

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE LAW SCHOOL

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FAX: (312) 702-0730

June 11, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write in support of Michael G. Santos' petition to you for clemency. For forty years I have been active, at both a theoretical and practical level, in the work of prisons and law schools in this country, in Australia and in England. I have never before written a letter such as this. It seems to me that Michael Santos is a paradigm case for clemency and I sincerely hope that his petition will receive close consideration.

I have never met Mr. Santos, but over the years we have been in touch with one another by a substantial correspondence. From that correspondence I believe I have formed a responsible view of his personality and of his considerable potential. This view is buttressed by the range of support for his release that he has attracted from people who are by no means sentimental in these matters; the letters attached to his petition attest powerfully to this since I know that he has not gained their support by any supine agreement with their views; he frequently takes issue with me on matters of principle and argues responsibly and well. He is certainly an able and thoughtful man; I now believe he has become a caring and virtuous man.

To summarise what moves me in this matter: he has used his time in prison in an exemplary fashion, educating himself and contributing to the community at large by his book and other writings while being a force for order and development within the prison community; he has demonstrated deep and sincere regret for his criminal conduct, and by his writings has done his best to minimise the evil he did as a young man; he has prepared himself to make a serious contribution by scholarship to the federal prison system; he has satisfied a group of thoughtful and otherwise disinterested persons that he will lead a lawful and contributing life if you decide, as I hope you will, that he has now served a sufficient prison term. There seems little to be gained by his continued detention, and there is the very real potential that given freedom he can contribute usefully to social welfare and to a reduction of the impact of drugs on our society.

Respectfully submitted,



Norval Morris
Professor of Law and Criminology

April 13, 1993
Mr. Michael G. Santos
#16377-004/B3-616
Box PMB
Atlanta, GA 30315

Dear Mr. Santos:

I have now received your letter of March 17, 1993, as well as other materials (e.g., your fine Hofstra paper on inmate-staff relations at USP-Atlanta) you must have sent to me some months ago. As I'd indicated in a previous letter to you, my leave schedule has taken me away from Princeton and kept me on the road a great deal. Unfortunately, Princeton forwards only such mail as pertains to one sponsored research project or another: a sign of the fiscal belt-tightening times in higher education!

In any event, I have now received your letter of the 17th, and you are free to submit the present letter as part of your current appeal for executive clemency. I do hope that it has not come too late in the process. But if it has arrived too late, and depending on the outcome of your current appeal, you are free to submit it as part of any future appeal for executive clemency as well.

First, let me address myself to the letter to you of March 2, 1993 from Professor Norval Morris of the University of Chicago, a copy of which you enclosed with your letter to me of the 17th. Professor Morris is a true expert on corrections, criminal justice, and criminal law. I am sure that, if you provided him with the background information that he requested, and if he were able to assess it in a way that led him to support your appeal for executive clemency, you would have America's leading authority on corrections in your corner. In contrast, and as many of my academic colleagues would be too quick to agree, my own expertise in the field is far more limited. A good deal of my scholarly work is in the areas of American politics and public administration.

Still, on the basis of Governing Prisons (1987), No Escape (1991), the edited volume on Courts, Corrections, and the Constitution, and, of course, the brief but, I think, revealing correspondence we've had regarding your academic pursuits, I do feel competent to address myself to your request. But you should understand, as those who review your request and who may thus read this letter will undoubtedly understand, that I am not in the same league as an expert with Professor Morris, whose knowledge

and advice I myself have benefitted from over the years.

In sum, I believe that, whatever the rest of the record shows, the following observations are relevant to your appeal for executive clemency, and that any rational review of your appeal ought to take them fully into account along with other relevant considerations:

1. You have undertaken a serious and sustained course of academic study while in confinement. I stress "serious and sustained." Some many months ago, in response to one of your letters to me, I sent you a carton filled with books on crime, corrections, and penology. You have been very kind to express gratitude for this shipment. Moreover, it is clear to me from the aforementioned Hofstra paper you wrote, as well as from other writings by you that I have read (e.g., your work on the underground drug economy, and the text of your toastmaster speech), that you are a voracious reader and a creative yet purposeful thinker.

A. I have been impressed by your ability to read and (presumably without much direct guidance or support) master complex studies (I wish that I could say as much for all my Princeton students!). But I have been even more impressed by your ability to think and write dispassionately about subjects that are obviously of great and immediate import to you. Over the years, I have read many things, published and unpublished, by inmates. Almost invariably, I have found in them little save bitter accusations against "the system" and self-serving compilations of institutional trivia.

B. In contrast, your writings are thoughtful, reflective, and informative. For example, how many prisoners would pause to reflect on the importance of esprit de corps among officers? And how many do you think would puzzle over the value of inmate advisory councils, and do so in a relatively open-minded manner? But that's precisely what you do in the aforementioned Hofstra paper. Likewise, I may not be as well read on the subject as I should be, but apart from the work of Dr. Ansley Hamid (e.g., see his "The Political Economy of Crack Related Violence," Contemporary Drug Problems, Spring 1990--copy enclosed), I know of few meaningful street-level accounts of how the nation's vast, and, it would seem, vastly complicated, underground drug economy actually works. But you have begun to contribute here as well.

2. The best available systematic evidence suggests that prisoners who participate in serious and sustained educational programs are less likely to recidivate than otherwise comparable offenders who do

not participate in them. For example, in 1992 one of the most methodologically sophisticated studies of the topic yet conducted found "strong support for a substantial and statistically significant negative effect of education programs on recidivism." (See "Learning While Doing Time: Prison Education and Recidivism Among Wisconsin Males," Princeton University, Center of Domestic and Comparative Policy Studies, November 1992--copy enclosed.)


A. While it is obviously impossible to cite this literature in support of any particular individual, it does provide a relevant context for weighing the importance of your demonstrated dedication to educational pursuits.

3. I do not know enough about the controversies surrounding the federal sentencing guidelines to begin to assess how it is possible to end up with, as your letter to me of the 17th describes it, a "45-year nonparoleable term" for a "nonviolent drug conviction" as a "first commitment." While I am not among those who argue strongly against the social value of mandatory sentences, I certainly do acknowledge that there are some cases in which the punishment is overly severe.

A. Your appeal for executive clemency will no doubt turn on a host of factors--the nature of the criminal activity for which you were convicted, the totality of your prison record, estimates of the probability that you will "go straight" if released, and so on. Whatever assessments are made of these other factors, the only aspect of your case on which I am at all qualified to speak is your pursuit of educational goals: clearly, that must be counted as a positive factor.

I hope that this letter contributes meaningfully to your appeal for executive clemency, both in your eyes and in the eyes of those whose formal responsibility it is to consider such appeals and render formal judgments. I will be returning to Princeton later this year. In the meantime, I thank you again for sharing your work and thoughts with me, and hope that justice is served.

Sincerely,


John J. DiIulio, Jr., Princeton University

cc: Professor Norval Morris, University of Chicago

Princeton University

Woodrow Wilson School
of Public and International Affairs
Robertson Hall
Princeton, New Jersey 08544-1013
FAX (609) 258-2809

October 30, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
Senior U.S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

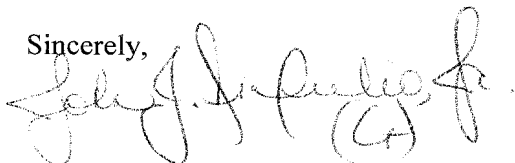
Dear Judge Tanner:

I am rather widely known as a leading academic advocate of stricter crime control measures, including tough anti-drug sentencing. I enclose a copy of my latest book. Over the years, I have studied scores of prisons, met hundreds of prisoners, and become familiar with many individual inmate criminal histories and prison records. Only once, however, have I ever written or intervened in any way on behalf of an incarcerated felon. I did so some years ago on behalf of Michael Santos. I sent a letter supporting consideration of his clemency petition. I have since remained current with Mr. Santos's prison record. (The year before last I took my Princeton freshman class to meet him--he was then held in a Pennsylvania prison-- and they also examined his criminal history and prison record.)

I am now more convinced than ever that Mr. Santos deserves every possible positive consideration for early release. I appreciate your interest in doing justice, and I would be grateful if you would weigh this letter on the side of other considerations in favor of Mr. Santos, his admission of guilt, his lack of direct involvement with violence, and above all, his stellar prison record.

As one of Mr. Santos's former wardens told me, "I'd think it just and no threat to public safety to release him tomorrow."

Sincerely,



John J. DiIulo, Jr.

Enclosure

cc: Professor Norval Morris
Professor George Cole

MERCER UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Atlanta Prison Program

May 10, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to write in support of Michael G. Santos and his petition for commutation of sentence. My association with him has been in the context of a degree program Mercer has operated in the Federal Penitentiary here for twenty years and in which I have taught over a period of fifteen years. He graduated summa cum laude from our program one year ago and is now pursuing graduate studies with Hofstra University.

My observations will not reflect expertise in criminology or any aspect of the penal system. Rather, I am a teacher in the humanities area of a liberal arts degree program, some of whose students happen to be incarcerated; and it is from the perspective of one who is personally and professionally concerned about the well-being of individuals and the health of our society that I give my enthusiastic and unconditional support to Mr. Santos' petition. Others will comment about the theoretical and institutional implications about which you must be concerned. I will limit my observations to personal and educational characteristics encountered in classroom and related studies.

1. While consistently acknowledging the legitimacy of his being punished for his offenses, Mr. Santos has refused to define himself either in terms of his mistakes or in terms of the restrictions of his incarceration. Instead, he has devoted himself with a passion to any available opportunity to make creative and redemptive use of what he has learned from his experience, both to deepen his own understanding and resourcefulness and to help protect others from making the same mistakes. His book, Drugs and Money, and the drug awareness program he and his sister have implemented are evidence of both the depth and the breadth of his commitments in this area.

2. In his specific coursework, he was one of those students whose appetite for learning presented a real challenge for his teachers. In the best sense of the word, he was and is a student -- one who meets every question, every situation, and every suggested resource as a tool for refining his understanding of himself and his world. He is a partner in the learning community, embracing his role as a giver and receiver of the gifts of shared learning.

3. In his valedictory address at the time of his graduation, he offered his fellow students the most profound commentary on their situation and opportunity I have ever heard. It was a combination of insight and motivation that expressed better than any of us professional educators could the goals and purposes of education. I have noticed over the years that we listen to some people because of what they have to say, and that we listen to others because of where they have been. I listen to Michael Santos for both reasons.

4. As would be true for many, perhaps, the main reason that undergirds my support for his petition and my hope that it might be granted is also the most difficult to reduce to words. He is a person of exceptional intellectual and relational capability, of substantial emotional stability and maturity, and of creative vision and commitment. Together, these qualities make him one of the best models of stewardship of life's gifts (including some of life's "negative gifts") that I have known. He reminds me of the character in Plato's cave allegory who is forced to face the difference between the world of shadows and illusion and the world of truth, and who gives his life helping liberate others from their bondage.

Even though I began my observations by noting my own lack of credentials in matters of criminology and penology, my years of teaching in prison settings have given me a perspective that has a little confidence on occasion in observing the difference between those who need to remain restricted and those who do not. From this perspective, Michael Santos' continued incarceration (especially in light of what appears to be the inordinate severity of his sentence) would come as close to being a foolish waste of a valuable resource in our efforts to "do something about drugs and crime" as anything I could imagine. On the other hand, I would not want my imagination to be the limit on what this young man might contribute to our society if he were allowed to act on his vision of being a redemptive agent in a fractured world.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. I hope these personal observations are of benefit to you in the process. Many of us share your dream of re-articulating a spirit for our country that tends to get lost in the self-centeredness, greed, and superficiality to which we all succumb. I suppose we all are guilty of inflating the significance of our own piece of the puzzle for the larger picture, but I believe steps like the one requested by this petition are among those that will make a difference.

Sincerely,

J. Colin Harris

J. Colin Harris

Associate Professor of Religion and Philosophy

May 6, 1993

TO Bill Clinton
President of the United States

FROM Thomas B. Gilmore, Ph.D.
retired professor of English
Georgia State University, Atlanta

RE Petition for Commutation, Michael G. Santos

Michael Santos has my unqualified support in his appeal for clemency.

Others, I understand, who are renowned authorities on penology are also writing in his behalf. It would be pointless for me to reiterate their doubtlessly excellent arguments. Instead, I write in two capacities: as a veteran teacher capable of evaluating the authenticity of Michael's commitment to education; and as his personal friend.

As one who taught English literature for thirty-two years before retiring in 1990, I think I can legitimately claim vast experience in evaluating students and their motives. More specifically, I think I can tell the difference--not infallibly, but in almost every case--between a student trying to impress the "prof" (or ex-prof) and one who is naturally enthusiastic about his particular studies and about learning in general. Michael Santos belongs unquestionably in the second group. Against formidable bureaucratic obstacles, he has made substantial progress toward an M.A. degree at Hofstra University (one of a very few that would allow him to work out a complete program of study in absentia); and when he finishes this, as I am sure that he will, I am equally certain that he will pursue further study--indeed, that he will be an avid learner for the rest of his life, which is what education ideally is, the pursuit and habit of a lifetime. This energetic drive must be, among other things, his way of compensating for an earlier lack of interest in higher education, an interest which probably would have kept him out of the drug trade and thus out of his present plight. But if I am right about this compensation, his drive is no less authentic for that; in fact, for that very reason it assumes a keenness, an intensity to a degree which I have never seen matched by any other student. I have told him repeatedly that I would have loved to have him in my classes and that he would have been one of my star students--a statement I believe I could make even if I had been a professor at Harvard or Yale. He expresses himself extremely well; and whether from inside or outside the walls of a prison, he is very likely to use this talent to tell an ever-widening audience what only an intelligent insider passionately devoted to the truth can know about contemporary penal life.

I began visits with prisoners in the Atlanta federal peni-

tentiary nearly two and a half years ago under the auspices of an organization called Prisoner Visitation and Support, a church-sponsored group which seeks to find people who will visit and befriend prisoners who would otherwise feel very lonely and cut off from society. I began seeing Michael almost exactly a year ago, and he is currently the only prisoner I am seeing, on the average of once a month for substantial visits of about 90 minutes each. I mention all this to affirm that I have more than a superficial acquaintance with Michael and that I am able to compare him with other prisoners I got to know quite well and their attitudes. Although at least two of them were worthy people who I am confident will make a positive contribution to society upon their release, Michael stands out head and shoulders above them. He will not simply contribute to society. His contribution will be outstanding; he is a natural leader, and will find some way to fulfill this ability.

I also consider him an excellent personal friend, a word I do not use lightly or casually. I have such trust in his probity, his rectitude, that if I were ever in a situation where the preservation of my life depended upon his efforts, I am confident that he would exert himself to the utmost. If that sounds too solemn, let me add that as one of my visits with him approaches, I always feel the excitement of anticipated pleasure and have never been disappointed. Ironically, it is I, the free man, who am repeatedly cheered and uplifted by the high spirits, the zest for life, of Michael Santos, a man under the shadow of a 45-year prison sentence.

It is impossible for me to imagine the Michael Santos who was once drug kingpin of Seattle, Washington. But I can testify that the man I know is a man completely transformed, energized and determined to turn his enormous talents toward achievements which will redeem his previous wrongs against society. I ask you to give him the chance to perform these healing, redemptive acts by granting him his freedom.

Thomas B. Gilmore

Thomas B. Gilmore

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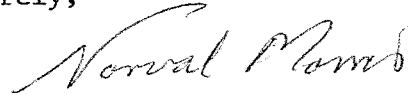
November 13, 1997

Jonathon Solovy, Esq.
Bell, Slegenheimer, Leong and Solovy
119 First Avenue South (Suite 500)
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Mr. Solovy,

I hope this helps.

Sincerely,



Norval Morris

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE LAW SCHOOL
1111 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637-2786

Norval Morris
Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology, Emeritus

Tel: (773) 702-9587
Fax: (773) 702-0730

November 13, 1997

The Honorable Jack E. Tanner
U. S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, WA 98402

Dear Judge Tanner:

I write in support of Michael Santos' petition to you in relation to his sentence to prison.

I have been in regular touch with Santos by mail and telephone for the past seven years. I am a foundation member of the Board of the National Institute of Corrections and thus have worked quite closely over the years with Norman Carlson and his successors as Directors of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. I have been involved as a Special Master for Federal District Courts here in Illinois, addressing problems of prison conditions and prison governance. I have never previously written a letter urging a reduction of the time a prisoner should serve (other than an earlier letter to the President's Pardon Attorney supporting Santos' petition.) I have been in close touch with Santos' academic work and a book-length piece of fiction he wrote. I think you will find his prison behavior to have been exemplary and he has grasped every opportunity to contribute outside the prison walls. He has, I am confident, deeply repented his crimes and the injuries they caused. I believe he would become a contributing citizen if you find it appropriate to expedite his release.

As I understand the present stage of this petition, Santos seeks to be allowed an evidentiary hearing in this matter. If that were allowed, I would be willing at my own expense to travel to your State to testify on his behalf.

Sincerely,



Norval Morris

University of Cincinnati



College of Education

Division of Criminal Justice
University of Cincinnati
PO Box 210389
Cincinnati OH 45221-0389

600 Dyer Hall
Phone (513) 556-5827
Fax (513) 556-3303

October 15, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
Senior U.S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

Re: Inmate Michael G. Santos, #16377-004

Dear Judge Tanner:

It has recently come to my attention that it might be possible for Mr. Michael Santos to earn a reduction in his current sentence. Because Mr. Santos has demonstrated remarkable efforts toward his rehabilitation, I am writing in support of his petition to have his time in prison curtailed. I want to emphasize that I am generally reluctant to befriend prison inmates. Indeed, in my twenty years as a criminologist, I have written on behalf of only one other inmate (some fifteen years ago). I take the protection of public safety very seriously, and I would not support Mr. Santos's request for a sentence reduction if I had any reservations about his reform.

Let me begin by noting briefly my academic credentials. I am a Distinguished Research Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati, where I have been on the faculty for over a decade. I am a Past-President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the national professional organization for criminal justice scholars. I have published over one hundred scholarly works, including five books. I believe it is a fair statement that among my peers, I am recognized as a leading scholar on correctional rehabilitation.

I also must note that my association with Mr. Santos has been limited in certain ways. I have not met him and will leave it to others to comment on his qualities that might be apparent only through interpersonal contact. However, over the past five years, I have corresponded regularly with Mr. Santos regarding his writings and his academic studies (in particular, about his course materials on corrections). I also have read materials provided by Mr. Santos detailing his background, criminal involvement, and accomplishments since being incarcerated. Equally instructive, I have talked with prominent criminologists

who also have met and corresponded with Mr. Santos. These scholars, who are tough-minded and differ in their views on corrections, are nonetheless unanimous in their belief that Mr. Santos is a special case that warrants special consideration.

I want to emphasize that in no way do I underestimate the seriousness of Mr. Santos's crimes for which he is now incarcerated. He deserved to be punished. Still, it seems that he already has served many years and has paid an enormous price for his crimes. Whether he has suffered enough to make amends for his transgressions, I cannot say. But I do know that he has deeply felt his punishment and certainly has learned his lesson.

Now, why am I willing to write in his behalf and to urge a reduction in his sentence? Well, three interrelated reasons prompt this letter.

First, Mr. Santos has taken responsibility for his criminal offenses. He has "owned up" to the fact that he is to blame for his incarceration. This level of atonement, maturity, and responsibility bodes well for his capacity to be a responsible citizen in society.

Second, it is my considered judgment that Mr. Santos poses virtually no criminal risk to the public. He has matured to the point where his return to criminal activity is improbable. Due to his efforts in prison, he now has the personal orientation, values, and skills to pursue a life that will be productive and contributing. Most noteworthy, during his incarceration, Mr. Santos has earned the educational credentials and related skills that will allow him to pursue advanced graduate work or assume a position in the workforce. I have read his academic writings, and can attest that they are of doctoral-level quality. Given these considerations, his prospects for successful reintegration into society are quite high.

Third and most important, my sense is that Mr. Santos has been fundamentally changed by his conviction and incarceration experience. It is my distinct impression that he has been changed from a young man too easily tempted by a "fast buck" and personal self-aggrandizement into someone whose actions show a desire to compensate society for harms he may have committed. This orientation to others and his sensitivity to the consequences of his actions again seem to be a sound foundation on which to build a new life.

In short, Mr. Santos has been truly rehabilitated during his incarceration. Upon entering prison, he chose not to blame others for his fate and not to become a troublemaker. Instead,

he chose to change--to work diligently to develop his knowledge and to alter his beliefs and approach to life. His efforts and accomplishments have been rather extraordinary. I am convinced that Mr. Santos's reform is quite genuine.

In closing, I want to note that I see writing this letter as a very serious responsibility. I recognize that I am placing my personal and professional credibility on the line in supporting Mr. Santos. I am doing so only because Mr. Santos's case is special. As a criminologist who specializes in the effectiveness of treatment, I know that he has virtually every characteristic of someone who has been successfully rehabilitated. As a person, I have come to believe that Mr. Santos has developed a basic sense of decency, which perhaps was awakened by the sobering reality of his prison sentence. He is now a good person.

I trust that my assessment will prove useful as you deliberate on Mr. Santos's case. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Francis T. Cullen

Francis T. Cullen, Ph.D.
Distinguished Research Professor

U N I V E R S I T Y O F
CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 26, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
Senior U.S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

Dear Judge Tanner,

I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding achievements of **Michael G. Santos #16377-004** who has been incarcerated in the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the past eleven years.

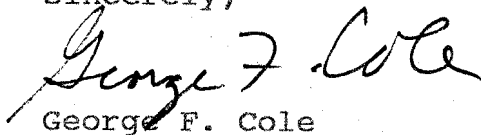
Michael was referred to me by Professor John J. DiIulio, Princeton University, in 1992. He asked that I comment on some of the papers that he was preparing to satisfy the requirements for a master's degree from Hofstra University. Because of my research and writing on American criminal justice, I was eager to help any prisoner who was trying to better himself through education.

Since that time I have been in almost weekly contact with Mr. Santos, advising him on how he could best achieve his educational goals, sending him books, critiquing his written work, and incorporating several of his papers in the criminal justice textbooks that I have written. I have visited him on several occasions.

Michael Santos is unique. It is indeed unusual for a prisoner to earn both a B.A. (Mercer University) and M.A. (Hofstra) while incarcerated. In addition he took Ph.D. work under my direction. His articles have appeared in scholarly journals and textbooks.

Michael believes that he must "earn his freedom". I hope that you agree that his achievements should be taken into account in decisions concerning his continued incarceration.

Sincerely,



George F. Cole
Professor Emeritus



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Department of Criminal Justice/Dept. 3487
PO Box 30001
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-8001
Telephone: (505) 646-3316
Fax: (505) 646-2827



30 October 1997

The Honorable Judge Tanner
Senior U.S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

Dear Judge Tanner:

I am writing to express my support for Michael Santos. I began corresponding with Mr. Santos when a colleague told me that I should write to him because we shared an interest in the work of conservative Princeton scholar, John J. Dilulio. I wrote and we began exchanging manuscripts. At some point, Mr. Santos volunteered to help me with a course I teach on correctional institutions, and he is now in his third year of responding to twenty letters from students. This year he will also grant students a phone interview.

In their letters to Michael, students wrestle with the most difficult problems that plague correctional institutions, and ask Michael if he agreed with the experts they had read. In some cases, the experts themselves didn't agree, and Mr. Santos was asked to decide between two competing theories. Mr. Santos responds to each of the letters with insight and a wealth of information, both from personal experience and from the literature. He also displays an amazing ability to see the point of view of both staff and inmates. His letters are far more informative and thought-provoking than any ten prison tours.

Mr. Santos sends students nearly 30 pages of single-spaced letters each year, and he continues to express a willingness to continue the practice. This is all the more remarkable given that Mr. Santos does not have access to a word processor, so his letters are typed.

I urge you to give Mr. Santos's motion your most serious consideration, and to consider this information should he be resentenced at a later date. Michael Santos is an amazing inmate, and an amazing human being. Were he a free man, he would be able to make a far greater contribution to this world of ours.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Tara Gray'.

Tara Gray, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

NEW COLLEGE OF HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
130 HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD NY 11549-1300

November 6, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
U.S. District Court Judge for the Western District of Washington

Dear Judge Tanner:

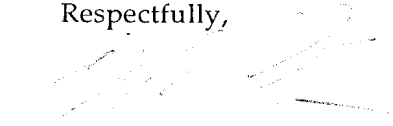
I have been a college professor for thirty-five years and have taught thousands of students. Most of my contact with Michael G. Santos has been my mail. We spoke a few times on the phone when he was a student in the program described below, I have seen a videotape of a news broadcast in which he was featured and a brief videotaped greeting he was able to send us at Hofstra. I visited him once at Ft. Dix FCI long after his academic work at Hofstra had been completed. I found him to be much as his letters had led me to expect—articulate, simultaneously optimistic and realistic, determined to make the best use of his time in prison. His academic achievements and his progression from Atlanta to Ft. Dix attest to his success in doing so.

Michael G. Santos was my student in Hofstra's Master of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary studies. It is a rigorous program which has a 40% attrition rate. To complete it successfully a student must be not only highly motivated, but a competent researcher and writer, as well. Mr. Santos is the only incarcerated student we have had and we were not sure that it would be possible for him to do what is required. The University did assist him with securing the books he needed through interlibrary loan and, of course, we gave him extensive feedback on his written work, but he was in a sink-or-swim situation—and he swam. He read (and wrote) eagerly, wisely, with a high level of understanding, and with creativity of the sort we expect from our finest graduate students. It is important to note, too, that he not only took criticism maturely and built upon it but actively sought criticism because of his strong commitment to excellence. A paper he wrote for me was so good that I suggested he submit it to a scholarly conference. The paper was accepted and read for him at the 1994 conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Science by a sociologist from Rhode Island.

Since then a chapter he wrote for an interdisciplinary text on long-term incarceration was singled out by a reviewer as the outstanding chapter in the book; the other chapters were by established academicians. In short, Mr. Santos has channeled his fine mind and abundant energy into academic work of excellent quality. Indeed, his *vitae* lists a series of publications that would win him a significant academic appointment at many a major university.

I cannot know what your goals were in imposing the sentence which Mr. Santos is serving. I do not know whether they have been met. I can say, though, that his personal and academic achievements while incarcerated convince me that Mr. Santos is not the arrogant and foolish youth who appeared before you a decade ago. He has become a serious and intellectually sophisticated man who has great potential for doing good as well as doing well. His life and skills give promise of his becoming a significant figure in the campaign against the illegal drug trade and an influential role model in dissuading young people who might have thoughts of engaging in it.

Respectfully,



Alfred Cohn, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology

Chicago, Illinois
October 25, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
Senior District Judge
US District Court for the Western District of Washington
1717 Pacific Avenue
Room 3114
Tacoma, Washington 98402

In re: US vs. Michael G. Santos

Dear Judge Tanner:

I write to you at the request of and in behalf of Michael G. Santos. He appeared before you over a decade ago and was sentenced to forty-five years incarceration in federal prison.

I appreciate any time you may spend reading this letter. I will be as straightforward as possible, although the length of what follows may seem to belie that promise.

I am a retired professor from the College of Education at the University of Illinois at Chicago. A lifelong educator, I have been a teacher and administrator in elementary and secondary schools as well as at the collegiate level.

I met Michael Santos when he was an inmate at USP Atlanta--about eight years ago--and I have been his friend and advisor since then as he has moved on to medium security prisons at FCI McKean and FCI Fairton, and now to the low security facility at Fort Dix. I helped him learn how to write at the level of a graduate student in higher education. I encouraged and mentored him as he earned two degrees--a BA from Mercer University and an MA from Hofstra University. I have advised him on a number of matters, and I have held up a high moral and ethical standard for him, but my most important contributions to his rehabilitation have been in the field of education.

Michael deserved to be found guilty and to be sentenced to incarceration in a federal prison. He would concur with that conclusion. In my opinion, the question is whether or not he has

earned--not requested, but earned--your reconsideration of the length of his sentence. I believe that he has, but I am a citizen and not a jurist, and thus my feeling here carries only modest weight.

What are my credentials? Why do I think it appropriate for me to write to you at this time? I do not particularly want to talk about myself, but it is important that you know that I am not a knee-jerk liberal with a misplaced penchant for prison reform. I include, as an addendum to this letter, an addendum that addresses these questions, as well as a brief resume, both for your scrutiny.

The most important message of my letter is a brief recording of Michael's accomplishments while in prison.

The Case for Michael Santos

I have learned three things clearly after ten years of working with men and women who are federal prisoners.

First, by and large, the prison system does not care whether or not they change. To be sure, there are opportunities in virtually every facility for work and education and religious worship. But, with some notable and gratifying exceptions in each prison, Bureau of Prisons (BOP) personnel do not involve themselves in helping prisoners reform their lives.

Despite the lack of sustained assistance, a small number of strong prisoners persists in repentance and constructive change. Michael's name stands at the head of that list, and I believe that a number of Bureau of Prisons personnel (e.g., former FCI McKean Warden Dennis Luther) who know and respect him would concur with my judgment.

Second, the prison system has no way of acknowledging or rewarding outstanding behavior and/or achievement. The concept of earning one's way to freedom is an alien one. Men and women who are determined to become law-abiding citizens--and who prove that rather dramatically in prison settings-- tend to serve as much of their sentences as those who play cards, gripe, become disruptive, and generally do nothing reformatory or constructive. I understand this situation, but while I do not rail against it, I do not accept it.

The recent Sally decision in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals (May, 1997) suggests that an alternative position may be emerging, one

that rewards constructive rehabilitation in prison and encourages such behavior among other inmates.

Recently I was subpoenaed as a witness in a case before Chief Judge Donald E. Ziegler in the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. One of my protégés, John Stepoli, was requesting, through a Federal Public Defender, a reduction in sentence. That day, a twenty-year sentence was reduced to ten--five on a technical issue, but five for outstanding evidence of rehabilitation while in prison. John earned that extra reduction, and the Sally precedent was the convincing argument in the brief. In my opinion, Michael Santos has earned that same consideration many times over.

Judges provide perhaps the only hope for prisoners like Michael, other than the President of the United States.. I recognize that the discretionary powers of judges often are restricted by the law. Nonetheless, they have the experience, insight, and deliberative capacity to help some federal prisoners on some occasions find relief. They can do so not simply through mercy, but especially through ratifying that a particular prisoner has changed and is ready to rejoin us on this side of the razor wire. You are in a position to assess efforts at rehabilitation and to take them into consideration in your judgments. That is why I write to you.

Third, the most powerful cornerstones of reconstructing a life in prison are education and religion. Either of these can propel an inmate to a resurrected life which will not return him or her to prison. When both are at play in an inmate's life, the chances for recidivism are minimized dramatically.

There are few men or women in the recent history of the Bureau of Prisons who have earned as much education while incarcerated as has Michael. Albert Sally received relief for earning a GED diploma and nine hours of college credit. Michael has earned two degrees--BA and MA--and studied at the doctoral level and now is engaged in legal studies under the aegis of an accredited law school in California. Pell grants helped him earn his first degree, but his family has paid for all the rest of his education. When the attainments of Sally and Santos are compared, it is not a case of apples and oranges, but rather the difference between one apple and a bushel.

In addition, while I would not advertise him as a born-again Christian, I would observe that his spiritual life has deepened and

strengthened during his incarceration. His relationship with God is stronger and much more important to Michael than it was a dozen years ago, when he was involved in criminal activities.

I think it is telling that Michael's case is championed both by Norval Morris and John DiIulio. As criminal justice scholars, Morris and DiIulio agree professionally on very little, as you may be aware. However, these two well-known observers of the federal prison scene from the left and the right, respectively, do agree that Michael Santos deserves a reduced sentence. Morris has been in close contact with Michael over the past five or more years. DiIulio has written that occasionally there is an exception to the prevailing rule of long incarceration for drug dealers and that Michael is that exception.

Professor DiIulio brought a seminar class to FCI McKean to meet Michael and Warden Dennis Luther, so he is not romanticizing Michael from afar. Nor do I think it surprising that a lawyer of the competence and national recognition of Anthony Bisceglie would now be involved with the representation of Michael. He has gained the support--and, yes, even the admiration--of other outstanding criminal justice scholars across the country.

Michael would be the first to tell you that prison has saved his life. He is literally alive and morally rejuvenated because of your sentencing of him to live in a federal prison. You served both the public interest and the needs of one human being through your decision.

Summation

**He has become an educated man in prison. Had he spent one semester on a college campus after graduating from high school, he would never have become involved in a drug conspiracy, in my opinion. He erred in seeking money rather than education.

After study at Ohio University, his degrees are from Mercer University (BA with honors), Hofstra University (MA), and his doctoral studies have been at the University of Connecticut, all institutions with respected regional and national reputations.

**He has proved himself able to meet the stark challenges of a penitentiary, medium-security facilities, and now a low-security prison without a single official mark on his record for misconduct.

A "shot-free" record after a decade of incarceration is almost impossible. It is achieved by a very small number of the population of incarcerated men and women.

**His record of citizenship while incarcerated, both to the prison community and to the larger community, has been exemplary and extensive. As much as I admire his educational and behavioral achievements, I must admit that I am perhaps more astonished by his accomplishments in the arena of citizenship, where positive contributions by an inmate are so much harder to come by.

USP Atlanta

He helped initiate the Slow Down Program to assist high-risk adolescents in Atlanta in understanding the ramifications of criminal behavior. His article in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution informed the public about this BOP effort.

He was the prime organizer of the Athenians Toastmaster Club, an inmate organization dedicated to improving public speaking and leadership skills. It was affiliated with Toastmasters International (8,000 clubs), and in 1994 was ranked in the top five clubs of that organization

FCI McKean

He applied his public speaking abilities to the Midas Program, wherein inmates teach others skills that may help them to lead productive lives. He wrote a speechwriting curriculum for this program.

He developed three seminars and a handbook for the Mentors group (and taught actively in

the program), as inmate leaders worked together to help other inmates understand the perils of as well as positive approaches to incarceration.

With the permission and encouragement of Warden Luther, he invited several criminal justice scholars to visit FCI McKean, including Marilyn McShane of California State University, George Cole of the University of Connecticut, and John Dilulio of Princeton University. The purpose of these visits was to motivate other inmates to use their time constructively.

He contacted the Gordon Graham Company about two inmate training programs--A Framework for Breaking Barriers and A Framework for Recovery. Both programs are used extensively by the BOP now. The administration at McKean purchased the programs. Michael served as an inmate facilitator when both were implemented.

Already living in the FCI Honor Unit, he asked Warden Luther to consider establishing an Education Unit. This was done. He established a library in the unit and taught informal classes there in communications, philosophy, and GED preparation.

He participated in the Breaking Down Barriers program in which new BOP staff assigned to FCI McKean were helped to understand its special atmosphere and ways of working among staff and inmates.

He tutored other inmates in computer applications.

He served on the inmate panel of the warden's Community Relations Board.

He wrote several op-ed pieces which were printed in The Bradford Era, the local newspaper. These articles presented positive aspects of prison life as well as contributions to the general welfare

FCI Fairton

Because of limited educational programs and facilities at this institution, he devoted himself to the study of Spanish, which to this point had not been a second language for him.

FCI Fort Dix

He has taught a course on English language skills to inmates, within the jurisdiction of the education department.

Through his work assignment in the prison library, he has assisted prisoners with improving their writing as necessary for communications with BOP personnel and individuals and organizations outside the prison.

He has embarked on correspondence studies which can lead to a law degree.

He has discovered his moral gyroscope by admitting his guilt, accepting his punishment, and paying his rehabilitation dues.

He has developed a powerful commitment to becoming a law-abiding, productive, tax-paying citizen.

I think there is no question that eventually he will complete either a PhD or JD degree. Similarly, I have little doubt that his record of public service when he dies will be considerable and even distinguished.

Whatever the judgment of the criminal justice system of Michael Santos at this point in time, it is my assessment that this man has

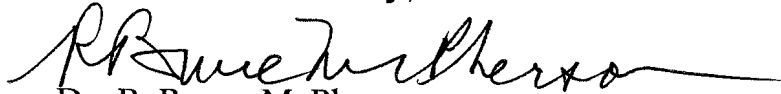
become penitent; that he has reformed his life; and that he is ready, after over ten years of incarceration, to return to the broader society. I think it important that you have these facts before you when you judge Michael Santos once more, that you know of the transformation of this man. He is, in substantial measure, a different man from the one who stood before you over a decade before.

I would not for the world try to tell you how to complete your tasks as his judge. Most humbly, however, I do hope that you will take into account the story of what he has accomplished as he has begun his repayment to society for his crimes.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that I am not a sunshine patriot. I will continue to assist Michael Santos for the rest of my life. He is worth every minute of friendship, every instance of advocacy that I muster for him. I have spent my life judging people in another arena--the classroom. I do not believe that I misestimate Michael at this juncture. Whether he has done enough to warrant a reconsidered sentence is for you to decide, of course.

I am most grateful for the opportunity to speak to you through the medium of this letter. Thank you for your graciousness and courtesy in my behalf, and that of Michael Santos.

Yours most sincerely,


Dr. R. Bruce McPherson

9210 South Leavitt Street
Chicago, IL 60620
773-779-3918
mrsmcp34@aol.com

324 Wax Myrtle Trail
Southern Shores, NC 27949
919-261-8722
mrsmcp34@aol.com

cc: M. Santos
J. Solovy, Esq.

enc. (2)

ADDENDUM

The Professor Goes to Prison

In the late 1980s I became interested professionally in how higher education opportunities are made available to inmates in federal prisons. I also sensed that, under the right circumstances, I might be able to help some men and women who were sincerely interested in earning college degrees while incarcerated. This is a small number within the prison population, obviously, but if there is any chance to help some inmates in the general population avoid a return to prison, it probably is most likely with this group.

Michael Santos had read an article by Ms. Sylvia McCollum in a Bureau of Prisons (BOP) publication that he thought would interest me. Ms. McCollum then was Education Administrator for the BOP in Washington. Michael suggested that, given my interests, I meet with her, and I did so. She introduced me to Education Supervisors at a number of prisons. Over a period of time, I visited prisons at Butner, North Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Oxford, Wisconsin; Fairton and Ft. Dix, New Jersey; Lexington, Kentucky; McKean County, Pennsylvania; and Cumberland, Maryland. It was there that I was introduced to the dozen men and women with whom I have worked, as a volunteer, over the past decade.

My most sustained and important assistance has been given to Michael Santos.

I am not an authority on life in federal prisons, but neither am I an armchair expert who has stayed at long distance from these institutions.

As a volunteer, I have provided a variety of services to these dozen inmates--introducing them to good literature and providing paperback books for them; teaching them how to write effectively; critiquing drafts of papers for their courses--these last three especially for Michael-- helping them find work upon release; advocating for them with higher education institutions; finding lawyers to represent them; assisting them in gaining entry into graduate education programs; and guiding them as they entered campus undergraduate programs after release. I have corresponded with them, visited them in prison, and engaged in long telephone

conversations with them. My relationships with them are up close and personal, sustained, authentic.

In short, I continue to serve in a variety of roles--friend, mentor, critic, advocate, teacher, academic advisor, and often in loco parentis. We all must find ways to give service to the human community. This is one of mine. I hope that doesn't sound mushy or syrupy. My motives are simple and sincere, if perhaps uncommon.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F
CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 17, 1997

The Honorable Jack Tanner
Senior U.S. District Court Judge
Western District of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

Dear Judge Tanner,

I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding achievements of **Michael G. Santos #16377-004** who has been incarcerated in the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the past eleven years.

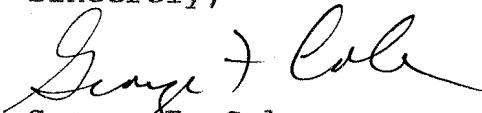
Michael was referred to me by Professor John J. DiIulio, Princeton University, in 1992. He asked that I comment on some of the papers that he was preparing to satisfy the requirements for a master's degree from Hofstra University. Because of my research and writing on American criminal justice, I was eager to help any prisoner who was trying to better himself through education.

Since that time I have been in almost weekly contact with Mr. Santos, advising him on how he could best achieve his educational goals, sending him books, critiquing his written work, and incorporating several of his papers in the criminal justice textbooks that I have written. I have visited him on several occasions.

Michael Santos is unique. It is indeed unusual for a prisoner to earn both a B.A. (Mercer University) and M.A. (Hofstra) while incarcerated. In addition he took Ph.D. work under my direction. His articles have appeared in scholarly journals and textbooks.

Michael believes that he must "earn his freedom". I hope that you agree that his achievements should be taken into account in decisions concerning his continued incarceration.

Sincerely,



George F. Cole
Professor Emeritus



NEW COLLEGE OF HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
130 HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD NY 11549-1300

November 7, 1997

Jonathon Solovy, Esq.
Bell, Flegenheimer, Leong & Solovy
119 1st Avenue South, Suite 500
Seattle WA 98104

Dear Mr. Solovy:

Enclosed please find a letter written on behalf of Michael G. Santos. I've never been called upon to write such a letter and have no way of knowing whether this will be helpful. If you have any changes to suggest, I would be grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to consider them. You can reach me by e-mail at:


NUCAZC@HOFSTRA.EDU

or by phone at (516) 463-5832 (work) or (516) 763-9379 (home)

or by mail at the above address.

I wish you luck in presenting Michael's case.

Sincerely,



Alfred Cohn

Master of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Studies
New College of Hofstra University
130 Hofstra University
Hempstead NY 11550-1090

Mr. Michael G. Santos
#16377-004
Box 8000
Bradford PA 16701

May 25, 1995

Dear Mr. Santos:

It is a pleasure to congratulate you on completing your Master's Degree, particularly because you did it so well. You are entitled to feel considerable pride in your accomplishment and I take pride in having had a role in your studies.

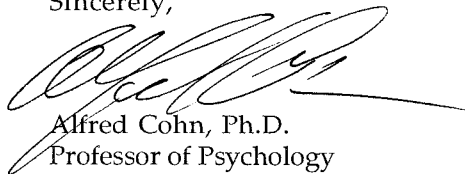
I congratulate you, too, in your acceptance as a potential doctoral student by Professor Cole. I hope and trust that you will be able to work out the residency problem in some fashion. I wonder in what discipline you plan to pursue the doctorate. You did not indicate that crucial piece of information.

Your answers to my questions are interesting and persuasive and far more optimistic than I had expected. Where does Dennis Luther work? At Bradford? Any such innovation as you propose would be very exciting and I wish you and BOP luck. It seems likely that a key consideration will be the economy represented by such as institution. Senator Simon's data should, one would think, be persuasive. It would be moreso, I think, if he could link it to some of the more conservative members of Congress. It's not a good time to be advocating prison reform, I'm afraid. But I have learned that these things are often cyclical. I well remember meetings regarding alternatives to incarceration taking place in the mid-70s and they should be coming around again before very long.

I look forward to being kept apprised of your progress and I thank you for your offer of help in my classes. Next year I do not expect to be teaching the Criminal Justice course but, if I do, I'll probably be in touch with you. Of course you may count on me for a letter of recommendation.

Best wishes for your future studies and for your future itself.

Sincerely,



Alfred Cohn, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology
Teaching Fellow
Core Faculty, Master of Arts Program

U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA

Institution

08-24-1993

Date

If you have a presumptive parole date, any IDC actions referred to in this report will be considered by the U.S. Parole Commission as a basis for possible rescission of your parole date. You may present documentary evidence (including voluntary statements of witnesses) in mitigation of your misconduct, and you may request to review all disclosable documents that will be considered by the Commission.

Inmate Reviewed and/or Received Copy:

_____ 8-26-93 _____
 Inmate's Signature Date Staff Signature

1. Type of Progress Report: Initial: _____ ; Statutory Interim: CLEMENCY ; Pre-Release: _____ Transfer: _____ ; Other (specify): _____		
2. Name: SANTOS, MICHAEL	3. Reg. No: 16377-004	4. Age (DOB): (29) 01-15-1964
5. Present Security/Custody Level: MEDIUM/IN		
6. Offense: CONTINUING CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE; POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE COCAINE; FALSE DECLARATION BEFORE A COURT.		
7. Sentence: 45 YEARS (AGGREGATED SENTENCE)		
8. Sentence Began: 09-01-1988	9. Months Served: 60 MONTHS + 282 JCT	10. Days EGT: 268 DAYS
11. Days FGT/WGT: 0/0	12. Tentative Release: 10-10-2013 MR	13. Last Commission Action/Date: N/A
14. Detainers/Pending Charges: NONE		
15. Co-defendants:		

Distribution: Original — Inmate File
 Canary — U.S. Probation Office
 Pink — Parole Commission Regional Office
 Goldenrod — Inmate

PROGRESS REPORT - Page 2

NAME: SANTOS, MICHAEL REG. NO. 16377-004 DATE: 08-24-1993

15. Summary of Prior Reports: This is Mr. Santos' initial progress report.

16. New Information: There is no new information noted.

17. Institutional Adjustments:

a. Program Plan: Mr. Santos arrived at USP, Atlanta, GA on September 1, 1988. He appeared before his unit staff for an initial review on September 27, 1988. He was classified as a Security Level Two offender with IN custody. The unit team recommended he participate in Group Counseling, Financial Responsibility Program, and Community Corrections Center placement when eligible. Subsequent program reviews indicate Mr. Santos has been an active participant in educational and Suicide Watch Volunteer Programs.

b. Work Assignments: Mr. Santos was initially assigned to the Education Department as a Learning Center Clerk. He then transferred to the UNICOR Business Office as a clerk for 2 1/2 years. He was responsible for providing clerical assistance to the Associate Warden of Industries and Education and the transportation office. It was noted that he delayed his job transfer to the Education Department in order to ensure that replacement clerks were properly trained. During this period Mr. Santos' payments on his felony assessment were increased to 50 percent of his pay. In order to pursue his educational goals, Mr. Santos transferred back to the Education Department where he is currently assigned. His immediate supervisor indicates he is an excellent worker who needs little supervision. He is responsible for the typing and layout of the institution newsletter.

c. Educational/Vocational Participation: Mr. Santos has completed over 400 hours of educational courses. He has earned his Bachelor's of Arts Degree and graduated Cum Laude from Mercer University. In his quest for knowledge, he sought out a Master's Degree Program on his own, and is now enrolled at Hofstra University, New York City, New York.

PROGRESS REPORT - Page 3

NAME: SANTOS, MICHAEL REG. NO. 16377-004 DATE: 08-24-1993

He is currently pursuing a master's degree in Sociology. Mr. Santos has published a book entitled Drugs and Money and as a result was recognized by our local news media. He is President of the inmate Toastmasters Chapter and we have received letters praising his hard work and efforts within that organization.

d. Relationship With Staff: Mr. Santos demonstrates a favorable relationship with staff. He is courteous and is not considered to be a management problem. His prior supervisors have submitted letters commending Mr. Santos on his positive mental attitude, dedication to work, and high level of responsibility.

e. Incident Reports: Mr. Santos has not received any disciplinary infractions during his incarceration period.

f. Community Program Involvement: Mr. Santos has not participated in any community activities. At the appropriate time his case will be considered for Community Corrections Center placement.

g. Institutional Movement: Mr. Santos was initially designated to USP, Atlanta, GA on September 1, 1988. There has been no other movement.

h. Physical/Mental Health: The Medical Staff have noted that Mr. Santos is in favorable physical health. There are no mental health concerns noted and he is considered to be fully employable upon his release from confinement.

i. Progress on Financial Responsibility Plan: At the time of sentencing, the United States District Court of the Western District of Washington imposed a felony assessment in the amount of \$501,200.00 to be paid immediately. Mr. Santos is participating in the Financial Responsibility Program to satisfy this financial obligation. Mr. Santos' payment plan requires quarterly payments of \$25.00 towards the fine until satisfied in full.

PROGRESS REPORT - Page 4

NAME: SANTOS, MICHAEL REG. NO. 16377-004 DATE: 08-24-1993

18. Release Planning: Upon release from confinement, Mr. Santos proposes to relocate to Chicago, Illinois to attend the University of Chicago Law School. Norvel Morris, Professor, has indicated that he would be willing to sponsor him. If this is not acceptable, he proposes to return to Seattle, Washington to re-establish family and community ties.

- a. Residence: To be determined
- b. Employer: To Be Determined through CCC
- c. U.S.P.O.: Robert B. Lee, Chief
U.S. Probation Officer
Columbia Center, Ste 3040
701 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-7006

Dictated by:

Quintella M. Forbes
Quintella M. Forbes, Case Manager

Reviewed by:

Chester 8/25/93
Claude Chester, B North Unit Manager

Date dictated: August 22, 1993

Date typed: August 24, 1993/pam



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Washington, DC 20534

June 2, 1995

Michael G. Santos
#16377-004/4A
Box 8000
Bradford, PA. 16701

Dear Mr. Santos:

Thank you for your recent letter. I met Bruce McPherson for lunch on Memorial Day and we had a good visit. You and your academic pursuits were a major topic of conversation. He hand delivered your thesis and read to me the portion in which you so generously and graciously mentioned my name.

I scanned your paper and hope to read it more thoroughly when I have the opportunity. It's interesting to read your observations about specialized prisons. They were the topic of many discussions and concept papers during Michael J. Quinlan's tenure as director of the Bureau of Prisons. We came close, I think, to moving in that direction, but it never quite happened. I think it's an idea whose time has not yet arrived, despite it's many positive aspects.

I can recall only one or two Ph.D.'s earned by federal prisoners. I believe they were completed sometime in the 1970's. When I have a chance, I'll check our files and I may be able to be more specific.

Thank you for sharing your work and your ideas with me. When people like you take advantage of the education opportunities offered in federal prisons, it makes all the effort and energy it took to make them available, wonderfully worthwhile.

My very best to you and your supportive family and colleagues in education. And, of course to Warden Dennis Luther. You all have many reasons to be proud.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sylvia G. McCollum".

Sylvia G. McCollum
Education Administrator

cc: Dr. R. Bruce McPherson, Professor



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Federal Correctional Institution, McKean

P.O. Box 5000
Bradford, PA 16701-0950

June 2, 1995

Michael G. Santos
Reg. No. 16377-004
Unit 4A
FCI McKean

Dear Mr. Santos:

I am returning your thesis with much thanks for allowing me to review it. Although I did not read each and every page, I did spend a great deal of time on several sections. I must say your writing approach certainly made this academic presentation as readable and as effective as any I have ever reviewed.

I know you told me you are refining this draft and I certainly have no constructive criticism to offer. As I mentioned previously, I think you have selected a very effective approach to advancing some pretty complex problems and ideas. I certainly wish you the best as you continue to pursue your advanced degrees. I can't think of a better way to make the best use of your current situation. Also, your contributions to the atmosphere and operations of this institution are very much appreciated. Warden Luther has certainly established a culture here that in my view stands far above any other that I can imagine. Contributions of inmates like you who are willing to accept leadership roles toward positive objectives even when that leadership sometime places you in difficult situations with other inmates, certainly made being a staff member here all the more worthwhile.

Thank you again for allowing me to review your thesis. Down the line, I am certain I will see this or other offering on the bookshelf somewhere.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig Apker", is written over the typed name.

Craig Apker
Associate Warden

NAME: Santos, Michael REG. NO. 16377-004 DATE: 06-05-1996

16. Institutional Adjustment: Mr. Santos has displayed an outstanding adjustment to incarceration. He has demonstrated an exemplary use of his time while incarcerated by not only maintaining clear conduct, but also earning a Bachelor's Degree from Mercer University, and a Masters Degree from Hofstra University. He is currently working on a Ph.D, through correspondence from the University of Connecticut. He has also completed a 40 hour Drug Counseling program and various other institutional counseling courses.

A. Program Plan: Mr. Santos was redesignated to FCI Fort Dix, New Jersey April 18, 1996. He was reclassified as a Low security level inmate with In custody. He was given a full time work assignment and encouraged to participate in the Adult Continuing Education program and Financial Responsibility program.

B. Work Assignments: Mr. Santos was recently assigned to the Recreation Department. His previous work assignments include UNICOR clerk, Education clerk, and unit orderly. He has consistently received good to outstanding work performance evaluations.

C. Educational/Vocational Participation: While incarcerated Mr. Santos has earned his a Bachelor of Arts Degree through Mercer University and his Maters Degree from hofstra University. He is currently working on his Ph.D through correspondence from the University of Connecticut. He has also completed various ACE and Vocational Training courses.

D.Counseling Programs: Mr. Santos has completed the 40 hour Drug Counseling program and has participated in several other counseling programs.

E.Incident Reports: Mr. Santos has maintained clear conduct throughout his period of incarceration.

F. Institutional Movement: Mr. Santos was initially designated to USP Atlanta on 09-01-88. He was transferred to FCI Mckean, Pennsylvania on 05-09-94 for lesser security. He was transferred to FCI Fairton, New Jersey on 11-09-95 for nearer release purposes. Finally on 04-18-96 he was transferred to FCI Fort Dix, New Jersey for lesser security.

G. Physical and Mental Health: Mr. Santos is on regular duty status with no restrictions. There are no indications of any mental or emotional disorders and he should be considered fully employable upon his release from custody.

H. Progress on Financial Responsibility Plan: Mr. Santos has completed payment of his \$800.00 and \$300.00 felony assessments. He is still required to pay a non-committed fine of \$500,000.00.

NAME: Santos, Michael REG. NO. 16377-004 DATE: 06-05-1996

17. Release Planning: Mr. Santos' release plans have not been determined at this time, however his family is currently residing in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington. He will utilize a Community Corrections Center to assist him with his release needs.

a: Residence: to be obtained at a later date.

b: Employment: To be secured upon release

c. USPO: **Sentencing District**

Robert B. Lee (Chief)
United States Probation Office
Western District of Washington
Columbia Center, suite 3040
Seattle, Washington 98104

* Mr. Santos is subject to notification for narcotics distribution under Public Law 103-322 Violent Crime Control Act and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

* Mr. Santos does not owe a Cost of Incarceration fee.

18. Dictated By: *William K. Cimino*
William K. Cimino, Case Manager
Date: 06-05-96

19. Date Typed: 06-05-96

20. Reviewed By: *J. Johnson*
for J. Johnson, Unit Manager
Date: 06-05-96