Training
Reading
Cooking

INTERESTS
Local History
Technology
Programming Languages
Speaking Languages
World Culture
Former Felon Reentry.

FAVORITE QUOTE
When you judge another, you do not define them, you define yourself.
Wayne Dyer

Skills

- Restaurant/Cooking skills**
Grilling, Sauteing, Jullennening, Roasting, Bringing food to temp, Proper cooling, Managing ticket orders, Keeping inventory, Managing staff and their vacation/sick days.
- Computer Skills**
Operating system support Windows 2000, xp, vista, 7. Driver management. Clerical/Networking software - Word processing, data management, backup software, virus software. Web Software/Coding - Html, css, javascript, php (LEARNING), mysql, server web-admin panel, vector imaging, photo imaging, and layered imaging.

Special Recognitions

- Employee of the month award - Received two, one for kitchen improvements and another for low sick day record at Eben Pizza.

Fair Shake supports employers and property managers directly through stakeholder pages that provide links to bonding programs, tax incentives, vouchers and more.

Member Card



FairShake
Supporting Successful Reentry

Fair Shake Member
Alex Wikstrom
Phone: 123-123-1234
alexwikstrom@fairshake.net

Personal Web Page
fairshake.net/member/?user=alexwikstrom
Password: free

For details about the Personal Web Page, please see other side

Questions from the Personal Web Page

Fair Shake members can create their own web page at www.fairshake.net! Membership is FREE for anyone who has spent time in prison or jail.

Personal Information

About Me
Interests
Hobbies
Favorite Quotation

Work/Experience - Add as many as you wish

Work Experience: can include employment (paid or not), work you volunteered to do in the prison, or anywhere you committed time and effort to something that includes service to others. Include the name of the organization, your position, time you worked with the organization and a description of the work you did while with them.

Skill Sets: include what you can do! Include types of skills and specific skills learned, for instance: if you want to work on a computer and you have the skills, list Computer Skills under type of skill and the programs you are familiar with in the specific skills section.

Special Recognition: use this section to list (efforts) where you have been recognized, such as Employee of the Month, Safety Certificate, Most Dedicated, etc. Share any public recognition you are proud of! Please include a description of the recognition.

Education - Add as many as you wish

Education: Includes traditional schools, non-traditional schools, workshops and other learning opportunities. Please list type of education, organization where you had the learning experience, time spent in program and also describe what you learned.

Training: this includes time spent learning a trade or skill from a knowledgeable person. Include type of training, time spent in learning, and describe what you learned.

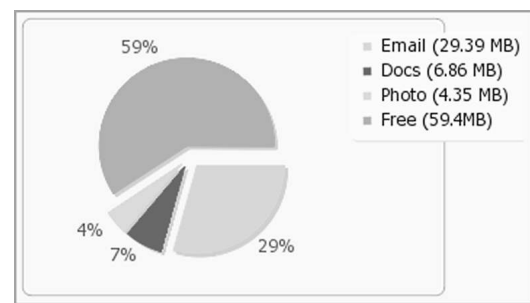
Photos and Documents

Greet visitors to your page with a smile! Share a photo of you spending time with your family or enjoying your favorite hobby. Adding photos to your Personal Web Page is perhaps the most personable aspect of the member area.

Fair Shake members receive 100 MB of storage in their free account. Members can upload as many photos or documents as they please, but the space is shared with email as well.

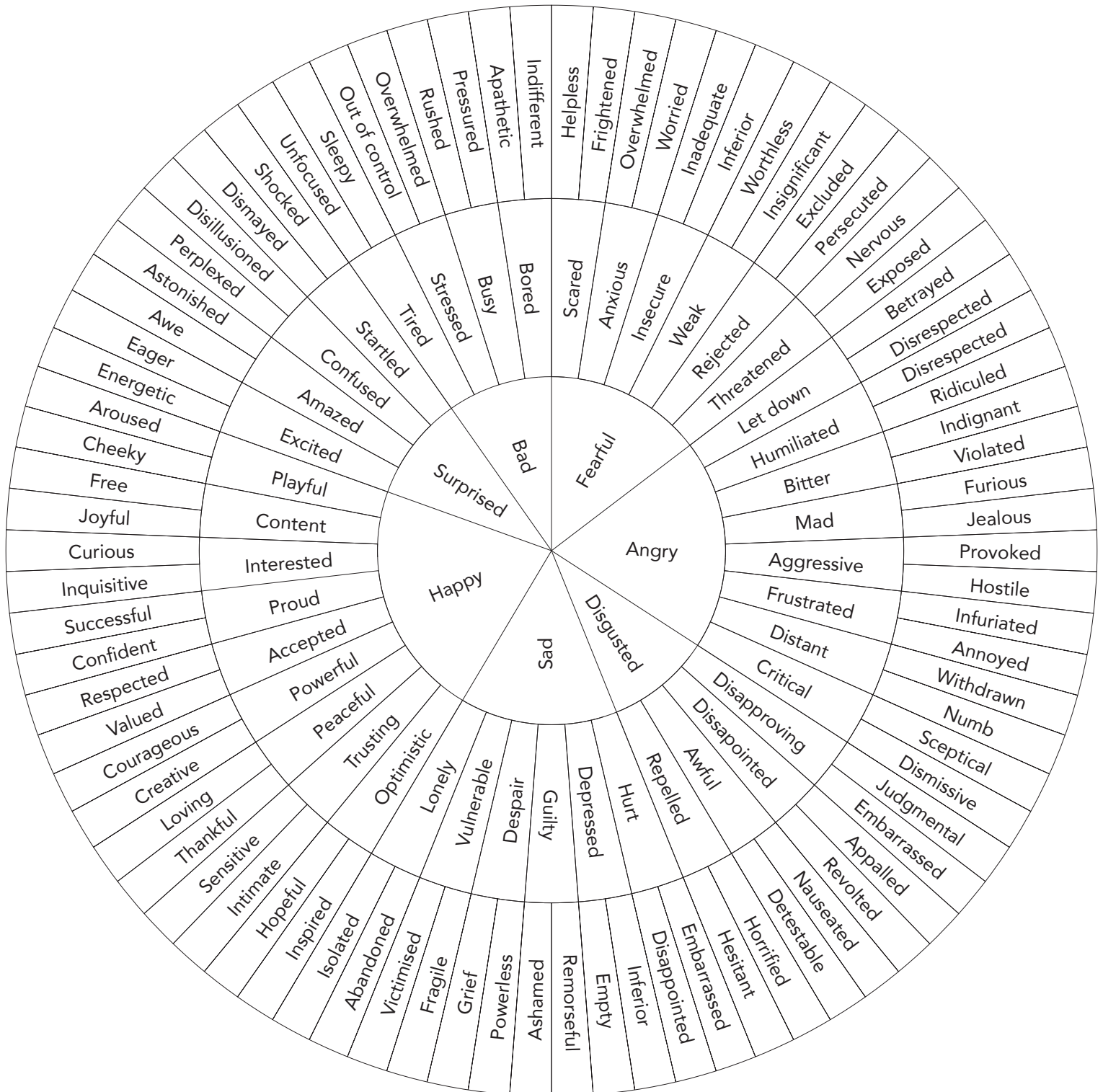
Data Manager

We have created this unique tool for you to manage your account. You can see what areas take up valuable space and consider removing unnecessary files or emails to make more room. We also teach image- and file-size reduction techniques in our tutorials for space conservation.



The Feelings Wheel

Created by Dr. Gloria Wilcox



Mental Health Recovery

Created by the:
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
(The text has been revised for greater self-determination.)

Mental health recovery is a journey of healing and transformation as we strive toward our full potential.

The 10 Fundamental Components of Recovery



Self-Direction: Lead, control and exercise your power of choice. Discover your path of recovery through autonomy and agency, and determine the resources that will support you to achieve a self-determined life. Define your life goals and design your unique path toward them!

Individualized and Person-Centered: There are multiple pathways to recovery based on your strengths and resiliencies; as well as your needs, preferences, experiences (including past trauma), and background.

Empowerment: Choose from a range of options. Discuss your needs, wants, desires, and aspirations! Gain control of your identity, destiny and influences and build your life.

Holistic: Recovery encompasses mind, body, spirit, and community. Recovery embraces all aspects of life, including housing, employment, and education. It also impacts spirituality, creativity, community participation, friendships and family relations.

Non-Linear: Recovery is not a step-by-step process. Instead, it is based on continual growth, occasional setbacks, and learning from experience. Recovery begins with awareness that positive change is possible and we learn even when we make mistakes. (Or especially when we make mistakes!)

Strengths-Based: Recovery “tools” include your resilience, talents, coping abilities, capacity and your inherent worth. YOU are important and valuable! By building on your strengths, you can engage in new roles, opportunities and trust-based relationships.

Peer Support: Sharing experiential knowledge, skills and social learning plays an invaluable role in recovery. People encourage each other and can feel a sense of belonging, support, value, and community.

Respect: Acceptance and appreciation are crucial to reinforce recovery. Self-acceptance, agency, and regaining belief in expanding your capacity and capabilities is particularly vital.

Responsibility: You know what works for you! Taking responsibility for your self-care strengthens your determination and agency. Progressing toward your goals may require great courage. Strive to understand and give meaning to your experiences as you identify coping strategies and healing processes. One day at a time, one moment at a time. Inch by inch. You can do it. (And only you can do it.)

Hope: Include essential and motivating messages of a better future in your day. Other people have been, and many are now, in the middle of difficult time. Hope can be fostered by friends, families, colleagues and even quotes from people who are no longer with us. Hope provides motivation to persevere!

Working Through Depression

Depression *noun* Severe, typically prolonged, feelings of despondency and dejection, typically felt over a period of time and accompanied by feelings of hopelessness and inadequacy. (source: the Oxford (online) Dictionary)

As Americans, it is common to feel like we are supposed to be happy. TIME magazine* recently announced “Americans are wired to be happy”, and reminded us that we made the pursuit of happiness “a central mandate of the national character” when we declared it a basic human right.

With so much emphasis placed on feeling good, it should come as no surprise that when we don’t feel happy, we may feel like something is wrong.

In fact, when we feel lonely, inadequate or disheartened as we search for meaning in our lives, our friends and family and even professionals often encourage us to strive to feel good again - as soon as possible - whether through distractions (shopping, media and superficial social connections, etc) or pain relievers (drugs, alcohol, food). It is rare to receive sympathy and support to simply *feel* our discomfort as we reflect, contemplate, grow, and become stronger and more capable through a natural and important process.

When we experience painful emotions we often feel alone. Sometimes we think we are the only person who feels this sad, hurt, alone or lost. However, people all over the world experience these difficult feelings.

Painful emotions are not bad; they are actually powerful guides to self-fulfillment.

- They help us clarify our values.
- They help us find meaning in our lives and see our unique perspective and qualities.
- They allow us to stop moving forward for a moment so we can reflect and think critically.
- They can motivate us through tough spots to more deliberately plot out our life course.
- They help us understand the suffering of others; and realize that we are not alone when we suffer.

All of our emotions - the pleasant ones *and* the difficult ones - are vital for our well-being!

We will most likely feel grief, loss, powerlessness, disrespected, compromised, inauthentic, abandoned, anxious, overwhelmed, unworthy, melancholy, or even a sense of hopelessness at some point in our lives, yet none of us will experience depression in the same way as anyone else. The good news is: we can work through most forms of depression without drugs. Everything we need is either already in our possession or can be found in the natural world around us.

There are many books, classes, groups, articles, and television shows on depression. The content of this brief document does not support or refute any existing information. Our sole intention here is to reinforce a positive and enabling perspective about growing through tough emotions rather than denying them through distractions or pain relievers. We grow in important ways through our human challenges.

Depression is related to our thinking; our perception of our memories, our fears, our failures, our hopes. It’s mostly a modern illness and has been growing consistently since the industrial age which, paradoxically, is celebrated for making our lives easier. According to Dr. Stephen Ilardi, author of *The Depression Cure*, indigenous cultures – who are dedicated to living in connection to their environment and to each other – do not experience depression.

When we feel sad, hopeless or depressed, we often feel like we don’t have a choice in how we experience these feelings....but we almost always do. We can’t eliminate depression by pretending we can ‘let it go’ without effort. We begin to rise out of it by looking at our situation through a different perspective. We can see different perspectives by considering philosophical, psychological and sociological concepts. This sounds rather ‘academic’, but we’ve been using techniques identified in these fields of study everyday since we were very young.

* TIME magazine: July 8, 2013

Below are just a few of these perspectives that we use everyday:

Pessimism vs Optimism: (inspired by Dr. Martin Seligman)

Optimism *noun* Hopefulness and confidence about the future or the successful outcome of something. (source: the Oxford (online) Dictionary)

Pessimism *noun* A tendency to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen; a lack of hope or confidence in the future. (source: the Oxford (online) Dictionary)

Optimists believe that tough times are temporary, that hurdles build character and that most problems are surmountable. An optimistic perspective uses a Specific, External and Temporary lens (see below). We are optimists when we can see solutions, and also when we realize situations will change and beneficial opportunities will again present themselves.

Optimism is a tool with a certain clear set of benefits: it fights depression, it promotes achievement and produces better health. ~ Dr. Martin Seligman

Pessimists focus on what's wrong and what's difficult; they believe they are victims. They blame others for their situation. They believe that they are inadequate to fend off tough times, which are constantly threatening. A pessimistic perspective looks through a Permanent, Personal, and Pervasive (PPP) lens. We are pessimists when we believe we are incapable of doing whatever it is we need / want to do, when we blame outside forces for our situation or experience, when we want to give up, and when we believe we cannot create the life we want.

The difference between Optimistic (SET) vs. Pessimistic (PPP) perspectives:

Pervasiveness: Specific (*I'm great at fixing bikes.*) vs. Universal (*I can fix things.*)

Personal: External (*I have no luck.*) vs. Internal (*I have no talent.*)

Permanence: Temporary (*I am not good at this right now.*) vs. Permanent (*I am bad at this.*)

Hope: Hopeful (*I'll be able to fix this.*) vs. Hopeless (*It can't be fixed, I have to buy a new one.*)

Each perspective can be interpreted as a personal belief system, a self-fulfilling prophesy. Most of us are both pessimists *and* optimists, depending on the situation and our perception of our capabilities. Just as we can pick up good habits and let go of bad habits, so, too, can we learn to be optimistic and to drop pessimism.

And as with any habit, we can improve our ability and change our perspective over time by staying focused on meaning, values, and the long-term results.

To lift ourselves out of depression, and switch from a pessimistic to an optimistic perspective, we need to have faith.

Filters of Faith:

Faith *noun* Complete trust or confidence in someone or something (source: the Oxford (online) Dictionary)

We have faith when we believe in something even when we don't have proof.

Example: I have faith that I will get to the grocery store without getting into an accident.

Faith itself does not require belief in a particular religion; but belief in any religion requires *faith*!

To switch from a pessimistic perspective to an optimistic one, we need to have faith that optimism will help us reach our goal; and that pessimism is not how things really are. Remember *The Little Engine That Could?* "I think I can, I think I can." We are capable of doing very difficult things!

Can you believe

- that you have inherent worth, and that you are as important and valuable as everyone else?
- that your situation, problem or feeling is temporary?
- that a series of complex circumstances is what brought you to this point; not who you are?
- that all things change?...and that your situation is temporary and you will be able to get through it?
- that you have the power to change your attitude, your perception and your opportunities?

Dr. Stephen Ilardi, author of *The Depression Cure*, has been inspired by studying the resilience found in aboriginal groups who rarely suffer from depression. He suggests we integrate the following six elements into our lifestyle. Try the item that feels the most comfortable for you...and after a while add another. After a week or so, reflect on how you feel. Then add a 3rd and reflect on that experience, etc.

1. The Omega-3-Rich Diet: Sources of omega-3 essential fatty acids include fish, kidney and pinto beans, soybeans, canola and flaxseed oils, walnuts and vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, spinach, and salad greens.

2. Exercise: Dr. Stephen Ilardi says: *Even moderate physical activity - brisk walking three times a week - has been shown in two landmark studies to fight depression as effectively as Zoloft. Simply put: exercise changes the brain.* You can start with small increments of time. Make exercise one of your healthy habits!

3. Plenty of natural sunlight: Get outside, even when it's cloudy. Sunlight supports the creation of vitamin D, a necessary nutrient for mental health and strong bones.

4. Quality Sleep: Sun, fresh air, exercise, and fully engaging in life will help you get a good night's sleep.

5. Social Connections: One of our most basic human needs is belonging. Calls and letters with family and friends, participating in team sports and/or book clubs, volunteering and helping others all contribute to the feeling we belong and are cared about. Another basic need is independence. Remember to take thoughtful and creative time just for you, then you can share your thoughtful and creative self with others!

6. Participation in Meaningful Tasks: This leave little time for negative thoughts. Consider concepts in philosophy. Another basic human need is having a sense of purpose, self-worth, and meaning. We determine these by our thoughts; we demonstrate them through our actions.

Inspiration from great thinkers:

"Participating in meaningful tasks" has been a central theme to many philosophers, psychotherapists and other great thinkers, and has played an important role in of the process of reducing or transforming suffering for thousands of years.

Buddhism, a 2500 year old philosophy practiced like a religion, focuses on creating a meaningful life to alleviate suffering. By studying Buddhist ideas, we can learn to understand why we suffer. People can participate in any religion and still benefit from The Four Noble Truths:

First Noble Truth: To live is to experience physical and psychological suffering. We have to endure physical suffering like sickness, injury, tiredness, old age and eventually death; we have to endure psychological suffering like loneliness, frustration, fear, embarrassment, disappointment, anger, etc.

Second Noble Truth: All suffering is caused by craving. (Getting what you want does not guarantee happiness / satisfaction). Rather than constantly struggling to get what you want, try to modify your wanting. Wanting deprives us of contentment and happiness.

The Third Noble Truth: Suffering can be overcome and happiness attained.

The Fourth Noble Truth: This is the path leading to the overcoming of suffering. This path is called the Noble Eightfold Path and consists of Perfect Understanding, Perfect Thought, Perfect Speech, Perfect Action, Perfect Livelihood, Perfect Effort, Perfect Mindfulness, and Perfect Concentration.

It's easy to find out more about Buddhism. Hundreds of books are available.

Some Buddhist authors include: Thích Nhất Hạnh, Pema Chodron, the 14th Dalai Lama and Alan Watts

Friedrich Nietzsche, the late 19th century German Philosopher offers some bolstering quotes:

- *To live is to suffer; to survive is to find some meaning in the suffering.*
- *He who has a why to live can bear almost any how.*
- *That which does not kill us makes us stronger.*

Victor Frankl – Psychiatrist, neurologist, Holocaust survivor and author of *Man's Search for Meaning* has many empowering thoughts on this topic. Frankl observed that depression is a person's 'warning light' that something is wrong and needs to be worked through. He believed that each of us needs to identify a purpose in life to feel positively about (meaning), and then immersively imagine that outcome. According to Frankl, the way a prisoner imagined the future affected his longevity.

*The one thing you can't take away from me is the way I choose to respond to what you do to me.
The last of one's freedoms is to choose one's attitude in any given circumstance.*

He believed that meaning can be found through:

- Creativity and self-expression
- Interacting authentically with others and with our environment
- Changing our attitude when we are faced with a situation or circumstance we cannot change

More recently, **Dr. Martin Seligman**, considered the father of the Positive Psychology movement, professor emeritus at Pennsylvania State University, and author of many books on improving one's quality of life, believes that meaning and character play an important role in creating a satisfying life. Seligman articulated an account of the good life, which consists of five elements called the PERMA model:

P: Positive Emotion

For us to experience well-being, we need positive emotion in our lives. Any positive emotion like peace, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure, inspiration, hope, curiosity, or love falls into this category – and the message is that it's really important to enjoy yourself in the here and now, just as long as the other elements of PERMA are in place.

E: Engagement

When we're truly engaged in a situation, task, or project, we experience a state of flow: time seems to stop, we lose our sense of self, and we concentrate intensely on the present. This feels really good! The more we experience this type of engagement, the more likely we are to experience well-being.

R: Positive Relationships

As humans, we are "social beings," and good relationships are core to our well-being. Time and again, we see that people who have meaningful, positive relationships with others are happier than those who do not. Relationships really do matter!

M: Meaning

Meaning comes from serving a cause bigger than ourselves. Whether this is a specific deity or religion, or a cause that helps humanity in some way, we all need meaning in our lives to have a sense of well-being.

A: Accomplishment/Achievement

Many of us strive to better ourselves in some way, whether we're seeking to master a skill, achieve a valuable goal, or win in some competitive event. As such, accomplishment is another important thing that contributes to our ability to flourish.

Quotes by Dr. Seligman:

- *We're not prisoners of the past.*
- *Just as the good life is something beyond the pleasant life, the meaningful life is beyond the good life.*
- *We deprive our children, our charges, of persistence. What I am trying to say is that we need to fail, children need to fail, we need to feel sad, anxious and anguished. If we impulsively protect ourselves and our children, as the feel-good movement suggests, we deprive them of learning-persistence skills*
- *Self-esteem cannot be directly injected. It needs to result from doing well, from being warranted.*
- *Habits of thinking need not be forever. One of the most significant findings in psychology in the last twenty years is that individuals can choose the way they think.*

Positive self-talk you can try on to see if it fits: *Life is meaningful and engaging and human, even when it's hard. I will get through this, just like I've been able to get through so many other difficult things.*

We need: Food, air, water. These components will help to keep our bodies running, but our mind is a necessary part of our bodies and our mind is programmed with needs of its own.

We also need: To feel we are valuable. We need to be around others and to feel like we belong. At the same time, we need our independence! Being on our own helps us feel strong, capable, creative and unique.

Depression can happen when we don't believe we can change the course of our lives.

It can also happen when we feel we are incapable of doing things for ourselves.

Sometimes the source of suffering can come from our relationships to others. We may feel we don't fit in, or we are being used, or we feel like we are not valuable to others.

Sometimes we feel like all we need is a partner/lover/other intimate relationship to feel better about ourselves, but others cannot fill our inner void. Relationships can be supportive and beneficial; and they can also deplete our power and resources and challenge our self-worth. We must consider: *what must I give* and *what do I gain* by maintaining this relationship? Is it worth the cost? Am I valued, honored and respected? Can I offer the same? Remember:

- All relationships involve choices, compromises, and commitments (investments).
- We must weigh the degree to which we are willing to give up our authenticity and individuality to belong to a group or commit to an intimate relationship:
 - Do we raise the bar so high that no one is 'good enough' to be around us?
 - Do we drop the bar so low that we find we are involved with people who don't share our values, don't value us, or even abuse us or take us for granted?

Manufactured Desires

An especially tricky part to all of this is recognizing when marketers, TV personalities and even close family and friends try to influence our values, needs and desires to fit their motives or goals.

If we look deeper into our suffering we can find that some of the things we suffer from do not originate from our values, our needs or our desires, but are manufactured 'needs' as a result of the media's attempt to homogenize our fears and desires through news, TV shows, slick advertising and emotionally appealing marketing.

We are told we are inadequate, unsafe, unhealthy, and unattractive unless we purchase certain products, desire to look and think a certain way, or buy into fear. TV 'experts' are often just sales people wearing lab coats.

We take command of our lives when we raise our awareness and think critically about their intent. Do they really know what's best for us? When we know our core values, we can refer to them and hold them up to their attempts to influence our decisions. When we maintain control of our lives we feel strong, and when we feel strong, it is much harder to feel depressed and powerless. We are too busy driving our ship!

When we examine our core values, we realize that we know what's best for us. Our core values are necessary for healthy living; they help us make good decisions, gain confidence and fully engage our abilities.

Getting through...moment by moment...can be the hardest part. But we can do it!

Tips to encourage you during depression:

- Try to remember that how you are feeling is temporary and just your momentary perception, like a cloudy day seems to have no sun. The sun is there; we can have faith it will again brighten our day.
- Read uplifting and motivating books, articles, and Daily Motivators (www.greatday.com)
- Drink lots of water
- Start with small achievable goals and stay focused
- Talk with someone about your experience. Remember: you are not alone.
- Eat fruit, vegetables, and food high in Essential Fatty Acids
- Exercise outdoors! Get fresh air, sunlight and breathe deeply!
- Get involved in a meaningful, social activity such as volunteering to support your community.
- Have FAITH in yourself! You can conquer your depression and engage in life in a positive way!

Recommended reading:

Man's Search for Meaning.....Viktor Frankl PhD
"Learned Optimism" and "Flourish".....Martin Seligman, PhD
The Depression Cure.....Stephen Ilardi, PhD
Plato, not Prozac!.....Lou Marinoff, PhD
Books on Buddhism.....Thích Nhất Hạnh, Pema Chodron, Allan Watts
and many more

Managing Anger

Flying off the handle sometimes causes hammers and humans to lose their heads...as well as their effectiveness. ~ William Arthur Ward



Everyone gets angry.

We are all familiar with anger; we see it demonstrated frequently. We see angry people in TV shows and movies; we hear angry politicians and radio hosts. Sometimes we experience anger with others around us, and we also experience anger in ourselves.

People sometimes try to use anger to solve problems or to relieve stress...but that often creates more problems, more stress and even more anger.

We can't eliminate anger, but we can manage it. We can make it a useful tool instead of one that demolishes relationships and other things.

Anger is often glorified as a key to unlock hidden strength and passion. Anger *feels* powerful.

Power alone is not good or bad. We need to feel powerful to feel capable. Feeling powerful is an important element of our American cultural self-image. But power alone...without caring emotions such as reflection, kindness, and humility...can cloud our perception of situations, others, and ourselves.

When we feel painful emotions such as sorrow, or hurt, because we've been rejected, disrespected, offended, forgotten, etc., we can find ourselves feeling like we have a loss of power. To try to reduce our discomfort, sometimes we respond with a powerful emotion like anger.

It's hard for us to feel pain! We are 'wired' to go toward pleasure and away from pain. Anger feels like it stops pain - at least momentarily.

The process of dealing with painful emotions is very hard and requires a great deal of strength and self-control. We become more powerful, capable and intuitive as we develop deeper problem-solving skills and tools for life's constantly challenging situations. Used positively, anger can help us realize deeper feelings about things so we can construct ways to avoid anger in the future.

Processing anger-energy through 'venting' (to ourselves; not others!) can be beneficial for focusing on and clarifying a problem. If we can be critical and clear about what is going wrong, we can then drive ourselves to go deeper to get the picture of what it would look like to go 'right', and then we can make changes to turn the situation around. Once we deeply reflect on the situation, other people's points of view (if applicable), and our deeper feelings, then we can see what we can do to make things better. We can then show others how we'd like to be treated!

Many of us experience a great deal of discomfort when we disagree with others. Many of us were not taught the value of listening or engaging in friendly arguments or debates. We say we believe that another person's opinion can be as valid and 'right' as our own, but do we mean it? For *every* person? Believe it or not, it's possible for people with opposing view points to work together to create the best possible solutions!

Anger needs to be expressed, yet aggressive displays of anger can result in violent eruptions that further hurt us socially, mentally, and physically. We need to find ways to process our emotions effectively. An out-of-control outburst could cost us a job. Or worse.

A hammer is a great symbol for anger because hammers can demolish....and they can build!

When we feel our anger building we need to stop and recognize triggers that can seize control of our power.

When you feel anger building, try to remember to:

- Take a breath (or many!)
- Identify
 - o your TRIGGER (what upset you? And then look again...was it something deeper?)
 - o your FEELING (how do you feel about what is upsetting you?)
 - o your REASON (why does it bother you and what is the best way to resolve this?)

Then ask yourself some questions about how and when you get angry. Questions like:

- Do I always get angry about this issue?
- Could I have seen this coming?
- Could I have avoided feeling angry by taking a different approach to this situation?
- What is my goal here? What do I hope to achieve?

Blaming others for our anger or frustration seems like an easy way to solve our problem: we want to say that someone or something "did this to me". But blaming leaves us powerless and ineffective! How can we expect a situation to improve - in the way we would like to see it improve - if we put the task on someone else?

Did you know that no one else can *make* us feel angry? We choose to respond with blame and/or anger...and we can choose a different response. We are FREE to improve our relationships and live without rage when we decide to deal with our feelings in effective and purposeful ways.

Consider deeply what makes you angry and why. DIG for the answer that will transform anger!

Here are a few examples:

Why do I feel angry when others try to tell me what to do?

- Do I feel disrespected? As if they think I haven't thought about something carefully?

Why do I feel angry when it feels like others don't listen to or acknowledge me?

- Do I believe they think that my opinion is not valid or important?

Why do I feel angry when others are not respectful of an agreement we made?

- Do I feel like they think I am less important than they are?

Why do I feel angry when I stub my toe?

- Am I embarrassed because I missed something right in front of me?

Why do I feel angry when other drivers make travel difficult?

- Do I feel they are selfish, dangerous, disrespectful, and not paying attention?

Can you find the solutions you are looking for in your answers?

Be aware of your temper: your 'anger energy'.

Here are some ideas to help you keep your temper under control:

- **Try the Thermometer Technique** - Imagine your temper is red mercury in a large thermometer. When you're HOT, don't react! Wait until you are 'cool' to respond.
- **Count to 10, or 100!** – Count...and think of a time when you were calm and relaxed....to take your mind out of the immediate situation. Counting is an anger management tip that has worked for centuries! The Roman poet Horace (65 - 8 BCE) said, "When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, one hundred."
- **Inhale deeply** - Can you breathe so deeply that you get clean air deep down into your belly? Walk outdoors if possible! Your brain and your body work better with fresh air and plenty of water. Be sure to communicate with anyone you might be in a confrontation with that you are not leaving the problem; you're just clearing your head.
- **Exercise!** - Daily exercise allows you to work out stress. When you have less stress, you will feel angry less often. Regular exercise, including yoga and meditation, help you stay centered and keep things in perspective.
- **Vent** - Finding a safe spot to articulate your feelings...and maybe even yell (I find this particularly effective when I hammer my finger) can relieve enough stress to see the problem - and the solution - more clearly. Do not 'blow off steam' when anyone is nearby. Instead, go to the basement alone, or ride your bike and talk to the wind, or even stomp on a few aluminum cans to relieve frustration.

Our best way of dealing with anger is to find ways to make it useful. A powerful example is when someone uses the energy from anger to find the courage they need to protect someone who is being harmed!

Be Careful - When anger turns into poison: Sometimes we think that being angry and bitter all the time means we are smart, savvy and aware of the ways in which people and the media want to persuade us; as if it shows we are 'on to them'. Soon we are cynical, crabby people and, although people may think we are smart, they also think we are 'haters' and don't want to hang out with us. It's hard to have fun with angry people.

Sue's Anger Story

I live in a small town. We see our neighbors out and about and everyone knows I frequently ride my bike on the nearby bike trail. My dentist has an office just across the street from our bike trail and sees me on it all the time. He also likes to exercise outdoors; he runs.

One day I went to see my dentist for a routine check up. I enjoy talking with the staff when I'm there. When he checks my teeth we often 'catch up' for a minute, too.

After one of these friendly little chats, my dentist stood up and told me that his white coat identifies him as a health authority and said: "in the interest of health I have to tell you that I think you should wear a helmet".

I told him that I consider wearing a helmet sometimes, but most of the time I am comfortable - and prefer riding – without one.

I wish our discussion would have stopped right there.

Instead, he continued by saying "It's not like you're going to find a date out there." *WHAT?* I sat there, stunned, and thought: *Did you just say that? To a paying customer??? Is that sexist, or just stupid?*

Apparently he did not think that was enough because he went on to say: "My wife just broke her pelvis riding her bike. Of course, the helmet did not protect her, but if she would have hit her head it would have." *REALLY???* Well, now I was outraged!!! I yelled at him in my mind: *Your wife's injury has NOTHING to do with wearing a helmet! You don't even know what kind of a rider I am! You don't know that I have fallen a lot and I know HOW to fall!*

Out loud I said "I know that you think you are showing me that you care..." but in my mind I thought: *but I will never sacrifice my ability, confidence or strength to pander to your controlling and unjustified fears.*

Even though I was piping mad, I held my tongue and went out for a bike ride. I talked sternly to myself - out loud - in to the wind. I may have cussed. I talked and talked ...to him...to me...to really work through my frustrations to understand WHY I was so angry and upset.

It all came flooding in: I was disrespected! I was treated like I was stupid! Like somehow being a dentist makes him a 'health authority' over me? Like I've never considered wearing a helmet before. Looking for a date? Really? He did not ask what I thought, he just told what he thought and expected me to comply.

So...what did I do? Well, it took me until my next appointment to decide.

I considered going in and talking with him. I also considered sending a letter stating that I was so offended that I will no longer be a patient. I considered making a point to have a talk with him the next time I go in for a check up. And then I considered saying nothing and just letting it go.

But wait! That answer was clearly *not* an option. I realized I needed to tell him that I want to be respected.

I mean, if I really want to resolve my anger - to eliminate this frustration of disrespect - well, then I must talk with him; to help him realize how to understand that 'caring' can feel an awful lot like 'controlling'. How could he know if he didn't hear my point of view? I realized he needed to hear how thin and lame his arguments were so he could see things differently, *and* respect that I am also a health authority...of me! I have been healthy for nearly all of my 50 years. So I resolved to discuss this with him during my next appointment.

I have also realized that the *KA-BAM* burst of 'anger energy' from my frustration would be best reserved for bike rides, walks and other forms of physical release.

I've been working on using my "angry energy" appropriately for most of my life. Every year my new year's goals are 'be kinder and more patient'. I will not need another resolution; I still have a long way to go. This is big, tough, complicated work!

The first step to managing your anger is to decide that your anger will no longer be used for demolition; that your feelings of anger will only be used to construct new, better alternatives to challenges! Then you're ready to fully utilize the many great anger management resources available to you.

I wonder if my dentist would have told me I needed a helmet if I rode to his office on a Harley.

Find A Job

Finding employment is one of the top priorities of most people in society. Finding employment after incarceration is not only pivotal for reentry success, it can also be a requirement for parole or a halfway house.

It is important to find satisfaction in our jobs, but sometimes we must temper our wishes with our needs.

When we have to take a job that we are not excited about now, we can leverage the feelings of dissatisfaction to push us toward whatever it is that we need to do to find satisfaction. These things may include: submitting applications for jobs that we really want but may not be available now, or trying to work in an organization that has a similar philosophy to our own so we can move within the organization to a job that is more fulfilling, or perhaps we need to get the education required for certain positions, or maybe what we really want is to start our own business but need to work a 'day job' until our idea provides enough income for us to thrive.

Knowing there are many avenues to employment, Fair Shake offers several ways for you to engage within our website.

Remember: most jobs get filled without ever being listed on a website!

When searching for employment, remember to consider what it is you want to do. What type of business would you like to work in, and in which positions do you think you would do well? What kind of jobs might you enjoy doing? Keep your eyes on the prize! Even if you must work in a job you don't care for now, remember that you are building character, patience, tolerance and REFERENCES. The image to the right is what our "Get A Job" page looks like today. This page, like all pages on the Fair Shake website, is constantly evolving. Please let us know what you think!


Fair Shake Employment Pages

Find a Job

Find a Job (or Start Your Own Business)

Job Search Engines


All search engines available online only



job-applications.com

#1 Independent Online Job Application Website


We offer links to online application pages and printable job application forms from our comprehensive database. We feature information on 1,500 popular companies in major industries such as fast food, retail, grocery stores, hotels and restaurants. Each company listed has a page which includes company history, service offered and common job opportunities. <https://www.job-applications.com/>



WayUp

<https://www.wayup.com/>


We feel strongly that opportunity belongs to all, and that an individual should never be limited by their economic status, race, sexual orientation, gender, who you know, where you went to school, or where you're from.



Glassdoor

<https://www.glassdoor.com/>


Glassdoor is one of the fastest growing jobs and recruiting sites. It holds a growing database of millions of company reviews, CEO approval ratings, salary reports, interview reviews and questions, benefits reviews, office photos and more. No other site allows you to see which employers are hiring, what it's really like to work or interview there according to employees, and how much you could earn.



Jobs for Felons Hub

<http://jobsforfelonshub.com/>


A resource website created by a few folks who have personally watched their loved ones struggle to get a job due to having a felony. They share their free reentry employment guide here. Check out their website or their Facebook page for more information! <http://jobsforfelonshub.com/start-here/> or Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/jobsforfelonshub>



Successful Release


We have personally contacted each company for information regarding jobs for felons. <https://successfulrelease.com/jobs-for-felons/>

Guide to Finding a Job Through Networking <https://successfulrelease.com/who-hires-felons-where-to-network-to-find-jobs-for-felons/>




Formerly Incarcerated College Graduate Network

<https://www.ficgn.org/job-leads> Discover career-related jobs that welcome formerly incarcerated applicants and see the value in your lived experience.




Jobline

Toll-Free Number: 1-800-414-6748 If you are looking for employment, Jobline is a free public service available on the telephone 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. New jobs are listed on the system each day, and jobs that are filled are removed. All that is required is a touch-tone telephone to establish your personalized job-search profile. The system is designed for you to use each day during your job search.



USA Jobs

An official website of the United States government <https://www.usajobs.gov/>




O*Net

Occupation Search! <https://www.onetonline.org>

All of these websites have thousands of jobs available at different employability levels:


Indeed.com Simplyhired.com Monster.com Linkedup.com

Non-profit Job Search Engines:



Idealist


www.idealists.org Jobs, Internships and Volunteer Opportunities (that can sometimes turn in to jobs...)



Jobs That Help

<https://www.jobsthathelp.com/>


WISCONSIN JOB SEEKERS! Looking for a meaningful career that makes a positive difference in your community? Whether you are an experienced professional or an enthusiastic newcomer, you have come to the right place!



Encore


www.encore.org

Jobs for people 50+ yrs of age



Philanthropy News Digest

Philanthropy News Digest: all levels of non-profit jobs. <http://philanthropynewsdigest.org/jobs>



GIGS: Single or multiple day opportunities

For an interesting temp option, you can check out the Craigslist in your area under 'Gigs'. You'll find opportunities that include moving furniture, doing yard work for a few hours, car dismantling, CDL temporary jobs, staff for weekend events, handyman, cleaning, carpentry, welding, electrical, plumbing, painting, brand ambassadors (reps) and much more. Many of these gigs have opportunities that can turn into jobs.

Keep the author's intent in mind when searching on Craig's list. Beware that some listings are quite sketchy...

<https://newyork.craigslist.org/>

Gary's Job Board: Truck Drivers wanted!

Gary can find you a better truck driving job, with or without a CDL.

Website: <http://www.garysjobboard.com/>

More information about trucking / driving jobs:

<https://www.fairshake.net/employment-trucking-driving-jobs/>

Prepare For Work!

www.fairshake.net/prepare-for-work/

- Resume Writing Ideas
- Letter of Explanation
- Prepare For Your Interview
- ... and much more!

Employer Support

Give employers tools and information to help them hire you.

Share this document with your potential employers to help them hire you.


Bonding, WOTC, and EEOC filers

- You are bondable
- Federal Bonding Filer
- Work Opportunity Tax Credit Filer
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Background Checks
- More on Background Checks: What Applicants Need to Know
- Formerly Incarcerated Individuals' Job Restrictions (US and Wisconsin) Created by the WI-DDC

US Department of Labor CareerOneStop

Formerly Incarcerated Reemployment

<http://www.careeronestop.org/ExOffender/index.aspx>



Watch The Video!

1-877-348-0502 TTY: 1-877-348-0501

Career OneStop Locations:

Alabama Louisiana Ohio

Start Your Own Business

It's not easy, but for the creative, courageous and tenacious, it's often the right thing to do. Here are a few documents to help you get started.

- From the Small Business Administration
- Business Plan Template

Prepare For Work

There are many ways to approach employment. Some people 'know somebody', sometimes we get lucky and meet our new boss or coworkers where we volunteer or through a recreational activity...but most of us will write resumes, find available jobs online or through an employment agency, fill out applications and then endure one or many job interviews.

Thanks to the generosity of several resume' writing professionals and job readiness coaches, we've assembled what we've found to support you as you build your resume', your interview skills, and your confidence!


While the information here addresses several of the concerns of job seekers, we want to encourage you to also consider topics from the "Free School" section of this book, the website or the software, to support you through the inevitable challenges that will occur as you create desirable outcomes.

Please remember: many employers want to hear more about how you built yourself up while you were incarcerated than they do about your past. Keep the conversation positive!

They want to know that you care. That you will be a good listener and team member, if you can embrace the company culture, learn, follow through and get things done. They want to know that you are interested and motivated.

Prepare for Work

Everyone prepares for work in a different way. Fair Shake offers many tools for you to use in the way that you choose to prepare for temporary jobs or long-term careers.



O*Net
Occupation Search! <https://www.onetonline.org>

The Resume Writing Academy

www.resumewritingacademy.com

Resume Writing This document generously shared with Fair Shake by The Resume Writing Academy thanks to: Wendy Enelow, MRW, CCM, CPRW, JCTC and Louise Kursmark, MRW, CCM, CPRW, JCTC

- Resume Examples
- Top Tips & Techniques for Writing Best-in-Class Resumes
- Free 78-minute resume writing audio webcast with printable handouts.
- Best Resumes and Letters for Ex-Offenders

A resume guide that addresses special employment issues facing ex-offenders.

Raw Resume

<http://www.rawresume.com/write-resume-definitive-guide>

How to Write a Great Resume: The Definitive Guide This guide will take you from start to finish through all the aspects of a great resume and help you transform your current one into an interview-winning resume. Written for beginner and intermediate job seekers. Print or read The Complete Guide to A Winning Resume - Cheat Sheet to get started. Here I am - Resume Writing That Gets Noticed. The Complete Guide to a Winning Resume Cheat-Sheet

Discussing Your History in the Interview

- Discussing Criminal History in the Interview

Other Employment Support

Jails to Jobs

http://www.jailstojobs.org/html/help_with_new_entry.html

Jails to Jobs is an organization that gives ex-offenders the tools they need to find employment. On this website you'll find a step-by-step plan to follow as you carry out your job search.

Livecareer.com

Livecareer.com offers great tools and resources for exploring careers, whether you're searching for a new job or considering a career change. - See more at: <https://www.livecareer.com/quintessential/career-exploration>

how2become.com

How2become.com offers a resource guide that provides detailed insight into how to answer certain questions, body language and more.

<https://www.how2become.com/resources/interview-skills/>

Fair Shake Employment Documents

Available Offline and Online

- Employment Tips
- Resume Guide
- Interview Tips
- Interview Questions for You to Ask
- Sample Interview Questions
- Computer and Internet Tips
- Letter of Explanation
- Functional Resume Example
- Accomplishments and Skills Worksheet
- Employer Support
- Resume Examples
- Favorite Verbs for Your Resume
- Sample Employment Application
- Cover Letter | Thank You Letter
- Self Employment

Employer Support!

Share this document with your potential employers to help them hire you.

Bonding, WOTC, and EEOC fliers

- You are bondable | Federal Bonding Flier
- Work Opportunity Tax Credit Flier
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Background Checks
- More on Background Checks: What Applicants Need to Know
- Formerly Incarcerated Individuals' Job Restrictions (US and Wisconsin) Created by the WI-DOJ

Start Your Own Business

It's not easy, but for the creative, courageous and tenacious, it's often the right thing to do. Here are a few documents to help you get started.

- From the Small Business Administration
- Small Business Administration: Start A Business!
- From the Consumer Information Center: Planning and Goal Setting for A Small Business
- Minding Your Own Business
- How to Write a Business Plan
- From the Fair Shake Reentry Packet
- Self Employment

US Department of Labor Career Onestop

Formerly Incarcerated Reemployment

<http://www.careeronestop.org/ExOffender/index.aspx>

careeronestop

Watch The Video!

1-877-348-0502 TTY: 1-877-348-0501

Career Onestop - Locations:

Alabama	Louisiana	Ohio
Alaska	Maine	Oklahoma
Arizona	Maryland	Oregon
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
California	Michigan	Rhode Island
Colorado	Minnesota	South Carolina
Connecticut	Mississippi	South Dakota
Delaware	Missouri	Tennessee
Florida	Montana	Texas
Hawaii	Nevada	Vermont
Idaho	New Hampshire	Virginia
Illinois	New Jersey	Washington
Indiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Wyoming
Kentucky	North Dakota	

Career Onestop

Put together a successful job search with resources on resumes, interviewing, networking and finding job openings.

<https://www.careeronestop.org/JobSearch/job-search.aspx>

Everything in this section available Online Only

- America's Service Locator** connects individuals to employment and training opportunities available at local American Job Centers. www.ServiceLocator.org
- America's Career InfoNet** occupation and industry information, salary data and career exploration assistance. www.CareerInfoNet.org
- mySkills myFuture** helps career changers find new occupations to explore. www.mySkillsmyFuture.org
- Veterans ReEmployment** is a one-stop website for employment, training, and financial help after military service. www.CareerOneStop.org/ReEmployment/Veterans

About The Fair Shake Personal Web Page

Personal Web Page Example

- Members differentiate themselves from other applicants!
- Members share information easily. No need to carry documents; they are stored in their account.
- Shows dedication to reentry success and provides a place to demonstrate interest in taking a proactive approach by sharing skills, character traits, and intentions.
- Employers and property managers can get to know members comfortably, reducing likelihood of auto-dismissal based on felony history.
- Fair Shake Member Card provides member information, url and password to the member's page.
- Member Web Page password is changeable! Access only given to current password holders.
- Fair Shake can verify references, even for volunteer work. Check out our example Personal Web Page | Personal Web Page Flyer | Fair Shake Brochure

Also available to Fair Shake members is a free email account, data storage and tutorials to learn to use electronic tools.

National Resources and Information

Advice from a Senior U.S. Probation Officer Workforce Development Coordinator

<http://community.ncdo.gov/forums/p/46711/85165>

- Federal Bureau of Prisons Employment Information Handbook
- Background Checks - EEOC

Veterans Employment Assistance: The Transition Assistance Program (TAP) was established to meet the needs of veterans during their period of transition into civilian life by offering job-search assistance and related services. The guide books below were created specifically to support you by applying

Benefits of Fair Shake Membership

Bridges to working and networking in today's electronic world

The Member area of the website is exclusively for formerly incarcerated people and exists to provide access to and training in useful technological tools that can build opportunities. It includes free online tools such as a Personal Web Page, data storage area, and a Personal Resource Directory with tutorials to learn more about all of the above.

We recommend you engage in every way possible to demonstrate skills and knowledge you have acquired before, during and after incarceration. We believe that if you embrace this section of the website you will be able to put your best foot forward to demonstrate your intentions, your organizational skills, pride in your work, and commitment to the course you are now taking. We also believe that by utilizing these tools you can help others succeed!

Fair Shake offers the following FREE Benefits:

Personal Web Page: Your Personal Web Page is a comfortable environment to disclose the information you would like to share with people you permit to visit. Here you can introduce yourself, list your skills, your education and work history, show your photograph, link to your documents and provide relevant and important information not requested in many job applications.

Some people assume the worst when they hear you have been incarcerated and make incorrect judgments. Your Personal Web Page lets others learn about you at their leisure and provides an opportunity to make a personal connection in a non-threatening way.

Your page is password protected; you decide who has permission to visit. You can change the password at any time to control the amount of people that can view your page or have access to your documents such as your resume, identification, and certificates in education or specific skills.

Data Management: On the Data Management page you can upload documents and photos for storage. You will also see how much of your storage space remains available.

Personal Resource Directory: The Resource Directory is available to everyone, but when you are signed in to your Fair Shake account you can save resources to your own account, and thus create your own Personal Resource Directory. All the contacts you have saved and searches you have performed are here for your quick and easy reference. From this page you can review, delete and print. Printing makes these resources available to you while you are away from your Fair Shake account.

Tutorials: If only the world had a user's manual! This area is full of tutorials that will help you understand how to use your electronic tools. Tutorials we have written explain using all of the tools we give you within Fair Shake, and we also provide links to other tutorials on popular programs you may have access to.

Member Testimonial:

Fair Shake helped me to land the job I currently have. My boss was highly impressed with the array of resources I had at my disposal. What I like best about Fair Shake is that the member tools are restricted solely to inmates released from prison.

Potential employers see the information collected and displayed by and through your site and it gives them just enough pause to consider us as people. And for people like me, that was all I needed. I now have my own place to live, my own job, and I'm getting along just fine. Your site definitely played an integral part in this process.

~ Cody R.



MORAL COURAGE

What is the definition of *moral*?

Oxford English Dictionary: Adj: 1.a.) Of or relating to human character or behavior considered as good or bad; of or relating to the distinction between right and wrong, in relation to the actions, desires, or character of responsible human beings; ethical.

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: A code of conduct. Morality and religion are not the same thing, morality is only a guide to conduct.

What is *moral courage*?

Rushworth Kidder: "Moral courage is the bridge between talking ethics and doing ethics." He goes on to say it is "a readiness to endure danger for the sake of principle, he explains that the courage to act is found at the intersection of three elements: action based on core values, awareness of the risks, and a willingness to endure necessary perceived hardship."

Irshad Manji: "Moral courage equips you to do the right thing in the face of your fear." She also says "Most people who show moral courage do so because the intimate voice of individual conscience drowns out the groupthink that produces passivity."

"In order for things to get better, we're going to have to be a little more virtuous."

- Anonymous

ALL AROUND US, we see increasing polarization, fakeness, gaming, and desire for control. It's happening in groups, political parties, schools (including higher education), the medical industry, prisons, and work places. Rather than increasing listening skills, understanding, care or knowledge, we have been willing to accept more laws, rules, restrictions and authoritarian measures, hoping to shape and manage behavior.

MORAL COURAGE offers a different approach to increasing safety, cooperation and social engagement. Moral courage offers us the opportunity to demonstrate our most deeply held values: equality, freedom, authenticity, autonomy, democracy, ownership and more...as we willingly offer them; each of us in our unique ways. Moral courage offers us the chance to offer understanding, rather than demand acquiescence; to listen and care, rather than enforce conformity. It provides us the opportunity to be ourselves, and also to be citizens-of-the-world.

But, as the quotes above show us, moral courage is not easy, especially since we have not been encouraged to be courageous or moral. Courage requires risk, and we are powerfully discouraged from taking any risks. Morality requires thinking about right and wrong, and we are strongly encouraged to just 'follow rules' and not worry about moral issues. We have to be morally courageous simply to talk about morality! Yet we all have our own perspectives of the thick complexity surrounding 'right and wrong' and 'good and bad'. As with many cases of the Fundamental Attribution Error (please look for the page dedicated to this topic), however, the 'good and bad' is easily defined regarding others, and only gets complex when we need to apply them to ourselves.

Moral Courage is the willingness to give to others these things that we all want ourselves:

Care * Attention * Consideration * Respect * A fair shake * Opportunity * Honesty

According to Rushworth Kidder, author of the 2006 book *Moral Courage*, three components must be present for moral courage to occur:

1. **Principles:** Convictions, core values, foundation for beliefs
2. **Danger:** Possibility of suffering physical or emotional harm or injury
3. **Endurance:** Fortitude; ability to last

If two of the elements are present, the result will be:

Danger + Principles = Timidity: Lack of self-confidence, boldness, or determination

Principles + Endurance = Foolhardiness: Rashness, incautious, recklessness

Endurance + Danger = Physical Courage: Bravery in the face of pain, hardship, even death

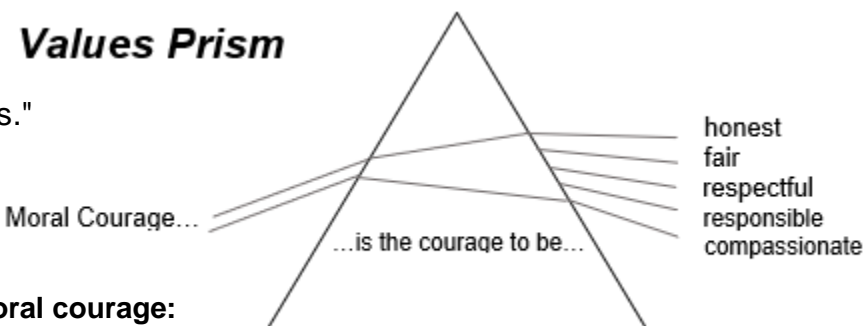


Moral Courage often requires us to take action to defend someone else, such as protecting a child, pushing back on bullies and questioning people who lie. Sometimes moral courage requires us to be honest with ourselves - which becomes increasingly difficult with age. (Yes, the words of experience.) In our current climate of polarization, sometimes it can be incredibly difficult to simply ask "why?" (Americans are becoming increasingly threatened by that small question, which is at the heart of the scientific method!) Moral courage is necessary when we are required to declare our boundaries, protecting our values and care for humanity.

Values Prism

"Sound values raise tough choices."

- Rushworth Kidder



Questions that may bolster our moral courage:

- Motives: why do I feel like I need to take a stand?
- Inhibitions: what might stop me? what are some deep fears I have about taking a stand? These fears might include: not wanting to accept ownership, indecisiveness, lack of commitment to the principle, sensitivity, desire for acceptance and many more...
- Risk challenges could include: disapproval, lack of support, suffering, shocking conventional opinion, shame, humiliation, ostracism, loss of status, loss of job and more.

Recommended Reading:

Haidt, Jonathan (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion*. Pantheon

Kidder, Rushworth M. (2005). *Moral Courage*. Wm. Morrow

Manji, Irshad (2020). *Don't Label Me: How to Do Diversity Without Inflaming the Culture Wars*. St. Martin's Griffin (also visit Manji's Moral Courage website: www.moralcourage.com)

Relationships – Proceed With Caution

The Mental Health Foundation defines relationships as ‘the way in which two or more people are connected, or the state of being connected’. Relationships include the intimate relationships we have with our partners, ties that we form with our parents, siblings and grandparents; and the bonds that we form socially with our friends, work colleagues, teachers, healthcare professionals and community.

If you don't trust people, people will not trust you. – Lao Tzu

You don't see things as they are. You see them as you are. – Talmud

More from the Mental Health Foundation:

Relationships are one of the most important aspects of our lives, yet we can often forget just how crucial our connections with other people are for our physical and mental health and wellbeing. People who are more socially connected to family, friends, or their community are happier, physically healthier and live longer, with fewer mental health problems than people who are less well connected.

It's not the number of friends you have, and it's not whether or not you're in a committed relationship; it's the quality of your close relationships that matters. Living in conflict or within a toxic relationship is more damaging than being alone. As a society and as individuals, we must invest in building and maintaining good relationships and tackling the barriers to forming them.

Having close, positive relationships can give us a purpose and sense of belonging. Loneliness and isolation remain the key predictors for poor psychological and physical health. Having a lack of good relationships and long-term feelings of loneliness have been shown by a range of studies to be associated with higher rates of mortality, poor physical health outcomes and lower life satisfaction. In seeking to combat loneliness and isolation, however, we need to be aware that poor-quality relationships can be toxic and worse for our mental health than being alone. Research shows that people in unhappy or negative relationships have significantly worse outcomes than those who are isolated or have no relationships.

Longer working hours, money problems and less time to spend with family have been reported as some of the most important stress factors for relationships. Having few close relationships has been linked to higher rates of depression and stress in older adults.

Engaging in community helps us feel connected, supported and gives us a sense of belonging. Involvement in local activities, such as volunteering or playing sports as part of a team, has been shown to improve mental health and wellbeing.

When it comes to keeping physically well, we recognize that exercise and eating well require commitment and dedication. We need to adopt a similar approach to building and maintaining good relationships! For many of us, our approach to building and maintaining relationships is passive – it is something we do subconsciously and without deliberate effort. We often overlook that it requires an investment of time to maintain good relationships.

Five things we can do to build our feelings of connection:

1. Put more time aside to connect with friends and family.
2. Try to be present in the moment and be there for your loved ones.
3. Actively listen to what others are saying and concentrate on their needs in that moment.
4. Share how you are feeling, honestly, and allow yourself to be listened to and supported.
5. Foster healthy relationships: being around positive people can increase our mental and our physical health!

Tips for building relationships and learning to trust:

- Be honest with yourself. If you are honest with yourself, you can be honest with other people
- Express your concerns
- Go slowly! Do not idealize the situation; consider the relationship clearly and thoughtfully
- Build trust step by step. Start trusting each other in small matters
- Trust is a perception of honesty; competence and value similarly are essential
- We creatively build our reality through social interaction using social structure as our guiding behavior
- Remember: The judgments we make about others depend not only on their behavior but on our interpretation of the social situation

Love and Relationships

Regardless of how old we are, if we can think, we have thought about love. We know the definition is very broad, but we often allow ourselves to be duped into thinking "love" means "romantic relationship". Love certainly includes romantic relationships, but it is really so much more.

Almost everyone wants:

- To feel valued / valuable.
- To love and feel loved.
- To feel safe.
- To make sense of our life.
- To share joys and sorrows with close friends or family.

Why do we lie?

- To look good. We choose to present an image of ourselves as attractive and desirable. We are afraid to share information that may make us look bad.
- To avoid unpleasantness. We conceal information that we believe may cause conflict. We go to great lengths to create false, superficial harmony. We get to know ourselves and each other better as we reveal and negotiate our differences.
- To avoid hurting feelings. We don't want to upset people by saying something that might hurt or make them angry.

Detecting lies can be difficult. Scrutinize three elements: voice, body language, and facial expression. Other possible signs of loss of trust: withholding information, mixed messages, refusing to negotiate.

Basic Sociological and Relationship Concepts

Uncertainty Reduction Theory:

Uncertainty is unpleasant and therefore motivational; people communicate to reduce it.

Strangers, upon meeting, go through certain steps and checkpoints in order to reduce uncertainty about each other and form an idea of whether one likes or dislikes the other. The contents of the exchanges are often demographic and transactional. Where are you from? Do you have any pets? Demographic information is obtained: sex, age, economic, or social status.

When the new acquaintances are ready to get to know each other better, they begin to explore the attitudes and beliefs of the other by asking questions about values, morals, and personal issues. They feel less constrained by rules and norms and tend to communicate more freely with each other. One factor which reduces uncertainty between communicators is the degree of similarity individuals perceive in each other (in background, attitudes, and appearance).

Three basic ways people seek information about another person:

- Passive – observation only, no contact
- Active – ask others about the person in question
- Interactive – communicate directly with the person

The primary determinant of individual behavior is the social situation in which that behavior occurs. Social roles, competition, or the mere presence of others can profoundly influence how we behave. We usually adapt our behavior to the demands of the social situation, and in ambiguous situations we take our cues from the behavior of others.

Terms

Social Construction of Reality: Refers to the process by which individuals build reality through social interaction. While statuses and roles structure our lives, we shape our patterns of interaction with others. People build reality from the surrounding culture. Therefore, perceptions of reality vary both within a single society and among societies the world over.

Social Norms: "Unwritten rules." Adjustment to a group typically involves discovering its social norms. Two ways: Noticing uniformities and observing negative consequences.

Social Reality: Subjective interpretations of other people and of our relationships. Social Reality determines whom we find attractive, whom we find threatening, whom we seek out and whom we avoid. The judgments we make about others depend not only on their behavior but on our interpretations of the social situation.

Principle of Proximity: Frequent contact best predicts our closest relationships.

Self-Disclosure: Sends signals of trust. "Here is a piece of information that I want you to know about me, and I trust you not to hurt me with it."

Nonverbal Communication: This concept refers to communication using, not speech, but body movements, gestures, and facial expressions. Types of body language – smiles, eye contact, and hand movements. Most nonverbal communication is culture-specific. Three ways in which emotional life differs cross-culturally include: (1) what triggers an emotion, (2) how people display emotions according to the norms of culture, and (3) how people cope with emotions.

Similarity: People usually find it more rewarding to strike up a friendship with someone who shares their attitudes, interests, values, and experiences. If we have just discovered that we share tastes in music, politics, and attitudes toward education, we will probably hit it off because we have, in effect, exchanged compliments that reward each other for our tastes and attitudes. Most people find marriage partners of the same age, race, social status, attitudes, and values.

Terms Continued...

Expectancy-Value Theory: People usually decide whether to pursue a relationship by weighing the value they see in another person against their expectation of success in the relationship (Will the other person be attracted to me?). People with low opinions of themselves tend to establish relationships with people who share their views, that is, with people who devalue them. On the other hand, individuals who appear to be extremely competent can be intimidating; we fear they will reject our approaches. When highly competent individuals commit minor blunders, however, we like them better.

Cognitive Dissonance Theory: Mental adjustments that account for people who voluntarily undergo unpleasant experiences. When people's cognitions and actions are in conflict (dissonance) they often reduce the conflict by changing their thinking (cognition) to fit their behavior. This explains why smokers rationalize their habit.

Becoming an Ex: This experience is common to most people in modern society. Unlike individuals in earlier cultures who usually spent their entire lives in one career, one marriage, one religion, or one geographic locality; people living in today's world tend to move in and out of many roles in the course of a lifetime. It's hard to shake former roles, however, so the 'ex' must repeatedly demonstrate the behaviors of the new roles they are in.

Cooperation can change people: Working with diverse people we learn all people are just people, not objects to be hated and/or loved for their perceived and distant media or culture-derived social value. We share a small country and a small planet! We are mutually interdependent on each other. Whether we recognize this or not, we have a working relationship based on shared goals.

Power of the Situation: Can have a strong influence! What happens when you put good people in an evil place? Check out this simulation study of the psychology of imprisonment, called the Stanford Prison Experiment, conducted in 1971:
<http://www.prisonexp.org/>

Discrimination: A negative behavior, an action taken against an individual as a result of her or his group membership.

The source of discrimination and prejudice that is perhaps the most pervasive is an unthinking tendency to maintain conditions the way they are:

- Even when those conditions involve unfair assumptions prejudices and customs. If similarity breeds liking, then dissimilarity can breed disdain.
- Find commonalities! Social distance can make it easier to treat members of an 'out-group' with contempt.

Fundamental Attribution Error: We tend to attribute other peoples actions and misfortunes to their personal traits rather than to situational forces. This helps explain why we often hear attribution of laziness or low intelligence to people who aren't wildly financially successful.

For ourselves, however, we attribute our success to internal factors, such as motivation, talent or skill. We attribute our failures to external factors beyond our control, called a self-serving bias; probably rooted in the need for self-esteem due to social pressures to excel.

Prejudice: A negative attitude toward an individual based solely on his or her membership in a particular group. Prejudiced attitudes serve as filters that influence the way others are perceived and treated. Discrimination is a negative behavior, an action taken against an individual as a result of her or his group membership.

Handling Frustration

Dealing with frustration

Life is full of frustrations. From the minor irritations of losing your car keys to the major anxieties of continued failure towards a goal, frustration is not a pleasant emotion in any magnitude. Because of the unpleasantness of this emotion, people will often avoid anything that might lead to it. Unfortunately, many of the things we truly want to experience such as triumph, joy, victory and purpose require a great deal of frustration. Being able to manage frustration allows us to remain happy and positive even in trying circumstances.

In order to successfully manage frustration, you need to first understand what causes it. Frustration is simply caused whenever the results you are experiencing do not seem to fit the effort and action you are applying. Usually frustration is caused by a narrow focus on a problem that isn't resolving itself as you had hoped. This is a very simple concept, but it is an important step to solving frustrating problems.

Frustration is Energy Consuming

Our energy as human beings is our primary currency we use to do anything. Physical, mental, emotional and spiritual energies all fuel discipline, creativity, courage and motivation. Anthony Robbins includes energy as the first key to success in any area of life. Stress in excessive doses is a negative emotional state that weakens the immune system and raises blood pressure as the direct result from a lack of energy. When we run out of energy we become useless.

Frustrating problems are incredibly energy consuming. Because these problems consume our energy in such great quantities, we need to be extremely careful that we don't try to keep running with an empty energy reserve. When this happens we burnout and require a long time to recover. The initial reaction of most people is to work harder when they encounter frustration. Although the intention to work harder makes sense, it often results in trying to spend more energy than we have available.

Why are frustrating problems more energy consuming than normal tasks? The answer to this is relatively simple. Because your action is not producing the results you expect, your brain naturally goes into full gear, rapidly consuming mental energy to solve the problem at hand. In this time it is very easy to run out of energy. When your energy stores are depleted this is when you become irritable, tired, stressed and sometimes even angry.

To get a little perspective on your issue, try broadening your focus from your current problem outwards. Try thinking about how the problem looks when you view it from a few weeks, a year, or ten years from now or compared to your lifetime?

Go outside and look up at the sky. Viewing the incredible expanse of space and time will ultimately make your problems look very small indeed.

Getting perspective when you are frustrated isn't a particularly difficult practice; the difficulty is in remembering to do it. It will be difficult to do this at first, but after diligent practice it will become a habit and happen automatically.

Nobody likes to feel frustrated. Unfortunately, frustrations are part of life. Learn to manage your frustrations so they don't leave you stressed, burned-out or depressed. Take breaks from your frustrations to recover your mental and creative energies. Reward your actions, not just your results and remember to gain a little perspective when you begin to feel overwhelmed. Don't let your frustrations prevent you from setting goals and living your life to the maximum.

Thank you Scott Young! Find more about this information here:
<http://www.scotthyoung.com/blog/2006/06/10/dealing-with-frustration/>

Fair Shake's

MYTH-BUSTERS



Myth: FALSE DICHOTOMIES – The idea that you must choose between two options: Yes or No. Good or Bad. Right or Wrong. Candidate A or B. Rise or Fall. With Us or Against Us. Science vs Religion. Rational vs. Emotional. Individual vs. Group. and one that I've heard a lot in my life: "That's a man's (sport, job, perspective); it's not for women". (a form of yes or no) Whenever you need to make a choice, see if you can find 4, 5, or even 10 options!



Myth: WE STOP LEARNING – If I had never touched a flame before I turned 58 years old, I would learn to never touch one in the future if I touched one today. We acquire information constantly and we organize it into meaning. We may even care enough to find out how what we learned relates to what we already know and believe. One thing school failed to teach us is how to learn, and how to discern what we learn. The 'information sources' today are louder, strangely influential, and grossly incomplete. To get the full picture, we have to dig for information and ask good questions, while also trying to avoid getting overwhelmed or trapped. We must keep learning, and as we learn, we can learn to live together better! We do not have to accept limitations or acceptable levels of suffering. We are NOT STUCK. We can learn...and then change...whatever we want. "There is no inevitability as long as there is a willingness to contemplate what is happening." - Marshall McLuhan (author of *The Medium is the Message*)



Myth: MERITOCRACY - The more you learn the more you earn', 'you can make it if you try', 'pull yourself up', etc. Many ways to reinforce the idea that the people who have the money and the stuff are successful because they earned what they have, they got all their money through hard work and a shrewd (including a 100% respectful, environmentally-sound and firearms-free!) investment strategy. If only. Investing is almost never in line with our humanity values...yet it is always in our best interest to invest in humanity. Meritocracy is justified stratification; people above others for their achievements. Michael Sandel said: "We've slid into the assumption that the money people make is the measure of their contribution to the common good." I wonder how the merit idea would work if we increase accolades and 'status' based on care about others?



Myth: INCARCERATION PAYS A 'DEBT TO SOCIETY' - Why do we keep repeating this? Members of society believe that incarceration and the judicial system costs them money; they do not feel that they have been paid in any way. How could they? The only debt that has been paid is the one requested and required by a heartless and hungry punitive system. Society has little faith that 'the system' is providing the information necessary to reengage successfully. Together, we can change this. The 'justice system' is the only group getting paid.



Myth: WE ARE FRAGILE - The "Helping" Industry relies on us being weak. ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) scores may describe some aspects of people, but they in no way represent who we are. Many of us with high ACE scores have also become even more than resilient, we are now anti-fragile because of our challenges. This means that the adverse conditions made us stronger than we would have been without them.



Myth: TV NEWS INFORMS YOU OF WHAT IS GOING ON All you get from any single news source is what they want you to see and believe. What they show us is what their sponsors want them to show us. Sponsors demand support, so the advertisements determine the 'news' you'll see on TV. Social Media cannot be counted on to inform us of anything but an opinion. To get more pieces of the whole story, we must consider information offered by many news sources.



Myth: WE NEED AUTHORITY AND MONEY TO 'FIX' OUR CHALLENGES - Why would we ask the institutions, and the people who are complicit in maintaining them, to fix the problems they created? Winona LaDuke says: "You shouldn't let your dealer tell you what you need." Are we frustrated enough yet to work on the solutions together? We've been trained to believe these myths:

- Experts and 'science' have the solutions to our challenges; they will provide the relief for our suffering. Q: What if they are the cause of our suffering?
- Money will fix our problems. Does money build trust, cooperation and feelings of confidence? We have gifts to share with each other. Our focus on money continues to take away our power. Money does not give us power. Feelings of agency, support and capability give us power!



Myth: INDIVIDUALISM – Individualism is said to be a “fundamental American principle” so is authoritarianism, lying, stealing, false superiority and also the myth of the 'self-made' person and "united we stand".

INTERDEPENDENCE, on the other hand, is a fundamental planetary principle. We can easily see our impact on the environment and on each other because of our insatiable pursuit of more stuff; a belief created to fill the hole created by 'individualism'. The Rev. Desmond Tutu reminded us that "the solitary individual" is a contradiction in terms.



Myth: "FREE-MARKET CAPITALISM" - You'll find that file between Easter Bunny and Santa Clause. The game is rigged. Capitalism offers some opportunity, but 'the market' does not **respond to our needs**. Instead, it manufactures our desires and externalizes unhealthy costs.



Myth: NOTHING WORKS: Roger Martinson wrote, "the represent array of correctional treatments has no appreciable effect - positive or negative - on rates of recidivism of convicted offenders." In the magazine Public Interest (1974), he stated, "rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have no appreciable effect on recidivism." The way that I read this is: the ineffective 'programs' supplied by the prisons (or whomever else) did not impact the already low (compared to today) recidivism rate. He said that no single thing works because we are unique. We are not robots. One thing that always works is 100% pro-social: it's us working together!



EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION REDUCE RECIDIVISM Only YOU "reduce recidivism". You and nothing else. It is up to you to utilize education or employment opportunities to support your reentry success; YOU get full credit for how you apply your gifts. After all, employment and higher education did not keep Jeff Skilling, Bernie Madoff, Martha Stewart, Bill Cosby, Charles Kushner, or several elected representatives, out of prison.



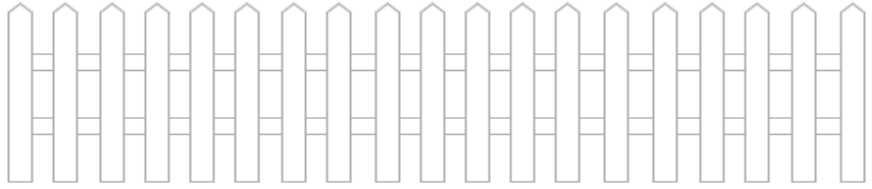
CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS Incarcerated people have basic human needs; the same needs we all have. You are not different. This is yet another attempt to scientize othering.



Myth: EXPERTS KNOW WHAT'S BEST

Experts have agendas. Always consider who is paying the 'expert'. Non-profit status does not automatically indicate integrity. Professional 'fixers' are often poor listeners. Prisons, schools and hospitals tell us what we need, they rarely ask what we think or feel. How can they 'help' if they don't hear? We can learn to listen to ourselves and each other by asking questions. We can work, care, and grow together to build our capacity for complexity, cooperation, constructive learning, critical thinking, and agency! We are the 'experts' we've been waiting for.

Boundaries



I didn't set this boundary to offend you or to please you.

I set boundaries to manage the priorities and goals that I have set for my life. - Unknown

If I can't say "no", then my "yes" has no meaning. – Peter Block

Boundaries define us. They define what is me and what is not me. – Dr. Henry Cloud

Good boundaries protect you; they protect and preserve your goals, your time, your health and your identity.

I explore this crucial topic here with the help of several guides, including The School of Life, Mark Manson and Dr. Henry Cloud, who have written careful and thoughtful articles that illuminate tricky aspects of boundary setting.

From The School of Life: *because most of us have not been educated in this byway of emotional maturity, (our) boundaries are either non-existent or else get thrown up in a jerky and destructive manner. It takes a little self-confidence and courage to be able to notice just how bad we may be at the art of boundary-laying. We may have spent a large chunk of our lives already in an essentially passive relationship to everyday infringements by people close to us. But we aren't a piece of helpless flotsam on the river of others' wishes; we have agency, direction and – as it were – a rudder. The price to pay for affection isn't compliance. We can prove loveable and worthy of respect and at the same time, utter a warm-sounding and definitive 'no'.*

Mark Manson reminds us: taking responsibility for your own actions and not blaming others are two of the pillars in *Nathaniel Branden's Six Pillars of Self Esteem*. People with high self-esteem have strong personal boundaries. And practicing strong personal boundaries is one way to build self-esteem.

Boundaries protect and preserve our time for thinking (or not thinking) and doing for ourselves. Time that we need to work toward our own unique goals, including meeting with new people, outside our usual circles!

We also need to create healthy boundaries around our learning, our growth and our change. Once we start to make changes in our lives, we will find that some people do not support our growth and will try to convince us to stop, or to once again do what we used to do when we did not have the knowledge we have now. They are afraid of change, but we can't let their fears hold us back. We can politely let them know we respect and understand them, but we are on our own path, and we hope they can respect and understand us, too.

Boundaries liberate you to continue to become your unique, authentic self! (We are always becoming...)

Let's clarify a few words and concepts before we continue:

Autonomy - Humans have a deep need for autonomy. From the Stanford Philosophy website, the definition of autonomy is: to govern oneself, to be directed by considerations, desires, conditions, and characteristics that are not simply imposed externally upon one, but are part of what can somehow *be considered one's authentic self*. (plato.stanford.edu) Our AGENCY is our ability to ACT on our decisions.

Belonging - Humans have deep need for belonging, too. To be a part of a group, a family, to feel we contribute; in other words: the feeling of being accepted and approved of by a group or by society as a whole, according to the American Psychological Association.

Boundaries - Our boundaries are shaped in the balance between our need for autonomy and our need for belonging. It is up to each one of us to determine where to draw our lines. We move the line as we learn new things, reflect on our values, make decisions and create goals. Dr. Henry Cloud and Dr. John Thompson share this description: Boundaries define us. They define what is me and what is not me. A boundary shows me where I end and someone else begins, leading me to a sense of ownership. Knowing what I am to own and take responsibility for gives me freedom.

Healthy personal boundaries (includes) taking responsibility for your own actions and emotions, while NOT taking responsibility for the actions or emotions of others. - Mark Manson

Laying down a boundary involves informing those around us – colleagues, parents, children, lovers – of a set of reasonable things that we require to feel respected and happy. - The School of Life

Your personal boundaries protect the inner core of your identity and your right to your choices.

– Gerard Manley Hopkins

Boundaries and Our Health



Healthy boundaries increase our mental and physical health! Boundaries are determined by our core values. If you have not taken inventory of your values lately, there's no better time than now. It's good to check in on your values now and then because we're always changing, always becoming. As we change, our perspective changes and our values change. Reflecting on our changes, and then checking on our boundaries, helps us stay clear and consistent, even during our changes.

The Health Affiliates of Maine share this on their website: *Being consistent with implementing external and internal boundaries will increase your self-esteem, conserve emotional energy, and create more independence in your life. Once you've made your boundaries known in your life, it's natural for people to test them. We all have different values and boundaries and we all deserve to have them respected. What matters most to you? What are you unwilling to compromise on? Use meditation, prayer, journaling or time outside to allow for a space of self-awareness. These realizations may not all come immediately. That's okay—have patience and continue showing up for yourself.* (www.healthaffiliatesmaine.com)

- + Look to your core values
- + Follow your instincts
- + Be assertive and consistent
- + Learn to say “no”
- + Communicate clearly

"No" is a complete sentence.
- Annie Lamott

Build your 'courage' muscle. Brush up on the "delicate art of graceful objection"!

Unhealthy Boundaries

“When we have unhealthy boundaries, we end up feeling like we have to hold everyone else’s feelings but our own, and that leads to resentment, anger, anxiety, depression, and stress,” says Babita Spinelli. People find it empowering to make decisions for themselves and experience their feelings rather than being told how they should feel. (www.thehealthy.com)

Boundary Maintenance: Based on your core values, reassess your boundaries as you learn new things. Pay attention to your feelings and needs so you know when to protect and when to expand. How can we support others to explore their boundaries while maintaining our own?

From MindBodyGreen: "Boundaries are about honoring your needs, not about judging other people's wants. For example: I set boundaries around phone time because I get overstimulated by tech. This boundary is to decrease my stress level and not about avoiding others' phone calls."

Clearly communicate your boundaries! Unclear proclamations will ensure greater difficulty later on.

Our Boundaries and Others



From Mark Manson: *A person with strong boundaries is not afraid of a temper tantrum, an argument or getting hurt. A person with weak boundaries is terrified of it. A person with strong boundaries understands that a healthy relationship is not controlling one another's emotions, but rather each partner supporting each other in their growth and path to self-actualization.*

Sometimes you have to make sacrifices for the people you love. If you make a sacrifice for someone you care about, it needs to be because you want to, not because you feel obligated or because you fear the consequences of not doing it. Acts of affection are only valid if they're performed without expectations. It can be difficult for people to recognize whether they're doing something out of perceived obligation or out of voluntary sacrifice. Here's the litmus test: ask yourself, "If I stopped doing this, how would the relationship change?"

People will tell you that they applaud your boundaries while they privately, or perhaps not-so-privately, hope that you will bend your boundaries in their favor. A little extra pressure, another chance to prove your devotion to them. But everyone is important. And it is important that you are able to recharge your own battery, so you can have good energy to share in the future, in an even more supportive way.

According to the School of Life: *three powerful anxieties bedevil the boundary-less person:*

- If I speak up, they will hate me.*
- If I speak up, I will become a target for retribution.*
- If I speak up, I will feel like a horrible person.*

A Note on Co-Dependency

Mark Manson writes: *In codependent relationships "victims" and "savers" both get kind of an emotional high off one another. The victim creates problems not because there are real problems, but because they believe it will cause them to feel loved. The saver doesn't save the victim because they actually care about the problem, but because they believe if they fix the problem, they will feel loved. In both cases, the intentions are self-sabotaging.*

If the saver really wanted to save the victim, the saver would say, "Look, you're blaming others for your own problems. Deal with them yourself."

The victim, if they really loved the saver, would say, "Look, this is my problem. Don't fix it for me."

For the victim, the hardest thing to do is to hold themselves accountable for their feelings and their life. They've spent their whole existence believing they must blame others in order to feel any intimacy or love; letting that go is terrifying.

For the saver, the hardest thing to do is to stop fixing other people's problems and trying to force them to be happy and satisfied. They've spent their whole lives only feeling valued and loved when they were fixing a problem or providing a use to someone; letting go of this need is terrifying to them as well.

People who blame others for their own emotions and actions do so because they believe that if they put the responsibility on those around them, they'll receive the love they've always wanted and needed. If they constantly paint themselves as a victim, eventually someone will come save them.

People who take the blame for other people's emotions and actions are always looking to save someone. They believe that if they can "fix" their partner, then they will receive the love and appreciation they've always wanted.

Co-dependency can take other forms as well:

We find it in the relationships where each party holds something the other wants, and they use it for manipulation: sex, money, children, access, etc.

And we also find it in relationships where one person is the authority (the parent, the controller), and the other is subservient, or the follower. We see this not only in personal relationships, but also in cultures.

Erich Fromm describes this in *Escape From Freedom*: *Is there not also, perhaps, besides an innate desire for freedom, an instinctive wish for submission? If there is not, how can we account for the attraction which submission to a leader has for so many today? Is submission always to an overt authority, or is there also submission to internalized...anonymous authorities like public opinion?*

Prepare for Challenges



Not everyone will appreciate your boundaries. Some will even insist that they get to plow right inside your boundaries to 'should' on you. I've seen it all aspects of my life: casual, personal and business. I tend to believe people 'should' on women more than men, but that's just my perspective...because I'm a woman! After figuring out my own unique approach to life and work, I find it very hard to not to be offended when other people want to tell me how to live according to their world view. (I share an example of this in "Sue's Anger Story" within the Managing Anger document found in this publication): Anger may be evoked as a response to a perceived provocation when

one's personal boundaries are violated; and anger may be utilized effectively by setting firm boundaries and avoiding unhealthy situations in the future. Power dynamics often add a complex level of difficulty to the situation.

Problem: When you show you are strong, capable, and operating with intent, people will want you to do even more for them, claiming they do not possess your abilities.

I know that my commitment to my boundaries demonstrates my dependability, tenacity and care so I get asked to manage things, run things, or follow up on things all the time. I'm grateful that others trust me. I get to help them build their own skills in those areas by politely saying 'no'. In asking me to do something, they say they cannot do that thing, so they want me to do it. I tell them "I had to learn to do it, too!" I am, first and foremost, an "Agent of Agency", so I must give them (back) the power they had hoped to give to me.

If you are thinking of starting your own business, clear, well-maintained boundaries is a must!

We Are All Teachers



Teach others about healthy boundaries by enforcing yours. – Bryant McGill

We teach each other many things simply by doing them. We can teach our family and friends about boundaries. We can help them fortify their boundaries by demonstrating courage and strength as we define ours.

Wouldn't it be helpful today if we would have studied how our minds work when we were younger? Thankfully, it is never too late to reach out to the young people coming behind us. We can make sure they are not denied the education we all deserve: primarily the education about ourselves as individuals and as community members.

Do you want to help our youth make better decisions? There is no better way to teach than by showing: model boundary setting with courage and compassion. Where do we learn to build and maintain boundaries? Where do we learn to assess our values and build courage? School, television, and most adults will not model boundaries. We are encouraged to be acquiescent to authorities, professionals and experts.

"Very few of us were modeled the delicate art of "graceful objection" - School of Life

Children today deserve to learn how to protect themselves from predators of all kinds, including marketers. They need to learn how to say 'no', and how to recognize and avoid unhealthy situations and relationships. We can, and we must, show them how. Not by telling, but by doing.

Model courage! Model strength! And model the "graceful art" of saying "no".

Can you find one person, or a small group, to discuss the many challenges that arise from declaring and maintaining boundaries? Perhaps each person can research the topic, and then share what you find? Constructive learning increases our access to knowledge and widens our perspective, to ponder other viewpoints!

Primary References:

Dr. Henry Cloud - Boundaries Guidance website

<https://www.boundaries.me/blog/how-freedom-and-responsibility-can-transform-a-relationship>

Dr. Henry Cloud – How to Set Boundaries (6 min video) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zjcPkKHZRCg>

Dr. Henry Cloud and Dr. John Townsend - Define Boundaries

<https://www.cloudtownsend.com/what-do-you-mean-boundaries-by-dr-henry-cloud-and-dr-john-townsend/>

Mark Manson <https://markmanson.net/boundaries>

School of Life <https://www.theschooloflife.com/thebookoflife/learning-to-lay-down-boundaries/>



Dealing With Rejection

When we put ourselves in a position to be vulnerable to another person's opinion, we risk rejection.

Sometimes the risk is very small. Example: I tell a joke but my audience doesn't laugh. They look at me like I am speaking a language they don't understand. What does this mean? Do they reject my joke? Do they reject me? Maybe they don't share my sense of humor. Maybe they don't understand the joke. Maybe it's just not a good joke or maybe I need to learn how to deliver jokes. There are so many variables!

When I'm standing there in the silence, however, I find it hard to think of anything but "I'm not funny." or "I failed." I may even internalize these words and start to feel pretty rotten, as if I am incapable or unappealing. I told the joke to have fun and win approval; instead I feel deflated and rejected.

When I take a much larger risk, such as applying for a job, an apartment or a loan - where I've invested so much more of myself (time, information, hope, dedication) - the stakes are much higher. I may become discouraged when I hear 'we've chosen another applicant', 'we've rented the apartment to another person', or just plain 'no'. Again, it's hard for me to not internalize it. But just as in the case of the joke, there may be many variables that I am not considering. At this crucial time, I must remember to believe in myself and continue to pursue my goal.

It is hard to stay positive when we internalize rejection, and yet that is exactly what we need to do to persevere toward what we want. When we feel defeated, we would be wise to remember that we have taken many risks in the past and we have been successful. We must risk failure and rejection to feel the power of success. It is both scary and exhilarating!

Consider using these tools to keep your perspective as favorable as possible:

- First, remember you are important! Do not let rejection from any person or group lead you to believe you are not important, valuable, creative and necessary to the well-being of everyone.
- Be open to the possibility of rejection or criticism as the push you need to improve your approach, consider making other changes. Find ways to be positive. Positivity is magnetic!
- Consider the source. If you are doing what you believe is the right and best thing for you, keep doing it. It's okay to be rejected by people or groups that we do not wish to be a part of. Perhaps it's not a good fit and our view is clouded by a fog of unrealistic hopefulness. Try to remember to not take feedback or rejection personally.
- Keep focused on the big picture! Don't let minor set backs keep you from achieving your goals.
- Persevere! Keep doing what you are doing. Remember that you are the pilot of your goal, challenge, or position and you will not let rejection hold you back.
- Believe in yourself! If you don't believe in yourself, how can you expect others to believe in you? There are so many things that are special and incredible about you; don't forget what they are!
- This is an opportunity to build resilience. Getting through difficult challenges makes you stronger and more capable for your next challenges. Summon your fighting spirit that says "I will not quit"!
- Find your gratitude. Be grateful for the opportunity. Be grateful for allowing yourself to FEEL. Be grateful for the freedom to create your life, even though it may be very challenging. Be grateful for your critics. If it wasn't for them, we would not learn about ourselves.

Resisting Influence

This is a shortened version of the original which was prepared by Dr. Philip Zimbardo and Cindy X. Wang
You can view the full Resisting Influence Guide here: <http://www.lucifereffect.com/guide.htm>

Our daily lives are wrought with compelling social tensions. Many of us hope that we are immune to compliance tactics, have the courage to resist unjust authority, and would never abandon our core beliefs and principles in the face of social pressures.

This document was created for learning how unwanted and unjust influence can impact your daily life and to better equip you to resist these forces. By understanding the contexts of influence and social compliance, we hope you will be able to identify the principles and strategies that professional agents of influence may use to gain your compliance.

We will look at frameworks to understand social influence and identify how you can apply these ideas to your own life, we will discuss ways to utilize your new understanding of the principles of social influence for positive social change, and finally we provide hints from Dr. Z on how to resist unwanted influences.

Varieties of Influence

We listen to a debate with each side presenting seemingly compelling reasons to endorse one or another point of view. We get messages from advertisers, from the government, from assorted authorities to take particular actions, like buy a product, vote for a candidate, give blood, avoid impending disasters, and more. Such attempts to influence our attitudes, values or actions are considered forms of persuasive communication. **"Do as I say,"** is the persuasive motto.

Other times the influence comes not dressed up in words in persuasive messages or visually appealing ads, but simply when the members of a group you are in, or want to belong to, act in a particular way. They don't have to tell you what to do; they simply exhibit the behavior or the style of action that is expected of "good team members." That form of social influence is known as conformity. **"Do as we do,"** is the conformity motto.

Go along with the majority and be accepted. Refuse to dress as they do, talk like they do, value what they value, or act in ways that are the accepted social norm for this group, and you are rejected, isolated, expelled, ridiculed. The power of groups in our lives to influence our thoughts and actions can be enormous, especially when we desperately want to be accepted by the group. But you don't need a group to put pressure on you to act as they expect you to do; in fact, much social influence comes from a singular source - another person.

Compliance is a form of influence in which direct pressure is put on individuals to take some specific action, such as doing a favor or buying a product. The influence agent doesn't want to change your mind, only to get you to act on his or her request. Sometimes the request is pro-social, like donating blood, but more often than not, the request is to get people to purchase products that they might not need or even want initially.

All of these sources of social influence are external; they are imposed from the outside of you through influence agents (people who work hard to convince you to think a certain way).

One of the most powerful forms of influence is self-persuasion, which encourages individuals to engage in personal thought and decision processes. One tactic for inducing self-persuasion comes from role-playing positions that are contrary to one's beliefs and values. When we engage in public behavior that does not follow from our personal beliefs, cognitive dissonance is created. To the extent that we come to believe we made that commitment freely, without (awareness of) external situational pressures, we rationalize it and convince ourselves that it was the right action and the right position to hold.

What can you do to weaken or counter each of these varieties of social influence? Knowledge of how these influence settings work and what you can do to resist them is the first step in becoming a wiser consumer of social influence. You have to be continually vigilant and continually put into operation these resistance tactics for you to inoculate yourself against their insidious power.

How We Are Persuaded

Communicators are most effective if they are perceived as Credible, meaning they have both expertise relevant to their message and are trustworthy - honest, and unbiased.

Communications come in many forms: some rational, some hit at our emotions, some inform us of the action we should take, and others leave the action hidden. Some messages are simple, others complicated, some lead with the request, others build up to it. Ideally, we need to process communications systematically, that means taking the time to figure out what is being requested, what evidence is being presented, and how contrary views are dealt with. Too often, we take short cuts and process the information only peripherally: too focused on the packaging and not the product. We may give excessive value to the speaker's tone of voice, or his or her good looks; and too little to what they are actually hawking. Always try to figure out who the message is intended for and what action are they requesting.

Why We Conform: The Power of Groups

Whenever we change our behavior, views, and attitudes in response to the real or imagined presence of others, we are experiencing conformity. Two main types of conformity have been studied: *informational* and *normative*. **Informative conformity** often occurs in unfamiliar situations when we are likely to shape our behavior to match that of others. The actions of others inform us of the customs and accepted practices in a situation: what is right to do, how to behave.

Normative conformity occurs when we want to be liked or approved of by the group. This is the dominant form of social conformity. Though we may disagree secretly with the group opinion, we may verbally adopt the group stance so that we seem like a team player rather than a deviant.

Both of these pressures impact us everyday. A staple of a functioning society is that people follow social norms such as obeying traffic laws, respecting others' property, and diffusing aggression in non-violent ways. However, conformity can have deleterious effects if one conforms automatically without questioning of the validity of social norms. In Nazi Germany, many ordinary people did not dissent to the ongoing atrocities because few other people resisted.

In our daily decisions, we should also examine whether our reasons justify our actions. In an unfamiliar situation, first ask yourself whether the actions you observe others performing are rational, warranted, and consistent with your own principles before thoughtlessly and automatically adopting them.

Similarly, in a situation in which you want to impress and be accepted by others, ask yourself whether the action conflicts with your moral code, and consider whether you would be willing to compromise your own opinion of yourself just so others would have a higher one of you. Ultimately, you are the only one who has to live with your actions. Be sure to take a time out to find out the correct information.

Cialdini's Principles of Social Influence

Having begun to understand the strength of social influence, we now move on to the principles of influence studied by social psychologist Robert Cialdini; a renowned social psychologist that has done extensive research on the domains in which social influence is most powerful. The following principles play on fundamental human instincts and can be exploited both intentionally and unintentionally.

Many of these may seem like obvious tactics that advertisers and influence agents will utilize to sway our opinion. However, when we are not prepared to scrutinize and resist them, these principles will often work subliminally and quite powerfully. An important part of resisting these influence tactics is awareness of their operating principles, contexts in which they are provoked, and methods to avoid falling prey to them.

We hope that by learning about these principles of persuasion, you will be better able to recognize the situations you are in that may lead to act against your will and then to have the tools to resist unwanted social influence. There are six basic principles, and each one is set in a specific Context. When you are aware of the Context, or the behavioral Setting, you will better recognize the principal at work, when you see the principal operating, you will understand the Context in which it is embedded

Reciprocity [Context: Obligation]

The rule of reciprocity requires that one person try to repay, in kind, what another person has provided. Supports the giving of favors since repayment is expected from the recipient

The Basics

- Sense of future obligation makes it possible to develop continuing relationships and exchanges
- We are trained from childhood to abide by the reciprocity rule or suffer social disapproval

How It's Exploited

- Rule can spur unequal exchanges
- "Door-in-the-face" – relies on persuader making an outrageous, extreme request first, then conceding to a comparatively small request (one desired all along) that will likely be accepted because it appears to make a concession

Best Defense

Reject initial offers, favors, concessions; redefine them as tricks and refuse to feel obligated to respond reciprocally

Consistency [Context: Commitments]

The Basics

- People desire to look consistent within their words, beliefs, attitudes, and deeds
- Consistent conduct provides a beneficial approach to daily life and is highly valued by society
- Shortcut through complex decision-making reduces processing time in future decisions

How It's Exploited

- Profiteers exploit the principle by inducing people to make an initial commitment, take a stand or position that is consistent with requests that they will later ask of them
- Commitments are most effective when they are active, public, effortful, and internally motivated.
- If they are successful, abiding by this rule may lead to actions contrary to one's best interests

Best Defense

- Do not be pressured into accepting requests that you do not want to perform.
- Be sensitive to situational variables operating on your decision

Social Proof [Context: Consensus]

The Basics

- A means to determine what is correct by finding out what other people think is correct
- Principle can be used to stimulate a person's compliance by informing the individual that many other individuals have been complying (compliance by famous or authoritative people is very effective)
- A shortcut for determining how to behave – while making us vulnerable to persuasion experts
- Most influential under two conditions:
 - Uncertainty – situation is ambiguous; more likely to accept the actions of others as correct
 - Similarity – people are inclined to follow the lead of similar others

How It's Exploited

- The Bandwagon effect – everyone who is anyone is doing it, why not YOU?
- The "In Crowd" has it right, do you want them to accept you or not? So act like them

Best Defense

- Develop counterarguments for what people are doing; their actions should not form yours
- Be aware that the others may have a biased reason for the action they are advocating
- Be aware that the others may be misinformed
- Remember the entire group might be wrong-headed because the leader has biased their opinions

Liking [Context: Friendship]

The Basics

- People prefer to say “yes” to individuals they know and like
- We want people to like us and we like those who show that they like us

How It's Exploited

- Persuasion experts manipulate factors that influence their likeability.
- Features that influence liking:
 - Physical attractiveness – attractive people are more successful in getting requests granted
 - Similarity – we like people who are like us; we more willing to say “yes” without thinking
 - Praise – compliments generally enhance liking and compliance
 - Familiarity – repeated contact with a person or thing normally facilitates liking
 - Association – making connections to positive things
 - Shadowing - persuader exhibits behaviors that match those of the target individual

Best Defense

- Developing a special sensitivity to suspicious and undue liking from the requester
- Separate the requester from the request, and make decisions based solely on the merits of the offer – not your feelings about the requester.

Scarcity [Context: Competition]

The Basics

- People assign more value to opportunities when they are less available—if there are fewer resources and less time to get them, we want them more
- Principle holds true for two reasons:
 - Things that are difficult to attain are typically more valuable
 - As things become less accessible, we lose freedoms and want them more than before
- Optimizing conditions for scarcity principle:
 - Value newly scarce items more than items that have been restricted all along
 - Most attracted to scarce resources when we must compete with others for them

How It's Exploited

- Use of this principle can be seen in compliance techniques as ‘limited number’ and ‘deadline’ tactics

Best Defense

- Step back and assess the merits of the opportunity, the value of the item, and why/if we want it
- Give an objective evaluation of its personal value; not overvalue it because it appears to be scarce

The Science of Social Influence – Anthony Pratkanis

Anthony Pratkanis has meticulously studied social influence tactics and classified numerous methods that humans utilize to manipulate and change the attitudes and beliefs of others.

Landscaping (Pre-persuasion tactics)

The following methods are some of the ways influence agents can have contexts working for them even before you know you're being influenced.

1. Define and label issue in a favorable manner
2. Association
3. Set expectations
4. Agenda setting
5. Establish a favorable comparison point or set
6. Control the flow of information
7. Limit and control the number of choices and options

Tactics that rely on social relationship (Social credibility and social rules)

One of the most important elements of convincing arguments is a reputable source. We are constantly bombarded by commercials that report experts such as dentists support a brand of toothpaste or professional athletes eat certain breakfast cereals. These tactics are surprisingly effective! By utilizing the following traits and characteristics, people can play on social relationships in order to persuade.

Tactics that rely on social relationship (continued)

1. Authority
2. Attractiveness
3. High Status
4. Similarity – “just plain folks like you”
5. Role-play
6. Social modeling
7. Social reinforcement
8. Multiple sources
9. Arguing against one’s own self-interest
10. Draw on well-being of friends and family

Effective message tactics

Effective communication depends on the strength and logic of the message. Here, we cite a few examples of how messages can induce the target to generate reasons for adopting recommended action:

1. Self-generated persuasion – give the target a chance to persuade themselves
2. Vivid appeals – emotionally interesting or compelling
3. Let the message recipient draw his or her conclusion
4. Rhetorical questions
5. Pique interest in message
6. Message fit with pre-existing beliefs, experiences, knowledge
7. Placebic reasons – arguments that appear to make sense but actually lack information
8. Defusing objections – acknowledging objections and refuting them before a target can raise them
9. Asking for small contributions initially
10. Message length = message strength
11. Repetition of message
12. Primacy effect – order of presentation

Emotional tactics

Emotions are often thought to infringe on our rationality and better judgment. Pratkanis presents this set of emotional tactics that take advantage of our subjective feelings, arousal, and tensions as the basis for securing influence.

1. Fear
2. Guilt
3. Embarrassment
4. Threat of insult
5. Flattery
6. Empathy
7. Reciprocity
8. That’s not all – sweetening the deal
9. Commitment trap
10. Low-balling
11. Bait-and-switch
12. Scarcity
13. Anticipatory regret
14. Door-in-face – ask for a large favor, retreat and ask for a much smaller favor
15. Foot-in-the-door – ask a small request than ask for a larger request

Defensive and Offensive Tactics for Resisting Influence

Defensive – learn how to detect propaganda

1. Play devil’s advocate
2. Generate questions to ask

Offensive – steps that will identify common propaganda forms and stop them at their source

1. Know the ways of persuasion and know that you personally may be the victim of propaganda
 - o Distinguish source credibility
 - o Realize your level of personal vulnerability
2. Monitor your emotions
 - o If you’re having an emotional response to a communication, ask yourself why
 - o Look for things that induce false emotions of fear, guilt, reciprocity
3. Explore the motivation and credibility of the source: what does the source have to gain and is it an overly manufactured image?
4. Think rationally about any proposal or issue: What is the issue? Arguments for and against?

Defensive and Offensive Tactics for Resisting Influence (continued)

5. Attempt to understand the full range of options before making a decision; relate to your values.
6. If you hear something repeatedly, ask why it is being repeated.
7. If the deal looks too good to be true, it probably is such as free gifts and time-sensitive offers.
8. Develop counterarguments to propaganda and compare performance with advertising.
9. Support efforts to prevent vulnerable groups against exploitative persuasion.
10. Avoid being dependent on a single source of information.
11. Separate news from entertainment (FS note: The 'news' often consists of entertainment 'news'.)
12. Use 'communication style' as one criteria in making decisions and judgments.
13. Increase your personal involvement, knowledge, and awareness in important issues; take some time to find out more on your own.

Positive Social Influence and Civic Virtue

While most psychological research is focused on the negative aspects of social influence, principles of social influence can be used for good, to enhance basic social and political values. Making sensible adjustments and achievable objectives can help us reach goals that improve on our lives and those near us. Moral behavior can be cultivated by rewarding positive behavior. Government, education, and social institutions can be re-designed to facilitate critical thinking and responsible conduct. The following highlights some ideas that we can bring into our own lives and those of our children.

1. Supporting critical thinking abilities. Asking Why? How does this relate to my values? Resist living on mindless "auto-pilot" and instead reflect on details of the immediate situation; think before acting!
2. Rewarding moral behavior: Social recognition for good deeds; acknowledge bravery.
3. Encouraging respect and appreciation for diversity and human variability reduces biases and discrimination.
4. Not allowing stereotyping and dehumanization of other people.
5. Changing social conditions that make people feel anonymous; support conditions that encourage people to feel valuable, special and worthy.
6. Encouraging admission of mistakes, accepting error in judgments – to reduce justification for continuing wrong, immoral behavior and motivation to minimize dissonance.
7. Promoting personal responsibility and accountability of one's actions. Blaming others is a disguise for one's own role in the consequences of actions.
8. Supporting independence over group conformity; recognize when conformity to the group norm is counter-productive and when independence should take precedence despite possible rejection.
9. Reducing poverty, inequities, and entitlements of the privileged.
10. Never sacrificing freedom for promised security.
11. Discouraging even small transgressions: cheating, gossiping, lying, teasing, bullying.

Dr. Z's Hints About Resisting Unwanted Influences On You

1. Let go of illusions of "personal invulnerability". If it can happen to them, it can happen to you.
2. Be modest in self-estimates – it's better to perceive yourself as vulnerable and take precautions.
3. Engage in life as fully as possible, yet be prepared to disengage and think critically when necessary.
4. Be aware of Cialdini's contexts and principles of compliance; look to the relevant context being manipulated on you and pull back.
5. Be ready to say the three most difficult phrases in the world: *"I was wrong"*, *"I made a mistake"*, and *"I've changed my mind."* Dissonance and consistency go limp in the face of self-honesty.
6. Separate your ego from your actions; maintain a sense of positive self-esteem, that is independent from the occasional failure and your stupid actions at times (Laugh at yourself once a day.)
7. Separate the messenger from message in your mind, be aware of mental fatigue, wanting simple answers or short cuts, and giving in to non-verbal tricks. There are no free lunches and no quick paths to anything worthwhile – sloth and greed breed gullibility.
8. Insist on a second opinion; think about opportunities, contracts, proposals and requests for commitments away from the situation; never immediately sign on the dotted line.

9. Develop mental and intuition systems that acknowledge your vague feelings of something wrong.
10. Try playing devil's advocate; be the deviant in a positive way! Assess the reactions against you when the influence agent says he/she is only doing this for your good.
11. In all authority confrontations: be polite, individuate yourself, describe the problem objectively, do not get emotional, state clearly the remedy sought, and the positive consequences expected.
12. Never allow yourself to be cut off emotionally from your familiar and trusted reference groups of family, friends, neighbors, co-workers – do not accept putdowns against them.
13. Remember all ideologies are abstractions used for particular political, religious, social, economic purposes – always relate these to your values and question if the means justify the ends.
14. Think hard before putting abstract principles before real people in following others' advice to act in specific ways.
15. Trust your intuition and gut feelings. When you sense you are becoming a target of influence, put up your counter-arguing mentality and dig down for sources of resistance.
16. Rules are abstractions for controlling behavior and eliciting compliance and conformity - consider when, where and why we have rules. Ask: who made the rule? What purpose does it serve? Who maintains it? Does it make sense in this specific situation? What happens if it is violated?
17. When trying to figure out reasons for unusual behavior - yours or others - start by considering possible situational forces and variables vs. judging the behavior as "character".
18. Imagine Dr. Z as your conscience, your personal Jiminy Cricket (from Pinocchio) sitting on your shoulder and saying be cool, be confident, be collected - to avoid becoming a Jack Ass.

A Ten-Step Program to Build Resistance and Resilience

Here is my 10-step program toward resisting the impact of undesirable social influences, and at the same time promoting personal resilience and civic virtue. It uses ideas that cut across various influence strategies and provides simple, effective modes of dealing with them. The key to resistance lies in development of the three S's-- **Self-Awareness, Situational Sensitivity, and Street Smarts**. You will see how they are central to many of these general strategies of resistance.

"I made a mistake!"

Let's start out by encouraging admission of our mistakes, first to ourselves then to others. Accept the dictum that to err is human. You have made an error in judgment; your decision was wrong. You had every reason to believe it was right when you made it, but now you know you were wrong. Say the six Magic words: "I'm sorry"; "I apologize"; "Forgive me." Say to yourself that you will learn from your mistakes; grow better from them. Don't continue to put your money, time, and resources into bad investments. Move on. Doing so openly reduces the need to justify or rationalize our mistakes, and thereby to continue to give support to bad or immoral actions.

Consider how many years the Vietnam War continued long after officials knew that the war could not be won. How many thousands of lives were lost, when acknowledging failure and error could have saved them? It is more than a political decision to 'save face' - it is a moral imperative to do the right thing.

"I am mindful."

In many settings smart people do dumb things because they fail to attend to key features in the words or actions of influence agents and fail to notice obvious situational clues. Too often we function on automatic pilot, using outworn scripts that have worked for us in the past, never stopping to evaluate whether they are appropriate in the here and now. We need to be reminded not to live our

lives on automatic pilot, but always to take a Zen moment to reflect on the meaning of the immediate situation, to think before acting. For the best result add "critical thinking" to mindfulness in your resistance. Ask for evidence to support assertions; demand that ideologies be sufficiently elaborated to allow you to separate rhetoric from substance. Imagine scenarios of future consequences of current practices. Reject simple solutions as quick fixes for complex personal or social problems. Support critical thinking and become vigilant about deceptive ads, biased claims, and distorted perspectives. Become wiser and warier knowledge consumers.

"I am responsible."

Taking responsibility for one's decisions and actions puts the actor in the driver's seat, for better or for worse. Allowing others to determine our actions or opinions makes them powerful back-seat drivers, and makes the car move recklessly ahead without a responsible driver. We become more resistant to undesirable social influence by always maintaining a sense of personal responsibility and by being willing to be held accountable for our actions. Always imagine a future time when today's deed will be on trial and the judge and jury will not accept your pleas of 'only following orders', or 'everyone else was doing it'.

"I am Me, the best I can be."

Do not allow others to deindividuate you, to put you into a category, in a box, a slot, to turn you into an object. Assert your individuality; politely state your name and your credentials, loud and clear. Insist on the same behavior in others. Make eye contact (remove all eye-concealing sun glasses), and offer information about yourself that reinforces your unique identity. Find common ground with dominant others and use it to enhance similarities. Anonymity and secrecy conceals wrongdoing and undermines the human connection. It can become the breeding ground that generates dehumanization. Go a step beyond self-individuation. Work to change whatever social conditions make people feel anonymous. Instead, support practices that make others feel special, so that they too have a sense of personal value and self worth. Never allow or practice negative stereotyping—words and labels can be destructive.

"I respect just authority; I question unjust authority."

In every situation, work to distinguish between those in authority who, because of their expertise, wisdom, seniority, or special status, deserve respect, and those unjust authority figures who demand our obedience without having any substance. Many who assume the mantle of authority are pseudo-leaders, false prophets, confidence men and women, self-promoters, who should not be respected, but rather openly exposed to critical evaluation. We must play more active roles in critical differentiation. We should be polite and courteous when such a stance is justified, yet be wise by resisting those authorities that do not deserve respect. Doing so, will reduce mindless obedience to self-proclaimed authorities whose priorities are not in our best interests.

"I will balance my Time Perspective."

We can be led to do things that are not within our values when we allow ourselves to become trapped in an expanded present moment. By developing a balanced time perspective in which past, present and future can be called into action depending on the situation and task at hand, you are in a better position to act responsibly and wisely. Situational power is weakened when past and future combine to contain the excesses of the present.

"I can oppose unjust Systems."

Individuals falter in the face of the intensity of some systems and resistance may involve physically removing one's self from a situation in which all information and reward/ punishments are controlled. It may involve challenging the "groupthink" mentality, and being able to document all allegations of wrongdoing. Systems have enormous power to resist change and withstand even righteous assault. Here is one place where individual acts of heroism to challenge unjust systems, and their bad barrel makers, are best taken by soliciting others to join one's cause.

"I will not sacrifice personal or civic freedoms for the illusion of security."

The need for security is a powerful determinant of human behavior. We can be manipulated into engaging in actions that are alien to us when faced with alleged threats to our security or the promise of security from danger. More often than not, influence peddlers gain power over us by offering the Faustian contract: You will be safe from harm if you will just surrender some of your freedom, either personal or civic, to that authority. Reject that deal. Never sacrifice basic personal freedoms for the promise of security because the sacrifices are real and immediate and the security is a distant illusion.

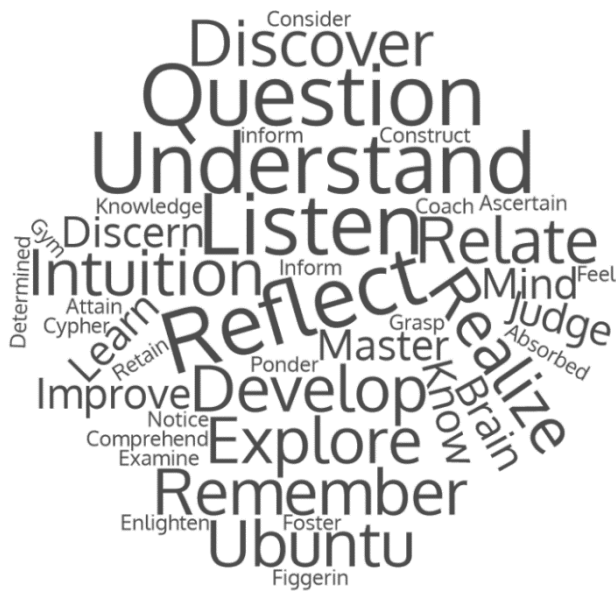
"I want group acceptance, but value independence."

The power of the desire for acceptance will make some people do almost anything to be accepted, and go to even further extremes to avoid rejection by The Group. We are indeed social animals, and usually our social connections benefit us and help us to achieve important goals that we could not achieve alone. However, there are times when conformity to a group norm is counter-productive to the social good. It is imperative to determine when to follow the norm and when to reject it. Ultimately, we live within our own minds, in solitary splendor, and therefore we must be willing and ready to declare our independence regardless of the social rejection it may elicit. Pressure to be a "team player," to sacrifice personal morality for the good of the team, are nearly irresistible. We must step back, get outside opinions, and find new groups that will support our independence and promote our values. There will always be another, different, better group for us.

"I will be more Frame Vigilant."

The way issues are framed influence us without our being conscious of them, and they shape our orientation toward the ideas or issues they promote. We desire things that are framed as being "scarce," even when they are plentiful. We are averse to things that are framed as potential losses, and prefer what is presented to us as a gain, even when the ratio of positive to negative prognoses is the same. We don't want a 40% chance of losing X over Y, but do want the 60% chance of gaining Y over X. Linguist George Lakoff clearly shows in his writings that it is crucial to be aware of frame power and to be vigilant to offset its insidious influence on our emotions, thoughts, and votes.

This 10-step program is really only a starter kit toward building resistance and resilience against undesirable influences and illegitimate attempts at persuasion. It takes your awareness and sensitivity to such influence settings, and a willingness to think for yourself, as you practice being independent and as autonomous as is possible.



EDUCATION + LEARNING

In our early years, school is based on the old R & B method:

RECEIVE and BELIEVE.

The teacher contains information, we simply need to receive it and accept it. We're tested – often – to make sure we're 'on track' with 'the average'.

This teaching method is called **PEDAGOGY**.

It means, roughly, 'leader of children'.

That method works for children, yes, and even some adults, but most adults and many children as they get older, learn in a different way. They no longer simply 'receive and believe', they now consider how what they are learning relates to their life today. They think about previous experiences they've had, and the perspectives they currently hold. This greatly influences the way we interact with the information and learn.

This is called **ANDRAGOGY**. It's the way older children and adults learn.

It is important to think about andragogy because WE CONSTRUCT OUR KNOWLEDGE. It is not 'given to us'. We decide which information we want to 'keep'; we incorporate the information in the way we want and we use it in whatever way is useful to us. We DECIDE what information MEANS to us. This gives us a great deal of power and ownership. Perception and belief are at the foundation of learning. We do not see things as there are, we see them as we are.

"You ain't gonna learn what you don't wanna know." John Perry Barlow

Why continue to learn after childhood? We never stop learning; we might as well learn with purpose!

JUST A FEW REASONS TO MEANINGFULLY CONTINUE TO LEARN:

- To make sense of the world
- To combat the negative effects of
 - Fake news and deep fakes
 - Social media's behavior modification and emotion-hacking
 - The incomplete, emotional lure of the 'single story'
 - Dumbing us down ('Where is your expert?', "you just need a job – any job", "ask your doctor", "you can't do that alone", "you should fill your 'role", "you can't fight city hall", "that's not your problem", and other limiting and controlling beliefs.)
 - Advertising, movies, TV shows, fear-mongering
- To disagree convivially; to listen, share perspectives, walk away, reflect on the conversation
- To get a job. Yes...education can be important for getting a job. It's just as important to get a job that is right for you as it is to get a job that provides the opportunity, now or in the future for financial success. We are not robots. We require agency, dignity, acknowledgement. Education helps us understand our needs so we can address them ALL, not just the need for income.
- To adapt, to be flexible, and to be resilient to prepare for a complex future!

And for many more reasons. We can do so much together. And we can learn anything we want!

LEARNING WHAT WE WANT TO LEARN!

When we were young, we were educated as if we were an 'empty vessel', now we can learn as persons-in-the-world!

UNLEARN:

Much of what we've learned, we received without scrutiny or a filter. We simply accepted information given to us, norms expected of us, and beliefs to orient us. This was enormously helpful in our early years! Without occasional reflection and re-evaluation, however, the information, that may no longer be true, can become 'calcified' or stuck, and we may even defend it by saying 'that's how it is', or that's the way we've always done it. With intention and effort, we can remove mental 'plaque' and open our minds to new and improved information!

HEUTAGOGY:

Since we learn all the time, why not direct our learning to increase our opportunities, possibilities and success? We can seek information in a library, in books, through conversation, and on the internet. (Be very discerning when looking for information on the internet!! "Information" is just 'stuff' and does NOT include truth; that is for you to figure out.) Self-determined learning can include critically reflecting on our early learning and discovering deeper meanings now.

"It's hard to learn when we think we know something."
— Peter Block.

UBUNTUGOGY:

What we never learn in school in the U.S. is that we are constantly in relationship with everyone and everything around us. We are trained to see ourselves as 'individuals' who have to figure things out for ourselves. We are also taught that we are 'rational actors' and we behave in our own 'self-interest'. This is the story that continues to divide us. We can choose to let it go for the misleading falsehood that it is, and discover that our true nature is the balance between autonomy (agents in control of our destiny), and belonging (connected to others and the world around us). Creating a world that is fair and just for all IS in our self-interest! We will be secure and free, also!

EMBODIED COGNITION

Our brains evolved with our body and our bodies evolved with the world around us. We experience life, and make decisions, based on feelings...so it's high time we recognize how we extend our cognition (thinking ability) to understand ourselves, others, and the world better! According to Erik Shonstrom,

"Embodied Cognition research supports the idea that feelings and emotions are not obstacles to the process of rational thought, but part of it, inextricably intertwined. All decisions are "gut" decisions — they are formed, informed and carried out by the body and the mind in tandem."

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING THEORY (TLT)

(Please find this information on the next page.)

Styles of Learning

Use one, some, or all!

UNLEARN

Letting go of the behaviors and mindsets that keep us stuck so we can transform the past, improve today, and prepare for the future.

HEUTAGOGY

aka: Self-Determined Learning
Learners decide what is important and act. They build knowledge on alone and with others. They learn the value of information. They listen, they ask questions to clarify and build empathy, they reflect, they consider others in their process. They also construct knowledge with them.

UBUNTUGOGY

Learning through a lens of interdependence, knowing that everything is connected and that all learning must recognize, include and honor others now, in the past, and in the future. Ubuntu-gogy can be applied when we learn alone and when we learn with others.

EMBODIED COGNITION

Learn how to "trust our gut."
Developing an understanding of how we are informed by our body and our brain - together - when we 'think', including when we learn, pay attention, construct knowledge and meaning, and make decisions.

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING THEORY

The transformative learning theory (TLT) lens will equip learners with ways to foster critical self-reflection, challenge social norms, engage in dialog with greater confidence, and consider other perspectives, including changing their own.
TLT supports capacity building, a deeper sense of compassion, and a healthy curiosity, to use as power-tools in a world of constant change, 'nudges' and emerging truth.

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING THEORY

created by Jack Mezirow

Throughout our lives, and for a wide variety of reasons, we may want to - or need to - change our perspective. Transformative Learning Theory (TLT) will help with this process.

"When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves."

- Victor Frankl

Transformative learning is perspective transformation, or gaining a different point of view. During the transformative learning process, we critically reflect on our prior interpretations and assumptions to form new meaning. Critical reflection is when we analyze past events by considering what worked, what didn't work, and why. Perspective transformation is achieved through disorienting dilemmas that lead to critical reflection, then discussed in rational dialogue and, finally, taking action.

Jack Mezirow argued that transformations often follow some variation of the following phases (while not all are required):

- A disorienting dilemma - something happens that was unexpected.
- A self-examination of feelings of guilt or shame.
- A critical assessment of assumptions in our thoughts, beliefs, or cultural norms.
- Recognition that our feelings are shared, and that others have also changed their perspective.
- Exploration of options for new roles, relationships, and actions.
- Planning a course of action.
- Acquiring knowledge and skills for implementing a plan.
- Trying new roles, new ways of seeing, and being in, the world.
- Building competence and self-confidence in new roles and relationships.
- A reintegration into one's life using the new perspective in all areas.

Why am I such a huge fan of Transformative Learning?

When I was in my early teens, I physically rebelled against authority by skipping school and running away from home. At that time in my life, I felt like all forms of authority wanted to 'mold' me; that they would never let me become myself. After 5 years of constant conflict, I said I wanted to become an emancipated adult. The answer was 'no'. Then I made a deal: I would calm down and go to school if I could live in a foster home and attend an 'alternative high school' called Walden III (it still exists today!). This was approved. When I got to Walden III, I quickly learned that I did not hate school, or 'authority'; what I hated was being disrespected. When I was able to learn in a respectful setting, and through a self-determined process, I flourished. I actually loved school!

WHAT ARE YOU CURIOUS ABOUT? WHAT ARE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT?

These questions can not only guide you on a self-directed learning journey, but may provide a gentle introduction to changing your perspective. When we dig into any topic, and search for the many different points of view (we are almost always presented with only two - with us or against us – but there are always more than two!) we can – without the guilt or shame, learn to understand other perspectives. For instance, we could be curious about the internal combustion engine, but when we dig into the history and consider the future, we could learn about electric motors...and try on that perspective, and then learn about the impact of lithium battery production, and come full circle to believe that all we really need to do is to drive less. This is a super-simplified version, but it provides three strong perspectives that may provide a window into a person's world view.

Changing your stance on a long-held belief will not be simple, but it might change your life completely!

Please check out the Transformative Learning Process diagram on the next page.

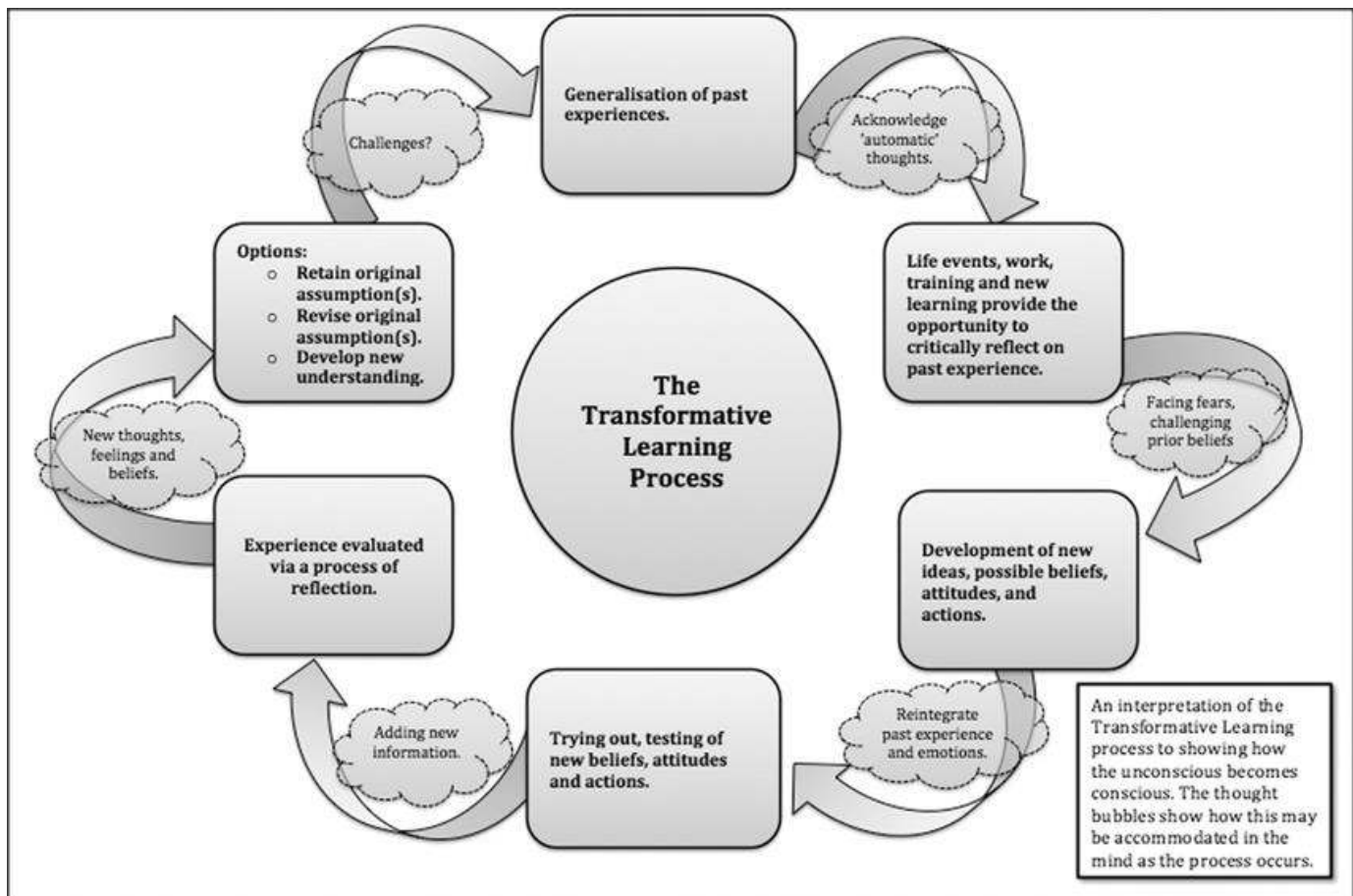


Diagram by Justin Sharp.

To investigate this topic further, book recommendations can be found at the end of the Free School section, and at the end of the Ownership Manual. Look for titles by Jack Mezirow.

Free and very inexpensive learning opportunities abound...on the internet, in our libraries and by talking with people willing to share their knowledge! We can purchase new or used books to share, we can study alone or in groups, and we can even get college credit for some of our learning through the CLEP exam (www.clep.collegeboard.org) for \$95 per course! We can teach - and explore learning - with our children and our youth for free...and we can help them get the information that the schools do not provide. All ages can learn better together!

EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM!

We have a right to learn; "to create our own history".

- Paul Bélanger, UNESCO

How can anyone read history and still trust politicians?

- Thomas Sowell

The mind, once stretched by a new idea, never returns to its original dimensions.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Education doesn't need to be reformed – it needs to be transformed.

- Ken Robinson

The most potent weapon of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed.

- Steve Biko

We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.

- Albert Einstein.

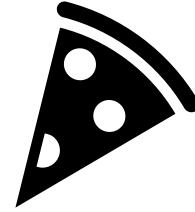
...the whole of life is learning therefore education can have no ending.

- Eduard Lindeman

At its best, schooling can be about how to make a life, which is quite different from how to make a living.

- Neil Postman

INFLUENCE



Mmmmm...I can almost taste the steamy, hot pizza slice on the television screen. I know that what I see is just an image, but my mouth still waters. My mind and body have been influenced by advertising which, hopefully, will be short-lived.

Throughout our lives, and often unconsciously, we are influenced. Events, experiences and ideas can change our life without our permission (especially throughout our early years!). As we get older, we start to learn that we have some power to decide how things influence us. We still mostly react to what comes at us from friends, family, co-workers, other people in the world, movies, advertising, television, social media, weather, animals, history, our projections (including fear, expectations and overconfidence) and much, much more...but by our teens we learn that we can call BS on something we don't think is right.

We influence others, too, of course: we smile, we say a kind word or a cruel word, we try to convince others to see our point of view.

Popular culture encourages us to believe we are easily influenced. We are pummeled with TV advertisements telling us to 'ask our doctor' to give us drugs...but then the newscasters tell us that the Sackler family is responsible for our addiction. What no one says is that we can say 'no' to the whole game. You won't see an ad or a news story telling you that you don't need to buy one product or service to share your unique and awesome power and gifts with the world!

We are persuadable, certainly, but we can push back on at least some of what we don't like. We can be stubborn and immovable when we feel it's important. We can learn to include our intentions in our response, reducing the likelihood that these powerful attempts to influence us will distract us from our goals.

In our early years we were not able to choose the impact of the influencers. We were shaped by them. In our early teens, we were told that our choices were limited and we should just comply with the status quo: to believe authorities and experts know what's best.

But we're fickle. We may hear, we may comply, and play the part, but many of us today find ways to be our authentic selves. Sometimes we are accepted for being different, but often we are encouraged to fit into a group. Our boundaries are useful here; we can be open to ideas – even when they are delivered by a powerful persuader, but then we can stop...and think! We can 'hear them' and then – if we wish – we can defend our perspective, our ideas, our choices.

Influencers only have the power that we give them.

"Between stimulus and response there is a space.

In that space is our power to choose our response.

In our response lies our growth and our freedom."

- Viktor Frankl

"No one can make you feel inferior without your consent."

- Eleanor Roosevelt

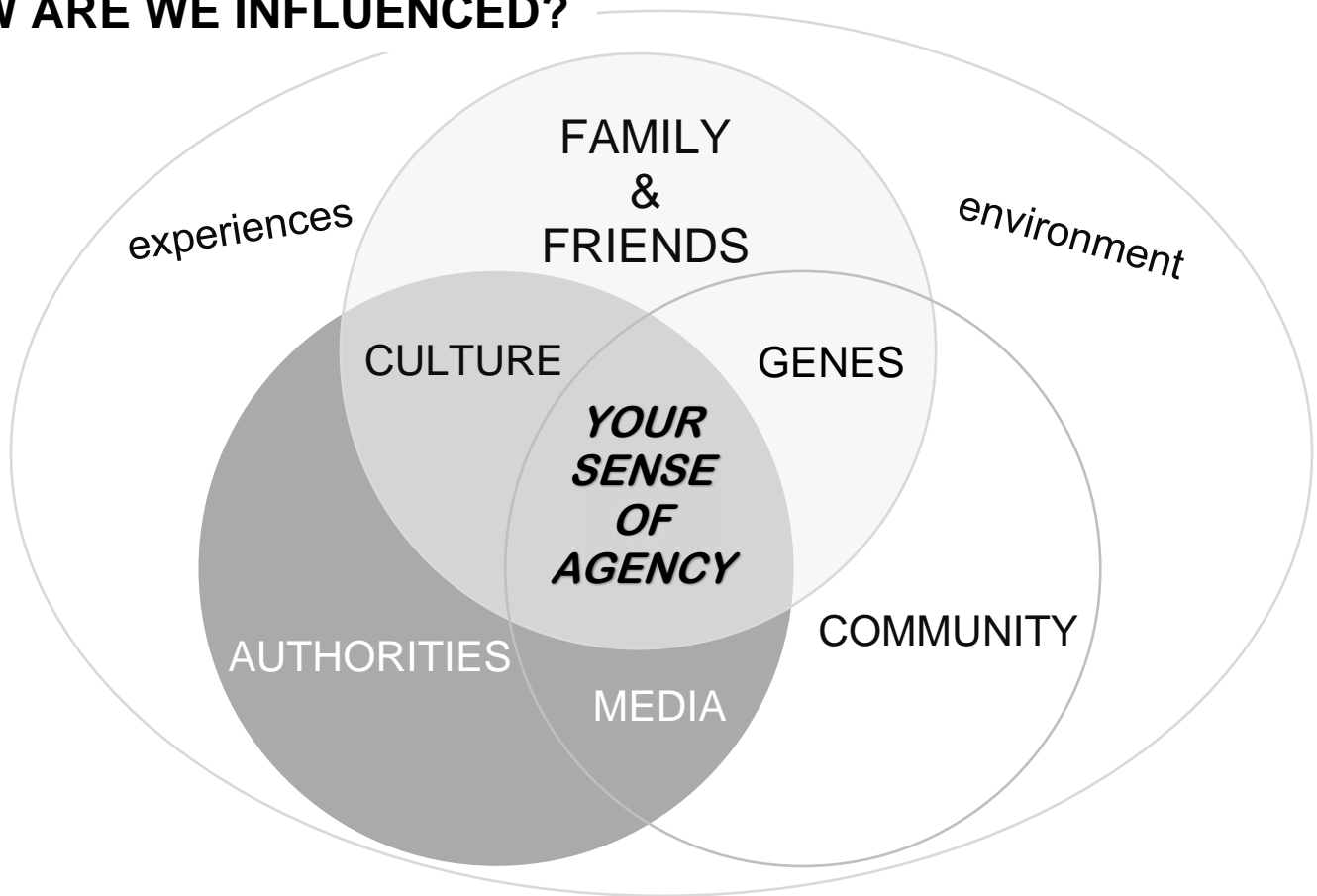
Shortcuts to Remember Cialdini's Principles of Influence (formerly 6, now 7!)

1. **Reciprocity:** We feel obligated to return favors. For instance, if a sales person gives us something, we are more likely to say 'yes' to them.
2. **Scarcity:** We value things more if they seem scarce: this includes objects, information, food and opportunities.
3. **Authority:** We believe what experts say (the experts that we believe are 'trustworthy and credible').
4. **Commitment & Consistency:** People want to be consistent with what we've said or done in public.
We are most likely to do what is consistent with what we've done in the past.
5. **Social Proof:** We trust the power of the crowd and like to be associated with popular things.
6. **Likability:** We like those who are like us. We say yes to people that we like by how they act or how they look.
We are also more likely to say yes to people when we have things in common with them, receive complements from them, or share a cooperative endeavor with them.
7. **Unity:** What people have in common. "Inclusion fitness." Increased oneness and shared aspects of identity which reduces 'otherness' (Sue: one way to interpret our ubuntu nature ~ :)

Based on Robert Cialdini's **Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion - New and Expanded** (2021)

For more information on this topic, see Resisting Influence on page **xx**.

HOW ARE WE INFLUENCED?



YOUR SENSE OF AGENCY and FEELINGS OF SELF-EFFICACY

Your belief in your ability to control your destiny. This includes creating and maintaining clear boundaries.

FAMILY & FRIENDS: Love and acceptance are influential. Alongside these important feelings, we may also feel a great deal of pressure to conform to the group, including traditions.

CULTURE: What society accepts as 'normal', status, roles: examples can include parenthood, age, physical abilities, gender, race, religion, character, employment, etc., and stuff: money, bling, cars, clothes, et al.

GENES: Clearly they influence us, but how much? And can we still write a new script for ourselves?

AUTHORITIES: Can include family and friends, teachers/classroom settings, employers, legal agents (lawyers, police, judges, elected and appointed politicians), and – recently – entertainers can fall into this category!

MEDIA: All forms of video: movies, news, commercials, games, All forms of audio: music, podcasts, advertising, talk radio, All forms of print: newspapers, magazines, books, ads and All social media.

COMMUNITY: Norms, language, 'word of mouth' information sharing, power of the group.

Dr. Zimbardo's Hints About Resisting Unwanted Influences On You

1. Let go of illusions of 'personal invulnerability'.
2. Engage in life and think critically!
3. Be aware of Cialdini's principles. Look for attempts to persuade you.
4. Be okay with saying: 'I was wrong' and 'I've changed my mind.'

5. Separate your ego from your actions; laugh at yourself each day.
6. Be aware of wanting simple answers or short cuts!
7. Develop and learn to understand the vague feelings called intuition.
8. Play devil's advocate!

9. Think hard.
10. Reflect on when, where and why we have rules.
11. Insist on a second opinion
12. Consider possible situational forces before judging behavior as 'character'.

Fair Shake Technology Tools

Do you need to learn to use a computer? How to navigate websites? Or just brush up on your skills?

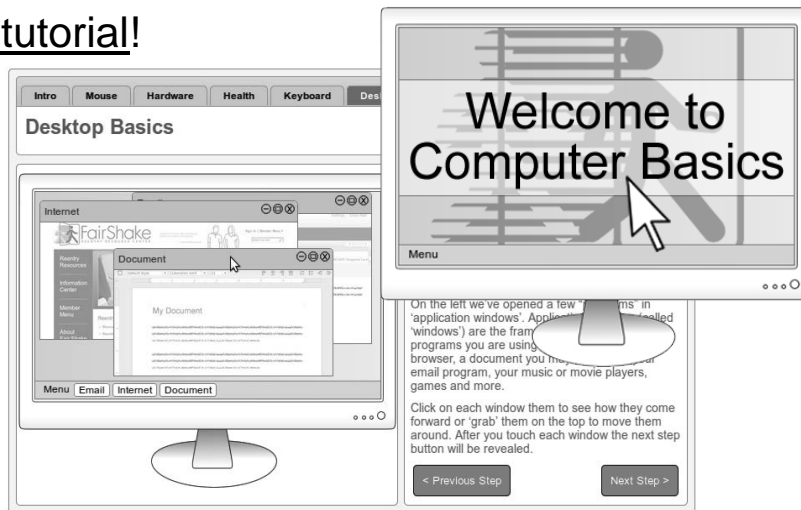
Check out our Computer Basics tutorial!

We cover these topics:

- Mouse
- Keyboard
- Hardware
- Computers and Your Health
- Desktop Environment

And you will learn these skills:

- Mouse Articulation
- Keyboard Hand Placement
- Creating Files and Folders
- Storing Data
- Healthy Computer Use



Ready to expand on the basics? We offer more information in these areas:

Using computers: Desktop, Program Menus, Recycle/Trash, Keyboard Short Cuts and Printer information.

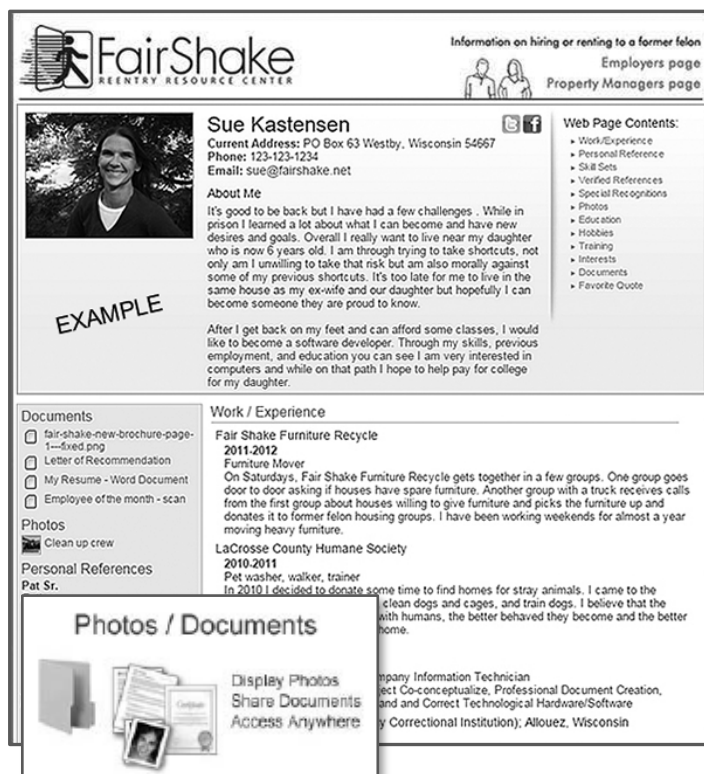
Internet / Storage:

Internet: Web Browsers, Internet Connection, Fair Shake Technical Tools

Storage: Hard Drive, Internet Storage, Flash Drive

Software: Software, Word Processor Programs (to write documents), Spreadsheet Editors (for making a calendar, schedule, budget), In The Cloud Programs, Email Software (including our Shake web mail)

Be Careful: Save Your Work, Internet, Downloading, Updating and Uploading



FREE Personal Web Page!

Personal Web Page: Your Personal Web Page is a comfortable environment to disclose the information you would like to share with people you permit to visit. Here you can introduce yourself, list your skills, your education and work history, show your photograph, link to your documents and provide relevant and important information not requested in many job applications.

- ✓ Members differentiate themselves from other applicants!
- ✓ Members share information easily. No need to carry documents; they can be located, downloaded and/or printed from the page.
- ✓ Shows dedication to reentry success and provides a place to demonstrate interest in taking a proactive approach by sharing skills, character traits, and intentions.

WHERE CAN WE LEARN HOW TO DRIVE A CELL PHONE?!

wikiHow



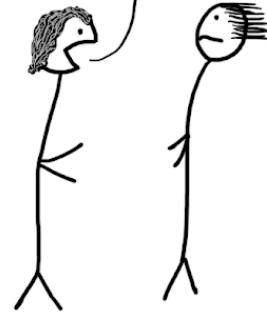
Search: How to Use a Cell Phone

*Don't fall in the
"Rabbit Hole".
Use the search bar!*

Search this site



I ENJOYED THAT ARTICLE
THANKS FOR SENDING



waitbutwhy.com

(When we write in ALL CAPS)

Looking for Guidance? How-To videos?
You might want to check out

SUPREME GURU TECH

www.youtube.com/c/SupremeGuru/videos

How-To Mania! She'll help you add apps of all kinds! Delete apps of all kinds! iPhone and Android! Plus how to email, change font size, find music, tips and tricks & lots more.

FAIR SHAKE ON YOUR PHONE

It's an application, but it's not an APP (That's right...you get info while we don't take your iinfo! ~ :)

Search for Fair Shake

www.fairshake.net

1

SEARCH
FairShake
.net

2

Zoom In

Search
Through
Fair Shake

3

4

Discover
Resources
& Information!





How to Watch TV



The media is the most powerful entity on earth.

Because they control the minds of the masses. ~ Malcolm X

Americans watch a lot of TV. Even though we are also obsessed with our phones (texts, tweets, Facebook, email and much more), the average American still finds time to watch more than 5 hours of TV per day. Only a very tiny fraction of us watch 0 hours of TV each day. I am one of those people. "No TV" includes no cable, no 'smart' TV, no Netflix or other movies (except when I'm on my bicycle wind trainer in the basement during inclement weather) and no flat-screen-monitor hanging on the wall in the living room. Or the kitchen. Or the bathroom, bedroom, office, car, etc.

I have gone as far as to get a device that turns TVs off. When I feel attacked or trapped by loud, offensive commercials, news stories or shows being broadcast in public places, I just turn them off. Most people don't notice. Those that do usually just shrug their shoulders and do something else.

I have lived without TV for over 25 years (about half of my life). Most people are appalled when I say I don't have TV. They often ask "If you don't watch TV, how do you know what's going on?" (Answer: I read local, state and national newspapers.)

So who am I to talk about how to watch television?

I am a concerned citizen, worried about the effect's television has on society. I'm worried not about what people are watching, but how they receive it (unquestioningly, passively) and believe it. I see Americans getting weaker physically and mentally (more diabetes, social anxiety, obesity and depression) and I am aware that our schools do not prepare us to defend ourselves against crafty ads, emotionally-charged news stories, and shallow role models. I believe we want to be smarter and healthier.

Research conducted in 2013 by Thinkbox, a commercial television marketing association, discovered there are six main reasons that people watch television: "to unwind, for comfort, to connect, for an experience, to escape, or to indulge". Many of us believe that TV is neutral, that it simply informs us and entertains us.

However, most of us don't watch one show then turn off the TV to make some homemade cards, change the oil in the car, or contemplate if we are successfully meeting our needs for both belonging and autonomy. Most of us turn on the TV and don't turn it off until we go to bed. Some of us even keep the TV on when we sleep or when we are alone, as if we are somehow safe or connected.

TV is a thief. It's not the TV's fault - we willingly surrender our power - but it robs us of our time. It robs us of opportunities for reflection, creativity, critical thinking, interesting conversations and paying attention to other important things in our lives. It homogenizes our desires, fears, identity and what we believe we know with those of other viewers. We allow TV to make us weak.

While we are passive and non-critical, advertisers and producers are hard at work, trying to persuade us through video and audio impressions that evoke deep feelings that we are lacking in many ways; but that our needs, fears and desires can be fulfilled by buying products, services or ideologies.

There is good news: it is possible to stay smart and strong and still watch TV!

We can watch TV with others and converse about shows. We can plan our viewing and discipline ourselves to watch only 1 hour or 2 hours per day. We can ask questions. We can free ourselves from 'programming'!

Neil Postman and Steve Powers encourage us to consider these principles when watching TV news:

1. Whatever someone says something is, it isn't.

What this means is the brief description used to describe an event does not fully describe the event. Try this with two other people: choose an event you experienced together. Have each person describe the event in two paragraphs. Compare your descriptions. Now consider how that relates to what you 'learn' on the news.

Lesson: Viewers should know that with all news, they learn just a fraction of any story.

2. Language operates at various levels of abstraction.

Some language describes an event: In Westby, 6% more votes were cast today than during the previous election. Some language evaluates an event: A record number of voters flooded the polls today. Some language infers an event: Voters showed up in droves today, demanding to be counted.

Lesson: Be careful and critical watching the news to hear how the stories are told and punctuated.

3. Almost all words have connotative meanings.

(Connotation: an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.) Example: when we use the word 'judge' we often imply that a person has formed a negative conclusion about something since we rarely use it to describe positive attributes or activities. Ex: "Don't judge me." But when we say "He's really nice", we are still judging him. Lesson: Critique the words the anchors and actors use, especially words like important,

love, reality, judge, relationship, faith, manly/womanly, motherly/fatherly and many others. (Start a list!) Consider if the word is used to evoke a particular feeling, and also if the word has further implications about roles and social expectations.

Fragmented pictures and accompanying music and sound effects: are used grip your attention and evoke feelings. Pay attention to the music and sounds which provide added tension (like it does in movies).

We want to believe that the news is a public service; provided to keep us informed, intelligent and abreast of the events that we need to know about to live in society together. (Aw, wouldn't that be peachy?) But the 'news' is not that at all. The news offers a controlled view of the world; in addition to telling us about events, it entertains us, incites fear, generates money, and is filtered by political perspectives and advertisers.

According to Postman and Powers: "The "news" is only a commodity, which is used to gather an audience that will be sold to advertisers."

Activity: Consider where the money (or other influence) is coming from to produce the news, to entertain you, to inform you about history or science or health. (Interesting note: the words inform and information are not related in any way to truth or validation) Are they produced by companies with specific messages, ethics or goals? Are they supported exclusively by commercials?

Postman and Powers say there are two dimensions of commercials: money and social values:

Money: Advertisers pay for your attention. The shows with the most viewers are news shows. The average American watches over 39,000 commercials in a year.

Social Values: Advertisers want to sell us stuff (or services or ideologies), but to motivate us to buy stuff we don't need, they must make us feel things about ourselves. (If they used logic, we would not be duped in to feeling inadequate, we could see that we could share stuff, and that we could live with less stuff.)

Commercials are "all about serious money", and they "are also about the serious manipulation of our social and psychic lives" say Postman and Powers. Most commercials have this basic premise: "whatever problem you face (lack of self-esteem, lack of attractiveness, lack of social acceptance) it can be solved, solved fast, and solve through a drug, a detergent, a machine or a saleable technique. One of the reasons commercials are so effective", they add, is that "people do not usually analyze them." Life's problems, including moral dilemmas, "are to be solved through chemistry and technology."

From

How to Watch TV News:

"For a market economy to work, the population must be made to believe that it is need of continuous improvement. If you are quite satisfied with your teeth, your hair, and your 2003 Honda, you will not be an avid consumer. The thematic thrust of advertising is to get you to think about your inadequate self and how you can get better."

Activity: Write down the commercials that go along with shows for at least 48 hours. Note the time, the show being watched and the commercials that are either just before, during or immediately after the show. When you're done, see if you can find a pattern of the types of commercials with the types of shows. What does that tell you about who they think is watching and what they believe they can convince the viewer to purchase or do?

While we sit passively, the marketers, politicians and media organizations plot to persuade us. They hook us through our emotions while trying to convince us we are smart, rational thinkers. (Check out Dr. Zimbardo's Resisting Influence piece in this packet) We believe we have a great deal of choice; that we can't be that easily controlled; after all there are hundreds of channels! But according to Corporate Research Project, just "five major corporations are the gatekeepers and decision makers for the programming choices of the vast majority of the American people".

Consider the authenticity of 'reality' prison shows. People tell me they gain a greater understanding of prison life by watching these shows. What do you think? Is prison life as they portray it on TV? Does everyone have quick, smart and witty remarks? Do the people where you are - including you - look like the people in the shows? Your answers to these questions are the same answers that apply to all shows: dramas, comedies, reality shows and yes, even the history channel are not like real life.

Some Postman / Powers' recommendations for what to do when watching TV:

1. When encountering a news show, you must come with a firm idea of what is important.
2. In preparing to watch a TV news show, keep in mind that it is a 'show'.
3. Never underestimate the power of commercials.
4. Pay special attention to the language of newscasts.
5. Reduce by at least one-third the amount of TV news you watch. (Read the news, too!)
6. Reduce by one third the number of opinions you feel obligated to have.

How To Watch TV News by Neil Postman and Steve Powers 2008. Penguin Books

Five things we need to know about technological change by Neil Postman (1998)

#1. All technological change is a trade-off. This means for every advantage a new technology offers, there is always a corresponding disadvantage. We always pay a price for technology; the greater the technology the greater the price.

Examples: think of the automobile, which for all its obvious advantages, has poisoned our air, choked our cities, and degraded the beauty of our natural landscape. Or you might reflect on the paradox of medical technology which brings wondrous cures but is, at the same time, a demonstrable cause of certain diseases and disabilities, and has played a significant role in reducing the diagnostic skills of physicians. Culture always pays a price for technology.

#2. The advantages and disadvantages of new technologies are never distributed evenly among the population. This means that every new technology benefits some

and harms others. Who specifically benefits from the development of a new technology? Which groups, what type of person, what kind of industry will be favored? And, of course, which groups of people will thereby be harmed?

Technology favors some people and harms others; these are questions that must always be asked. There are always winners and losers in technological change and the winners always try to persuade the losers that they are really winners.

#3. Embedded in every technology is a powerful idea, an epistemological, political or social prejudice with practical consequences.

Every technology has a philosophy which is given expression in how the technology makes people use their minds, and what it makes us do with our bodies, and how it codifies the world, in which of our senses it amplifies, in which of our emotional

and intellectual tendencies it disregards. The sum and substance of what Marshall McLuhan meant when he coined the famous sentence, "The medium is the message."

#4. Technological change is not additive; it is ecological, which means, it changes everything and is, therefore, too important to be left entirely in the hands of Bill Gates.

Example: what happens if we place a drop of red dye into a beaker of clear water? Do we have clear water plus a spot of red dye? Obviously not we have a new coloration to every molecule of water. That is what I mean by ecological change. A new medium does not change something; it changes everything.

#5. Technology tends to become mythic; that is, perceived as part of the natural order of things, and therefore tends to control more of our lives than is good for us

PHILOSOPHY:

Let's explore

BELIEF



Belief is at the foundation of our thinking, our feeling, and every aspect of our daily existence. This document will not directly address religion, but much of the content applies to religious beliefs as well. We all believe!

BELIEF is how we steer our ship:

- It influences what we acknowledge, perceive, hear, pay attention to, discover, attribute.
- It guides our values: how we invest in ourselves, how we value and treat others, how we see the value of things (money, cars, etc.), of information (education, news sources).
- It guides our emotions, which guide our thinking and our behaviors. For example: if we are afraid of dogs, we might shake and sweat, and even run away from a sleepy dog.
- It guides our feelings of self-worth, efficacy, and what we are capable of - all of which affect how we see our options, opportunities and potential.
- It can give us strength or make us weak. Belief has brought believers through amazing hardships!
- Belief guides our ability to trust; trust that we can do things, that we are important contributors to civilization, etc., and also how we trust others, and how we can grow our trust in relationships.
- Belief also guides how we make sense of things; our justifications and our logic.
- We tend to believe that others see the world the way we see the world, which is one of the reasons we can't believe that they have different solutions to problems.

***"Whether you think you can, or you think you can't -
you're right."***

- Henry Ford



LENSES TO SEE THE WORLD: Our beliefs 'tint' the lenses we've created to see the world...and to see ourselves. Each of us has a variety of lenses to use, depending on our feelings and the situation. Each of us can decide which lens to use in any situation, but most of the time we simply react, using whatever lens is triggered by our subconscious. We believe our assumptions, and even assume that others see the same things that we see. This is why it is vitally important to ask others how they see a situation! We hope that others will be generous when they view us. Perhaps we could also use our curious, or our 'rose-colored', lenses with them as well.

Tom Asacker, author of *Your Brain on Story*, describes how our beliefs are formed:

"Everyone has been conditioned to think in certain, scripted ways. What you see today as 'you', wasn't consciously crafted by you. It's a product of unquestioned learning and unconscious assimilation - including limiting beliefs which were woven into you by others, especially by people you trusted. Those 'knots of beliefs' are everywhere and most of the time you fail to notice how they affect your emotions and your decisions, and how important they are to maintaining your story. Like our favorite sweaters, our identities are very precious to us."

But we can outgrow beliefs that were given to us. When we reflect on how we became who we are today, we might find beliefs that are inconsistent with who we have become. We can let these beliefs go, and we can adopt new ones. Tom Asacker recommends: *"If you want to change your perspective, change your behavior - and your behavior will change your mind."*

See it to believe it? Not so fast! Here are some common, age-old phrases to ponder:

We see things as we are, not as they are.

Don't believe everything you see.

The absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

Don't believe everything you think.

BELIEF IN YOURSELF: also known as Self-Efficacy *Affirmation: "I can do this!"*
Your "Agency" is your sense of power to determine - and to drive your life toward - your destiny.

Signs of Self-Determination, Self-Efficacy and Agency:

- You feel like you can handle problems if you are willing to work hard
- You feel confident that you can achieve your goals.
- You feel like you can manage unexpected events when they arise.
- You are able to bounce back fairly quickly after stressful events.
- You feel like you can come up with options when you are facing a problem.
- You keep trying even when things seem difficult.
- You stay calm even in the face of chaos.
- You perform well, even under pressure.
- You can focus on your progress, chipping away, rather than getting overwhelmed by all you still have to do.

Do you need to build your feelings of Self-Efficacy? Here are some things to try:

- + Celebrate your achievements! Reflect on the hurdles you surmounted and how much more you know.
- + Observe others. See how they progress and then see if you can do the same, or in your own style.
- + Have positive affirmations ready when you start something new. Develop a 'positivity bias'.
- + Pay attention to your thoughts, your emotions, and your cues from your body.

"Our belief in our ability to succeed plays a role in how we think, how we act, and how we feel about our place in the world." - Albert Bandura



Bridging Our Beliefs

Have you ever talked with someone who believes things that don't make sense to you? Our mind creates stories to make sense of what we know when new information comes in. It also creates shortcuts to connect

information, save energy and reduce confusion. The mind will create bridges between beliefs that might not clearly connect. Some of these bridges are helpful, some are not good for us or for others. Some of these bridges are called 'magical thinking'. We make 'sense', or meaning, based on our beliefs and the way we connect them.

We also believe in others. We trust them to guide our sensemaking abilities. The level of trust we give them will contribute to the arch of assumptions that connects our beliefs. For instance, if we believe in one type of news source over another, the news source that we trust becomes part of the foundation of our assumptions; the things we believe to be true.

Questioning claims, statements, experts and evidence is not an attack. It is healthy. Questions support critical thinking, wisdom, reflection, dialog and discovery toward the truth.

Obedience is not belief.

Skepticism: Curiosity or questioning of beliefs. It is very important for us to consider building a healthy level of skepticism since our information channels are being flooded with 'fake', and misleading information.

We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them. - Albert Einstein

The difficulty lies not so much in developing new ideas as in escaping from old ones. - John Maynard Keynes

She believed in nothing. Only her skepticism kept her from being an atheist. - Jean-Paul Sartre

The repetition of affirmations leads to belief. Once that belief becomes a deep conviction, things begin to happen. - Muhammad Ali

POSSIBILITARIAN BELIEFS: important to build the future

Self-Determination + Self-Efficacy + Self-Reflection + Intention + Opportunity + Agency + Respect

Questions are crucial! Everyone is valuable and important! Yes, We Can! Where there's a will, there's a way.

No super-hero is coming to save us. Together, we can be the superhero we have been hoping for!

ASA J. PETERS

1514 Campbell, D1 Jefferson City, Missouri 64108
(816) 667-0421 (816) 992-1421

AREAS OF RELEVANT SKILL

Multi-dimensional individual with experience as **heavy equipment operator, driver, or laborer** with technical knowledge in surveying, welding, and general maintenance. Excellent safety record and willingness to do more than what is expected. Communicate and interact effectively with diverse cultures.

- **Heavy Equipment Operations:** Forklift, Tractor, Loader, Backhoe, Motor Grader, Track Loader, Bulldozer, Bobcat Skid/Steer Loader, Scraper
- **Driver:** Dump Truck, Over-the-Road
- **Technical:** Surveying, Welding
- **Maintenance:** General, Preventative, Carpentry, Painting

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Linn State Technical College

Heavy Equipment Operator Certificate Course

Welding; Blueprint Interpretation; Surveying; Preventative Maintenance

American Truck Driving School

Over-the-Road Truck Driving Certificate Course

Northwest Missouri Community College

Introduction to Computer Information Systems; Basic Programming; Data Files; Structural Programming; Microcomputer Operating Systems

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS, Jefferson City & Cameron, MO

- Store Clerk/Stocker
- Library Clerk/Data Entry Clerk
- Computer Operator/Data Entry Clerk
- Chapel Head Clerk
- AM/PM Baker/Store Clerk

LINN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Linn, MO

- Maintenance Technician – General maintenance, cleaning, carpentry, and lawn care.

SPRINGFIELD PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT, Springfield, MO

- Laborer, Park Maintenance

MAZZIO'S PIZZA, Springfield, MO

- Delivery Driver

DRIVEWAY PAVING, Toledo, OH

- Dump Truck Driver/Laborer

NORTH AMERICAN VAN LINES, Ft. Wayne, IN

- Over-The-Road Driver

This resume example created by and for *Expert Résumé's for People Returning to Work*

Wendy S. Enelow and Louise M. Kursmark
2003 JIST Publishing Inc. Indianapolis, IN

ARTHUR F. ECK, JR.

639 Arcadia Street Rochester, NY 12239
387-458-3241

OBJECTIVE

BREAKFAST and LUNCH COOK

To assist a restaurant in attracting and retaining a strong customer base,
by applying a passion for the culinary arts and a strong work ethic.

PERSONAL PROFILE

- Experience working in a kitchen environment, filling orders and developing menu items.
- Ability to get the job done by employing critical thinking and problem resolution skills.
- Work well as a team player and independently with very little supervision.
- Received commendations for being dependable and hardworking.
- Bilingual, Spanish and English.

COOKING SKILLS

- ✓ Prepared a selection of entrees, vegetables, desserts, and refreshments.
- ✓ Cleaned the grill, food preparation surfaces, counters, and floors.
- ✓ Met high quality standards for food preparation, service, and safety.
- ✓ Trained and supervised workers.
- ✓ Maintained inventory logs and placed orders to replenish stocks of tableware, linens, paper, cleaning supplies, cooking utensils, food, and beverages.
- ✓ Received and checked the content of deliveries and evaluated the quality of meats, poultry, fish, vegetables, and baked goods.
- ✓ Oversaw food preparation and cooking.

RESTAURANT EXPERIENCE

Kitchen Worker – State of New York (Coxsackie Correctional Facility); Coxsackie, NY

Short Order Cook – Rockies Breakfast Bar; Rochester, NY

Prep Cook/Laborer – New World Diner; Rochester, NY

Lunch and Dinner Cook – Albany's Italian American Restaurant; Albany, NY

MILITARY SERVICE

U.S. Navy – Machinist Mate E-3 – *Honorable Discharge*
GED obtained

The Fair Shake Resource Directory

The directory is a dynamic, expanding Do-It-Yourself resource-finding tool that is only available online or in the free Fair Shake software app.

It is FREE! It's EASY!

And it's like a phone book, where **YOU decide what's right for YOU.**

Everyone is welcome to search freely through more than 15,000 resources, located in all states. Just enter your state, city and/or zip code, and the search tool will find local, state and national resources. Select the ones that are right for you! The results go into a .pdf to print or save.

If you are in an institution that does not utilize the free Fair Shake software, please ask a friend, family member, case manager, housing unit support staff, reentry coordinator, church support group, activist, advocate, or mentor to use our FREE DIRECTORY to locate your resources! Be sure to also let them know there are Reentry Guides below the form, too!

Search

State:
City or Zip Code:
Within: 5 Miles

Guide to our Resource Directory:
[Click here to see the list of categories.](#)
[Click here to find out where resources can be found.](#)
 (Under the local, state or national heading)
[Resource Directory Tutorial](#)
[Click to see State and Local Reentry Guides](#)

National, State and Local Reentry Guides

Choose Your State ▶
 Florida

Florida
 South Florida Reentry Guide
 File: south_florida_reentry_guide_2011.pdf
 Veterans Reentry for Florida and Southern Georgia

Categories and Sub-Categories found in the Resource Directory

Citizenship

Birth Certificate
 Community Development
 Expungement
 Legal Assistance
 Social Security Card
 Voting Rights

Clothing

Free Clothing
 Interview and Career Clothing

Education

Continuing Education
 Employment Education
 Free Education
 GED programs
 Life Skills

Employment

Employment Programs
 Employment Services
 Job Training
 Staffing Agency
 Workforce Development

Family

Child Care
 Family Counseling
 Parenting

Food

Food Pantry
 Free Meals

Free Stuff

Health

Counseling Services
 Free / Sliding Scale Clinic
 Free / Sliding Clinic w/ Dental
 Free / Sliding Dental Clinic
 Reduced Cost Medication

Money

Free Credit Report
 Financial Literacy

Reentry Resources

Multiple Resources Available
 Programs
 Rights and Roadblocks

Shelter

Energy Assistance
 Homeless Shelter
 Low-Income Housing
 Transitional Housing.

Special Considerations

Disability Support
 Elders
 Registrants
 Veteran Support

Support Groups

Support Circles

Volunteer

Volunteer Opportunities

Your Leisure Time

Leisure Activities

EMOTIONS: THE BASICS

By: Tony Schirtzinger - www.helpyourselftherapy.com

What every eight-year-old should know, and most adults have never been taught, about the emotions that run our lives.

Basics #1

YOUR NEEDS AND WANTS

This topic explains what your feelings are, how to use them to help yourself, and how to overcome the ones that get in your way.

This information applies to every second of your life and every decision you will ever make.

Learning to apply the concepts in these few short pages can go a long way toward improving your life!

Keep these pages close at hand and use them regularly.

YOUR ENERGY AND YOUR FEELINGS

We get our physical energy from taking care of our bodies well – not perfectly, and not obsessively. We only need to eat, sleep, and exercise well enough in order for our feelings to give us all of the information we require about our needs and wants, and all the energy we'll need to address them.

Feelings are actually energy surges which tell us, very specifically, what we want or need.

When our feelings are strong enough to grab our attention, we can be certain that we'll have sufficient energy to handle things.

YOUR NEEDS

Needs are about survival. We would die if we didn't get what we need.

An adult needs the same things an infant needs. We need: food, air, space, exercise, temperature control (avoiding being too hot or too cold), and to eliminate waste efficiently.

We also need attention or "strokes" from each other. We don't need anything else!

YOUR NEED FOR ATTENTION OR "STROKES"

A "stroke" is a unit of recognition. When we receive a stroke, we are being noticed by someone.

Infants need strokes to survive. Adults want strokes so much that getting attention (just being recognized) is the strongest want we will ever experience in our lives.

FOUR KINDS OF STROKES

<i>TYPE OF STROKES</i>	<i>THE ATTENTION COMES FROM:</i>	<i>EXAMPLE:</i>
<i>Conditional Positive</i>	People who like something you did.	"I like how you did that."
<i>Conditional Negative</i>	People who do not like something you did.	"I don't like that about you."
<i>Unconditional Positive</i>	People who like the whole you.	"I love you!"
<i>Unconditional Negative</i>	People who do not like the whole you.	"You are worthless!"

Get good at understanding... and deeply absorbing... the first three.

And be sure to powerfully turn down and throw away all the "Unconditional Negative Strokes" you ever receive!

THE FIRST SIGN OF DISCOMFORT

Some people ignore their needs. They live in pain and may die from it. Most of us don't ignore our needs. We notice our need but then

we wait while the discomfort turns to pain.

Don't wait!

Get good at noticing the very first feeling of discomfort! Avoid emotional problems by taking care of your physical needs at the first sign of discomfort!

TRIGGERS FOR FEELINGS
Feelings are triggered by reality or fantasy. (It's always one or the other, never both.) **REALITY**

comes to us through our senses. If we can see it, hear it, taste it, smell it, or feel it on our skin, then it is real.

FANTASY is all mental activity – including thoughts, memories, dreams, ideas, etc. Fantasy doesn't come TO us, it comes FROM us – from our own brains.

If we only think it, it might be true or it might be false – but it is not real!

FEELINGS WE CREATE

Feelings that start in our brains rather than in our senses are unnecessary and optional, because they are not real. If we create painful feelings, we will need

to change how we think in order to feel better. If we create pleasurable feelings, that's great – as long as we remember we are only imagining.

Sometimes we create feelings which are so strong that they hide our real feelings from our senses. When we do this, we are out of touch with reality, and in real danger of making serious mistakes.

Basics #2:

YOUR NATURAL FEELINGS

THE NATURAL, REAL FEELINGS

Feelings that start in our senses are natural responses to the real world.

When we notice real anger, or sadness, or scare, we notice that something is wrong in our lives.

When we notice real joy or excitement, we notice that something is right in our lives. Natural feelings are always trustable. Learn what they are saying to you. Use them well.

TYPES OF FEELINGS

There are 5 natural and necessary feelings: EXCITED, SAD, MAD, GLAD, SCARED.

There are many other unnatural and unnecessary feelings – and all of them cause problems. Guilt, shame, and imagined fear are by far the most common and troublesome of these. ("The Basics #3" is about these.)

THREE HUGE QUESTIONS THAT AFFECT OUR FEELINGS

When any feeling starts, we are immediately faced with three huge questions, and we tend to automatically answer them in less than a second:

1) Will you admit to yourself what you are feeling? If you don't, you'll feel "out of touch" or "crazy" or uncentered.

2) Will you express the feeling either alone or with someone else? If you don't, you are giving up the chance for relief.

3) Will you take action to improve things? If you don't, you are giving up the chance to improve your future.

When we are having problems, we need to slow down this automatic process so that it takes longer than a second or two. This will allow us to think through each step instead of relying on old habits.

THE FIVE NATURAL FEELINGS

Use this information so you will always know what you want and feel.

<i>THE FEELING:</i>	<i>WHEN YOU FEEL IT:</i>	<i>WHAT TO DO FIRST:</i>	<i>WHAT TO DO NEXT:</i>
<i>SADNESS</i>	When you've LOST something, or when something important is MISSING from your life.	Feel it through thoroughly, to notice how important the loss was.	Work to replace what you've lost or what is missing.
<i>ANGER / MAD</i>	When there is a BLOCK between you and what you want.	Feel it through thoroughly, to notice how powerful you are.	Work toward getting past the block powerfully, wisely, and safely.
<i>FEAR / SCARED</i>	When your EXISTENCE is threatened.	Feel it immediately – in a second or less – and notice the danger.	Tune into your senses (what you see, hear, smell, taste or feel) and protect yourself!
<i>EXCITEMENT</i>	When you are ON YOUR WAY to something you want.	Feel it through thoroughly, to notice how good you feel about what's coming.	Enjoy it for the fun of it!
<i>JOY</i>	When You've GOT What You Want.	Feel it through thoroughly, so you notice how happy you are and how good you are at getting what you want.	Enjoy it for the fun of it!

HOW TO FIND EACH FEELING IN YOUR BODY	
1st	Remember a time when you felt each feeling very strongly.
2nd	Recall what was going on when you felt the feeling so strongly. Remember it in enough detail so that you actually start to feel the feeling again.
3rd	Notice where, in your body, you feel each emotion. (Find your "sad spot," your "angry spot," etc.)
4th	Describe what you feel in your body. Use adjectives like tight, weak, empty, heavy, light, etc.
5th	REMEMBER what you learn by doing this. Do this exercise over a few times if needed.

You will need this information to know who you are and what you want and to make every decision you will ever make.

Basics #3: UNNATURAL FEELINGS

ABOUT GUILT

Since guilt is not a natural, necessary emotion, it blocks and wastes our energy.

Guilt is a cover-up for which anger, which leaves us feeling sad.

We wonder: "Why am I so sluggish and irritable?"

On the surface we feel:
SAD or DEPRESSED

We've been telling ourselves things like:

"I shouldn't be angry. I should be understanding."

"That person didn't mean to hurt me."

"I'm too sensitive."

"I should just take the mistreatment."

"I don't deserve better."

Down deep we feel: ANGRY

Make A Conscious Choice:
Will I admit to myself that I'm angry or will I keep feeling guilty and be depressed?

BE PROUD OF YOUR
ANGER!

It's there to protect you.
Let it do its job!

ABOUT SHAME

Since shame is not a natural, necessary emotion, it blocks and wastes our energy.

Shame is a deep belief in our own worthlessness. It comes directly from being shamed as a child.

We wonder: "Why don't I seem to care what happens to me like other people do?"

On the surface we feel: VERY
SAD and "HOPELESS."

We've been telling ourselves things like:

"I'm no good. I just don't feel worthwhile."

"I wonder what's wrong with me, but most of the time I just don't care."

"I might as well have a drink (or a drug, or take a big risk)."

Down deep we feel:
MOSTLY SAD, BUT
FEARFUL & ANGRY TOO.

Make A Conscious Choice:
Will I keep believing those people who shamed me or will I treat myself well and be happier?

Know that anyone who shamed you was wrong!

ABOUT IMAGINED FEAR

Since imagined fear is not a natural, necessary emotion, it blocks and wastes our energy.

Imagined fear is a feeling we create to cover deeper feeling which bother us more.

We wonder: Why am I afraid?
Why do I always ask: What if?
Why don't I stop scaring
myself?

On the surface we feel: FEAR

We've been telling ourselves:
I hate being afraid.
I wish I could do what other
people do, and not be afraid.
I wish I'd stop thinking about
every single bad thing that
could happen.

Down deep we feel:
USUALLY SAD.
SOMETIMES SHAME

Make A Conscious Choice:
Will I always feel scared or
will I face and overcome my
deeper bad feelings?

***Face what you feel that
bothers you more!***

You will get past the deeper
feelings. But creating fear can
last forever!

***All other created feelings
that feel bad.***

It is possible to create any
feeling – and any created
feeling that feels bad
will block and waste our
energy.

All imagined feelings are
habitual feelings we create
to cover deeper, real feelings
that bother us more.

We wonder:
Why do I keep feeling this
same feeling all the time,
even when I know it's not
necessary?

On the surface we feel:
THE CREATED FEELING.

We've been telling ourselves:
I hate feeling this all the time.
I wish I'd feel and do a wider
range of things like other
people do.
Why can't I stop making
myself feel this way?

Down deep we feel:
***Real feelings that seem too
much to handle.***

Make A Conscious Choice:
Will I keep feeling this way
or will I face and overcome
the deeper bad feelings?

***You can overcome the
deeper feelings alone or
with help, but the habitual
feeling you are creating
could go on forever.***

Face the feelings that bother
you more!

Stop covering them with your
“favorite” bad feeling!

These three topics contain the most important information I have for you.

I originally wrote “The Basics” around 1985. I refer to these concepts many times every day in my work with others and in dealing with my own dilemmas.

I sincerely hope you will keep this information readily available and use it frequently.

Use it whenever you feel stuck in bad feelings, when you want to feel more joy and excitement, and when you feel the healthy urge to look inward.

I WISH YOU THE RICHEST, HEALTHIEST, HAPPIEST LIFE YOU CAN ARRANGE!

Tony would like very much to hear your thoughts and experiences as you apply the information provided here. Please send your comments to Fair Shake, and I'll pass them on to Tony! I will then send his responses back to you, if you would like to hear what he thinks.

Fair Shake PO Box 63 Westby, WI 54667

Tony shares more great insights at www.HelpYourselfTherapy.com

Motivation Tips

From the Fair Shake Ownership Manual:

Self Motivation - While managers often try to find ways to motivate people from the outside, the best way to get things done is simply by wanting to do them. The more we align ourselves with our goals, values and interests, the more easily we can find the necessary motivation to carry out our tasks. Sometimes we have to keep our 'eyes on the prize' and work through things we really don't like – and sometimes we have to wait patiently - to get to the ultimate goal that we value the most.

"Whether you think you can or whether you think you can't, you're right." - Henry Ford

"He is able who thinks he is able." – The Buddha

Often people use - and many people want - **EXTRINSIC MOTIVATORS** (outside forces) to get us to do things we don't desire to do. Do we want to be lured by a Carrot? Do we prefer to be scared by a Stick? Bribe... or... threat? Encourage you to buy a gizmo with a coupon or make you worry that you will not be hip if you don't have the gizmo? Do you recognize these *extrinsic motivators*? You will find more examples of extrinsic motivators all around you once you start to take notice. Alas, extrinsic motivators work well to get us to do some things, but not everything.

We cannot always be pulled or pushed. Sometimes we just want to be interested in what we're doing!

The forces that can energize us through our most challenging and creative tasks are often our **INTRINSIC MOTIVATORS** (inside forces) that bring satisfaction when we do tasks we don't care for but can find meaning in. For example, hanging laundry may be your least favorite thing to do, but you need clean clothes. This mundane task can transform to something beautiful when it happens on a warm, sunny day in the early spring. Just knowing that a beautiful day of hanging laundry is possible makes it easier to hang laundry on less desirable days. Intrinsic motivators make the tough stuff tolerable and can even connect us to the rest of the people on the planet who are going through tough stuff. And also to the people who are enjoying the spring sun while hanging out their laundry.

When we have an inner goal, a desire to solve a puzzle, the wish to work out something by ourselves, we are often motivated with speed, stamina, determination and creativity! Often our values and beliefs provide the fuel for our intrinsic motivation motors.

Motivation Tips:

1. **Systematically and deliberately create success.** Decide what you want to do and what you will do when you get there. Now explore the steps you need to take to get you to where you want to be. Remember to anticipate the hurdles!

2. **Don't let your excuses get in the way.** You will come up with every excuse in the book to not move forward. You will even believe many of your excuses are legitimate. When you believe your excuses you can become stuck. Are you a victim or are you a creative thinker who can solve a problem?

3. **Change habits and behaviors that lead you to procrastinate.** Are you doing things that are holding you back? Schedule time to do nothing and other than that time, stay on track with your goals.
4. **Several small jobs done over short periods of time are more manageable than one large task.** Instead of focusing on the difficulty of the large task, break it into smaller jobs and create a timeline for finishing them.
5. **Try tackling the more undesirable tasks early** so that you can pursue more pleasant activities later in the day.
6. **Exercise self-discipline.** Say 'no' when you need to...to yourself and to others. Keep your "eyes on the prize!"
7. **Overcome procrastination and block out human and media obstacles.** Sometimes we have to just get started, even when we don't feel like we're ready, or even up for the task. Often just the ACT of getting started is enough to get engaged and encouraged. Refuse to let others divert you from your path! Procrastination is a self-defeating behavior that develops - in part - due to the fear of failure and paradoxically, the fear of success!
8. **Reward yourself.** Your self-motivation will increase enormously if you give yourself a pat on the back for a job well done. It feels great to accomplish tasks!
9. **Have fun!** Learning to enjoy yourself keeps you enthusiastic and motivated and helps you keep stress to a minimum. After all, good vibes create more good vibes!
10. **Imagine what the rewards will be when you finally reach your destination** and keep that thought foremost in your mind. You can also imagine the bad consequences (pain, frustration, the feeling of defeat) that may occur if you don't, if you prefer to look at it that way. Carrot or stick?
11. **Tell someone about your goals.** Show them or mark stages on a calendar to emphasize and visualize your goal. Check in with them periodically to tell them of your progress.
12. **Review your habits; do you see yourself accomplishing your goals?** You must change the habits that lead you to procrastinate in the first place. Lose, shorten or refuse to participate in demotivating habits during inappropriate times of the day (watching TV, disengaging from your goals) and replace them with habits that lead to engaging in and control of your life.
13. **Find your true interest.** If you dislike certain tasks, just look at them in the big picture...they are character building steps on the path of getting you to your greater goal.
14. **Make lists of the smaller jobs then tick off the work that you have completed.** Prepare a list of the things you have to do. Prioritize the list and then start ticking off tasks as they are completed. If you do this right, you may become motivated to complete them all!



A LIBERATORY LEXICON

A Tiny, Sprouting Glossary for Self-Determination

Power Tools For Your Life Project:

Words and ideas to expand possibilities and bust through limiting beliefs!

AGENCY Capacity to act, to exert power. oed
Capacity to decide; to act on your choices. smk

ANDRAGOGY - The method and practice of teaching adult learners. oed Adult learning. smk

AUTONOMY - The capacity of reason for moral self-determination. Liberty to follow one's will; control over one's own affairs; freedom from external influence, personal independence. oed

CITIZEN - Inhabitant of a nation, possessing civic rights and responsibilities. oed

CULTURE - The distinctive ideas, customs, social behavior, products, or way of life of a particular nation, society, people, or period. Hence: a society or group characterized by such customs oed

CUSTOM - A mode of behavior which is widely practiced and accepted in a particular society, community, etc.; a convention; a tradition oed

DISPARITY - The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances. oed

ETHICS – The guidelines, rules, agreements and group approaches to morality. smk

EPISTEMOLOGY – How do you know what you know? smk

HARAMBEE – Pulling together. oed It means "All Pull Together" in Swahili and is the national motto of Kenya.

HEUTAGOGY - Self-Directed Learning

MEANING (in our life): gives purpose, fulfilling smk

MORAL - Of or relating to human character or behavior considered as good or bad; of or relating to the distinction between right and wrong, or good and evil, in relation to the actions, desires, or character of responsible human beings. oed

KEY: OED = Oxford English Dictionary
smk = Sue's perspective

MORALITY - knowledge concerned with right and wrong conduct, duty, responsibility, etc. oed

OWNERSHIP - The fact or state of being an owner; proprietorship, dominion; legal right of possession or solving a problem. oed

PHILOSOPHY - The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, truth, or knowledge. oed
Once a foundation of learning, now rarely studied, yet critically needed. smk

SELF-AWARENESS - Conscious knowledge of one's own character, thoughts, emotions; awareness of the fact of one's own existence. oed

SELF-CONTROL - The ability to control one's emotions, desires, and reactions, esp. in difficult situations oed

SELF-DETERMINATION - The power or freedom to direct oneself or act independently; the capacity for free will; the process of, or capacity for, determining one's own course of life. oed

SELF-GOVERNANCE - The ability to govern or control oneself or one's emotions, desires, etc.; the fact of governing oneself in this way; self-control, self-discipline. oed

SELF-REALIZATION - Realization of one's true nature or ideal self; fulfilment of one's potential by one's own efforts. oed

UBUNTU: I am who I am because of who we all are. (aphorism)
oed: embodying the various values and virtues of essential humanity
Desmond Tutu: the sense that my humanity is bound up in your humanity

UBUNTUGOGY – Framing our learning within the belief that everything is connected so all learning must include and address connections and interdependence. smk

WHY AM I SO OBSESSED WITH LIBERATION, FREEDOM?

WHY QUESTION BELIEFS THAT WERE GIVEN TO US?

WHY DO I WORRY ABOUT LIBERATION FROM LIMITING THOUGHTS?

I want you to be able to find what you need to build a satisfying life. I believe a lot of the things that we really need to do that are not taught to us in school. It is my hope that by building this Manual, and by sharing ideas with its readers - that we will continue to build the book and the website together. Together, we can offer even more tools and information, including tools to build trust and community. The most important thing we need is deep, not fleeting, desire. If that flame is burning, we can learn to locate and reinforce everything else.

I believe:

If we want to build the life a life filled with meaning and connection -

If we want to be successful -

If we want to navigate the world safely -

If we want to learn, to develop, to build the future with intention -

If we want to support families, friends and communities -

THEN, it might be beneficial to:

Think about how we think. (cognition)

Think about how we know what we know. (belief / epistemology)

Think about how we feel. (some of what we believe is based on feelings that go way back...)

Think about how we sense. (we learn through our body and our surroundings, too)

Think about what we project on to what we think we know. (we assume our beliefs are true)

and Think about how we are 'persons-in-the-world', not 'solitary individuals'.

When we sharpen our skills and our care, we'll build our vehicle to a better future.

We can't always calculate and strive, however....

...we need to rest and reflect, too.

A couple of ways you can relax and reinvigorate your mind:

Reflect	Yoga / Meditate	Listen to an elder
Write in a journal	Mow / Shovel / Dishes	Listen to music w/o words
Walk / Run / Swim	Read with a child	Read by yourself
Laugh	Day dream	Paint, draw, dance, etc

MORAL GUIDES



Although, one of our most fundamental values is freedom, it is a moral that we never discuss. Instead of discussions, arguments or debates, nations, cultures, religions, families, individuals and even the media, turn to stories to pass on moral "guides". We have the "E Pluribus Unum" story, the "rugged individual" story, the "good neighbor" story, the "melting pot" story, and many more.

Our lack of moral courage is affecting us greatly, which I address on another page, so I'm excited to explore morals – an important part of philosophy, both culturally and individually - here in the Fair Shake Free School.

Let's begin our study with those who were here before everyone else: the native peoples. Miigwetch (thank you) for sharing this timeless wisdom!

A GIFT FROM THE ANISHINAABEG

Seven Grandfathers (and Seven Rascals) Principles for Living Well

Many people native to the Great Lakes region understand this teaching as what is needed for a community to survive. According to the authors at the Ojibwe.net website "Each Grandfather Teaching is a gift the Anishinaabeg carry, a potential tool for living a good life. Our understanding is that as we use these gifts our experience of living improves. Using these gifts in our lives is an ongoing challenge for each of us, requiring attention, discipline and perseverance."

The 7 Grandfathers are Wisdom, Love, Respect, Bravery, Truth, Humility, Generosity
The 7 Rascals are Greed, Revenge, Inferiority, Negative Attitude, Fear, Jealousy, Resentment

Nibwaakawin - Wisdom. Sound judgment, ability to teach others what you have learned or experienced. Use good sense and form a good attitude and course of action.

Zaagidiwin - Love. Strong affection for another forming out of kinship or personal ties; attachments based on devotion, admiration, tenderness, unselfish loyalty, concern. Feel and give absolute kindness for all things around you.

Minwaadendamowin - Respect. Showing regards for the value of persons or things through courteous consideration and appreciation, to be upright with a good giving heart. Don't hurt anything or anyone on the outside or the inside.

Aakodewewin - Bravery. The personal inner strength to face difficulties, obstacles and challenges. Have courage and a strong heart to make positive choices.

Debwewin - Truth. Sincerity in action, character, and utterance. Learn truth, honor truth, no truth, see truth.

Dibaadendiziwin - Humility. A measurement or reflection of your own self-worth. To be humble, to be human.

Miigwe'aadiziwin - Generosity. Sharing your ability, time, and extra or non-necessary things. Standing together / Responding to needs

THE STORY OF THE TWO WOLVES

A young girl told her grandmother that she was having a hard time. She said, "I can feel a fight going on inside me, Grandmother. It is a terrible fight and it is between two wolves. One is evil – she is anger, envy, sorrow, regret, greed, arrogance, self-pity, guilt, resentment, inferiority, lies, false pride, superiority, and ego."

Her grandmother listened, and nodded gently.

"The other wolf is good", the young girl continued. "She is joy, peace, love, hope, serenity, humility, kindness, benevolence, empathy, generosity, truth, compassion, and faith."

Her grandmother looked deeply into her eyes and said, "I know it's hard, granddaughter. The same fight is going on inside me....and in every other person, too."

The young girl reflected on what her grandmother said. Then she looked up and asked, "Grandmother, which wolf will win?"

Her grandmother replied softly, "The one you feed."

Fair Shake is DIY: Build Your Own Operating Principles

Operating principles, which are based on our values, articulate our personal philosophy and help us maintain the clear boundaries necessary to own our life and, hence, own our future. They change over time, developing as we develop. You are under no obligation to accept operating principles 'should-ed' on you by others ("You should try to fit in!", "You should get married.", etc.) . Sue's current Operating Principles are listed below to provide an example. You already have operating principles! To reflect on them, and further develop your list, write down hundreds of ideas, then group similar ideas together. Pare those down to a list that you can remember and commit to.

1. I value living an integrated life. UBUNTU! I am because we are.
2. I strive to develop meaningful relationships.
3. I foster personal growth.
4. I move intentionally and carefully toward my desired outcomes.
5. I listen actively and empathetically when others talk.
6. I own my actions, reactions, responses, decisions, opinions and attitudes.
7. I take a long-term perspective and consider future impact when making decisions.
8. I move away from my comfort zone into growth opportunities. I increase my capacity.
9. I reflect critically and generously; I remember my past as I accept my 'now' and create my future.
10. I do not 'should' on people; I offer options and stay available for questions or support.
11. I respect others' time and opinions.
12. I value honesty. I am courageous and invite others to be courageous, too.
13. I do not avoid confrontation; I say what needs to be said with care and respect.
14. I take care of the body and the mind that take care of me.
15. Words are possibilities, actions are commitments.
16. I strive to be authentic and to support other's authenticity. We all have unique contributions.
17. Learning is available everywhere and all of the time. Wisdom is not found in books; it is built through relationships, conversations, reflections and experiences.
18. Every one and every thing has value, even when I don't understand what it is.
19. Emotional, relational, time and other types of wealth are considered when I determine value.
20. I become stronger from adversity. I utilize my challenges to build inner strength which I can apply to my determination, to humanity, and to the future.

Consider making your Operating Principles a "living document" that grows and changes as you do.

Fair Shake's

MYTH-BUSTERS



Myth: FALSE DICHOTOMIES – The idea that you must choose between two options: Yes or No. Good or Bad. Right or Wrong. Candidate A or B. Rise or Fall. With Us or Against Us. Science vs Religion. Rational vs. Emotional. Individual vs. Group. and one that I've heard a lot in my life: "That's a man's (sport, job, perspective); it's not for women". (a form of yes or no) Whenever you need to make a choice, see if you can find 4, 5, or even 10 options!



Myth: WE STOP LEARNING – If I had never touched a flame before I turned 58 years old, I would learn to never touch one in the future if I touched one today. We acquire information constantly and we organize it into meaning. We may even care enough to find out how what we learned relates to what we already know and believe. One thing school failed to teach us is how to learn, and how to discern what we learn. The 'information sources' today are louder, strangely influential, and grossly incomplete. To get the full picture, we have to dig for information and ask good questions, while also trying to avoid getting overwhelmed or trapped. We must keep learning, and as we learn, we can learn to live together better! We do not have to accept limitations or acceptable levels of suffering. We are NOT STUCK. We can learn...and then change...whatever we want. "There is no inevitability as long as there is a willingness to contemplate what is happening." - Marshall McLuhan (author of The Medium is the Message)



Myth: MERITOCRACY - The more you learn the more you earn', 'you can make it if you try', 'pull yourself up', etc. Many ways to reinforce the idea that the people who have the money and the stuff are successful because they earned what they have, they got all their money through hard work and a shrewd (including a 100% respectful, environmentally-sound and firearms-free!) investment strategy. If only. Investing is almost never in line with our humanity values...yet it is always in our best interest to invest in humanity. Meritocracy is justified stratification; people above others for their achievements. Michael Sandel said: "We've slid into the assumption that the money people make is the measure of their contribution to the common good." I wonder how the merit idea would work if we increase accolades and 'status' based on care about others?



Myth: INCARCERATION PAYS A 'DEBT TO SOCIETY' - Why do we keep repeating this? Members of society believe that incarceration and the judicial system costs them money; they do not feel that they have been paid in any way. How could they? The only debt that has been paid is the one requested and required by a heartless and hungry punitive system. Society has little faith that 'the system' is providing the information necessary to reengage successfully. Together, we can change this. The 'justice system' is the only group getting paid.



Myth: WE ARE FRAGILE - The "Helping" Industry relies on us being weak. ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) scores may describe some aspects of people, but they in no way represent who we are. Many of us with high ACE scores have also become even more than resilient, we are now anti-fragile because of our challenges. This means that the adverse conditions made us stronger than we would have been without them.



Myth: TV NEWS INFORMS YOU OF WHAT IS GOING ON All you get from any single news source is what they want you to see and believe. What they show us is what their sponsors want them to show us. Sponsors demand support, so the advertisements determine the 'news' you'll see on TV. Social Media cannot be counted on to inform us of anything but an opinion. To get more pieces of the whole story, we must consider information offered by many news sources.



Myth: WE NEED AUTHORITY AND MONEY TO 'FIX' OUR CHALLENGES - Why would we ask the institutions, and the people who are complicit in maintaining them, to fix the problems they created? Winona LaDuke says: "You shouldn't let your dealer tell you what you need." Are we frustrated enough yet to work on the solutions together? We've been trained to believe these myths:

- Experts and 'science' have the solutions to our challenges; they will provide the relief for our suffering. Q: What if they are the cause of our suffering?
- Money will fix our problems. Does money build trust, cooperation and feelings of confidence? We have gifts to share with each other. Our focus on money continues to take away our power. Money does not give us power. Feelings of agency, support and capability give us power!



Myth: INDIVIDUALISM – Individualism is said to be a “fundamental American principle” so is authoritarianism, lying, stealing, false superiority and also the myth of the 'self-made' person and "united we stand".

INTERDEPENDENCE, on the other hand, is a fundamental planetary principle. We can easily see our impact on the environment and on each other because of our insatiable pursuit of more stuff; a belief created to fill the hole created by 'individualism'. The Rev. Desmond Tutu reminded us that "the solitary individual" is a contradiction in terms.



Myth: "FREE-MARKET CAPITALISM" - You'll find that file between Easter Bunny and Santa Clause. The game is rigged. Capitalism offers some opportunity, but 'the market' does not **respond to our needs**. Instead, it manufactures our desires and externalizes unhealthy costs.



Myth: NOTHING WORKS: Roger Martinson wrote, "the represent array of correctional treatments has no appreciable effect - positive or negative - on rates of recidivism of convicted offenders." In the magazine Public Interest (1974), he stated, "rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have no appreciable effect on recidivism." The way that I read this is: the ineffective 'programs' supplied by the prisons (or whomever else) did not impact the already low (compared to today) recidivism rate. He said that no single thing works because we are unique. We are not robots. One thing that always works is 100% pro-social: it's us working together!



EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION REDUCE RECIDIVISM Only YOU "reduce recidivism". You and nothing else. It is up to you to utilize education or employment opportunities to support your reentry success; YOU get full credit for how you apply your gifts. After all, employment and higher education did not keep Jeff Skilling, Bernie Madoff, Martha Stewart, Bill Cosby, Charles Kushner, or several elected representatives, out of prison.



CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS Incarcerated people have basic human needs; the same needs we all have. You are not different. This is yet another attempt to scientize othering.



Myth: EXPERTS KNOW WHAT'S BEST

Experts have agendas. Always consider who is paying the 'expert'. Non-profit status does not automatically indicate integrity. Professional 'fixers' are often poor listeners. Prisons, schools and hospitals tell us what we need, they rarely ask what we think or feel. How can they 'help' if they don't hear? We can learn to listen to ourselves and each other by asking questions. We can work, care, and grow together to build our capacity for complexity, cooperation, constructive learning, critical thinking, and agency! We are the 'experts' we've been waiting for.

How Do You Solve a Problem Like Reentry?

Sue Kastensen, Founder and Director, Fair Shake

Imagine, if you can, being snugly stuck in a building with 1,600 other people, all of whom share your physical gender; never leaving, eating in the cafeteria that offers no choices, and sleeping in a room that is the size of your current bathroom, which, by the way, you share with one or two “roommates” not of your choosing. Imagine, also, that you have no internet access, no cell phone, and no computer. Your phone calls, on an old-school pay phone, will be conducted in a large room filled with boisterous people. You are restricted to one 15-minute call after which you must wait one hour before you are permitted to make another. Finally, you are only offered short intervals of time in the exercise room and library, and you receive few, if any, very short visits from family or friends. Oh, and you’ll share the bathroom with 50 people.

Can you imagine this for even one full day? How about one week? A month? A year? People in U.S. prisons are serving sentences that exceed 1 year ... so let’s imagine five, 10, 20 or even 30 years.

The crowded picture in your head, however, doesn’t come close to the reality of life in prison. I have omitted the suffering, the sadness, and the loss of loved ones; the manipulations, the disrespect, and lack of trust; the fear, the censorship, and the razor-wire fence. And the heavy gates with electronic locks.

Today there is an added threat of a potentially deadly virus running wild within the building. The virus, by the way, can only enter the building with the people who come and go for work, but who do not live there.

Finally, I want you to imagine how anyone who does not have personal experience in this process could possibly

guide people to build successful lives in a busy world once the exit door is opened to them. Where does one start to offer information about an ever-changing society when it is difficult to keep up, even for those who are fully engaged?

At least one building, full of the people in the thought exercise, opens its doors to release the inhabitants each day; 7 days per week (Carson, 2020). There are approximately 1.4 million prisoners currently serving time in state and federal prisons (Carson, 2020), and 95% of them will be returning to society (Hughes & Wilson, 2020). They are all excited to experience freedom again, but many are also extremely fearful of failure.

Very few prisons offer resources, support, or information to the incarcerated that will help them make vital connections for housing, medical support, or clothing prior to release. No prisons allow those who have recently come home to share their experience with those who are preparing for the transition.

Incarcerated people, when they can work, make less than 30 cents per hour, on average (Sawyer, 2017). It’s nearly impossible to save up for today’s cost of living on that wage, and the difficulty is exacerbated when landlords or employers refuse to consider leasing to or hiring formerly incarcerated applicants after running a background check.

With such a steep hill to climb, it should come as no surprise that less than 10 years after release from prison, 83% of those who have been released will find themselves back in prison (Alper, Durose, & Markman, 2018).



Photo credit: Federal Bureau of Prisons

Sue Kastensen presenting Fair Shake in a federal prison.

But it is a surprise. It’s shocking. A 17% success rate for an organization of any kind is ridiculous! How is this even possible? It’s embarrassing, unacceptable, maddening, and, for me, motivating.

Minding My Own Business

Prior to 1999, I — like most of my fellow Americans — was not aware of the formidable and terrifying gauntlet of challenges waiting for those who are returning to society from prison.

I was also not aware of the extremely long sentences and collateral consequences imposed by our war on drugs, or that people convicted of committing burglary were much more likely to commit another crime than people convicted of committing murder, or that many people convicted of sex offenses would be listed on a national registry for the rest of their lives.

I had never thought about the psychological hurdles to reengagement: building the courage and confidence to apply for a job, the frustrations of learning to use technology, needing strong boundaries to resist the

lure of using shortcuts to acquire money, finding and building healthy relationships (including reconnecting with children, parents and partners); or the intense tenacity and dedication to stay committed to goals made while incarcerated.

I never thought about any of that because in 1999, I — like most Americans — was focused on myself and my future. I was an enthusiastic 36-year-old business owner, manufacturing products that were in high demand in a rapidly growing market. I needed machines, and the employees to build and run them. Amid the growth and excitement, an employee took me aside one day and quietly asked if I might consider hiring her friend who would be coming home from prison soon.

Entrepreneurs are often courageous to try new and different things, but this question put me in a difficult position. I wanted to protect the loyal team that was cranking out our products every day, and I also wanted to give this person a “second chance.” Besides, if I did not say I’d consider this question in my small community of 2,000 people, who do I think should?

I said “yes.”

I learned a lot about reentry challenges from Rick, the applicant who became our new employee. He and I continued our conversation while I brainstormed on building a tool that could help people find needed resources. I knew that, at the very least, I could contribute an online reentry resource library! I called it “Fair Shake.”

Wanting to connect with professionals who help prisoners prepare for release, in 2002 I joined the Correctional Education Association and started searching for a mentor. I found one, and by 2005, I had sold my business, eager to create a nonprofit that would help people transition from prison to life after prison.

Unique Qualifications

Since before I can remember, I have been a risk-tolerant, extremely curious, self-determined, anti-fragile, and somewhat courageous individual. My approach to life did not bode well with authorities and by 8th grade, I felt I was being developmentally stunted at home and in school. In order to survive my teens, I had to find my own path.

After getting kicked out of my parents’ home at 13 — and after five high schools, four foster homes, several stays in group homes, a couple of jail visits and a few years in a Catholic reform school — in 1979, when I was 16 years old, I wanted to drop out of school and become an emancipated adult. I felt I was serving a sentence that had no end and no purpose. Authorities wanted me to stay in school, so I said I would continue with high school if I could attend Walden III, an alternative high school (which still exists today).¹ This was my last opportunity for a formal education and, thankfully, I flourished.

The school engaged in very little top-down pedagogy and primarily worked from a framework of student-centered, constructive, and problem-solving perspectives. Even the students were teaching classes! Some of my most cherished and important lessons were not taught in the classrooms; they were felt within the care of the community, for which I had yearned for so many years. The comradery, respect, interactions, support, and cooperative learning — unheard of in public or private schools in 1979 — gave me a deep understanding of authenticity, freedom, ownership, agency, interdependence, and even the importance of history.

At the start of my junior year, I detested school but at the end of the year, I found myself deeply in love with learning. I know now that we can find this love no matter where, or when, we find ourselves.

Lifewide Learning

Between selling my business and organizing a nonprofit, I worked in fair trade for a few years. During that time, I learned about stakeholders in the food chain: the farmworkers, farmers, processors, distributors, retailers, and consumers (we did not include the waste process at that time). My mind opened; I realized that the onus for reentry success did not solely fall on the person coming home from prison — that person also needed to be accepted for employment, housing, higher education, in places of worship, and more. In short, their success depended on all of us! I realized that I had to offer support to other stakeholders, too. I started thinking about ways to support and encourage family and friends, employers, landlords, corrections, and citizens to participate in this common goal for reintegration.

By creating, and listening, and creating some more, amazing things started to happen.

In 2014, I received a call from a reentry affairs coordinator in a federal prison in Colorado. She contacted me because the resource-selection tool on the Fair Shake website² was not working properly. After we talked for some time, she invited me to present Fair Shake at the prison complex. She said I would speak with hundreds of men in institutions that covered three levels of security. This would be my first opportunity to present Fair Shake to the incarcerated!

After I nervously introduced myself and provided an overview of Fair Shake, I asked the group if they would tell me what information and resources they were looking for that would help them find success after release. Once we started talking, I relaxed and they, too, became increasingly comfortable with our conversation. By the end of the presentation, I felt like we had an energizing reentry brainstorming session!

In addition to gaining insight from the responses to my question, I also discovered that most of the people in that room were corresponding with family and friends through a secure email server called CorrLinks and that I could continue to communicate with them through that service by creating a newsletter and sharing best practices.

I also learned an even more important lesson: A lot of incarcerated people go to great lengths to help one another.

In early 2016, I started writing a monthly newsletter and by the end of the year, 250 readers had signed on. (Today there are more than 4,000 subscribers.) It is not a broadcast newsletter, either. It is a place to share and build ideas. The readers know more than I do, so we advise and inform one another.

Once that door was opened, I committed myself to spend as much time as I could to engage in in-person conversations with incarcerated people. For the next three years, I traveled all around the country: north to south and coast to coast, presenting Fair Shake in many types of prisons and all levels of security.

For each trip, I created a route that put me on the road for up to one month. I had to drive to the institutions because it made no sense to fly. Prisons are mostly located far away from airports and amenities and can get locked down without notice. I learned to be very flexible!

When I would arrive at an institution where the myriad of presentation participants — incarcerated people, prison staff, and public servant visitors — had seen the Fair Shake Reentry Packet,³ or the free Fair Shake software application or even the website (in a staff office; prisoners do not have access to the internet), someone would inevitably ask me how my bubble truck⁴ was running and if I had new stories from meeting people along the way (I always did).



Sue Kastensen with her bubble truck.

My truck, with a camper on the back, made my travels possible. It was vital to have my kitchen, office, and bedroom with me at all times.

My travels are on hold for now, but prison reentry and education staff around the country have been staying in touch. Some check-in to make sure I will still be coming to their institutions when they open their doors again to volunteers, and others contact me to ask when the new software will be released. Robert Cialdini's (1984) "Scarcity Principle" is working in my favor, and suddenly Fair Shake is in high demand!

So, who comes to the presentations, and who signs up for the newsletters?

One can make almost no assumptions at all about who is in prison. As you have likely seen in the news, lawyers, CEOs, entertainers, and elected officials can be found in prisons; along with mothers, fathers, young people, and elders — many of whom have been in prison most of their lives and may have entered prison before they turned 18. The people serving time inside prison are as diverse as the people outside of prison, and many who have been convicted of committing crimes have also been victims themselves.

Criminologists, correctional administrators, elected officials, many academics, and, of course, the media, attempt to impress upon us that there is a specific type of person who commits a crime. They want us to believe that this "type" has "needs" that are unlike our usual human needs and they call them "criminogenic needs." They believe that these needs are like an addiction

and that most people who commit a crime must vigilantly "desist" from crime for many years, and possibly the rest of their lives because the needs are so strong. These people are put into groups according to their "risk of recidivism," their propensity to commit a new crime and return to prison.

To ensure that most prisoners from powerful and influential backgrounds will not be included in medium- or high-risk groups, the criminologists have devised a way for the majority of white-collar criminals to be excluded from having these "needs" (e.g., Jeffrey Epstein, Martha Stewart). The high-profile prisoners can often skip the dehumanizing, behaviorism-based programming and lengthy stretches of time in higher security prisons, where "assigning low-risk offenders to intensive programs designed for high-risk offenders" ... "can make things worse," according to the National Institute of Justice (2012, p. 109).

Considering the amount of time, effort, money, and research invested, I find it very disappointing that the criminologists have not created instruments that allow them to observe how people change. Many people grow, learn, feel deep remorse, and develop a world view that will lead to a law-abiding life, even without programming.

It is no wonder people are mystified about corrections, reentry, and how they can get involved to improve the corrections system or support the lives of those who have been released. National corrections associations, academics and elected representatives — the self-proclaimed "experts" — discourage others from getting involved in attending to the "broken system," as President Obama referred to it. They want us to trust them and leave the "reform" to them. After all, they will assert, they are informed by "evidence."⁵

These experts have been asking the question "What works?" to reduce recidivism for 50 years. In 1974, Robert Martinson answered their question.

After visiting many prisons and looking at the programming available in each one, he concluded that not one program worked for everyone. He found that some people benefited from one type, and others benefited from another, but no perfect program that applies to all had been created; there was no silver bullet. His findings liberated corrections from their duty of rehabilitation, creating a gap for the criminologists, with their medical model of interventions, dosages, and programming, to step in.

After more than 20 years of their studies, “evidence” and best practices, the criminogenic approach has only increased recidivism and failed to address the issues that it accuses the incarcerated population of engaging in in the first place: anti-social thinking and behavior. (See the Criminogenic Need Factors chart [National Parole Resource Center, 2014].)

have the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of, and commitment to, them! In fact, many of our incarcerated have become far more prosocial than the people who determine them to be a high-risk for recidivism.

What You Focus on Grows

Since I have been presenting in several institutions annually, the prisons that have reentry councils, or think tanks, or other groups dedicated to problem-solving, often invite me to join their groups for an hour or two of conversation after my presentation. Over the course of a few meetings, we gain a deeper understanding of the unique qualities that each of us brings separately — and together — to the solution of the reentry problem.

It was through one of these opportunities that I was able to create a workshop for a National Conference on

It was a crazy idea that was fairly difficult to execute but we pulled it off. We were even able to include recorded presentations by Mike, the incarcerated member, and also the voices of the Fair Shake newsletter subscribers who shared their thoughts in writing.

The conference organizers greatly underestimated the interest in this topic: they gave us a small room for our presentation that we filled to more than 250% of capacity, while we had to watch many interested attendees walk away. Unfortunately, like so many things, the conference has been canceled this year, so we will not be able to rekindle and continue the conversation in person. The idea, however, will persist.

The Fair Shake Operating System

Creating a web and technology-based prisoner-reentry nonprofit organization that serves millions of people, on-demand, is a huge undertaking.

Many of my toughest lessons were learned simply by deciding to take this on! I had to learn to manage the daily website development by myself, to communicate with several stakeholders using a variety of tools, and to grasp several software tricks and tools involving Office, Adobe and Windows OS. And I have to keep on learning those tricks and tools, too, because software makers often change them when they update.

It was during one of these updates that I became very frustrated. I felt that no matter how hard I tried to keep up, Microsoft et al., were not interested in having me get my work done, they were mainly interested in making me learn things that served their interests. I felt like I was working for them!

My son calmly offered me an alternative to the commercial “matrix.” He asked me to consider learning to use an operating system called Ubuntu, which was constantly and seamlessly updated and improved by developers who ask for input from the users. He said it

Image credit: National Parole Research Center

Antisocial attitudes, beliefs and values	Attitudes, values, beliefs, and rationalizations supportive of crime; cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment, and defiance
Antisocial behavior patterns	Early and continuing involvement in a number and variety of antisocial acts and a variety of settings
Antisocial peers and associates	Close association with criminal others and relative isolation from antiriminal others; immediate social support for crime
Antisocial personality and temperamental factors	Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self-control, restlessly aggressive
Family/marital stressors	Two key elements are 1) nurturance and/or caring, and 2) monitoring and/or supervision
Substance abuse	Abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs
Lack of education, employment stability or achievement	Low levels of performance and satisfaction in school and/or work
Lack of pro-social activities in leisure time	Low levels of involvement and satisfaction in antiriminal leisure pursuits

Criminogenic Need Factors

Fancy (and expensive!) assessments, algorithms, and programming have been built to disregard the attributes, characteristics, and qualities they say criminals lack, which include building capabilities, perspective change, prosocial studies, engagements (such as mentoring), ownership, self-determination, critical thinking, and commitment to community. We want our nation's citizens — as parents, employees, friends, and community members — to embrace these empowering and liberating qualities; and incarcerated people would like to

Higher Education in Prison with three men; two of whom I had met several times in the same prison and had been released; and one I met in a different prison and was still incarcerated. We wanted to find out if the academic attendees would help us think about how we could switch the reentry goal from being a negative one (reducing recidivism) to a positive one (building a satisfying and successful life) since it is far easier (and much more sensible!) to pursue a positive goal.

was a little harder to get started, but he assured me that once I got the hang of it — like driving with a manual transmission — it would become easy.

I wasn't ready for it when he offered, but I very much liked the idea of the operating system and how it was created. It reminded me of what I was doing with Fair Shake. Fair Shake, too, was a little harder, and people had to "do it themselves," but in the end they would be more informed, and Fair Shake would continue to become more relevant and supportive. I promised to look it up later.

Later came hard. It was when I was being forced to abandon Windows XP, which I loved so much, that I decided I'd had enough; it was time to try Ubuntu. I searched online to download it and the search results provided not only the computer operating system, but more importantly, they provided a link to a vital philosophy for our human operating system!

I was like a kid in a candy store as I explored the information online about Ubuntu! I was so excited to read and hear and learn about this traditional, sub-Saharan African philosophy, founded on the idea of interdependence. Ubuntu can be understood through the Zulu maxim, "umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu," or "a person is a person through other persons." It means, according to Desmond Tutu (2015), that it is the very essence of being human that we belong in a bundle of life, and that the solitary individual is a contradiction in terms.

I couldn't believe my eyes. I recognized this as Fair Shake's operating system and since then I have been weaving the philosophy into all of the information I share. I also close the newsletter with "Ubuntu" to remind the subscribers that we are in this together.

Education for Democracy

Understanding and effectively running a large democracy is an enormous undertaking and proper preparation should begin at an early age. We must nurture care in our youth and demonstrate ways they can think about themselves as individuals-within-community. Their education must include how to express — and listen to — a wide variety of perspectives in problem-solving debates about how to achieve social goals. It will take all of the formative years of schooling to develop these crucial and necessary thinking, reflection, communication, and feeling skills.

Rather than provide powerful tools for ownership, engagement, and intellectual expansion in a vibrant democracy, however, today's foundational pedagogy, with its attendant testing and comparisons, conditions our children to passively receive and believe information. The unspoken argument (unless you ask, like I always have) is that if we just rely on experts, follow the rules, and pursue employment, we will create the means to achieve happiness, security, and satisfaction in our lives.

We need not look further than the front page of the newspaper on any given day to see the devastating suffering and failure of this approach: increased polarization and authoritarianism across civil society, increased mental illness, suicide, anxiety, depression, addiction and opiate use in individuals; and the enormous loss of meaning and control in our lives.

Our citizens are waiting for a courageous and benevolent leader to do the heavy lifting of leading civil society. We want to believe that reform is happening and that infusing money into bad systems is making them better. We are waiting for the white knight to come and save us, but we can't yet see her on the horizon. The education system we count on to properly prepare our youth to recognize and solve social, regional, and global problems is failing our

future leaders by withholding the very tools they must use to develop their capabilities, at our nation's collective peril.

In 2007, just one month after receiving my bachelor's degree (at 44 years of age), I read an article in the *Journal of Correctional Education* that offered a new lens for me to use as I think about "correctional education." In it the author, Cormac Behan (2007), argued: "[T]he current penal orthodoxy must be challenged and alternative discourses explored within and without of correctional settings" (p. 158). I agreed! I read on, and found myself weaving these considerations into my perspective:

Educators need to create an alternative discourse about how we define our progress. It could shift the focus of the argument from a defensive position to a positive one. This might be achieved by arguing for a different approach to education than what the prison authorities or politicians may want. Mezirow's theory of Transformative Learning has a lot to offer prison educators. It encourages individuals to challenge the way they make meaning in the world. This requires transforming frames of reference which begins with critical reflection, i.e., assessing one's assumptions and presuppositions. It begins with encouraging students to engage in critical thinking which, according to Stephen Brookfield, is what one should strive for in an adult education process. ...This is the beginning of liberating learning. (Behan, 2007, p. 160)

I had just finished school, but I wanted to head straight back to the library to find out more about transformative learning theory! After all, wouldn't we all benefit from taking the time to think critically, reflect, question our assumptions, biases and beliefs, and discuss our thoughts with others?

After 10 years of self-study, I gathered all my savings and returned to school to pursue a master's degree in education. I needed to learn about education theory, curriculum-building and evaluation, so I could build a place where all people — regardless of their educational attainment or relationship — could freely learn how to learn. We have the right, as citizens and humans, to know how to think deeply, how to find information that is not offered through the “news,” to consider other perspectives, build agency, and expand our capacity for complexity, caring, and knowledge. We deserve to have a place to break free from the limitations of other people's educational norms, goals and expectations, and think outside of the social or tribal bubble. A place where learners of any age and any educational attainment level could continue freely on their personal path of acquiring wisdom.

Where I once thought a certificate was the answer, I grew to understand that employers et al. were understandably cynical about the value of certificates that cannot show commitment, moral fortitude, team building or critical thinking. They want to judge the person for themselves, which makes sense. After all, a driver's license does not verify a willingness to use turn signals, only that the driver knows how to use them.

It takes courage to face an employer in an interview following many years of incarceration. It also takes courage to say “no” to a powerfully persuasive family member or close friend. It takes great bravery to do the right thing when our group is doing the wrong thing. We can muster the strength that we need to create good boundaries, expand our capabilities, and reduce our suffering. From there, we can feel strong enough to reach out to help others and discover that helping them helps us even more. No certificate shows this level of growth, determination, or commitment.

I was extremely fortunate to have been diverted from dropping out of school to finding a reason to love learning. In the halls of Walden III, at the age of 16, I was able to experience the process and value of transformative learning. I am deeply grateful and, like many believers, I feel a responsibility to offer this opportunity to others.

The Fair Shake Free School

So now, while I am not able to get into the prisons to talk with people face-to-face, but while the interest rises in newsletter subscriptions, creating think tanks, exploring biases, and more, I am pushing the creative side of my mind to its limits (which will, thankfully, expand even more) to figure out how one person can maintain and even build a lifelong learning “community center” that not only offers information, but asks visitors to contribute.

The Fair Shake Free School will more deeply investigate these areas:

- Philosophy — to explore epistemology, purpose, morality, care for humanity, values, etc.
- Psychology — to explore the feeling/thinking problem, our needs and wants, uniqueness, dropping unwanted baggage, motivation, etc.
- Sociology — to explore TV and media and its impacts, how authority impacts groups, how being in groups impacts individuals, etc.
- Citizenship — building community and capabilities together, education, democracy, global village, etc.
- “Swellness” — where our physical health meets our mental health.

We now live in a world of constant change; where lifelong learning is no longer just a good idea, it is vital for security, satisfaction, meaning-making, and building trust.

Fair Shake will not engage in top-down pedagogy but will, instead, rely on a learning foundation based in

heutagogy (self-determined learning), ubuntu (teaching and learning undergirded by humanity toward others), and transformative learning theory (critical reflection and potential for perspective change).

Looking through the heutagogical lens (Glassner & Back, 2020), learners will understand that they are the captains of their learning adventure and they will “make the road by walking” (Machado, 1912). They will learn how they can discern the value of the information they entertain, ask relevant questions for proper reflection, and construct knowledge to build their life to its fullest.

By applying the lens of ubuntu (Bangura, 2005), learners will be able to think deeply about what is at the core of being a human: relationship! They will be able to remember that we learned how to be human from other humans, and that we can build information in a way that honors, accepts, and encourages others. Ubuntu is such an important philosophy for democracy that, in 1997, the South African Department of Welfare stated that Ubuntu “acknowledges both the rights and the responsibilities of every citizen in promoting individual and societal well-being” (p. 12).

Finally, the transformative learning lens (Mezirow, 1990) will equip learners with ways to foster critical self-reflection, challenge social norms, engage in dialog with greater confidence, and consider other perspectives, including changing our own. These tools will support compassion as well as capacity-building in a world of constant change and emerging truth.

Our Opportunity

Let us think again about those who are stuck in the building:

The monolith of correctional bureaucracy and its supporters — the current managers of the building — have no incentive or desire to improve their performance. In accordance with

our current contract, they can keep us out, but they cannot stop us from reaching in to connect, to listen, and to share time, learning opportunities, and humanity. They can also not stop us from changing our contract with them in the future.

We can change the building; for instance, we can create a campus with choices. We can continue to include limitations and restrictions, while we also include decency, respect, and opportunities. We can remind those inside that we know they are bringing unique and important contributions to our communities.

The management of the building, and the welfare of those being held within it, is OUR business; we have a right and a duty to build possibilities with our fellow citizens. As we now properly recognize ourselves as the owners, and see our neighbors inside as co-creators, we can experiment with new ways of thinking about how to help them prepare to leave the building and find success in our dynamic, technology-based world.

Remember, more than 1,600 of our fellow citizens will walk out of those doors full of hope and determination each day. With our eyes and hearts open, I am certain that we can switch the 83% failure rate to an 83% success rate.

What works to improve reentry success? We do. Together.

Notes

- ¹ Walden III, Racine, Wisconsin: <https://www.rusd.org/district/walden-iii-middle-high-school>
- ² Fair Shake website: <https://www.fairshake.net/>.
- ³ Fair Shake Reentry Packet: <https://www.fairshake.net/reentry-resources/reentry-packet/>.
- ⁴ If you'd like to learn about the philosophy behind the bubbles, please check out the "On Sue's

Desk" page of the website and scroll down until you see Bubble Truck Philosophy (<https://www.fairshake.net/suesdesk/>).

- ⁵ To see the survey that the Federal Bureau of Prisons use to assess the "risk of recidivism," please find the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) survey on the Fair Shake website: (<https://www.fairshake.net/risk-assessments/>), or on the Research and Practice in Corrections Lab website: https://sites.google.com/a/siu.edu/corrections-and-research_lab/Downloads. See the "Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA)" questionnaire (please scroll down to find it) and the "Measures of Criminal and Antisocial Desistance (MCAD)" survey — worth a moment while you're there!

References

- Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018, May 23). 2018 update on prisoner recidivism: A 9-Year follow-up period (2005–2014). Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6266>
- Bangura, A. K. (2005). Ubuntugogy: An African educational paradigm that transcends pedagogy, andragogy, ergonagy and heutagogy. *Journal of Third World Studies*, 22(2), 13–53.
- Behan, C. (2007). Context, creativity and critical reflection: Education in correctional institutions. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 58(2), 157–169.
- Carson, E. A. (2020). Prisoners in 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6846>
- Cialdini, R. B. (1984). *Influence: The psychology of persuasion*. New York, NY: Harper Business.
- Glassner, A, & Back, S. (2020). *Exploring heutagogy in higher education: Academia meets the zeitgeist*. Singapore, Asia: Springer.
- Hughes, T., & Wilson, D. J. (2020). Reentry trends in the U.S. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>
- Machado, A. (1912). *Campos de castilla*. Madrid, Spain: Ediciones Cátedra.
- Martinson, R. (1974). *What works? — Questions and answers about prison reform*. Retrieved from <https://www.nationalaffairs.com/storage/app/uploads/public/58e1a4/ba7/58e1a4ba7354b822028275.pdf>
- Mezirow, J. (1990). *Fostering critical reflection in adulthood*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- National Institution of Justice. (2012, January). *Lessons learned from 30 years of prison programs*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/239775.pdf>
- National Parole Resource Center. (2014). Action guide series: Use of valid actuarial assessments of risk and needs: Understanding the evidence and its implications for using risk and needs assessment tools. Retrieved from <https://nationalparoleresourcecenter.org/action-guide-use-of-valid-actuarial-assessments-of-risks-and-needs/determining-risk-of-recidivism.htm>
- Republic of South Africa Department of Welfare. (1997). *White paper for social welfare*. Retrieved from <http://www.kzndsd.gov.za/Documents/2015/August/documents/WhitePaperforSocialWelfare1997.pdf>
- Sawyer, W. (2017, April 10). How much do incarcerated people earn in each state? Retrieved from <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/04/10/wages/>
- Tutu, D. (2015, October 6). Striving for Ubuntu. Retrieved from <http://www.tutufoundationusa.org/2015/10/06/striving-for-ubuntu/>

Clothing - Interview and Career Clothing

The mission of Dress for Success is to empower women to achieve economic independence by providing a network of support, professional attire, and the development tools to help women thrive in work and in life.

<https://dressforsuccess.org/affiliate-list/>

Education - Free Audio Books

Free public domain audiobooks. LibriVox has a huge selection of free audiobooks that are recordings of volunteers who have read chapters from books that are in the public domain.

<https://librivox.org/>

Education - Higher Education

A university that works for you. Our 100% online, tuition-free degree programs are designed to fit your life.

Programs: Business Administration, Computer Science, Health Science, Education, Associate Degree, Bachelor Degree, Master Degree

<https://www.uopeople.edu/>

Employment - Employment Services

We are dedicated to helping you find your next career! The National Urban League is a historic civil rights organization dedicated to elevating the standard of living in historically underserved urban communities. Founded in 1910, the National Urban League spearheads the effort of its local affiliates through the development of programs, public policy research and advocacy.

<http://www.nuljobsnetwork.com/>

Employment - Employment Services

America Works includes work readiness training, vocational training, career placement, career advancement, and employment retention services. Our mission is to equip each individual who comes to our offices with the right tools so that they are able to provide for themselves and their loved ones. People find employment, and employers find talent! Due to the Coronavirus Pandemic, you must contact the office first before you can engage in in-person services. Click on the link above to find the location nearest to you.

<https://americaworks.com/virtual-contact-info/>

Food - Food Pantry

WhyHunger Hotline: 866-348-6479

Call, text or click on the link to their website to find food pantries, soup kitchens, summer meals sites, government nutrition programs and grassroots organizations.

<http://www.whyhunger.org/find-food>

Food - Food Pantry

Ample Harvest works to reduce food waste by connecting gardeners to their local food pantries so that excess garden bounty can be shared with those in need. Use the search tool to look for a local food pantry near you.

<https://ampleharvest.org/find-food/>

Free - Free Stuff

We are a grassroots and entirely nonprofit movement of people who are giving and getting

Computers and Technology - Equipment Internet and Training

Everyone On helps unlock social and economic opportunity by connecting low-income people to affordable internet service and computers, and delivering digital skills trainings. Find Low-Cost Internet Service, Computers and Free Training in Your Area!

<https://www.everyoneon.org/find-offers>

Education - Free Audio Books

Free cultural and educational media access.

<https://www.openculture.com/freeaudiobooks>

Education - Higher Education

Freshman Year for Free. Take tuition-free, high quality courses online from top institutions for college credit. Modern States Education Alliance is a non-profit dedicated to making a high quality college education free of cost and accessible to any person who seeks one. Its founding principle is that access to affordable education is fundamental to any philosophy that respects all individuals, and fundamental to the American dream. Modern States' initial program, Freshman Year for Free, is intended to let students earn up to one year of college credit without tuition or textbook expense. Modern States hopes to provide links for students to tutoring, mentoring and college advising groups as well.

https://modernstates.org/?gclid=EAlaIQobChMIoIO16uee9gIVl_3jBx34gQCHEAAYASAAEgKfRfD_BwE

Employment - Employment Services

CONNECT provides online access for claimants to apply for benefits, view and maintain claimant account information, view claim status and payments, view overpayment balance and make payments.

<http://www.floridajobs.org/job-seekers-community-services>

Employment - Workforce Development

All services can be found on the website.

<https://floridajobs.org/>

Food - Food Pantry

Find a food bank near you! The Feeding America nationwide network of food banks secures and distributes more than 3 billion meals each year. Contact your local community food bank to find food.

<http://www.feedingamerica.org/find-your-local-food-bank/>

Free - Free Phone

Assurance Wireless

P.O. Box 5040

Charleston, IL 61920-9907

1-888-321-5880

Assurance Wireless provides eligible consumers with free monthly data, unlimited texting, free monthly minutes plus a free Smartphone. Lifeline enrollment is available to individuals who qualify based on federal or state-specific eligibility criteria. Residents of homeless shelters, nursing homes and temporary addresses may also be eligible.

<https://www.assurancewireless.com/lifeline-service/s/what-lifeline>

stuff for free in their own Towns. It's all about reuse and keeping good stuff out of landfills. Membership is free.
<https://www.freecycle.org/>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Clinic with Dental
Listings that can help low-income and uninsured people connect with a clinic or community health center in their area. These clinics offer free and discounted rates for medical and dental care. Our county listings include contact information, a listing of services and any further remarks that may be pertinent to our users, such as free services provided, discounted services provided and clinic operating hours.
https://freeclinicdirectory.org/florida_care.html

Health - HIV/AIDS Services
HIV and Aids Information
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/index.html>

Health - Reduced Cost Medication
(888) 311-6224 x115
Save an average of 15-55% on your prescriptions! Print a free card or download the app to your phone.
<https://www.americasdrugcard.org/index.aspx>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available
Search for benefits in Education, Grants, Loans, Social Security, Housing and Utilities, Employment and Career Development, Financial Assistance and more.
<https://www.benefits.gov/categories>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available
211 connects you with thousands of nonprofit and government services in your area. If you want personal assistance call the three-digit number 211 or 877-947-2211. A friendly voice to talk with you 24/7/365. This is the national listing. Florida does not offer a state listing. (But regional listings are available)
<https://www.211.org/>

Shelter - Shelters
We provide an online directory of shelters in Florida.
<https://www.shelterlist.com/state/florida>

Free - Free Stuff
We are a grassroots and entirely nonprofit movement of people who are giving and getting stuff for free in their own Towns. It's all about reuse and keeping good stuff out of landfills. Membership is free.
<https://www.freecycle.org/>

Health - Health Department
All services can be found on the website.
<https://www.floridahealth.gov/>

Health - Mental Health
NAMI, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, is the nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness.
CALL THE NAMI HELPLINE
800-950-NAMI
<https://www.nami.org/About-NAMI>

Health - Reduced Cost Medication
HELPLINE (800) 503-6897 in English or Spanish. Find help with the cost of medicine! We offer a free drug discount card that may help you obtain a substantially lower price on your medications.
<https://www.needymeds.org/drug-discount-card>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available
Our findhelp technology powers America's leading social care network. Our network features more than 300,000 free and reduced-cost programs in all 50 U.S. states, territories, and Puerto Rico, powering social care systems for hundreds of customers nationwide.
<https://www.findhelp.org/find-social-services/florida>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available
Scroll down the page to find your state. Titles in the left column will lead you to resources available nationwide.
If you scroll down the page to find your state name, you can click on that for statewide resources.

<https://www.needhelppayingbills.com/index.html>

Employment Tips

We often have to work our way up to the job we want; either because it is not available when we go to find it or we need more experience, education, preparation or time to get ready. Although we will spend time working at jobs that are not our preference, we can enjoy the interim more when we stay focused on our goals.

Start by asking yourself:

- What kind of job or career do I want?
- What am I willing to do, learn or sacrifice to get that job or career?

Before venturing out into the world of work you will have to obtain necessary documents.

The most frequently requested documents are:

- Birth Certificate
- Driver's license or Basic Identification
- Social Security Card

The birth certificate and driver's license forms offered in our Employment Documents are samples. You can find links to the applications that you need in our Resource Directory!

Next, ask yourself the following questions

- What occupations or industries in your area are in need of employees?
- What are your employment limitations due to your particular crime?
- What is the income you need in order to pay for housing, food, energy, phone, child support, restitution, transportation, etc? (check out our [Build a Budget Worksheet](#))
- Which strategies do you think would be most effective for "selling" your attributes?

To prepare to apply for a job you may want to create the following worksheets:

- Inventory your work history in and out of prison
- List your training, skills, limitations, and health considerations
- Gather all the information you will need to fill out employment applications. Are you ready to fill them out online? (Several companies only accept online applications.)

Considerations and Preparation

What are your employment resources?

- Classified ads (in the paper or locally found on-line)
- Applying for jobs with companies you want to work for
- Job Assistance and Job Training centers
- Craigslist, Monster.com, other job-search websites

Skills Assessment and Personal Strengths Evaluation

Consider taking a free online self-assessment test help us see what careers we are suited for. If you type the phrase 'self-assessment test' into any search engine, several options will be available for you to check out.

Do you need clothes for your interview or new job?

Check out Dress for Success, a global program that may have a location near you!

(www.dressforsuccess.org)

Resume' and Interview tips:

Two good places where you get the chance to show a company why they cannot afford NOT to hire you. Keep these tips in mind as you write your application or resume', and prepare for job interviews:

- Be cheerful in your in-person or telephone job interviews.
- Talk about the benefits of your experience and the relevant expertise you offer.
- Speak about the value you would bring to the company.
- Share stories in the job interview about success in prior assignments.
- Talk about your ability to work with a diverse group of people.

Typical Barriers to Employment:

- Lack of updated resume
- Appropriate clothing for job search
- Transportation
- Stable housing
- Substance abuse
- Poor interview skills
- Poor job search skills
- Not a high school graduate
- No documentation (ID, Social Security card)

SMART: What is your strategy for overcoming barriers and creating success?

You can create a clear strategy by following SMART guidelines:

Specific Measurable Attainable Realistic Timely (or Tangible)

Specific – what is the specific goal you wish to achieve?

Can you answer these questions?

- Who do you need to be involved?
- What do you really want to accomplish?
- When do you want to accomplish it?
- Where do you need to be to accomplish it?
- Why do you want to achieve this goal?
- Which things do you need to get in order and which are the constraints to achieving your goal?

Measurable – How will you know when you've achieved your goal? What criteria have you set up to measure your progress and reach your target dates?

Attainable – Can you see yourself achieving this goal? Can you see the path to get there and then see yourself in that place of having reached the goal?

Realistic – Are you willing and able to achieve the goal?

Timely – How long do you need to achieve your goal? Work out your goal date and then the smaller goals that must be met to meet that goal date?

Tangible – Imagine: can you taste, touch, smell, see or hear the results of achieving your goal?

Interview Tips

Before you head to your interview, ask yourself these questions:

- Do you really want this job?
- Are you qualified for the job?
- Do you believe you can get the job?
- What attitude and information must you deliver to the employer to get the job?
- Are you ready for your interview?

If you decide you really want to get this job, consider these tips:

1. Keep your answers short yet full of information, unless you are asked to clarify. Try to put yourself in the interviewer's shoes; asking the same questions of many applicants! Fine tune your answers to the Sample Interview Questions and bring your authenticity and vitality to the interview.
2. Determine what your key strengths and assets are. Be sure to state them confidently a couple of times throughout the interview.
3. Prepare for a variety of interview questions. Consider the challenges you have overcome, the difficult interpersonal situations that you resolved with others, and several success stories.
4. Describe specific situations and accomplishments. Generalities fail to show the interviewer your strengths and assets and how they can benefit the company and the position that is available.
5. Put yourself on their team. Show how you fit in with the existing work environment and company culture. During the interview, align your language with the language of the team.
6. Observe your non-verbal communication. Are you saying what you mean to say? Practice answering some of the Sample Interview Questions in front of a mirror to see if your eyes and your gestures agree with your words.
7. Ask questions. Is this where you want to work? Find out what you need to know to accept the job. Also, the interviewer will see that you are taking interest in the company and work environment. That is an important quality in a team player.
8. Be sure to talk WITH the interviewer and not AT the interviewer. Interviews are stressful enough for both parties. Keep it human.
9. Research the company. Is it a right fit for you? Can you get behind the mission of the company? How much can you know about the work and the work environment before the interview?
10. Apply for jobs that you are skilled for and that you can appreciate...even if only as a stepping stone to your next job. If you truly want the job, you must be able to compete successfully with your competition. Authenticity shines through your words and your non-verbal communication.

Sample Interview Questions

The interview is your chance to show an employer your unique qualities and it is also the time you can ask more about the employer, the company culture and the job you are applying for. Before you interview be sure to find out all you can about the company so you understand who they are, and also so the interviewer knows you care.

Interviews can be stressful; the best way to manage that stress is to be prepared. If you are ready to answer the questions below you will be prepared for most of the questions that might come up.

There are many variables that make finding a job even more complicated if you have a criminal record. How much should you disclose and when should you disclose it? How do you explain your criminal record and still land a job? How do you address it during an interview? We explore these questions and more at the end of this document.

Possible Interview Questions: About the Job and the Company

- Why did you apply for this job?
- What experience, skills and characteristics do you possess to do the job?
- Why do you think you are the best person for this job?
- Why should we hire you?
- What have you learned about our company?
- How do you see your role in joining this or any company?
- Describe good customer service.
- Describe handling a challenge with a co-worker
- Are you willing to travel?
- Do you have any limitations that would inhibit you from doing this job?
- How long do you think you would like to be employed by this company?

Possible Interview Questions: About You

- Tell me about yourself.
- What are you passionate about?
- What is your greatest strength? What is your greatest weakness?
- What do you do when you're angry?
- If you know your supervisor is wrong about something, how would you handle it?
- Describe a difficult work situation and how you dealt with it.
- Describe your work style.
- How would you describe the pace at which you work?
- How do you handle stress and pressure?
- Tell me about how you worked effectively under pressure.
- What motivates you? Are you self-motivated?
- What are your salary expectations? (if it is not listed with the job posting)
- What types of decisions are difficult for you? What types are easy?
- If you could relive the last 10 years of your life, what would you do differently?
- If the people who know you were asked why you should be hired, what would they say?
- Do you prefer to work independently or with others?
- Tell me about your ideal work environment.
- How do you evaluate success?
- What are your career goals? How do you plan to achieve these goals?
- Give an example of a goal you reached and tell me how you achieved it.
- Give an example of a goal you didn't meet and how you handled it.
- Give an example of how you set goals and achieve them.
- How do you handle a challenge?

Possible Interview Questions: Your Work History

- Tell me about ____ company listed on your resume.
- What were your duties, responsibilities, expectations...for the position and as an employee?
- What challenges did you face? How did you handle them?
- What did you like about this job? What did you dislike about this job?
- What was your biggest accomplishment at this job? At any job?
- What were your favorite and least favorite aspects about the people you worked with, including supervisors?
- What attributes to you like to see in a supervisor?
- What do you expect from a supervisor?
- Tell me a little about your favorite and least favorite supervisor.
- Why did you leave this job? (why did you quit or why were you fired?)
- Have you been in a position when you did not have enough work to do? What did you do with your time?
- Have you made a mistake? How did you handle it?
- Have you ever dealt with company policy you weren't in agreement with? How?
- Have you gone above and beyond the call of duty? If so, how?
- When you worked on multiple projects how did you prioritize?
- How did you handle meeting a tight deadline?
- What do you do when your schedule is interrupted? Give an example of how you handle it.
- Tell me about a difficult situation with a co-worker? How did you handle it?
- Tell me about your experience working with a team.
- Have you motivated employees or co-workers? Tell me about it.
- Give me an example of when you did and when you didn't listen.
- Have you handled a difficult situation with a co-worker? How?
- Have you handled a difficult situation with a supervisor? How?
- Have you handled a difficult situation with another department? How?
- Have you handled a difficult situation with a client or vendor? How?

Possible Interview Questions: Incarceration

- Why were you incarcerated?
- What did you learn from that experience?
- Do you have challenges or limitations that could affect your work schedule?
- What have you been doing to prepare for employment since you came home?
- Were you employed or in school when you were incarcerated? If so, tell me about your work. Tell me about your education.

Illegal questions:

- What is your age?
- How many children do you have? Are you pregnant?
- How much do you weigh? How tall are you?
- Do you live with anyone? Who?
- Are you married or in a relationship?

Legal alternatives:

- Are you over 18 years old?
- Can you lift 60 pounds?
- Is there anything that might interfere with your work schedule?

Related to Your Criminal Record

An employer may not ask questions about a previous arrest or conviction. They may ask if you have been convicted of specific crimes if they are relevant to the position being applied for. An employer may not refuse employment to someone just because they have a criminal record.

Lisa Pollan, site coordinator at LIFT-DC, says they encourage formerly incarcerated clients to collect "evidence of rehabilitation." This evidence should prove to employers that the client has changed since their offense and is now a responsible member of society. Evidence of rehabilitation can include:

- letters of recommendation from employers or advocates
- proof of training program completion/certificates (including during incarceration)
- participation in a mentoring or support group

For Job Applications, LIFT-DC counsels clients to do the following:

- **Only answer what is asked:** If a question asks if you have been convicted of a felony, you can say no if you only have misdemeanors. If a question asks if you have been convicted of a felony in the last seven years, and you were convicted 10 years ago, answer no.
- **Answer truthfully:** A company may hire ex-offenders but have a policy of terminating anyone who lies on an application.
- **Demonstrate change:** If you answer a question about your record by writing, "Yes, but I got my GED while I was incarcerated," you show that you are educated, focused and want to make positive changes in your life. You can also attach a written explanation of your situation, and proof of your rehabilitation.

Check out LIFT-DC for more tips on interviewing! <http://www.liftcommunities.org/>

From the National Reentry Resource Center:

<http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/faqs/employment-and-education#Q8>

How should job-seekers respond to questions regarding past convictions?

- Acknowledge the previous mistakes in a concise and businesslike way
- mention any relevant skills or interests developed while in prison or prior to entering prison
- reinforce a commitment and an interest in the new job, by stating, for example, "I'm more mature now and my top priority is to work at [company] to use my abilities, focus on the work, and make a fresh start."

Applicants should be familiar with their criminal history to answer accurately specific questions on job applications and in interviews.

Race/Religion

An employer may not ask you about your religion but it may come up if they ask you what days/times you are available. An employer may not judge you for being a part of any race or religion but may decide not to hire you if you are unavailable for any crucial time for the position you are applying.



www.fairshake.net

PO Box 63 Westby, WI 54667 608-634-6363

Fair Shake Employer Support

All of this information and much more can be found at <https://www.fairshake.net/employers>

Although tremendous responsibility is on the shoulders of those transitioning from prison to society, their success is made possible only when the entire community is involved.

Employers have the opportunity to help create one of the first and most stable bridges to reentry success. Fair Shake supports an employer's desire to understand formerly incarcerated applicants by offering tools and information to help you make informed, careful hiring decisions.

Fair Shake has also created tools for our members to more fully demonstrate their character than may be available on a standard job application through our free "office in the clouds", which includes a Personal Web Page.

The FAIR SHAKE PERSONAL WEB PAGE (PWP): What you learn about these applicants

Building a Fair Shake personal web page is not an easy feat! Formerly incarcerated people who create this page demonstrate many things to you:

- **HONESTY:** They are open, honest and direct by letting you know s/he has been incarcerated. As you may well imagine, this takes an enormous amount of courage. We know that honesty is imperative to building trust. Is honesty something you are looking for in your employees?
- **SELF-MOTIVATION:** Creating this page demonstrates the applicant's perseverance, tenacity, and desire to succeed. S/he had no coercion in building this page; there was no class for it nor did anyone recommend they do this. They built the page of their own volition.
- **TECH-SKILLS:** A variety of computer skills were required to create the Personal Web Page including: scanning, storage, typing, and understanding 'cloud' technology; to name a few.
- **HUMANNESS:** In addition to the above, the applicant offers information here that describes more than skills and experiences; you learn who they are and what they bring to your organization. This information is very important in building company culture, but is not requested on standard job applications.

Why hire a formerly incarcerated person?

- To keep your options open for hiring the best possible candidate!
- Many formerly incarcerated people have received extensive training
- Many formerly incarcerated people are motivated to work
- Many formerly incarcerated people have a job coach or advisor
- Support is available for training and reducing risk

Fidelity Bonding Program

The **Fidelity Bonding Program** offers six months of free bonding support to businesses across the country to lower their risk when hiring applicants who have been incarcerated.

Federal Fidelity Bonding Program: <http://bonds4jobs.com>

Bonding can:

- Reduce your risk when you hire formerly incarcerated people
- Provide six months of FREE insurance against employee theft
- Be obtained quickly and easily by just a phone call to confirm your hire

To bond a formerly incarcerated new hire today **call toll-free: 877-US2-JOBS (877-872-5627)**

Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

The WOTC is a special tax credit available for hiring former felons (and others) and must occur within one year of their release date. The WOTC is available to any size business from small organizations to national corporations. The credit is also available for any type of job. The work can be full-time, part-time, temporary, or seasonal.

Facts about the WOTC tax credit:

- Employers can save as much as \$2,400 in taxes
- Applies to the first year of employment
- The new employee must work 120 hours for the employer to begin to receive credit

Exceptions:

- Not for independent contractor work
- Not for a business owned by a close relative

To find out more: <http://www.doleta.gov/business/incentives/opptax/wotcEmployers.cfm>

Or call: 1-800-829-4933

Employee Training Support

Your business may be eligible for a state or federal training grant (or other funding). To find out what you may qualify for, check with your Workforce Investment Board, Small Business Development Center, or economic development agency.

- Workforce Investment Board: <http://www.servicelocator.org/contactspartners.asp>
- Small Business Development Center: <https://www.sba.gov/tools/local-assistance>
- Economic Development Agency: <https://www.sba.gov/content/economic-development-agencies>

Ban the Box:

Are you ready to remove the box that says 'Have you ever been convicted of a felony?' from your job application forms? If so, we can help! <https://www.fairshake.net/ban-the-box/>

On our page you will find:

- Best Practices and Model Policies
- Fair Chance Fact Sheet
- Community Hiring Model
- Which states, cities and counties *Ban the Box*
- Learn from dedicated states like Minnesota who have Banned the Box for both public- and private-sector jobs. They freely share information for you to do this, too.

Accomplishments and Skills Worksheet

Use this worksheet as a spring board to organize your work history and personal interests for your resume. Include all successes in your life! You have valuable talent, skills and traits to share. Remember: there are no wrong answers.

Examples--

- Shipped an average of 40 packages per day for 4 years with fewer than 3% damage in shipping.
- Volunteered at the Humane Society every Tuesday evening for 2.5 years. Walked, bathed and groomed dogs.
- Organized a fund-raising event for Fair Shake, generating over \$8300. Organized silent auction donations, secured entertainment and food and assembled volunteers.
- Managed a household of four on \$900 per month.
- Restored a 1961 Volkswagen Beetle to original condition.
- Successfully planted, nurtured and harvested an annual garden (8 years running!) and canned, froze or dried the harvest to provide nearly half of our family's dietary requirements.

Occupational Titles

Job titles to start your brainstorming when considering job goals.

Accountant	Graphic Designer	Manufacturer
Assembler	Grounds Keeper	Operations Manager
Carpenter	Inspector	Painter
Cashier	Lab Technician	Programmer
Chef / Cook	Librarian	Salesperson
Clerk	Machine Operator	Secretary
Data Entry	Mail Carrier	Snow-maker
Director	Maintenance	Teacher
Editor	Massage Therapist	Tree Trimmer
Engineer	Manager	Veterinarian
Firefighter	Mason	Welder

Job Skills

The following is a short list of job skills. (There are literally thousands of job-specific skills.) You will have to research the job skills specific to your occupation

Accounting	Drill Press Operation	Payroll / Accounting
Advertising	Driving	Planning
Auditing	Editing	Public Speaking
Brake Alignments	Electronic Repair	Researching
Building Maintenance	Filing	Sign Language
Carpet Laying	Hammering	Scheduling
Cleaning	Interviewing	Soldering
Cooking	Keyboarding	Technical Writing
Correspondence	Management	Telemarketing
Counseling	Marketing	Typing
Customer Service	Mechanical Drafting	Welding
Detailing	Metal Fabrication	Writing

Self-Management Skills

Follow instructions
Get along well

Get things done
Honest

Punctual
Responsible

Personality traits

Articulate
Assertive
Assume responsibility
Communicative
Competitive
Creative
Decisive
Dependable
Detail-oriented
Diplomatic

Enthusiastic
Emotionally strong
Flexible
Friendly
Highly motivated
Integrity
Quick thinker
Self-motivated
Sense of direction
Sense of humor

Sensitive
Sincere
Sociable
Tactful
Tolerant
Tough
Trusting
Understanding
Willing to learn

Physical skills

Agile
Assembling
Balancing, juggling
Crafts
Counting
Drawing, painting
Driving (CDL?)
Endurance
Finishing, refinishing

Flexible
Grinding
Hammering
Keyboarding, Typing
Manual dexterity
Mechanical
Modeling, remodeling
Observing, inspecting
Operating machines

Precise
Set standards
Strong
Thorough
Restoring
Sandblasting
Sewing
Sorting
Weaving

People Skills

Caring
Comforting
Communicating
Conflict Management
Conflict Resolution
Counseling
Consulting
Developing Rapport
Diplomacy
Diversity

Empathy
Encouraging
Group Facilitating
Helping Others
Inspiring Trust
Inquiry
Instructing
Interviewing
Listening
Mediating

Mentoring
Motivating
Negotiating
Outgoing
Problem Solving
Respect
Responsive
Sensitive
Sympathy
Tolerance

Data Sorting Skills

Analyzing
Auditing
Averaging
Budgeting
Calculating, Computing
Checking for accuracy
Classifying
Comparing
Compiling

Cost Analysis
Counting
Detail-oriented
Evaluating
Examining
Financial or fiscal
Analysis
Financial management
Financial records

Following instructions
Investigating
Inventory
Interrelate
Logical
Organizing
Recording facts
Research
Surveying

Leadership Skills

Brainstorm
 Competitive
 Coordinating
 Decisive
 Delegate
 Direct others
 Evaluate
 Goal setter
 Influential
 Initiate new tasks

Integrity
 Judgment
 Manage, Direct Others
 Mediate Problems
 Motivate People
 Multitasking
 Negotiate Agreements
 Organization
 Planning
 Results-Oriented

Risk Taker
 Run Meetings
 Self-Confident
 Self-Directed
 Self-Motivated
 Sets an Example
 Solve Problems
 Strategic Planning
 Supervision
 Work Schedules

Artistic Skills

Artistic ideas
 Dance, Aerobic
 Designing
 Drawing, Painting
 Handicrafts
 Illustrating, Sketching

Imaginative
 Inventive
 Mechanical drawing
 Model-making
 Perform
 Photography

Play an instrument
 Rendering
 Singing
 Visualize shapes
 Visualizing
 Writer / Editor

Descriptive Words to Use in Your Resume

Able
 Accurate
 Active
 Adaptable
 Adept
 Administrative
 Advantageous
 Aggressive
 Alert
 Ambitious
 Analytical
 Articulate
 Assertive
 Astute
 Attentive
 Authoritative
 Bilingual
 Broad minded
 Calm
 Candid
 Capable
 Cheerful
 Committed
 Competent
 Comprehensive
 Confident
 Conscientious

Considerate
 Consistent
 Constructive
 Continuous
 Contributions
 Cooperative
 Creative
 Curious
 Decisive
 Dedicated
 Deliberate
 Dependable
 Detailed
 Detail-oriented
 Determined
 Diligent
 Diplomatic
 Disciplined
 Discreet
 Diversified
 Driven
 Dynamic
 Eager
 Easily
 Easygoing
 Economical
 Effective

Efficient
 Effortlessly
 Empathetic
 Energetic
 Enterprising
 Enthusiastic
 Excellent
 Exceptional
 Experienced
 Expert
 Expertly
 Extensive
 Fair
 Farsighted
 Fast learner
 Flexible
 Forceful
 Friendly
 Generalist
 Hard-working
 Honest
 Imaginative
 Increasingly
 Independent
 In-depth
 Initiative
 Innovative

Descriptive Words (Continued)

Insightful
Instrumental
Inventive
Knowledgeable
Leadership
Logical
Loyal
Major
Mature
Meaningful
Methodical
Meticulous
Motivated
Multilingual
Objective
Open-minded
Optimistic
Orderly
Organized
Outstanding
Patient
Perceptive
Persistent
Personable
Personally
Persuasive
Pertinent
Pleasant
Positive
Practical

Precise
Problem-solver
Productive
Professional
Proficient
Profitable
Progressive
Proven
Punctual
Qualified
Quality conscious
Quick learner
Realistic
Recent
Reliable
Repeatedly
Resilient
Resourceful
Respectful
Responsible
Responsive
Risk-taker
Routinely
Satisfactorily
Scope
Self-confident
Self-controlled
Self-reliant
Self-starter
Sharp

Significantly
Sincere
Skilled
Skillful
Solid
Sound
Specialized
Specialist
Stable
Strategically
Strong
Substantial
Successful
Superior
Systematic
Tactful
Talented
Team player
Technical
Thorough
Timely
Uniform
Universal
Up-to-date
Valuable
Varied
Versatile
Vigorous
Well-educated
Well-rounded

Thank You Letter

Writing a thank you letter allows you the opportunity to share your reflections from interview including topics that were discussed and your decision to accept the job if it is offered to you. If you do not want the job you can write a short thank you letter stating that you wish to withdraw your application. If you do want the job, restate the qualifications and social skills you possess related to the requirements of the position and culture of the company. Be sure to send your thank you letter within a day of your interview.

Sue Kastensen
PO Box 63
Westby, WI 54667
608-634-6363
sue@gmail.com

January 20, 2012

Alex Wikstrom
Sun Dog Manufacturing
123 Swiggum St.
Westby, WI 54667

Dear Mr. Wikstrom:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me about the Shipping Manager job opening yesterday. I appreciate the opportunity to interview for this position.

Upon reflection, I believe I am a good fit for the Shipping Manager position and also for the company. I bring four years experience in shipping and receiving and I am familiar with nearly all of the tools you showed me. I learn quickly and will be able to master each of the computer shipping programs easily. My personality is well-suited to accommodate the variety of employees who will bring items to be shipped, and also the freight handlers that I will interface with.

Thank you for listening to me describe my past and what I have learned from my incarceration. Be assured that I have reflected upon, learned from, and moved beyond all types of criminal behavior. I am ready and willing to be a reliable benefit to Sun Dog Manufacturing.

I'm very interested in working with you and your team. I am a dedicated worker and can commit to supporting Sun Dog Manufacturing well into the future. Please feel free to contact me if you would like further information. My cell phone number is 608-634-1234

Thank you again for your time and consideration.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Signature Here

Sue Kastensen

*** For many more examples, Search the Internet for *Thank You Letter Examples* ***