

Appendix 1
Argumentative Essay Rubric by Harrell (2005)

	Excellent	Good	Needs Improvement	Unacceptable
CONTENT				
Argument				
Thesis	A clear statement of the main conclusion of the paper.	The thesis is obvious, but there is no single clear statement of it.	The thesis is present, but must be uncovered or reconstructed from the text of the paper.	There is no thesis.
Premise	Each reason for believing the thesis is made clear, and, as much as possible, presented in single statements. It is also clear which premises are to be taken as given, and which will be supported by sub-arguments. The paper provides sub-arguments for controversial premises. If there are sub-arguments, the premises for these are clear, and made in single statements. The premises that are taken as given are at least plausibly true.	The premises are all clear, although each may not be presented in a single statement. It is also pretty clear which premises are to be taken as given, and which will be supported by sub-arguments. The paper provides sub-arguments for controversial premises. If there are sub-arguments, the premises for these are clear. The premises that are taken as given are at least plausibly true.	The premises must be reconstructed from the paper. It is not made clear which premises are to be taken as given, and which will be supported by sub-arguments. There are no sub-arguments, or, if there are sub-arguments, the premises for these are not made clear. The paper does not provide sub-arguments for controversial premises. The plausibility of the premises that are taken as given is questionable.	There are no premises- the paper merely restates the thesis. Or, if there are premises, they are much more likely to be false than true.

Support	The premises clearly support the thesis, and the author is aware of exactly the kind of support they provide. The argument is either valid as it stands, or, if invalid, the thesis, based on the premises, is likely to be or plausibly true.	The premises support the thesis, and the author is aware of the general kind of support they provide. The argument is either valid as it stands or, if invalid, the thesis, based on the premises, is likely to be plausibly true.	The premises somewhat support the thesis, but the author is not aware of the kind of support they provide. The argument is invalid, and the thesis, based on the premises, is not likely to be plausibly true.	The premises do not support the thesis.
Counter-arguments	The paper considers obvious and unobvious counter-examples, counter-arguments, and/or opposing positions, and provides original and/or thoughtful responses.	The paper considers obvious counter-examples, counter-arguments, and/or opposing positions, and provides responses.	The paper may consider some obvious counter-examples, counter-arguments, and/or opposing positions, but some obvious ones are missed. Responses are non-existent or mere claims of refutation.	No counter-examples, counter-arguments, or opposing positions are considered.

Appendix 2
Modified Argumentative rubric

Quality	Good	Average	Poor
Content Argument			
Thesis	An obvious statement of the main conclusion of the paper	The thesis is present, but must be uncovered or reconstructed from the text of the paper	There is no thesis or thesis is off topic
Support	There are points to support the thesis. There are relevant supporting details to support the main points	There are points which somewhat support the thesis. There are supporting details which somewhat support the main points	There is no support for the thesis. There are no supporting details to support the main points
Counter-argument	The paper considers both the obvious and unobvious counter-examples, counter-arguments and/or opposition positions and/or provides thoughtful responses	The paper may consider some obvious counter-examples, counter-arguments and/or opposing positions. Responses are non-existent or mere claims of refutation	No counter-examples, counter-arguments or opposing positions are considered

Appendix 3

Experiment 1: Target Vocabulary List

1. The Rock	16. securely
2. military	17. incarcerate
3. fort	18. escape
4. war	19. highly-visible
5. defend	20. notorious
6. island	21. kingpin
7. Alcatraz	22. infamous
8. convicted	23. occupation
9. inmates	24. Al Capone
10. modernized	25. explorer
11. maximum security	26. dormant
12. criminals	27. plight
13. penitentiary	28. American Indians
14. high-profile	29. public
15. enemies	30. tourist attraction

Appendix 4

Experiment 2 : Target Vocabulary List

1. prison	18. correctional officers
2. convicted	19. necessities
3. violating	20. violent
4. laws	21. law abiding citizen
5. notorious	22. supervised
6. offenders	23. control
7. secure	24. disruptive
8. regimented	25. dangerous
9. escape-proof environment	26. nominal wages
10. penitentiary	27. release
11. incarcerate	28. warden
12. inmates	29. educational activities
13. tight control	30. recreation
14. maximum security	31. physical restrains
15. behavior	32. handcuffs
16. cell	33. leg irons
17. open dormitories	34. privilege

APPENDIX 5
Sample of a “good’ thesis statement

Code : STXM

Prisons - A New Tourist Attraction?

When the word prison comes into mind, most people immediately picture a huge compound with a few dark buildings and a dangerous aura surrounding the area. That is what a typical prison would be like to everybody, but apparently that is not the case after the prison is abandoned. Ultimately, the prison may not be spacious enough to house the increasing number of criminals and they will be moved to another larger prison, abandoning the previous one. Despite the true fact that prisons do strike fear into the hearts of many, abandoned prisons make a good tourist attraction as it does bring some educational and experience values, as well as providing a source of income for the country.

‘Good’-
thesis
statement
- clear
topic,
stand and
main

The brutality of the various types of punishment used in prisons is enough to dishearten even the bravest among the locals around the prison. Nonetheless, abandoned prisons with all the torture and punishment devices in tact make a superb choice for an educational field trip. A visit to any abandoned prison will definitely open the eyes of all students who attend it. Students can learn about how criminals were brought to their inevitable demise by the guillotine, a device that literally beheads a criminal, and too learn about prison life by exploring the prison hallways and cells that criminals used to reside in. Hopefully, a single trip will be sufficient to engrave the fear of punishment into students, and in turn they will avoid committing crimes in the future.

In the eyes of most people, abandoned prisons have no further use and should be demolished to make way for better development. However, there are some who suggested that abandoned prisons should be preserved and remain open to the public and tourists in support of tourism. Tourism is a considerably important source of income for the country. Foreign tourists and even locals may want to learn about the history and dark secrets behind the prison, hence they are willing to pay for it, providing the price is reasonable. With the addition of abandoned prisons as a tourist attraction, the income of the country will definitely improve.

Opening abandoned prisons to the public and foreigners can be said as killing two birds with one stone. For one, they provide an educational experience for both young and old, and eventually the number of visitors will increase, consequently improving the country’s income. Prisons are there for a reason - to remind us of the consequences of committing crimes. Hence comes the famous quote, “ Those who forget the past are condemned to repeat it”. Therefore, in my opinion, I do agree that prisons should be turned into tourist attractions.

Appendix 6
Sample of an 'average' thesis statement

Code: MS

Prison, a Historical Monument That Should Be Preserve.

Prisons are regarded as a place where criminals are sent when they have committed a crime or offence which has contradicted with the law. However, as the years go by and the number of criminal's starts to increase, these prisons will stop operating. This is because the government will start building new ones and will transfer these prisoners to their new location. For this reason, different people have different opinions on what to do with these prisons.

'Average'
thesis
statement
- general
idea of
the essay

Prisons such as Alcatraz Island or better known as "The Rock" was prison where the most infamous and notorious criminals were placed for the criminal deeds is bursting with history. People all over the world would travel to the United States and go see this incredible monument which has turned into a famous tourist attraction. The tourist will not only find out more about the notorious prisoners who lived there but also the history of behind "The Rock". However, opposition members find that prisons are a waste of good space. As land in a country becomes more and more expensive, they feel that the prison should be demolished to make way for more practical tourist attractions such as amusement parks or resorts which are more beneficial for the tourist during their visit. They must however understand that by demolishing prisons, they are loosing a part of their history that used to be part of their country.

Other than that, these prisons can also help bring in revenue for the country when turned into tourist attractions. We all know Alcatraz Island is place where people come to visit for its incredible history. For this reason, the Americans have currently made many holiday packages that are suitable enough to attract tourists for all around the world to go visit this prison. Sadly, our opponents find that more and more of the tax payer's money have gone to waste in maintaining this incredible monument than it bringing in the income for the country. They insist that by demolishing it and building more exciting attractions, the country would have been receiving more income.

In the end, prisons should be turned into tourist attractions as it will be beneficial for the country and for the tourist. People should understand that prisons are monuments that at one time was beneficial to the country and need to be maintained for the younger generation to understand the history behind it.

Appendix 7
Sample of 'Poor' thesis statement.

Code: TOT

Prison leaning towards tourism?

Lately citizens are debating the problem of whether to preserve the historical buildings. The historical buildings are very important and should be preserved and keep on maintaining the structure because it represents one of the country's pioneers. Recently Malaysia's Pudu jail – once set a record of the longest mural in the world, Pudu jail's wall has been struck down for further modernization in road widening.

'Poor' thesis statement - some main idea but generally

It is such a pity to hear that one of the Malaysia's oldest building are being demolished for road widening as the value of the Pudu jail wall cannot be measured. The Pudu jail has existed for over 100 years. However, some of the countries do not intend to preserve the value of the prison. The prisons have the historical value that has been accumulated by the years of hardship. It should be preserved as it could pass down knowledge and as we say mistakes that have been done in the past to our next generation so that our upcoming generations are not going to make the same mistakes again. However, some of the citizens may not see the value in it and take it as a trash.

Besides that, prisons can also be turned into tourist attraction. Most of the people has never been in a prison or experienced the indoor feeling of the prison. Since the abandoned prison are no longer being used, the government should turn it into tourist attraction as it will allow people to know more about the prison and not labeling it as the "crime centre". At the same time, the prison could also be an attraction to the tourist. For instance, the Pudu jail wall was once the longest mural in the world. The tourist may want to see the art of the wall drawn. Therefore, it could dramatically increase the tourism rate in one's country. However, it would be a waste of space if the prison is not going blossom to be the main attraction for tourist. Therefore, the government should help in advertising and enhancing tourism in the country.

'Poor' support-not related to thesis and thus weak

'Average counter-argument .Only states the obvious

In my opinion, we should preserve the prison because it brings various benefits. If every historical building is to be demolished for modernization, what would the country be without the memorable building to think about? What if foreigner questioned us that what is our country's historical building? What if our country's trademark to the foreigners is the historical building and we've demolished it? Even if we know the existence of the historical building, it might as well as be extinct because our next generations do not know about the historical build. Cherish historical building, cherish our country, and love our land.

Appendix 8
Sample of ‘Good’ support

Code: JJC

PRESERVING OUR HISTORY AND HERRITAGE.

As we enter into a new millennia, the controversy over what should be done with old, dormant, and abandoned prisons still remains. Should it be demolished to make way for development? Or should it be converted and renovated as a tourist attraction. According to questionnaires and interviews, different people have different opinions and ideas on what should be done with old prisons. In my opinion, I strongly believe that old prisons should be turned into tourists attractions for it plays a major part in a country’s history as well a constant reminder of man’s potential for evil.

The infamous Pudu jail located in the heart of Kuala Lumpur was scheduled to be leveled in late June 2010 to make way for a road expansion and tunnel project. Many people supported the government in tearing the jail down as it will ease the traffic congestion and make way for development. However, the fact is that we are tearing down a piece of our country’s history and heritage; every brick, stone and pebble making up the jail has a story to tell about the past. Although leveling the historical landmark to the ground would help ease the traffic, it would only be a temporary solution to the congestion. Is it worth ripping out a page from a history book just to make space for a shopping guide ad? The government and people need to make a stand as one to help preserve our nation’s history and past.

‘Good’ counter-argument. Clear argument posed and countered

Some exceedingly optimistic individuals assert that demolishing old jails to make way for development would help boost the nation’s economy. On the other hand, converting old jails into tourist attractions would also help boost the economy. One fine example would be the infamous Alcatraz Prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco, California. Although the United States government has spent millions promoting, preserving and maintaining the prison complex, hundreds of thousands of visitors come to the prison yearly bringing currency into the country. The attraction can also host educational trips for schools and other educational organizations. Turning an old jail into a tourist attraction requires much less capital than bull-doing it down and building an entirely new shopping mall or sky scrapper on top of it. Demolishing and then constructing a new shopping mall or structure in the heart of any commercial area would just add more problems rather than solving any. With the help of the government, we can promote the landmark drawing in many more tourists and foreigners curious about the dark and mysterious past of the nation.

‘Good’ support-good details to explain point

In conclusion, I strongly support and stand by the idea of turning old dormant prisons into tourist attractions as it will boost the nations economy, preserve our culture and history, and most of all a constant reminder to everyone of our great potential to commit evil deeds and crime.

Appendix 9
Sample of ‘ Poor’ counter-arguments

Code: LQL

In your opinion, should prisons be turned into tourist attractions?

In my opinion, I agree that prisons should be turned into tourist attractions. For example, Alcatraz in U.S.A. was a military fort before it became a federal prison and it was abandoned by the army in 1934. These prisons with high background histories can attract thousands and thousands of tourists all over world just to see it. We can gain a lot of new knowledge about the culture and history of the place by visiting these prisons. Students from high schools should take a one day tour at these prisons so that they can learn more about the life and punishments of the prisoners in the jails.

Furthermore, tourists can learn about criminals in these prisons. For example, some of the America’s best known and most dangerous criminals were housed in Alcatraz. They can learn that these criminals were securely incarcerated in a no-privilege and no-escape prison so that understand more about how was the life in prison. Tourists can also learn about the histories of these well-known criminals and the reasons that they went into jail.

In addition, tourist can learn about the punishments in the prisons. Punishments like hang up, fire shooting, injection and others should be perform for the tourists so that they can know what those punishments do and what crimes that can lead to these punishments. Moreover, by visiting these prisons we can learn more about the rules and laws in prisons. Different countries have different rules and regulations. Through that we not only learn to respect the culture of others but at the same time it also encouraged us not to commit a crime.

‘Poor’ counter-argument. Lacks argument or opposing views. Consists of facts only.

I believe that prisons not only can be turned into tourist attractions but a place that people can gain knowledge about histories in the past century. There is no need to destroy these prisons and replace by a 5-star hotel or a new shopping mall. If all the prisons are destroyed, where can our generation still learn about the knowledge of prisons in the future?

Appendix 10

Sample essay from Experiment 1 TPR group for use of target vocabulary.

Code: TYJ

In your opinion, should prisons be turned into tourist attraction?

Prison is a place that provide for the guilty persons to stay. It is a place to separate them from the social, so that people can live safer. In the United States, there is a prison in the *Alcatraz Island*. It was built and the 19th centuries for the *military fort* purposes. Lately in 1934, it has become the *Federal Bureau of Prisons*. Years after years, the prison had become a museum. The supporters will agree that prisons should turn into *tourist attraction* although people may not visit it and it can use in a more economical way.

Vocabulary
- basic
references
to the
printed text.
minimal
target
words used.

Prisons are seems to be an unlucky place, and many people will not want to visit it. However, many schools would like to make their student to visit it. It is always a good place to educate the students to keep a good behavior. For example, student can visit to the prison during outdoor learning. From the visit, students can know more about the punishment and the living of the prisoners. They would know the hardness of the prisoners'. Thus, it will be more effective on warning them not to break the rules.

Mostly the landscape of prisons is wide and people would think it would better to use it in a more profitable way for the society such as industry purposes or housing area purposes. For example, the Pudu jail in Malaysia has been demolished for traffic purposes. However, supporters will argue that the historical values are more precious. This would be one of the big attractions for the tourists. Especially foreign tourists, they would like to visit some special place that is unforgettable. Prisons would be a good idea for them. Also, it can generate a profitable income for the government too.

To sum up, prisons should become the tourist attractions even though it seems to be an unlucky place and it can be use for other beneficial purpose. Everything from the previous generations always has values on it. For prison, it is a good education tools. Though prisons are a scary place for the criminals, but it will always be an interesting part for the tourists. People will be curious on what happen behind the high, huge wall.

Appendix 11
Sample essay from IOR group with ‘good’ thesis statement

Code: STXM 2

In your opinion, does imprisonment deter crime?

There goes a saying “A leopard never changes its spots”, meaning that someone will never change, no matter what the person goes through. Therefore, it is not surprising when someone says “Once a criminal, always a criminal”. This is only partially true as a matter of fact. While it is true that some of the inmates who were released from jail return to their previous life of combating law, a majority of inmates do turn over a new leaf after being released from jail, as life in prison has deterred them from committing crimes due to the prison’s equipment and procedures as well as the recreation provided.

‘Good’
thesis
statement
. Clear
stand and
main
ideas
clearly

Most prisons are pictured as a gloomy, filthy and unruly place, providing a feeling of disgust to all who hears the word. Nevertheless, there are some prisons that maintain a healthy environment and systematic procedures that might seem remarkable for a mere prison. Alcatraz is a fine example of such a prison. Due to the stringent security level at Alcatraz, inmates are actually moved from cells to other parts of the prison without physical restraints. By incorporating good habits, the inmates can earn their way out of cells for other activities. Meals provided for inmates can be mouth-watering as well, for the main purpose of preventing pointless arguments from occurring. Not too shabby coming from a prison, and usually the good habits incorporated are brought out to the outside world when inmates are released.

To most people, there is literally nothing to do in prison, where all one can do is stare at the blank walls of a prison cell, locked behind bars. That is a contradicting fact by those who never experienced prison life for themselves, because in truth prisons offer work and recreational activities for the inmates. An outdoor yard is common in most prisons, and may have a basketball court for inmates to play the sport. Extraordinarily, reading is one of the leading recreational activities in prison, and educational as well. Inmates at Alcatraz have access to a library containing up to 15,000 books. It kills time and gets the inmate educated as well, providing more than enough preparation for when they are released from jail.

Indeed, it is hard to change a criminal’s perspective of life, and whether they choose to turn over a new leaf is entirely their choice. However, life in prison is there for a reason - to aid them into making the right choice. By having inmates practice good habits in prison, most will be integrated into their lives long after they leave prison. It takes a long process, and the outcome might not be successful always, but it does deter crime at a good rate. Hence, in my opinion, I do think that imprisonment does deter crime.

Appendix 12

Sample essay from IOR group with 'average' thesis statement and support

Code: A

Does imprisonment deter crime?

Prisons have been around for a long period of time to separate the bad from the good. People who committed crimes such as robbing, raping, murdering and many more are sent to prison as a punishment for their wrong doings. In prison, inmates are treated very poorly. The food being served are lousy, they only get to shower twice a day. But does this make the inmates less violent or more violent when they are released

'Average'
thesis
statement-
some main
ideas but
not clearly
expressed

Good or bad, whether if its an inmate or not, they are still human. The only thing that separates the people who are sent to prison and the ones who are not are the things going on in their mind. Every human has its differences, let it be physically or mentally. Usually, inmates which are released after a long period of time would actually learn their lesson and stop doing what they did. It's the ones who are sent to prison for a short time who are released being the same person that they are as they entered. Reason being either they had a violent past or their just notorious. But for some, being held in prison even for a day would make them learn their lesson. They were caught for being at the wrong place at the wrong time or were influenced by friends.

Other than that, some inmates even prefer staying in prison then on the outside. On the outside, some of them are without houses, families or money therefore they wouldn't mind being in prison. Most prisons today are very lenient towards their inmates. Inmates are provided with a place to stay, food, the get to shower, work, exercise and its all being done for free. All they have to do is commit a crime. With this being implemented, crime rates would increase.

'Average'
support-
does not
clearly
support
thesis
statement

In the end, imprisonment does not really deter crime. Different people have different characteristics. Some would learn their lesson while others will continue doing it no matter how many times being sent to prison. Lastly, its not the prison which will straighten up bad people and deter crime, its how the prison is being operated that would effect crime rates.

Appendix 13
Sample essay from IOR group with ‘good’ support

Code: SK

Deterring Crime through Imprisonment

We all know that wrong-doing automatically calls for punishment. There has a rapid surge in the rate of crime in the present context. Numerous cases of burglary, shop-lifting, kidnapping, murder and rapes make the headline in the news. Imprisonment is the only way to set them right. There has been a huge dispute between whether imprisoning the culprits discourage them from committing crime in the future or not. Even though people say that imprisoning criminals further triggers the hatred and the urge to commit felony again, it actually is a way for self-realization and puts a fear in them concerning transgression.

Crime is a punishable act and in order to prevent criminal activities, there are policies and imprisonment. In spite of the presence of policies, crime has been a burning issue in the context of every nation. Sending the guilty parties to a prison will teach them a lesson in one way or the other. It is said that a person discovers his soul in prison. He ‘finds himself’ in his stay in a prison. Imprisonment is one of the ways for redemption, where an offender can reflect back to whatever horrendous deeds he has done. He can look back at himself and realize his mistake he has done in his life. In one way, prison is like a purgatory. His soul gets purified and he/she can change him/herself. It is also a good way to make a criminal realize his responsibility towards his family and the ones he loves. Incorporating that sense of responsibility will teach him not to commit crime again. Hence, putting a criminal in prison not only puts an end to wrong-doing but also makes him a better person.

‘Good’ support-clear main idea and well supported. Also clearly supports thesis statement.

Although, many opponents believe that putting a culprit in a prison further triggers the hatred inside of him and sets a possibility that they might commit crime again. They say that imprisoning or punishing such culprits will put a sense of revenge inside them which will automatically trigger the urge of crime in them. The truth is, individual prisoners must be handled carefully and individually depending on their case.

The severity of punishment might work on some while the same might not work on others. Punishing the prisoners puts a fear in them. Both the prospect of getting caught and the prospect of spending time in prison are supposed to deter forward-looking potential offenders from criminal activity. It places a fear in them that they will definitely get punished severely if they do something wrong again. It makes them realize the cause and effect relationship between crime and punishment which should be enough to prevent future felonies.

Thus, imprisonment is a significant way to set the culprits straight and prevent them from committing crime in the future. It also incorporates self realization in them, making them better human beings and putting a sense of responsibility in them.

Appendix 14
Sample essay from IOR group with ‘good’ counter argument

Code: JJC 2

IN YOUR OPINION DOES IMPRISONMENT DETER CRIME?

One of the foremost issues for every single city in the world is crime. As the world-wide population steadily increases, cities all over the world grow and expand ever larger. Following closely the growth and expansion is crime. Crime is an offense, transgression or the breaking of a law. Criminals range from murderers, to robbers, to drug traffickers to pick pockets and are usually sentenced a few years to jail. Nevertheless, imprisonment does not deter or prevent crime.

Some exceedingly optimistic persons claim that criminals always learn their lesson for the duration of their sentence in prison. However, convicts who have completed their sentence in prison and come out to the world still break the laws and commit offences. For example, serial killers like Ted Bundy who are convicted are sent to a maximum security facility to be reeducated. After the years spent in a prison cell in leg irons and handcuffs, they exit the facility and kill again. These serial killers have a dangerous mental condition that provokes them to kill. Killing is like a drug to them, without the stimulus they get edgy and restless and will always feel the need to kill to satisfy and ease them. These category of criminals should rather be admitted into a mental institute than a prison. In some cases the convict assaults or even kills another inmate or during their time spent in a correctional facility.

A majority of individuals believe that the government should dedicate more money in building more correctional facilities. However, the government would only end up spending hundreds of millions of tax-payers dollars in a futile hope to correct or reeducate the criminal. The money spent could be used to build more hospitals, schools, libraries and other educational and recreational facilities. Is it worth spending millions on feeding and housing a killer or robber who is never going to change? Robbers who plundered millions get sentenced 5 to 6 years only waiting to get out spending all the money he hid. Killers get sentenced 5 to 6 years for first- degree murder as well, and come out killing yet another. The government would just waste all the money providing warm soft beds, recreation, food, and paying correctional officers for violent criminals.

‘Good’-
counter
argument.
Clear
opposing
point and
countered.

In conclusion, imprisonment is a waste of a nation’s resources and time and it does not deter or prevent criminals from committing crimes. We should all stand strong as one and urge the people and government to conceive cheaper and more effective ways of punishing crimes other than imprisonment.

Appendix 15
Sample essay from IOR group with ‘average’ counter argument

Code : H

In your opinion, does imprisonment deter crime?

Prison is a place where criminals are placed after they have done a crime. Inmates have to follow the tight security system in prison. They will be threatened according to their behavior among inmates by the security. Those who posed no threat were sent to low security work camps and those who got in trouble were sent to higher security work camps and will be punished with heavy labor and more hours in cell. This will aware people not to comit crime.

Due to this, inmates will behave themselves to earn their way out of their cells. Furthermore, inmates are housed a few man a cell and some just one man a cell. They will be locked up in the cell most of the time everyday rather than having freedom to walk around and get some fresh air outside the cell. However, only during certain time of the day inmates are allowed to spent their day at mandatory work programs, educational classes, and recreational activities.

‘Average’ counter argument. Some opposing point stated but lacks argument or elaboration.

Furthermore, food and medical care are not considered privileges for inmates. Food are prepared by inmates themselves under the management of correctional officers qualified in food service management. Only three meals are served each day. If they missed their eating period they would have to starve until the next meal to be served. Besides, medical care are limited. Inmates will be examined and treated only if necessary.

In conclusion, my opinion imprisonment does deter crime. People are more aware not to comit crime due to imprisonment. They will have to spent years being locked up behind bars and have to follow multiple rules and regulations for security measurements.

Appendix 16
Sample essay from IOR group with 'poor' counter argument

Code: TZW

Does imprisonment deter crime?

Does imprisonment really plays its role to deter crime? Although many will think that imprisonment is wasting public money, but the educational work and work opportunity can deter some of the crime as well.

Educational work which provide in prison give changes for prisoner to learn new knowledge and discipline them. Most of the crime maker does not well educated as they maybe suffer from financial problem or social problems like gambling, take drug and etc. As we all know, person who holding a high school certificate or primary school certificate cannot get a proper work in this century. Without any income, they cannot support their daily expenses. So, involving in crime seem like is the only way they can get the money faster and more profitable. In these cases, educational work which provided in prison gives a big opportunity for them to finish their basic education study. Classes and some well-knowledge professional are provided to educate these prisoner so that they can change their attitude and discipline themselves by not repeat their mistakes again. Facilities such as library, art zone, religious services and so on also are provided for prisoner to equip their knowledge as well. These helps them transform into a new person after release and also deter the percentage of crime as well.

'Poor' counter argument. All facts and no counter arguments to show opposing points.

Appendix 17

Sample essay from Experiment 2 IOR group for use of target vocabulary.

Code: OPH

In your opinion , does imprisonment deter crime ?

Imprisonment has always been the common sentence to those who had committed injustice, those who are *violent* and *dangerous* and to those who has been recognized as threat to the society because of crimes they committed. With the ever increasing crime rates in our society today, the question of whether imprisonment can deter crime arises. In my opinion , to a certain extent , imprisonment do deter crime as it serves as a warning to those potential criminals but there is a few pitfalls as well such as whether prison is a harsh or effective enough in altering a criminal minds into good .

Target
vocabulary
used from
the online
text

A punishment must be something that causes a pain or something unpleasant to *convicts* so that they will not repeat the same unlawful actions again . In a *maximum security* prison, inmates are housed to a one man *cell* with little sunlight and privileges . Unless they *behave* , they are kept in the prison cell for a very long that one would bear no further as they lack of social interaction and the most gruesome aspect that many would imagine , being enclosed in four walls with limited physical movements . This type of treatment would deter many crimes for time to come. While *incarcerated* however, the *inmates* are fed well and are given *recreational programs* for the reason being that the inmates will not have time to plan for infractions if their time are filled with work and recreation . This would make imprisonment an ineffective punishment for criminals as they live a life in *prison* with no experience of pain. In this case , imprisonment will not curb but will encourage crime as imprisonment itself is not harsh anymore .

For some ruthless criminals , imprisonment is just not harsh enough for them as they are only denied of a normal civilian's life . In many cases , they even regroup and cause the society a lot more trouble just after a decade in prison . Some imprisonment programs that are both recreational and *educational* do cause some inmates to remorse and released as a *law* abiding citizens but to some other hardnosed inmates , it only causes more hate and feeling of vengeance in them . It will only cause more crime in the society when such criminals are released from prison . Only other sentences such as caning together with imprisonment can deal with these high profile convicts and crimes .

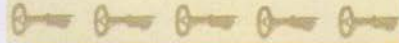
General
idea
taken
from the
online
text.

In conclusion , imprisonment do deter crime to a certain extent only if its environment is create to be harsh and if they are made to reeducated these *notorious* criminals so that they will reintegrate with the society , imprisonment will not be an effective at all to those high profile criminals . Criminals sentenced to imprisonment should also be sentenced to other forms of harsh punishments such as caning , then it will on serve as a strong warning and deter crime .

Appendix 18

INMATES - INTRODUCTION

Inmates who posed the greatest threats of violence and escape were sent to maximum security at Alcatraz. Those who posed no threat were sent to minimum security work camps. Low, medium, and high security prisons were available for those inmates in-between. The range of prison options encouraged good inmate behavior. Inmates knew they would be transferred to higher security prisons if they got into trouble.



Escapes



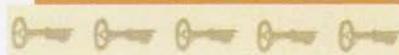
Food and Medicine



Notorious Inmates

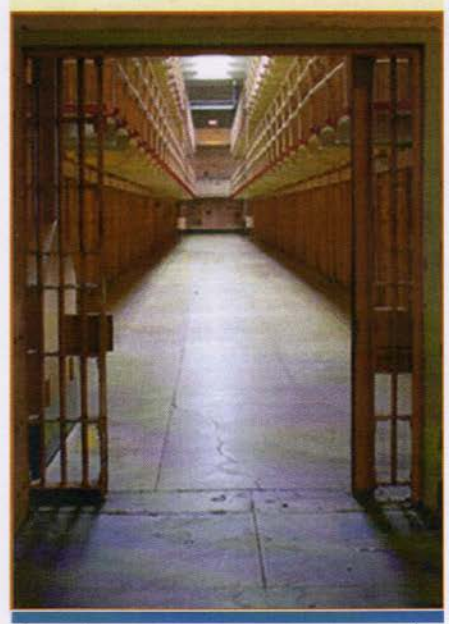


Work and Recreation



As the highest security prison, Alcatraz kept its inmates under the tightest controls. Inmates were housed one man to a cell. Two-person cells, four-person cells, and open dormitories were common in other federal prisons. Inmates at other prisons spent most of their days out of their cells at mandatory work programs, educational classes, and recreational activities.

Alcatraz inmates had to earn their way out of their cells through good behavior.



Everything other than food, medical care, shelter, clothes, legal representation, letters to family members, and religious services was considered a privilege.



THUMBNAILS - MUG SHOTS



Museum Collections at The Rock:
ALCATRAZ ISLAND
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

OVERVIEW	MILITARY PERIOD	FEDERAL PRISON Inmates Officers Equipment & Procedures	INDIAN OCCUPATION	ALL IMAGE GALLERY
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Escapes | Food & Medicine | Notorious Inmates | Work & Recreation

FOOD AND MEDICINE

Alcatraz was known as a "maximum security, minimum privilege" prison. Food and medical care, however, were not considered privileges. They were necessities provided to all inmates.



FOOD

The food was prepared by inmate workers, under the supervision of correctional officers trained in food service management.



Three meals a day were served, cafeteria style. Inmates could take as much of whatever they wanted, provide they finished all the food they took. A rotating schedule of menus authorized by Public Health Service nutritionists ensured that meals met nutritional standards, and were varied.

A typical supper menu included soup, a green salad or vegetable, starches [bread or rolls, and potatoes, rice, or pasta], a meat entree, and dessert [pie, cake, or ice cream]. Special meals, usually including turkey with oyster dressing, were served at holidays, along with special gift packages containing candy, fruit, and cigarettes. An inmate musical combo sometimes performed at mealtimes.

The prison administration undertook a serious effort to make meals as satisfying as possible to the inmates. This prevented unnecessary inmate disturbances over poor food.



SLIDE SHOWS



Inmate Menus



Historic Photographs



MEDICINE

The US Public Health Service was responsible for inmate medical care. There was a small hospital on the second floor of the cell house, above the dining hall. It featured several small wards, equipped with an operating room and dental chair, and staffed by Public Health Service physicians, dentists, and pharmacists. Sick call was held every afternoon. Inmates were examined and treated as necessary.

Emergency care was available for inmates or staff injured in fights or attacks. According to the memoirs of Dr. Milton Daniel Beacher, the Public Health Service Medical Officer at the prison in the late 1930s, "Alcatraz was probably the cleanest institution of its kind," with strict sanitary procedures observed in the kitchen, and with compulsory hygiene standards requiring all inmates to shower regularly and wear clean clothes.



Museum Collections at The Rock:
ALCATRAZ ISLAND
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

OVERVIEW

MILITARY
PERIOD

FEDERAL PRISON

Inmates

Officers

Equipment &
ProceduresINDIAN
OCCUPATIONALL IMAGE
GALLERY

Escapes | Food & Medicine | Notorious Inmates | Work & Recreation

WORK AND RECREATION

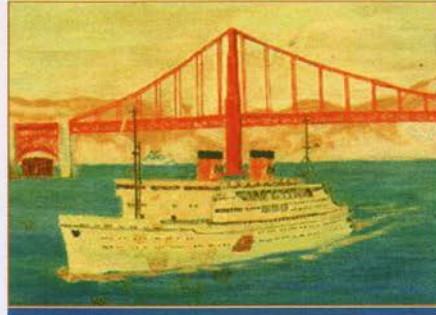
Keeping inmates constructively occupied is vital to prison security. The busier an inmate is, the less time to plan or commit infractions. Tension and violence is reduced. Many prison programs are designed to prepare inmates for successful reintegration into the community as law-abiding citizens after release.

Although Alcatraz inmates were more closely supervised and controlled than inmates at other prisons, the facility offered an array of work, education, and recreation programs.

**WORK**

Federal inmates are required to work, unless they are medically unable to, or are violent or disruptive. At Alcatraz, work included factory work, laundry, general prison maintenance, and food preparation.

Inmates received nominal wages. As cash can be a dangerous commodity in the prison, wages were credited to individual accounts in the prison trust fund. Inmates drew on their accounts to buy from the prison commissary, pay fines, or send funds to their families. Any remaining balance was paid out in cash when the inmate was released.

Work continued...



RECREATION

Reading was not just an educational activity at Alcatraz. It was a leading recreational activity. Inmates had access to a library of 15,000 books and 75 popular magazines subscriptions. They could do artwork, write letters, and play stringed instruments in their cells. There was even an inmate band. There were several talented artists, including James Widner and John Paul Chase, whose work is featured here.

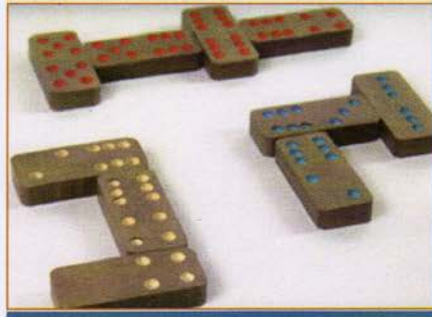
By the 1940s, each cell had been wired with earphone jacks allowing inmates to listen to radio broadcasts approved by the warden. Religious services were held in a chapel, with different faiths alternating from week to week. Movies were shown once or twice a month. On Saturdays and Sundays, inmates were allowed onto the outdoor recreation yard. Here, they congregated as they pleased, relaxed, and played baseball, handball, chess, checkers, horseshoes, and dominoes.



SLIDE SHOWS



Historic
Photographs



Museum Collections at The Rock:
ALCATRAZ ISLAND
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

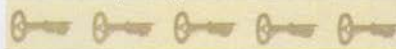
OVERVIEW	MILITARY PERIOD	FEDERAL PRISON Inmates Officers Equipment & Procedures	INDIAN OCCUPATION	ALL IMAGE GALLERY
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EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

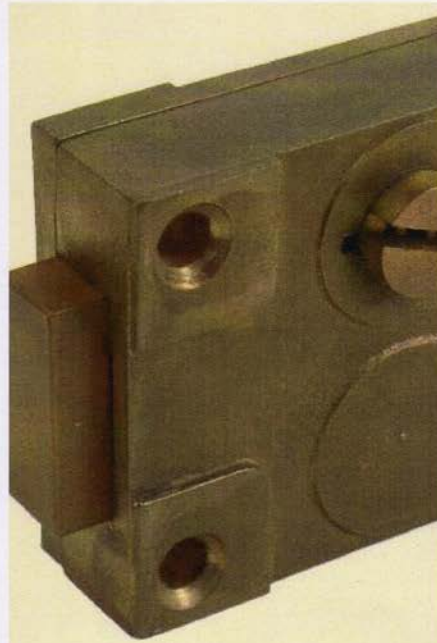
Well-designed structures, procedures, and programs, rather than sheer physical force, are critical to controlling prison inmates. In most correctional facilities, inmates outnumber staff by four to one. The ratio can increase, depending on time of day or location.



Procedures include identifying the most violent or escape-prone, frequent head-counts, clear rules and regulations, on-going searches for contraband, tight control of keys and tools, a well-established disciplinary process, and constant supervision. Work, educational and recreational activities keep inmates constructively occupied and out of trouble.



Alcatraz correctional officers who worked with inmates did not carry weapons. The risk of having inmates overpower an officer to steal weapons was too great. Officers only carried weapons in the "gun galleries" overlooking the cell house interior or in towers overlooking the prison exterior. Inmates had no access to these areas. Alcatraz, however, was well-stocked with firearms, teargas, and other items that could be distributed to officers in the event of an escape or disturbance.



SLIDE SHOWS



Historic Photographs



Post Orders

- DINING ROOM
- ISOLATION
- KITCHEN

Schedules, Duty Rosters and Stations



The prison itself provided security. Various physical apparatus controlled inmates, including state-of-the-art locking devices for cell doors. One officer could lock and unlock any or all cell doors along an entire range or corridor from a single location. There were tool-resistant, case-hardened steel bars; metal detectors; and special lighting and alarm systems. Inmates usually moved from their cells to other parts of the prison without physical restraints. However, correctional officers could place inmates in handcuffs and leg irons if they were violent, or if they had to be escorted outside the prison walls.

