

CHAVE DE RESPOSTA – EDITAL 01/2013

THE GANGS BEHIND BARS: PRISON GANGS

PART 1

Prison gangs are flourishing across the country. Organized, stealthy and deadly, they are reaching out from their cells to organize and control crime in America's streets.

Prison gangs are flourishing from California to Massachusetts. In 1996, the Federal Bureau of Prisons found that prison disturbances soared by about 400 percent in the early nineties, which authorities say indicated that gangs were becoming more active. In states such as Illinois, as much as 60 percent of the prison population belong to gangs, Godwin says. The Florida DC has identified 240 street gangs operating in their prisons. Street gangs, as opposed to gangs originating in prisons, are emerging as a larger problem on the East Coast.

Of the 143,000 inmates Texas houses in state pens, 5,000 have been identified as gang members and another 10,000 are under suspicion. Texas prison-gang expert Sammy Buentello says the state's prisons are not infested with gangs, but those that have set up shop are highly organized. "They have a paramilitary type structure," he says. "A majority of the people that come in have had experience with street-gang membership and have been brought up in that environment accepting it as the norm. But some join for survival."

After James Byrd Jr. was dragged to death in Jasper last June, rumors spread throughout Texas linking two of the suspected assailants to racially charged prison gangs. While authorities and inmates dismiss these rumors, the Jasper murder occurred only weeks after a San Antonio grand jury indicted 16 members of the Mexican Mafia, one of the state's largest and most lethal prison gangs, for ordering the deaths of five people in San Antonio from within prison walls.

QUESTÕES 1 a 4 – (0,5 ponto cada questão)

Complete o resumo a seguir.

O crescimento das gangues prisionais nos E.U.A.

No início dos anos 1**90**.....as rebeliões nos presídios tiveram um aumento de 2.**400%**..... segundo o Departamento Federal Prisional. Em alguns estados americanos, o percentual da população carcerária pertencente às gangues chega a 3.**60%**..... O número de gangues urbanas que operam nas prisões chega a 4.**240**....., segundo autoridades da Flórida.

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QUESTÃO 5

Circule a afirmativa INCORRETA, segundo o texto.

- A. O sistema prisional do Texas está totalmente tomado pelas gangues carcerárias.
- B. As gangues se organizam em regime semelhante ao marcial.
- C. A maioria dos prisioneiros são ex-membros das gangues urbanas.
- D. Alguns prisioneiros se juntam às gangues para sobreviverem.

PART 2

Section A

As they are being released into the community on parole, these people are becoming involved in actions related to prison-gang business. Consequently, it is no longer just a corrections problem--it is also a community problem. It is a misnomer that when you lock a gang member up they cease criminal activity. It has only been in the last five years that law enforcement has realized that what happens on the inside can affect what happens on the outside and vice versa.

Section B

According to gang investigators, the gang leaders communicate orders through letters. Where mail is monitored they may use a code--for instance, making every 12th word of a seemingly benign letter significant. They use visits, they put messages into their artwork and in some states they use the telephone.

Section C

Of the two kinds of gangs, prison gangs and street gangs, the prison gangs are better organized, according to gang investigators. They are low-key, discreet--even stealthy. They monitor members and dictate how they behave and treat each other. A serious violation means death, say investigators.

Section D

The street gangs are more flagrant. "Their members are going into the prisons and realizing that one of the reasons they are in prison is that they kept such a high profile" making it easier for the police to catch them, says Buentello. "So, they are coming out more sophisticated and more dangerous because they aren't as easily detected. They also network and keep track of who is out and so forth."

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Section E

According to gang investigators and prisoners, the prison gangs were formed for protection against predatory inmates, but racketeering, black markets and racism became factors. They developed within the prison system in California, Texas and Illinois in the 1940s.

QUESTÃO 6 – (2,5 pontos)

Escolha o título correto (1-5) para o parágrafo correspondente (A-E).

PARÁGRAFO	TÍTULO
A <u>4</u>	1. Disciplina entre as gangues nos presídios.
B <u>5</u>	2. Habilidades adquiridas pelos presidiários.
C <u>1</u>	3. Origem da formação das gangues prisionais.
D <u>2</u>	4. A inter-relação presídio-comunidade.
E <u>3</u>	5. Comando secreto de dentro dos presídios.

QUESTÃO 7: Compare as gangues prisionais com as gangues urbanas em pelo menos 2 (dois) aspectos. (1,5 pontos)

GANGUES PRISIONAIS	GANGUES URBANAS
Melhor organização	Mais descaradas
Mais moderadas	Grande notoriedade / alto número de eventos
Mais discretas/furtivas	Fáceis de serem capturados quando vão para a prisão e mais sofisticadas e difíceis de serem detectadas depois que voltam as ruas.
Monitoram seus membros e ditam como devem se comportar e tratar uns aos outros	

PART 3

Godwin says Texas should never have outlawed smoking in the prisons, adding cigarettes as trade-goods contraband to the prohibited list. "If you go back to the Civil War era, to Andersonville prison," Godwin says of the prisoner-of-war facility for Union soldiers, "you will see that the first thing that developed was a gang because someone had to control the

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contraband--that is power. I'm convinced that if you put three people on an island somewhere, two would clique up and become predatory against the other at some point."

But protection remains an important factor. When a new inmate enters the prison system he is challenged to a fight, according to a Texas state-pen prisoner. The outcome determines who can fight, who will be extorted for protection money and who will become a servant to other prisoners. Those who can't join a gang or afford to spend \$5 a week in commissary items for protection are destined to be servants. Godwin explains: "The environment is set up so that when you put that many people with antisocial behavior and criminal history together, someone is going to be the predator and someone the prey, and that is reality."

The Texas inmate describes a system in which gangs often recruit like fraternities, targeting short-term inmates because they can help the gang--pay them back, so to speak--when they leave prison for the free world. Most of the groups thrive on lifelong membership, according to the Florida DC, with "blood in, blood out" oaths extending leadership and membership beyond the prison into the lucrative drug trade, extortion and pressure rackets.

Prison gangs operating in Texas and Florida include Neta, the Texas Syndicate, the Aztecs, the Mexican Mafia, the New Black Panthers, the Black Guerrilla Family, Mandingo Warriors, Aryan Brotherhood, La Nuestra Familia, the Aryan Circle and the White Knights. Some of these gangs have alliances, and some are mortal enemies. Many on this list originated in California over the decades, some of them (such as the Texas Syndicate) to protect members from the other gangs. In addition, street gangs such as the Crips and Bloods and traditional racial-hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan also operate in the prisons.

What prisoners may not realize is that because the gangs are monitored by prison authorities the law-enforcement community is becoming very sophisticated about the gangs. "Sixty percent of what we learn about what is going on in the city streets of Florida" is garnered in prison and not from observing the streets, says Godwin.

Prison officials say they concentrate on inmate behavior to identify gang members. They do not single out gang leaders to strike any deals because acknowledging the gang as anything other than a "security-threat group" gives them too much credibility. This has been a particular problem in Puerto Rico with the native and political Neta gang. Recognizing groups during the 1970s, in a system in which prisoners have the right to vote, has led to a tendency among politicians to award clemency to some inmates.

(Source: http://www.examenglish.com/IELTS/IELTS_academic_reading3.htm.)

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QUESTÃO 8 – (1,0 ponto)

Circule a alternativa correta.

Segundo Godwin,

- A. a criminalização do cigarro auxiliou a administração carcerária.
- B. o contrabando contribui para o desenvolvimento das gangues.
- C. em algum momento, três pessoas em uma ilha se exterminam.
- D. as proibições não favorecem o controle do poder.

QUESTÃO 9 – (1,0 ponto)

Circule a alternativa correta.

Sobre o sistema prisional no Texas, podemos afirmar que:

- A. o recrutamento pelas gangues não se baseia em relações de irmandade.
- B. a ajuda entre gangues desenvolve-se em relações sem interesse.
- C. o resultado de uma luta determina o futuro de um novo interno na prisão.
- D. presos com penas curtas não se juntam às gangues.

QUESTÃO 10: Explique como o monitoramento dos internos ajuda a polícia da Flórida no combate ao crime. (1,5 pontos)

Através da observação do comportamento dos prisioneiros a polícia consegue identificar membros de gangues, e 60% do conhecimento sobre os fatos que acontecem nas ruas são coletados através da observação no presídio.