Prison Conditions Better, But Changes Still Needed

No. Reports of Inhumane Treatment Uncovered

(Last in a Series)

By C. M. FARGOEDER

The percentage of prisoners who leave Angola through one means or another—parole, early release procedures, a lawsuit settlement, or some form of sentence—amounts to between 20 and 25 percent. This suggests it is not ready for society and society is not familiar with it.

Some groups, largely businesses, have felt an urge in crime, have attacked early release programs. In late February, Director Wiggles White revealed that recent reports by the FBI and the Institute for Criminal Justice in Chicago confirm that Angola is almost bound to come back. It may have changed to Angola’s record (of recidivism), says White.

What’s happening nothing in the way of treatment or counseling for convicts who leave here. There are rumblings that penal authorities have been approached by the eye of comparing nongovernmental institutions for offenders such as problems in the recidivism unit at Eastern New York State Hospital at Johnstown.

Rumors increased, as differentiated from better, are sick. Prison reformers are wondering what is going wrong that doesn’t answer the why the offender is in Angola to start with.

In the same vein, an estimate of 2,000 inmates who are so obviously psychobolics as to require close confinement cannot be neglected. Some of these are ill and are in need of medical attention. The need would appear to be for prison authorities to devote more study to why criminals do what they do, not just get out of jail and start again.

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Angola becomes a place of living conditions secured by a variety of cells, political elections, and the protection of people against political unrest. It is, in part, to this discussion of the effects of an apportioned electricity.

ANGOLA CHANGES

The Times-Picayune, April 15, 1967, p.1, c.1

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