

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: Brown 32424-045

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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:

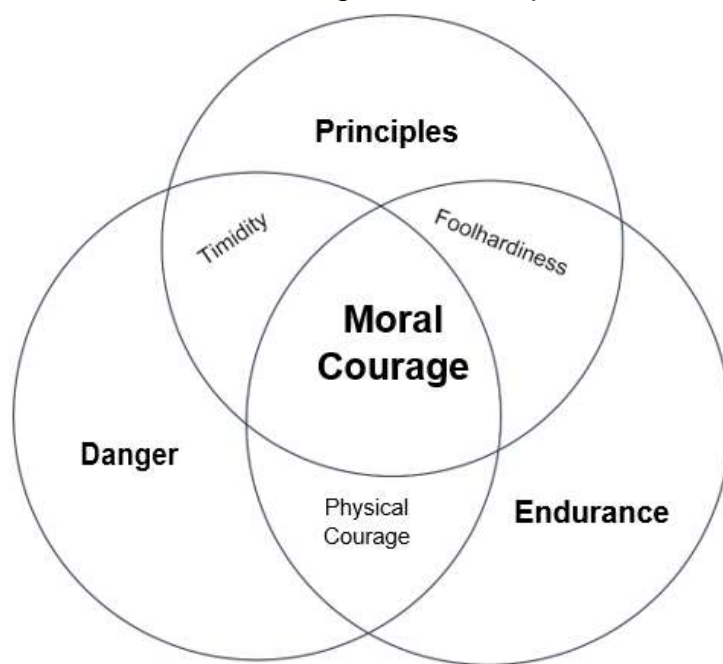
1. **Principles:** Convictions, core values, foundation for beliefs
2. **Danger:** Possibility of suffering physical or emotional harm or injury
3. **Endurance:** Fortitude; ability to last

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

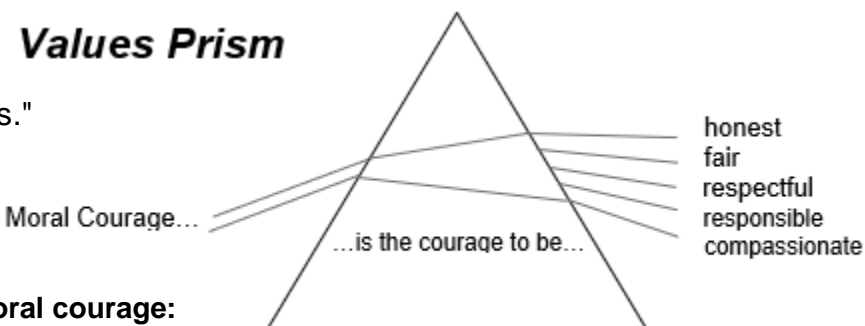


Moral Courage often requires us to take action to defend someone else, such as protecting a child, pushing back on bullies and questioning people who lie. Sometimes moral courage requires us to be honest with ourselves - which becomes increasingly difficult with age. (Yes, the words of experience.) In 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)

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



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

HOUSING

Like the Fair Shake [Find A Job](#) page, the Housing Search page lists search engines to find housing near you. In addition to the websites listed below, there is a lot more information in the [Resource Directory](#) and in Reentry Guides section below the Search Box.



Aunt Bertha

Aunt Bertha is a social care network that connects people and programs — making it easy for people to find social services in their communities. To do this, we've verified and added hundreds of thousands of programs covering every county in the US.



2-1-1

A phone number and a website! Not sure where to turn? We are here for you. **211 receives more requests for help with finding housing or shelter or paying utilities bills (over 4.4 million each year) than for any other issue.**

Homeless Shelters and Service Organizations:

National list of homeless shelters and other services homelessshelterdirectory.org/

Find the Housing Authority Near You!

A nearly-complete list. Some others are located on the Fair Shake website under State and Local Reentry Guides.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts



Section 8: Frequently Asked Questions

What is Section 8 Housing?

The actual name of the program commonly known as "Section 8" is the Housing Choice Voucher Program, a federally funded program that subsidizes rent for eligible participants. It is designed to assist very low-income families or individuals. A housing subsidy is paid directly to the landlord on behalf of a participating family/individual.



How do I apply for Section 8 housing?

Contact your local [Public Housing Authority](#).

For further assistance, contact the Housing and Urban Development office nearest you.

Does my criminal record ban me from public housing?

There are only 2 convictions for which a PHA must prohibit admission:

- If any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program; and,
- If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacturing or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.



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.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FAIR SHAKE AND A PROGRAM

Fair Shake; the Un-Program		Most Programs
Build community	When I receive questions from individuals, I turn to the 4000+ incarcerated newsletter readers to share their suggestions, reflections, ideas, and experiences. Each of us holds a wealth of information! We can look to each other for solutions, critical questions and support.	Programs address one 'need'. They rarely support people outside of that one area and almost never build community between areas and among the incarcerated or formerly incarcerated.
Encourage feelings of agency and self-determination	Fair Shake provides opportunities for people to pursue their own goals. We offer support to everyone to meet their universal human needs, including the need to understand themselves as a person-in-society vs. a person alone.	Many programs are created to address 'criminogenic needs'. Many participants 'go through the motions' to get the certificate or check the box.
Build knowledge base with incarcerated and non-incarcerated alike	I ask incarcerated people what they need to properly reintegrate into society. I share their ideas with all readers...for example, we built our free books, higher education and pen-pal lists through newsletter contributions!	Programs tell people what they must do. They then provide ways to check to see if the participants are doing it. That's how they determine if it 'worked'.
Understanding and addressing complexity	Fair Shake offers a unique blend of interdisciplinary education opportunities Including: building capabilities, helping others, understanding ourselves, ways to collaborate, and leveraging community knowledge to address today's challenges.	Programs mainly focus on fixing or addressing deficits. They target single aspects of a person, not the whole, messy, integrated person-within-community.
Multi-Stakeholder Approach	Fair Shake is the only organization that offers free information for many stakeholder groups; providing a platform for us to all work together to build mutually-beneficial success.	Programs are encouraged to work collaboratively but very few do so without funding that will support it.
Educate and Leverage staff	I share 'best practices' among the state and federal institutions, who have no opportunities to learn from each other. I strongly encourage prison staff to provide tools that returning citizens need for reentry success.	Many programs rely on staff. They rarely, if ever, focus on problem-solving with corrections to improve outcomes or usefulness.
FREE benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free of cost to anyone. • Free software for prisons and jails • DIY: no need for staff or supervision • Free to use and explore as you like! • Free National Resource Directory • Free from data collection and algorithms 	"Free" of financial costs for "Clients", but often paid for by the government to address 'needs'. Many resources are offered on 'referral' basis only.

Maurice Sprewer

414.874.1657 (list the BEST contact number you have)

Maurice.sprewer@dwd.wisconsin.gov

(be sure that your email address is professional)

EXAMPLE of a FUNCTIONAL Resume'

Production Worker and General Laborer Committed to Safety and Quality

(personal branding statement - describes position and a quality that makes you great at it)

Summary of Skills: *(make sure the skills are relevant to the job you are applying for - usually found in the job description)*

- Sorting, grading, weighing, and inspecting products, verifying and adjusting product weight or measurement to meet specifications.
- Observing machine operations to ensure quality and conformity of filled or packaged products to standards.
- Monitoring the production line, watching for problems such as pile-ups, jams, or glue that isn't sticking properly.
- Attaching identification labels to finished packaged items, or cut stencils and stencil information on containers, such as lot numbers or shipping destinations.
- Stocking and sorting product for packaging or filling machine operation, and replenishing packaging supplies, such as wrapping paper, plastic sheet, boxes, cartons, glue, ink, or labels.
- Packaging the product in the form in which it will be sent out, for example, filling bags with flour from a chute or spout.
- Inspecting and removing defective products and packaging material.
- Starting machine by engaging controls.
- Removing finished packaged items from machine and separate rejected items.
- Counting and recording finished and rejected packaged items.
- Stopping or resetting machines when malfunctions occur, clearing machine jams, and reporting malfunctions to a supervisor.
- Removing products, machine attachments, or waste material from machines.
- Transferring finished products, raw materials, tools, or equipment between storage and work areas of plants and warehouses, by hand or using hand trucks.
- Packing and storing materials and products.
- Helping production workers by performing duties of lesser skill, such as supplying or holding materials or tools, or cleaning work areas and equipment.
- Counting finished products to determine if product orders are complete.
- Measuring amounts of products, lengths of extruded articles, or weights of filled containers to ensure conformance to specifications.
- Following procedures for the use of chemical cleaners and power equipment to prevent damage to floors and fixtures.
- Mixing water and detergents or acids in containers to prepare cleaning solutions, according to specifications.
- Loading and unloading items from machines, conveyors, and conveyances.
- Operate machinery used in the production process, or assist machine operators.
- Placing products in equipment or on work surfaces for further processing, inspecting, or wrapping.

Relevant Production and General Labor Experience

General Laborer (Position while incarcerated)

State of Wisconsin / Badger State Industries / FBOP *(whichever applies)*

year - year

City, State

Previous Relevant Employment

Previous Employer

year - year

City, State

Other Experience

Previous Relevant Employment

Previous Employer

year - year

City, State

Education

Relevant Education

(Relevant Degree / Diploma)

*Created by Maurice Sprewer Employment & Training Specialist / Reentry Coordinator
DWD / Job Service 4201 N. 27th Street Suite 602 Milwaukee, WI 53216*

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



Fair Shake's Guide to TRUCKING OPPORUTNITIES!

American Trucking Associations

ATA Headquarters
950 North Glebe Road, Suite 210
Arlington, VA 22203-4181



<https://www.trucking.org/>

From their website: American Trucking Associations is the largest and most comprehensive national trade association for the trucking industry. ATA is an 86-year old federation with state trucking association affiliates in all 50 states. We represent every sector of the industry, from LTL to truckload, agriculture and livestock to auto haulers, and from large motor carriers to small mom-and-pop operations.



Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association

OOIDA HEADQUARTERS
1 NW OOIDA Dr.
Grain Valley, MO 64029
816-229-5791 800-444-5791

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



The mission of the Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association, Inc. is to serve owner-operators, small fleets and professional truckers; to work for a business climate where truckers are treated equally and fairly; to promote highway safety and responsibility among all highway users; and to promote a better business climate and efficiency for all truck operators. More than 150,000 members of OOIDA are men and women in all 50 states and Canada who collectively own and/or operate more than 240,000 individual heavy-duty trucks and small truck fleets. All OOIDA officers and directors are now, or have been, professional truckers, and are elected from the membership, by the membership. The 22-member board helps define OOIDA's position on all major trucking issues. They offer information and education in all areas of independent truck ownership and responsibility.



Gary's Job Board: www.garysjobboard.com
Truck Drivers wanted! Since 2004.

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

Gary's Job Board was created to help Truck Drivers find Driving Jobs, and to help Dispatchers find Drivers. Gary's Job Board is 100% unaffiliated. We DO NOT recruit for any carriers. Our service will always be FREE to drivers because drivers' rock. Here's how garysjobboard.com works: (this is NOT a run-of-the-mill trucker job board. No one will call you, you have all the power).

- Complete your Driver Profile, it takes 2 minutes.
- Companies will see your first name, type of CDL, and experience level.
- They will not see your email address.
- You will receive a company invite by email and the email will come from our system.
- Check out what they are offering. Answer the email or not. You'll receive another invite down the road.



AllTrucking.com www.alltrucking.com

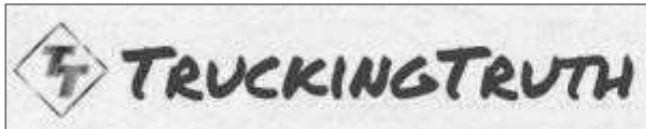
PO Box 26330,
Overland Park, KS, 66213

"Welcome to AllTrucking.com, your source for finding information to become a truck driver and find a trucking

career. Whether you are looking for your next truck driving job or want to learn how to earn your CDL, we have guides for you. We have even organized some of the more common questions that might be found on a CDL exam, and put them into a simple practice test! "

They have a library of guidebooks - from career support and paying for school to helping veterans – "we've got a resource to help anybody." Here are a few of our most frequently requested pages:

- How to Pay for Truck Driving School
- Truck Driving Jobs: Careers in Commercial Truck Driving
- Company-Paid CDL Training Programs: A Comprehensive Guide



Trucking Truth

www.truckingtruth.com

A Positive Yet Honest View Of The Trucking Industry With Friendly Advice From Experienced Drivers

Trucking Truth (TT) was created in 2007 to give new drivers a true picture of what a career as a truck driver is all about and a straightforward strategy for surviving that first year of their career. I wanted people to know that trucking can be an awesome career for the right person and it's totally doable if you work hard, keep a great attitude, and have a solid strategy in place.

A huge informational website that includes:

- Trucker's Forum
- Truck Driver's Career Guide
- Free CDL Practice test
- A list of companies that hire people with a criminal history.
- "The Road Home" podcast
- All things CDL
- Trucking Company Reviews
- Trucking Wiki...where you can find out FAQ's, physical health tests and issues, limitations and opportunities for drivers with a criminal history, driving with pets and much more.



Get Paid While Training For Your CDL?

Upon completion of your paid CDL training, you will sign an agreement to work for the company for a specified amount of time. This is how they recoup the time and money they've invested in your CDL training, which is a very fair deal for both sides.

If you quit working for the company before your obligation is complete, you will owe the company a prorated amount of money for the schooling. At some companies, your training will be free once your obligation is complete. Others may require you to make payments from your paycheck to cover the tuition for the schooling.

TT offers a review of the companies that offer paid CDL training.

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!

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

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.

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.

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| <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. |
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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."



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 | 5. Establish a favorable comparison point or set |
| 2. Association | 6. Control the flow of information |
| 3. Set expectations | 7. Limit and control the number of choices and |
| 4. Agenda setting | 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.

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.

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/>

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 - Staffing Agency

PeopleReady has re-imagined and simplified the path that connects people and work. Whether you need workers or you're looking for new job opportunities, we're ready to deliver results for you today.
<https://www.peopleready.com/>

Employment - Workforce Development

If you have lost your job, want to change careers, or are new to the job search, how do you decide where to start the job hunt? We're here to help!
<https://jobs.mo.gov/jobseeker>

Health - Department of Human Services

Links to a variety of state resources and services
<http://health.mo.gov/index.php>

Health - Narcotics Anonymous

Find Missouri NA Meetings Near You
<https://www.narcotics.com/na-meetings/missouri/>

Money - Finances/Budgeting

800.388.2227
Free Credit Counseling! Our mission is to help all Americans gain control over their finances. For over 60 years, NFCC and its member agencies have helped people just like you pay off debt and grow in their financial capability. Our services help people overcome financial challenges at nearly every stage of life.
<https://www.nfcc.org/>

Money - Free Credit Report

Get a free copy of your credit report every 12 months from each credit reporting company.
<https://www.annualcreditreport.com/index.action>

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.
<https://mo211.myresourcedirectory.com/>

Shelter - Financial Counseling

HUD sponsors housing counseling agencies throughout the country that can provide advice on

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/>

Employment - Workforce Development

3315 West Truman Blvd., Room 213
P.O. Box 504
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-9691
573-751-4135 fax
E-Mail Diroffice@dolir.state.mo.us
<http://labor.mo.gov/>

Health - Alcoholics Anonymous

Welcome to AA Missouri, a state-wide recovery resource devoted to supporting the men and women of Missouri. AA Missouri helps individuals struggling with alcoholism find the help they need on a local basis. Discover Missouri Alcoholics Anonymous meetings per county or city, and take the next step to overcome alcohol addiction.
<https://alcoholicsanonymous.com/aa-meetings/missouri/>

Health - Health Department

All services can be found on the website.
<https://health.mo.gov/>

Money - Finances/Budgeting

GreenPath will work with you to build a personalized plan of action for regaining control of your debt. We assess your household budget, find places for you to save, and help you prioritize your payments to creditors and plan a lifestyle that you can afford. It all works toward helping you achieve your financial goals, better manage debt and avoid problems in the future. Available in Spanish.
<http://www.greenpath.com/>

Money - Financial Management Literacy

Operation HOPE Headquarters
91 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 3840
Atlanta, GA 30303
888-388-HOPE (4673)
Operation HOPE has a series of programs to support your path to successfully improving your credit, reducing debt, increasing savings, buying a home or starting a business. Our programs and services, which serve youth and adults, are offered at no cost to you.
<https://operationhope.org/>

Money - Social Security Benefits after Incarceration

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Benefits
Individuals released from incarceration may be eligible for Social Security retirement, survivors, or disability benefits if you have worked or paid into

buying a home, renting, defaults, foreclosures, and credit issues. This link sends you to a page that allows you to select a list of agencies for each state. You may search more specifically for a reverse mortgage counselor or if you are facing foreclosure, search for a foreclosure avoidance counselor.

<http://hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/hcc/hcs.cfm?weblistaction=summary>

Shelter - Housing Authority

Find a HUD location near you.

<https://www.hud.gov/states>

Shelter - Low Income Housing

OACAC offers seven programs: Family Planning, Foster Grandparents, Head Start, Housing, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP), Neighborhood Centers and Weatherization.

215 S. Barnes Ave.

Springfield, MO 65802-2204

417.862.4314 Phone

417.864.3495 TDD

417.864.3499 Fax

<http://oacac-caa.org/>

Social Security enough years or Supplemental Security Income benefits if you are 65 or older, or are blind, or have a disability and have little or no income and resources.

If you believe you qualify, call our toll-free telephone number, 1-800-772-1213.

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, call TTY 1-800-325-0778.

<https://www.ssa.gov/reentry/benefits.htm>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available

Our findhelp technology powers Americas 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/mission?ref=ab_redirect

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>

Shelter - Homeless Shelter

The Homeless Shelter Directory provides listings for Homeless Shelters and Homeless Service Organizations around the country. This includes supportive resources.

<http://www.homelessshelterdirectory.org>

Shelter - Low Income Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th Street S.W.

Washington, DC 20410

Telephone: (202) 708-1112 TTY: (202) 708-1455

Find the HUD office near you!

<http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD>

Shelter - Transitional Housing

Transitional housing is supportive housing that helps fight homelessness. Find transitional housing in your state by clicking on the link! We have over 6,864 transitional housing locations in our database. We also provide as much information on each housing location along with pictures.

<https://www.transitionalhousing.org/>

COMPANY OR
EMPLOYER NAME: _____

POSITION APPLIED FOR: _____

APPLICANT TELEPHONE: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

Employment Application

YOUR NAME: _____
Last First Middle

ADDRESS: _____

ARE YOU LEGALLY ELIGIBLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE U.S.A.?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, verification will be required.)

I AM SEEKING A PERMANENT POSITION: ☐ Yes ☐ No

IF NECESSARY FOR THE JOB I AM ABLE TO:

Are you able to perform the essential functions
of the position with or without accommodations?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Work (which shifts)? _____

Work overtime? _____

Provide a valid Alaska Drivers License? _____

IF NECESSARY FOR THE JOB, ARE YOU OVER (Please mark one) 14__ 15__ 16__ 18__ 19__ 21__

I WILL BE ABLE TO REPORT TO WORK ____ DAYS AFTER BEING NOTIFIED THAT I AM HIRED.

EDUCATION:	Yrs. Completed	Field of Study	Graduate or Degree
High School _____			
College/University _____			
Business/Technical _____			
Other (May include grammar school) _____			

MILITARY SERVICE: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Duty/Specialized Training: _____

REFERENCES: List two personal references who are not relatives or former supervisors.

Name	Address	Telephone	Occupation	Years known
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Address	Telephone	Occupation	Years known
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

EMPLOYMENT: List last employment first. Include summer or temporary jobs. Be sure all your experience or employers related to this job are listed here, in the summary (following this section), or use an extra sheet of paper if necessary.

Employer Name and Address	Position Title/Duties Skills	Dates Employed from to

_____	Supervisor's Name: Telephone:	Reason for leaving

Employer Name and Address	Position Title/Duties Skills	Dates Employed from to

_____	Supervisor's Name: Telephone:	Reason for leaving

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED...

Employer Name and Address	Position Title/Duties Skills	Dates Employed from to
		Reason for leaving
	Supervisor's Name: Telephone:	

Employer Name and Address	Position Title/Duties Skills	Dates Employed from to
		Reason for leaving
	Supervisor's Name: Telephone:	

Summarize other
employment related to this job: _____

Types of computers, other electronic or mechanical
equipment that you are qualified to operate or repair: _____

Typing speed: _____ per minute.

Professional Licenses, Certifications or Registrations: _____

Additional skills including supervision skills, other languages, or information
regarding the career/occupation you wish to bring to the employer's attention: _____

In case of accident or illness please contact: Name: _____

Daytime phone: _____

Address: _____

Relationship: _____

Information to the applicant: As part of our procedure for processing your employment application, your personal and employment references may be checked. If you have misrepresented or omitted any facts on this application, and are subsequently hired, you may be discharged from your job. You may make a written request for information derived from the checking of your references.

If necessary for employment, you may be required to: supply your birth certificate or other proof of authorization to work in the US, have a physical examination and/or a drug test, or to sign a conflict of interest agreement and abide by its terms.

I understand and agree to the information shown above:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Equal Employment Opportunity: While many employers are required by federal law to have an Affirmative Action Program, all employers are required to provide equal employment opportunity and may ask your national origin, race and sex for planning and reporting purposes only. This information is optional and failure to provide it will have no affect on your application for employment.

Employer Section: _____