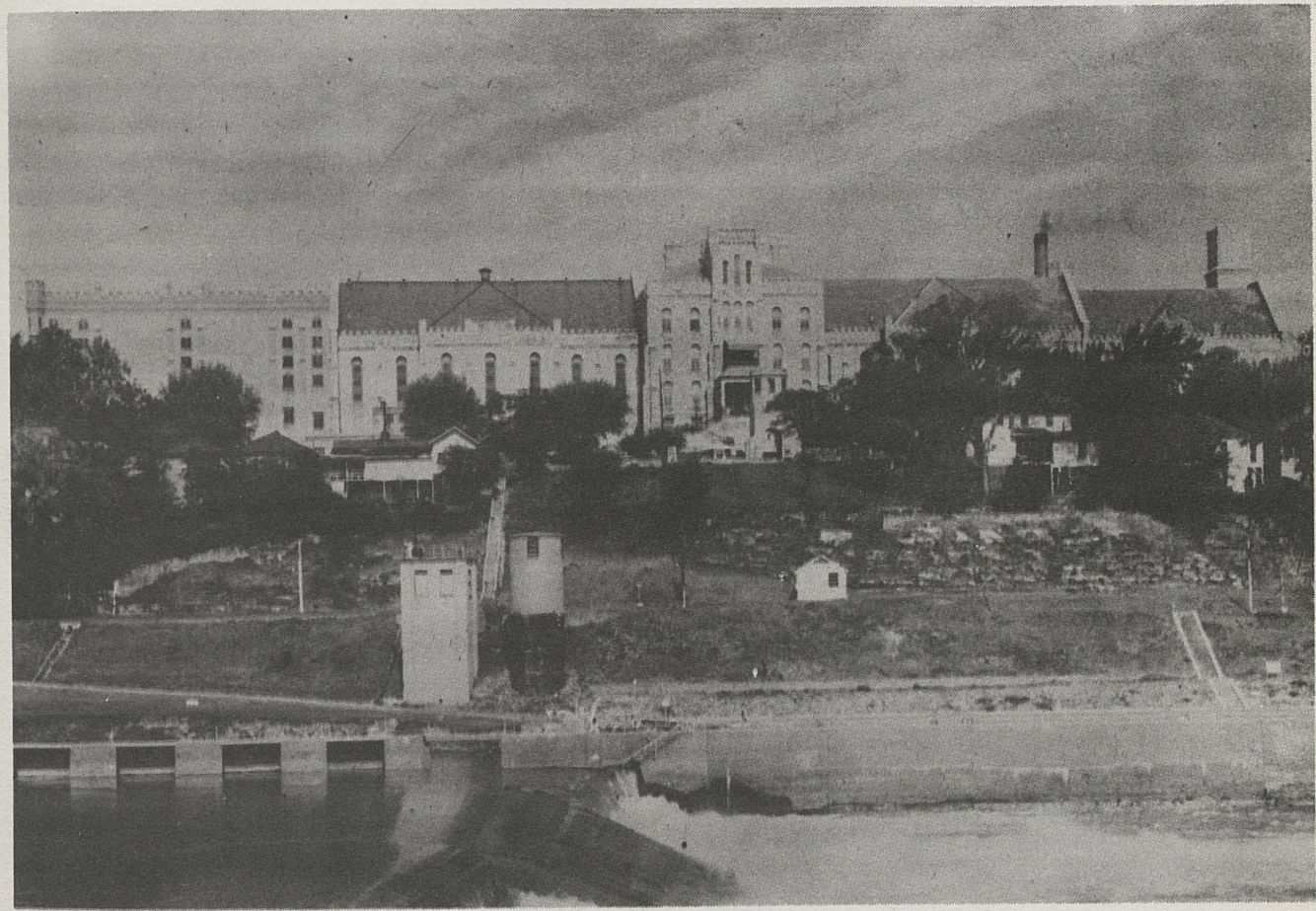


CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND



JANUARY, 1964

DEPUTY WARDEN'S PAGE

By Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong

In answer to a letter I received from one of our readers in Texas:

QUESTION: "What do you think are the most important things in an institution of this type?"

ANSWER: I would think the most important things would be: (1) security; (2) discipline; (3) morale.

I think if you have any one of the above, more than likely you would have all three of them. However, I suppose there are different situations in different institutions. Also, I think a good culinary department is a main factor in any institution.

Of course there are a lot of other departments that are important. In fact, I guess all departments are important. For instance, a good religious program is very beneficial. A good athletic program is a good morale builder. A good treatment program is real good for the overall operation of the institution.

For myself, I think that anything done should be done systematically. Without a good system you will find that there are a lot of employees who seem to have difficulty in knowing what to do.

I think it should be made very clear to every employee what his job is and what is expected of him. I find in most cases when most employees know what their job is and what will happen to them if they don't perform, they usually make more successful employees. The same is true for an inmate. I think there should be a set of rules to make clear what they can and cannot do. In my opinion this method curtails a lot of unrest and unnecessary violations. Of course, as I said before in one of our

articles, every inmate is not a criminal and every criminal is not in an institution. I guess it would only be human nature for everyone to consider himself not a criminal. However, I do not think that can be determined by the individual involved.

One other thing a lot of people would say is that inmates are sent to an institution or reformatory for punishment. This is certainly not true. They are committed to an institution as punishment for a crime they have been proved guilty of committing.

I suppose every commitment in the state of Kentucky reads, "so many years at hard labor." In my opinion, if it can be arranged, each inmate admitted to an institution of this type would be better off if he had steady employment. That in turn would help the state of Kentucky; it certainly would help the institution in which he is incarcerated.

I doubt very much if anyone will invent a machine that one can be strapped or buckled to that will curtail crime. I also doubt if there will ever be a penitentiary so tough that inmates will not return as parole violators. Furthermore, I doubt if an institution will ever have such a rehabilitation program that inmates will not return as parole violators. However, I would think that if an institution could have and afford all the various departments that are now recommended for institutions, giving an inmate the chance to rehabilitate himself with the help that is required of the institution -- and this does include discipline -- I would think that probably you would have fewer violators. However, there is one factor that I think anyone should consider: that we have a larger population in the United States than we had 5 or 10 years ago. So naturally I think the more population
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BREATHITT OKAYS IMMEDIATE HIRING OF 35 NEW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES

Dec. 18 -- Kentucky's new governor has given Kentucky's new commissioner of corrections the green light to hire immediately 35 of the 120 new prison employees recommended by the Task Force on Corrections. Governor Edward T. Breathitt said money to pay the new employees' salaries until the end of the fiscal year will be forthcoming via an emergency appropriation of approximately \$100,000.

The appropriation will be requested when the General Assembly meets January 7. At the same time the legislators will consider a budget that is expected to include funds for hiring the rest of the recommended top-level personnel and for the first stages of a recommended \$12 million prison building program.

Corrections Commissioner Joseph Cannon, brought in from Ohio to supervise the entire prison and parole system in Kentucky, said he would start recruiting the 35 new employees immediately. Some of them would go on the payroll by the first of January, he said.

According to the Louisville Times, Cannon has stated the 35 will include 23 new guards for the LaGrange Reformatory and:

1. A director of medical treatment & psychiatry.
2. An in-service training officer to work out of Frankfort.
3. A medical director at LaGrange and one at Eddyville.
4. A chief psychologist at each prison.
5. A chief social worker at each prison.

The Task Force on Corrections, a volunteer investigating body created by former Governor Bert T. Combs to study the needs of Kentucky's correctional setup, recommended, among other things, that

medical and psychiatric workers, social workers, psychologists and food-service workers, as well as additional and better-trained parole and probation officers and prison guards be added to the Department of Corrections.

TASK FORCE CHAIRMAN URGES CONTINUED DRIVE TOWARD REFORM OF PRISON SYSTEM

Dec. 12 -- One of the men who helped spark the penal reform movement in Kentucky urged the Kentucky Council on Crime and Delinquency to continue to work for prison reform.

The Louisville Times quoted Madisonville's Commonwealth Attorney M. R. "Mike" Mills, Chairman of the Task Force on Corrections and a member of the newly created Commission on Corrections, as saying it would be "foolish to let this report (the report and recommendations of the Task Force) lay over there in Frankfort from now on."

The report pointed up the weaknesses in the prison system and recommended, among other things, that 120 qualified correctional workers be employed.

Mills said that any successes stemming from the changes would be reflected in the courts by a decrease in the number of repeat offenders.

"Now is not the time to sit back and pat ourselves on the back," Mills told the group.

CAPTAIN W. T. BAXTER DIES IN NASHVILLE

Willard Truman Baxter, captain of the guards here and a former sheriff of Livingston County, died in St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, on December 11. He was 61.

Earlier in the year, in October, Captain Baxter and his wife were injured in an automobile accident near Calvert City. He had been off duty since that time.

Funeral services were held on December 13 at Boyd's Funeral Home, Salem.

NEW CORRECTIONS COMMISSIONER JOSEPH CANNON SPEAKS AT GRADUATION CEREMONIES HERE

CALLS PUBLIC ATTITUDE BEST HE'S SEEN

Dec. 17 -- Speaking from the standpoint of almost 15 years in correctional work, Kentucky's new commissioner of corrections told students and graduates of the prison school here that the attitude of Kentucky citizens toward penal reform programs is the best he's ever seen anywhere.

Commissioner Joseph Cannon, formerly of the Ohio Division of Corrections, was speaking to last semester's graduating class at ceremonies attended also by Dr. Harold Black, Director of Institutions.

Introduced by KSP Warden Luther Thomas, Cannon expressed surprise that so many people outside wanted to help those of us in here to help ourselves.

Appointed in October by then-Governor Bert T. Combs, Cannon, 38, holds a master's degree in social and correctional work from Ohio State University. He went to work in that state's Ohio Prison as a caseworker, eventually becoming assistant commissioner of the Ohio prison setup. He was recommended for Kentucky's top penal post by the NCCD and the Governor's Task Force on Corrections, among other bodies.

TOO MANY "HANG GOOD HABITS ON GATE"

Speaking of inmate efforts to help themselves, he said that he had seen people "develop a lot of good habits in institutions." But, he went on, "too often (the prisoner) hangs the habits on the front gates when he goes out.

"Then, when he comes back -- on parole violation or with a new sentence -- he picks them up from the gate on the way back in."

He urged the students to continue whatever useful habits they learned in prison. In spite of a more complicated civilization, he said, "it takes the same thing to get along now as it did 100 years ago -- guts!"

He and Dr. Black both commended Education Supervisor Henry Cowan and Vocational Instructor William Egbert on doing a good job "in spite of conditions that are far from ideal."

Dr. Black then presented diplomas to:

James Jackson, James Key, Allen Stump, James Hamilton, Edgar Johnson, Joseph Lenhardt, David Smith and John Parks, who received equivalency high school diplomas. Parks was high scorer of the semester with a percentile score of 61 on the GED test.

Receiving eighth grade diplomas at the same ceremonies were Thomas Barnes, James Branum, Jack Brown, S. S. Collins, Norman Gay, William Jewell, James Lyle, George Moore and Jerry Williams. Another inmate, since transferred to LaGrange, was mailed his diploma. He was Billy Crawford.

This semester's inmate instructors, who were also commended by the Department officials, were: James Loudermilk (math & high school math), James Page (substitute), Sherman Jared (3rd grade), William Grenat (history & high school social studies), David Trodglan (English & high school English), Eugene Treviso (science & high school science), Joe Schillaci (2nd grade), Carl Schroader (geography) and Earl Sumner (spelling). G. W. Joines is clerk and substitute teacher.

A guest minister, Reverend O. W. Lasater of White Sulphur Baptist Church, gave the benediction, while Protestant Chaplain Houston Inman gave the opening invocation.

SEND THE CASTLE HOME

Your wife, parents, or friends may receive the Castle each month for a year for just a dollar. Why not turn in a CPO at the Chief Clerk's window today? Be sure to include correct names and addresses on the CPO form.

VACAVILLE INMATES AID IN SPACE RESEARCH

Healthy and content after 14 weeks on an experimental liquid diet, 17 convicts at California's Vacaville Medical Facility have completed their part in space-food research being conducted under a grant from the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. They have lived throughout this period on $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of the liquid food a day, said an AP report recently.

While the diet is being tested for the space program by the Medical Sciences Research Foundation of San Francisco, said the news-service story, its possibilities in other fields are important. "Almost absolute weight control," use as a food for those who need a special diet for medical reasons, and a solution to "fears that overpopulation will exceed the world's food supply," are some of them.

The experiment was conducted at Vacaville in part because the prisoners there lead regimented lives that are almost ideal for such research. Vacaville is California's experimental psychological center for reformable inmates with mental or emotional problems.

ILLINOIS PAROLEES RICHARD HONECK

A man who has been in prison for 64 of his 84 years was released on parole when a California niece agreed to care for him, the Illinois Parole Board announced last month.

Richard Honeck, serving a life sentence for a murder committed in 1899, received international attention recently when the news services carried his story. The publicity brought him letters from all over the world.

"CIVILIANS" MAY SUBSCRIBE, TOO

Anyone may subscribe to the Castle. A year's subscription, 12 monthly issues, costs only a dollar. Send your money order to: Castle on the Cumberland, Box 128, Eddyville, Kentucky.

OUTGOING GOVERNOR PARDONS 21; BREATHITT WILL END USE OF TRUSTIES AT MANSION

The end of a governor's term resulted in pardons or sentence commutations for 21 prisoners last month, including the trusties who worked as servants at the Governor's Mansion during Governor Bert Combs' administration. But, said incoming Governor Edward T. Breathitt shortly after he took the oath of office, prisoners will not be used at the Mansion during his term.

The use of prisoner-servants has been criticized as degrading, although it has been a tradition in Kentucky and many other states.

Another practice that has been more or less traditional in Kentucky -- that of requisitioning meat and other foodstuffs from the Reformatory at LaGrange for use in entertaining official visitors to Frankfort -- will also be ended, said Breathitt.

NATIVITY SCENE & TREE DECORATED CHAPEL

The KSP chapel looked Christmasy for Christmas, but it took a lot of doing to make it that way.

The cabinet shop and Ted Lewis, the institution's signpainter, worked with the chaplains to set up a nativity scene complete with manger and child for the right side of the chapel. Protestant Chaplain Houston Inman wangled a small silver tree from the State for the left side and decorated it at his own expense.

Elsewhere in the prison, the messhall was decorated with mural drawings by Ted Lewis and a large, decorated tree. The library door held a wreath and greetings from the chaplain, and even the commissary had a Christmas poster mounted on the rail in front of the window.

During Christmas week, Yule music was played on a public-address system placed atop the hospital, which sits in about the center of the compound.

LOUISVILLE TIMES REPORTER DICK BERGER FINDS REWARDS OTHER THAN MONETARY IN HIS WORK

What does it take to start a penal reform movement rolling and keep it going?

In Kentucky, it took a governor who lived up to a promise, a shocking report by a national correctional organization, and a public made aware of the problems by a handful of dedicated individuals, by a progressive, responsible press -- and by a journalist with one of the most bizarre assignments of recent times.

The journalist was Dick Berger, investigative reporter for the Louisville Times. The assignment was to pose as a convict to get an uncolored view of what it is to be a prisoner in one of the penal institutions described by the report of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency as "pitiful" and "archaic." Berger entered the prison with the consent of then-Governor Bert Combs, who had promised to devote the last year of his administration to prison reform.

It was a difficult assignment and a potentially dangerous one. Berger himself admits he was "scared witless" during most of his week-long sojourn through the jungle atmosphere of the overcrowded, inadequately supervised prison.

His fears were not entirely groundless. Shortly after he arrived in the prison, rumors that an undercover man of some sort was posing as a prisoner circulated through the compound. Warden David L. Davis, informed that an attempt would be made on the reporter's life, urged Berger to terminate what would have been a much longer stay, including eventual transfer to the State Penitentiary here.

What moved Dick Berger, a husky, healthy family man in his middle thirties who has held responsible positions in newspaper work for almost 14 years, to tackle a job that would take him away from the comforts of his home and family for an indefinite period to share the overcrowded, filthy accommodations, the poor food and the discomforts and dangers of a couple of thousand convicted felons?

One obvious answer is that it's his job. A native of New York City, he graduated from Syracuse University with a degree in journalism and went into newspaper work. Except for time out with the Navy during World War II and the Army during the Korean War, he has been in journalism ever since, working as a reporter or editor for various large and small dailies and, for a brief period, as an AP correspondent in Louisville. But probably no other job has been as personally rewarding as his present position as investigative reporter -- an informal title that covers the gathering, documenting, and writing of facts about any situation where individual citizens are being exploited or used unfairly. His recent series on sharp lending practices in the state is one example of this kind of work.

Another and more important reason becomes clear in conversation with the man. An exceptionally intelligent person, this strapping six-footer talks mostly about people -- other people -- and two factors in his makeup soon become obvious. The first is that he has a good newsman's insight into what is behind the mask all of us wear when we face the outer world. The second is that he is intensely interested in people and what becomes of them.

But, until sometime around the first of 1963, Berger had no more than the average reporter's curiosity and knowledge of the Kentucky prison system. It was at about that time that he heard Madisonville's dynamic commonwealth attorney, Maubert R. "Mike" Mills, addressing groups on the subject of Kentucky's backward correctional setup and what should be done about it. Mills was and is one of the most active men behind penal reform, both as a private citizen and as chairman of the Governor's Task Force on Corrections and a member of the new Commission on Corrections. Something in his talks got to Berger. Some time in January, 1963, he had an earnest chat on prisons with his boss. By March, 1963, permission to enter the

prison as a convict had been obtained from Governor Combs and Warden Davis, and Berger donned the unfamiliar blue-denim uniform of a Kentucky prison inmate.

Throughout the week he was a "convict," Berger burned impressions into his memory, not daring to take notes. Starting at midnight after he was released, he typed notes on the story for some 2½ days before he began the story itself.

When it was finished, it ran for six days in the Louisville Times and played a leading role in keeping the citizens of the state interested in going through with the prison-reform program.

He has been honored for his work at least twice -- once with the 1963 Distinguished Service Award from the Kentucky Council on Crime and Delinquency, again last month with a plaque from the Kentucky Commonwealth Attorneys Association, of which M. R. Mills was president.

But what the plaque called his "untiring dedication to the cause of penal reform" is not over. For the prison system is still Berger's principal assignment, and will be until genuine penal reform has been accomplished.

It is comforting to know that he is on the job.

HOPKINSVILLE WOMEN DONATE CAKES TO PRISONERS' ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS XMAS PARTY

Dec. 22 -- Several guests from Alcoholics Anonymous chapters in nearby towns attended the KSP inmates' Hopeful Group Christmas get-together today to enjoy fellowship, coffee, and cakes -- the latter donated by 3 Hopkinsville women.

Present were A. A. members from Hopkinsville, Murray, Benton and Madisonville, as well as the group's inside advisor, KSP Records Officer Homer Patterson.

In a brief talk following the refreshments, Mr. Patterson said he had "seen

the most remarkable transformations" in men who had joined the A. A. group here. He expressed gratitude for the attitude and support of outside A. A. groups.

Some of the visitors, it was noted during the party, have been coming to KSP Alcoholics Anonymous functions for several years. One of the most active, Comer J. of the Hopkinsville chapter, was unable to attend because of illness. He is the group's outside sponsor.

December Chairman Eldred H. opened the party with a period of silent meditation, followed by a welcome to the guests. The traditional 12 steps were read by James P., and Wayne S., the group's secretary, discussed the meaning of Christmas to an imprisoned alcoholic.

He made the point that the imprisoned alcoholic probably finds himself enjoying Christmas for the first time in years, since an alcoholic fog usually makes Christmas meaningless to him outside.

The break for refreshments and informal fellowship followed. The cakes -- which were delicious -- were baked for the occasion by Mrs. S. T. James and Mrs. Vernelle James, both of Hopkinsville, and by Dorothy P. of the Hopkinsville A. A. chapter. Let it be recorded here that they were both appreciated and enjoyed by the "press" as well as by the members.

Following the break there were short talks by several of the outside guests, all of them simple, straightforward and sincere. Eldred H. introduced the speakers.

During the affair Wayne S., one of the founders of the KSP group several years ago, was made an honorary member of the Madisonville chapter and presented with an A. A. token honoring his years of sobriety and A. A. participation. The token was presented by Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie V. of Madisonville.

Another event is planned for the group's anniversary in January.

AS LEGISLATURE CONVENES, MILLS URGES LAWMAKERS TO CONTINUE PENAL PROGRESS

Jan. 2 -- Personal letters went out today to each of the 138 Kentucky lawmakers urging them to continue to strive for penal reform.

The letters were from Madisonville's Commonwealth Attorney M. R. Mills, chairman of the Task Force on Corrections. The 1964 Legislature was to convene shortly after the letters went out.

Attached to each letter was a copy of the bulky Task Force report on the State's prisons. The report blamed penal conditions on "partisan politics" over a period of decades and recommended massive changes in the form of additional personnel and a building and renovation program.

According to the Courier Journal, Mills told the lawmakers of the "shocking conditions" prevailing in the prisons. He urged each "as humanitarians" to lend their assistance to the task of updating corrections in Kentucky.

Mills cited the successes of other states which had modernized their prisons as evidence that, humanitarian aspects aside, prison reform could save money for the taxpayers in the long haul.

NOTED DIP DROPS DEAD -- DEAD BROKE

In Cleveland, said an AP report, one Louis Finklestein, better known throughout the nation as Louie the Dip, was found dead in his car at the age of 68. He died of a heart attack.

Louie the Dip, a notorious pickpocket, had been arrested 120 times, serving a total of 10 years. He had lifted the wallets of police chiefs, bail bondsmen, evangelists and just plain citizens in the course of a 50-year career in crime.

But, said the AP, arthritis slowed Louie's nimble fingers down. He was broke when he died.

CHRONOLOGY OF PENAL PROGRESS IN 1963

FEBRUARY: The National Council on Crime & Delinquency's report on the Kentucky prison system is made public. Prisons called "archaic," sweeping changes urged. Governor Combs creates a Task Force on Corrections, names Maubert R. "Mike" Mills chairman.

APRIL: Reporter Dick Berger's 6-part series on his "commitment" to the Kentucky State Reformatory as a prisoner appears in the Louisville Times.

JULY: A special session called by Combs to consider plight of UMW hospitals includes parole-reform bill that makes it possible for prisoner to be released at the point of readiness, regardless of his actual sentence, and creates an 11-member advisory group, the Commission on Corrections, to oversee prison reform.

AUGUST: The members of the Commission on Corrections are named.

SEPTEMBER: Governor Combs, acting on recommendations of the NCCD, the Task Force and other bodies, appoints Joseph Cannon to the vacant post of Commissioner of Corrections. Cannon, a trained penologist and veteran of more than 14 years with the Ohio Division of Corrections, takes office the following month.

OCTOBER: Acts of the special session go into effect, with exception of the parole-reform measures, which must wait for regulations to be worked out. Mrs. Lucille Hurt, a young woman with exceptional qualifications, is named the 4th member of the enlarged parole board.

NOVEMBER: Report and recommendations of the Task Force made public, call for a \$12 million building program, addition of 120 trained personnel, other reforms.

DECEMBER: Governor-elect Edward Breathitt, pledged to carry on Combs' reform programs, takes office and reiterates intent to work for prison reform. Approves hiring of 35 new Department of Corrections employees on emergency basis.

CHAPLAINS' CORNER

FATHER THOMAS CLARK, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

At the beginning of a new year most people console themselves with the making of numerous resolutions -- most of which they never intended to keep in the first place. However, this impulse is not entirely without its merit, for it points up the fact that there is a basic desire in all of us to improve; it also emphasizes the voice of conscience which causes us to confess that we haven't given our best in the past. The purpose of this is to illustrate a truth which we sometimes forget; the truth that there is much more to sin and virtue than appears on the surface.

If all men were born with exactly the same endowments; if all men were born and reared in exactly the same kind of environment; if all men had exactly the same kind of opportunities and faced temptations of exactly the same strength; then we could safely make comparisons and say, "This man is good. That man is bad." Life, however, is not that simple. And so, only God can know how hard each one has tried, in view of his own particular personality and his own particular problems, to use the graces which God has given.

Understanding this should give us courage. Each of us has his own individual handicaps. Few of us come to adulthood with a perfectly balanced personality. Few of us escape all scars in the process of growing up. Moreover, our passions may be strong and our judgement warped. Our living conditions may be unpleasant and our associates disagreeable. Our worries may be numerous and our tensions constant. God knows all of this. Of each of us He asks only that we do the best we can with what we have. He asks only that we keep stubbornly trying, no matter how often we may seem to fail or to slip back. It is not so much a complete victory that God looks for from us as it is
(Please turn to page 10)

REV. HOUSTON INMAN, PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

NOTE: I do not know the author of the following material, but it did seem appropriate for the new year. For this reason I am using it as my column for this month. -- H. I.

I stood on the borderland of 1964. The immigration officer asked to see my passport. When he saw that I was a citizen of 1963 who had been granted the privilege of sojourn in the new land, he turned to the inspection of my baggage. While he looked I turned back toward the land from which I had come. As I remembered the pleasant times I'd had, I felt that the time had been much too short. But when I remembered my failures and mistakes, I turned toward the new land with the hope of a better tomorrow.

The immigration officer said, "Are you familiar with the new land so that you can find your way about?"

"No," I said. "I shall need a guide. Will you recommend your best one?"

"There is only one true guide," he answered. "There are others who promise to make your journey safe, but they always lead their followers into dead-end trails and impossible chasms."

Then I said, "I would like the true guide."

He answered, "But your baggage contains many of the wrong things. The true guide will not lead you if you insist on taking these things. You must discard this prejudice, this selfishness, this indifference, this thoughtlessness, and your fears."

"But," I said, "these are the things I use every day. I'm sure I will not be able to get along without them."

"The choice is yours," said he. "You
(Please turn to page 10)

EDITORIAL

WHY NOT A "REPEATERS ANONYMOUS" FOR CRIMINALS?

Police science has made such dramatic gains in recent years that there is no longer much question that the unorganized criminal will be arrested and convicted. I think that most offenders realize this, even if only in the back of our minds, even at the moment we set out to commit a crime.

This in itself would seem to prove two oft-made statements: first, that the fear of punishment is little deterrent to the overwhelming majority of thieves; second, that most crime is impulsive or compulsive in nature and that profit is a secondary motive.

To me, this also seems to indicate -- and whatever insights I have gained into my own makeup and those of my associates in prison confirm this -- that much the same causal factors move the compulsive criminal offender as move the compulsive drinker or user of drugs. It further indicates to me that the same approach that has proved so effective in dealing with alcoholics and drug addicts should be given a trial in dealing with criminal offenders.

Where confinement, "rest cures" and psychiatry failed with habitual drunkards, Alcoholics Anonymous succeeded, and succeeded dramatically. Where the same methods failed in the case of drug addicts, Synanon -- a new group based on A. A. principles -- is also succeeding. Well-known sociologist Lewis Yablonsky (Saturday Review, Feb. 2, 1963) points out that Synanon, organized only a few years ago in Santa Monica by Charles Dederich to apply A. A. principles to drug addiction, now has "150 persons, most with long criminal and addiction records, (who) no longer find it necessary to use drugs or commit crimes. Some have been clean of deviant patterns for periods of up to four years ..."

Both of these groups succeed for more or less complex reasons, but a few of them are patent. Obviously, they succeed because the members want them to succeed. No matter how the member came to join, or why, he finds himself caught up in the spirit of the group because here he finds persons with histories and problems just like his. As he begins to conquer his own difficulties, moreover, he finds himself actively using his new-found strength to help others in similar circumstances -- a process of conversion which further strengthens him. In the case of Synanon, furthermore, as Yablonsky points out, there is no "inmate" or "patient" status within the group, no difference in the backgrounds and attitudes of those treating and those being treated. The same group which once handed out status to those who were most proficient in crime or who had the most ferocious drug habit now hands it out only to those who refrain from criminal activity and stay off drugs.

"The Synanon approach," concludes Yablonsky, "provides a method for effectively dealing with a new symptom manifestation of the old crime problem. It is the most

feasible therapeutic system currently available for treating the (new type of) criminal."

Why has such an approach not been put to use in corrections? Partly because the reasons for criminal behavior are only beginning to be understood, partly because it is out of line with traditional correctional thinking -- which seeks to separate offenders after their release rather than allow them to associate together.

Actually, however, some beginnings have been made in self-help groups. Several prisons do have inmate organizations -- often loosely organized and without clear-cut goals -- that exist for something vaguely called self-help. But in no case known to me has the obvious next step been taken -- that of coordinating these groups and continuing them outside to help the offender during the really crucial period immediately following his release -- a time when attitudes change as drastically as do the circumstances.

Just as Alcoholics Anonymous has proved effective in corrections by making the first contacts with the alcoholic inmate within the institution and encouraging him to continue his participation in the group upon his release, a similar organization for compulsive offenders -- operating through a private agency, a halfway house or through the Department of Corrections itself, and in any case with the active guidance and help of social workers and the prison's psychiatric staff -- could very well prove to be one long-needed answer to the problem of the repeat offender.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN (Continued)

a dogged perseverance in our efforts to achieve victory. We might say that it is the trying, rather than the getting, that God judges us by.

And so our resolutions can serve a good purpose -- even if we don't keep them too well. They serve to keep us aware that while there is life there is hope. In closing, I would paraphrase the conclusion of the late President Kennedy's Inaugural Address: "Ask not what God can do for you, but ask what you, with what God has given you, can do for Him."

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN (Continued)

must discard these or follow one who is not the true guide."

"Where will I find replacements if I discard these familiar things? Must I retrace my steps and find others to take their place?"

"No, indeed, you may not return. But if you wish to go to the foot of yonder cross, you will find tolerance to re-

place prejudice, concern to replace thoughtlessness and selfishness, a devotion to replace indifference and a faith to take the place of your fears."

I took my baggage and went faltering to the foot of the cross. I touched my possessions lovingly, for I was loathe to part with the things that had come to be so much a part of me. At last I managed to cast aside some of each of the things I had brought along. The replacements would have to be small, for I still had little room. The things I clung to took up too much room.

As I rose in uncertainty I saw my Guide and forgot my regrets as I looked into His eyes so filled with compassion.

"I could not cast aside all my baggage," I said in shame.

"Come," said He. "As you travel along with me perhaps you will be able to cast aside more. The paths will be difficult, but I know the way and I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." And a peace that passeth understanding filled me as I stepped with confidence after my Guide into 1964.

By Edward Sacher

Excerpted From "Should Criminals Be Treated or Punished?"

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Crime statistics suggest that the penalty system works well as a technique of deterrence and correction in certain areas, such as the enforcement of traffic laws and in certain types of "white collar" crimes. For certain other serious criminal problems, however, such as crimes of violence and drug addiction, the technique seems to have relatively little effectiveness. No one knows with certainty, of course, how many people are deterred from crime by fear of punishment, but the high rate of recidivism indicates that such fear does not work in the case of those who seem to need deterrence most.

In a study to be published next year Daniel Glaser of the University of Illinois estimates that 50 percent of all felons discharged from prison have later trouble with the law and that 35 percent are back in prison within three years. Among youthful offenders, who represent the major crime problem, the rate of recidivism is considerably higher. The relative ineffectiveness of the penalty system may be attributed to its failure to reach the psychological and social forces that are responsible for the behavior of many criminals. The flogging of psychotics in the 17th century proved to be of only limited effectiveness for the same reason.

The psychiatrist would further point out that the imposition of a penalty is a complex interpersonal transaction, and that the interpersonal "context" in which the penalty is delivered is at least as critical a factor in determining the outcome as the penalty itself. For instance, a penalty administered by a parent who enjoys inflicting pain, and who watches avidly to

catch his child in an offense, is likely to produce very different behavioral effects from those produced by the same penalty imposed by a parent whom the child perceives to be firm but kind. Data from the studies of penologists tend to bear out the forebodings of the psychiatrist. Evidence is accumulating that the interpersonal milieu in many prisons is one that tends to brutalize the offender, to foster a sense of criminal identity and to reinforce criminal trends rather than discourage them.

OFFENDER-CENTERED VERSUS CRIME-CENTERED

For a basically crime-centered system, in which the penalty fits the crime, the psychiatrist would substitute an offender-centered system, in which the treatment would be designed to effect change in antisocial behavior. Most psychiatrists who have become concerned with penology agree that such treatment would call for a setting in which something more would be provided. That would include greater attention to the interpersonal milieu of the disciplinary institution. Taking advantage of the insights gained from "milieu therapy" in mental hospitals, the prison staff in its interactions with the patient-prisoners would combine with sincere concern for the welfare of their charges as human beings. There would also be provision for a rehabilitative program, in most cases the teaching of a useful trade and other skills essential to a successful adaptation to society (for example reading and writing).

Central to the therapeutic program would be the effort to provide the offender with more mature mechanisms for dealing with the psychological tensions and com-

pulsions that presumably played a role in the production of his criminal behavior. Of course, psychotherapy does not mean an analyst and a couch per prisoner. There are less intensive methods that may suffice for the limited goal of helping to alter behavior. Considerable success is claimed in this regard for group psychotherapy; what is more, nonpsychiatrists can be trained to lead such groups. Finally, the same attitude and concern would follow the released prisoner in his relations with his parole officer and others during his readjustment to society, a period that is critical to the chances for recovery or recidivism. The same principles would apply to the management of those offenders who do best in an outpatient probation setting. This kind of reform has been carried out in a few progressive prisons. In the vast majority, however, therapeutic programs are only rudimentary, and efforts in this direction tend to encounter misunderstanding and resistance in the community. It is true that knowledge and skills in this underdeveloped area of psychiatry are still uncertain. Nevertheless, they can be expected to improve with experience, because a scientific approach to the change of behavior necessarily involves constant experimentation and testing of techniques. This is a fundamentally different approach from that of the system sanctioned by criminal law and committed with relative inflexibility to penalty as its technique.

HOW TO SETTLE THE BASIC ISSUE

The critical question at this juncture is not whether present psychiatrically based methods and understandings are good enough to be 100 percent successful in the treatment of all offenders. It is whether or not the psychiatric approach can now be more effective than the traditional one. To put this question to the test of experiment would be difficult but not impossible. Offenders matched for age and criminal records might be sent to alternative corrective facilities, one following the traditional approach, the other utiliz-

ing psychiatric principles. The institutions would have to be located in the same or matched communities, since community attitudes toward the ex-convict appear to have an important influence on his tendency to regress. Careful follow-up of both samples for 10 years after release would furnish information as to which approach is most effective in correcting criminal behavior.

It would be somewhat more difficult to compare the effectiveness of the two systems in deterring crime. In the view of the psychiatrist the cause of crime prevention is not well served by penalizing the offenders; slum clearance and the development of school counseling systems would be of more value in the long run than changes in the practice of penology. For these reasons the psychiatrist would not predict that his approach to the treatment of offenders would show greater deterrent value.

Critics of the psychiatric approach make even bleaker predictions. They say that a prison run along therapeutic lines would be known as a resort and that there would be no fear of punishment to restrain those with criminal tendencies.

To settle such doubts, the crime rates might be compared in communities matched as to population, slums, schools, nationalities and so on and differing in the handling of their criminals. Or crime rates might be compared in a single community before and after a shift to the therapeutic method of handling offenders. Keeping other significant variables constant in such social experiments would, of course, be next to impossible, and crime statistics are notoriously hard to gather. Yet even these uncertain experiments might suffice to rule out with confidence the hypothesis that a shift to a therapeutic approach would invite a dramatic rise in the crime rate.

LET LAW CONDEMN, SCIENCE PUNISH

What compromises can be suggested, then, that would allow the collaboration of

two disciplines that are so divergent in theory and in practice? One proposal would confine the law to the moral drama of the courtroom and would give behavioral science a free hand in the prison. The demand for punitive treatment of the offender would be dropped; moral condemnation in the court would be deemed sufficient to celebrate and reinforce the moral values of the community. After this rite the offender would be sent to prison not for punishment but for treatment, guided by behavioral science.

Critics of this compromise contend that moral condemnation, with the associated experience of being cast out by the community, cannot help but have psychological repercussions inimical to any subsequent effort to change the behavior of the offender. Reliable data bearing on this point are not available, and once again the techniques of behavioral science would have to be invoked to put the hypothesis to the test. Even if it were shown that moral condemnation in the courtroom had detrimental effects on subsequent corrective efforts, however, it could still be argued that the moral aim justified this "expense" -- within limits.

An alternative compromise would require a change in the law's approach to its first goal: the upholding of the moral code. According to this scheme the law would substitute the imperative "You must change" for the imperative "You must be morally condemned and punished." In other words, the "psychiatric" definition of criminal responsibility would replace the present legal one. In this event there would be complete consonance between the moral and the practical aims of the law. This is in effect the trend in the legal system of certain Scandinavian countries.

Critics of this compromise argue that the traditional moral values of a society cannot be sustained under it and maintain that moral disintegration is a characteristic of those countries that have employed it. Conceivably, this hypothesis could also be tested, but

only if measurable criteria of society's moral fiber could be devised.

The issue of testability has been labored here because this in itself is a realm where behavioral science can provide an important service to the law. Once the questions have been posed and the goals have been set on the basis of value judgements, the assistance of behavioral science can be useful in determining the most efficient ways of answering these questions and reaching those goals.

SCIENCE & THE LAW MUST COOPERATE

The theoretical nature of this discussion should not obscure the terribly concrete nature of the problem of crime, which is the subject of all collaborative efforts between behavioral science and criminal law. In the final analysis the success of these efforts will depend not on the theoretical points of contact and difference between science and the law but on the willingness of the individual behavioral scientists and lawyers to dedicate themselves to this work.

GAMBLING, LEGAL IN NEVADA, is being "phased out" at the Nevada State Prison at Carson City, said Nevada Prison authorities recently. Gambling will not be permitted in the new minimum-security buildings under construction, and any inmates caught violating the gambling ban will be returned to the old section.

Although Nevada has had open gambling in its prison for a century, recent adverse publicity and the protests of local clergymen are said to have brought about the change.

But Warden Jack Fogliani has given strict orders that newsmen no longer be allowed inside the "casino," located in one of the older prison buildings.

Tax revenue from non-prison gambling is an important factor in the economy of Nevada.

WILLIE

the
rise & fall
of

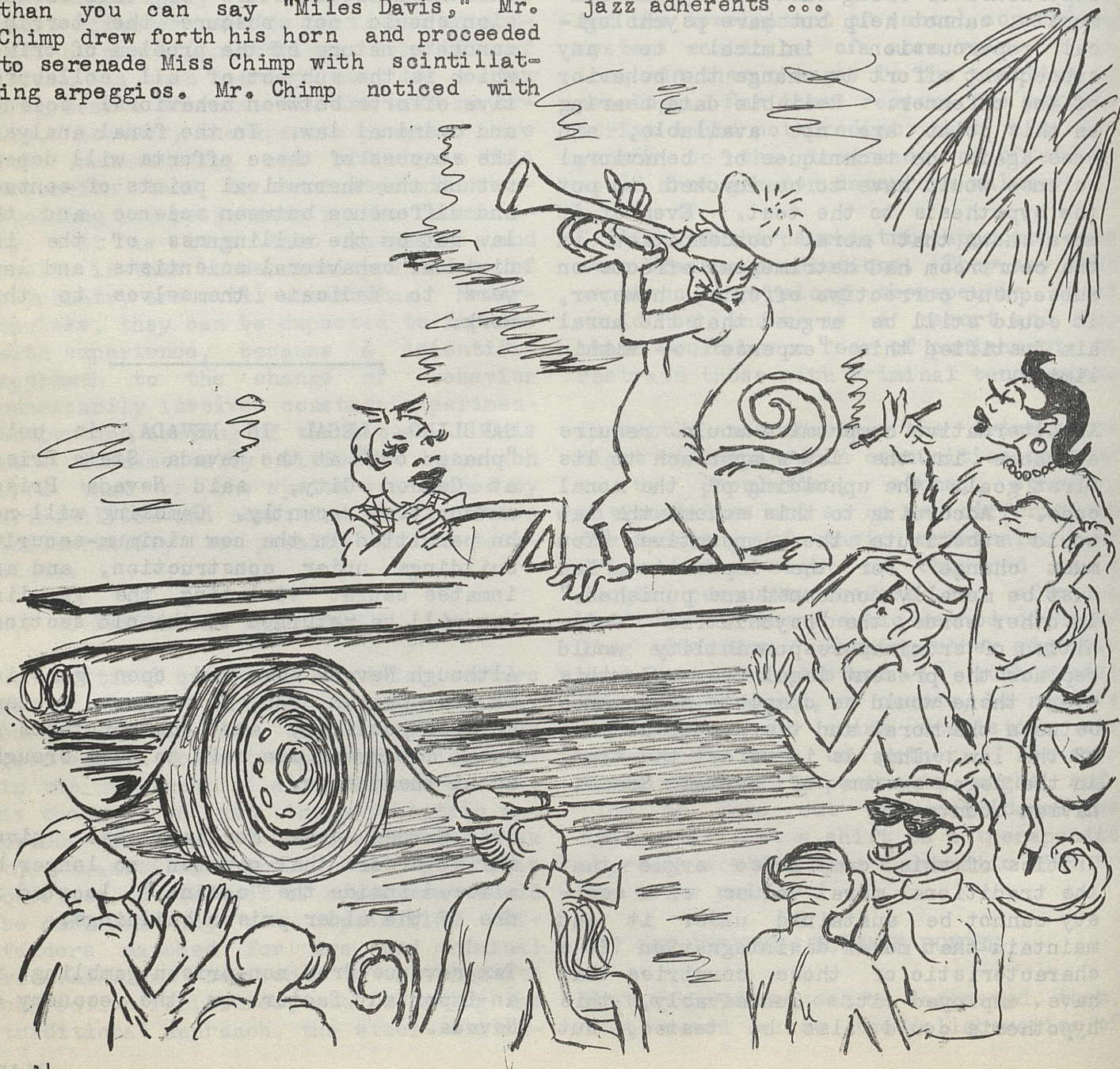
CHIMP

by j. d. banks

via the courier, maryland

Once upon a time there lived a progressive chimpanzee who, by way of self-introduction to the lady of his choice, decided to perform for her approval. A progressive chimp existing in a progressive chimpanzee state, he was a virtuoso in the field of modern jazz. Quicker than you can say "Miles Davis," Mr. Chimp drew forth his horn and proceeded to serenade Miss Chimp with scintillating arpeggios. Mr. Chimp noticed with

profound satisfaction that his fair lady registered joy, delight and ecstasy as she surrendered with complete abandonment to the creative styling of the music. But Mr. Chimp, lost in a musical daze and striving to find his way out, failed to notice a slow gathering of jazz adherents ...



With a silent prayer to Apollo, the Greek lyre plucker, the mad chimp established his original melodic pattern and came flying home. His offered prayer was in thanksgiving, for he knew that he was a trifle rusty.

The enthusiastic congregation roared its approval and clamored for more of the same. Surprised, the mad chimp searched for the face of his beloved and found her in a compact group of the half-hip chimps. His joy was incomparable as he perceived her pleasure and saw it manifested in the manner in which her long tail was curled over her back while her fuzzy coat twitched spasmodically. His tiny chimp soul was thrilled indeed -- so thrilled, in fact, that he at once decided to play his original composition, the piece he had thought not yet ready for the world! Yes, yes, he would play it to his Eurydice.

He was a master showman. He raised his instrument, paused, and as the crowd released a pent-up breath of expectation, launched into "The Monkeyshine Stomp."

He blew with such complete relaxation that he was able to improvise flawlessly. His musical mechanism was rolling smoothly and effortlessly, his technique reminiscent of the late human great, Clifford Brown. His high notes were crisp, cool and clear as he rode the musical crescents. His tone was sheer ecstasy and delight. With an inherent flair for histrionics he sojourned into a melodic stratosphere.

He returned to earth to the tumultuous plaudits of the faithful.

Overnight he became a sensation, a giant in the jazz world, and other chimp musicians gathered with him nightly to create. You see, the inevitable talent scout was among those in the crowd when he performed so brilliantly for his jazz-loving one-and-only. He yielded to persuasion and signed a long-term contract.

He opened with rave notices at the Coconut Grove Room in Crosstown Apesville.

He was the darling of high society's jazz set. Miss Shirley Chimp, his brunette paramour, came nightly and listened reverently as he created his exhilarating sounds. They were blissfully happy, they were expected to wed, and, perhaps, after a time, to rear a family possessing all kinds of musical proclivities.

But, alas! William Chimp's name became a household word.

His fame was farflung and wealth was accepted as his just due. Willie, as he was affectionately called by his chimpanzee friends, surrounded himself with all the accoutrements of wealth. His penthouse apartment, where he could relax and love after a night's labor, was modern in every manner. His Thunderbird was of the latest model. He employed a cook, chauffer and valet. His suits and accessories were conservatively cut as were the sparkling gems worn with such pride.

Could anyone wish for more? Of course -- for such is life.

It seems that a certain Miss Dolly Chimp -- blonde, beautiful and bold -- acquired a penchant for the jazz protagonist. She appeared nightly, sipped her dainty drink (banana punch) and admired his handsome chimp figure audaciously.

Night after night she requested "The Monkeyshine Stomp."

This was an accolade of no mean proportions, and he found himself eagerly awaiting the nightly visits. He scanned the faces for a glimpse of her after each torrid solo. Finding her, he permitted her moods to set the tempo for the remainder of the evening. And, naturally, his solos were a series of abrupt musical changes. Her glamorous presence was inebriating to the little chimp.

Shirley's intimate friends noticed Willie's decline of affection and urged her to have it out with her man. They knew her little chimp heart was

troubled. When confronted, Willie's raving and swearing that he loved her was convincing. It was his duty, he explained, to keep the paying customers happy.

Shirley was mollified by this little ape's eloquent logic, and most of all by his apparently sincere declaration of love. They swore eternal mutual affection and parted.

Now Dolly Chimp, a voluptuous temptress whose conquests were legendary, afforded the inhabitants of Apesville much luscious gossip. Dolly was the daily reader's delight. Her current affair promised untold vicarious thrills for the matrons, who were already guessing the outcome.

One evening, after a particularly difficult passage featuring extreme counterpoint, Will Chimp quit the bandstand and joined Dolly at a ringside table. The group, Max Chimp on drums, Oscar Chimp on the piano and Charlie Chimp on bass, played soft, cool and different. The sounds and the drinks -- 100-proof coconut wine -- were deliciously potent. Willie, thus fortified, insisted upon escorting Dolly home.

As the infatuated celebrities made their exit the group continued to play soft, cool and nonchalant. They were scarcely out the door before the chattering gossips were hot on the phones relaying the latest sensation -- a natural chimp pastime!



Coconut Grove patrons cast sympathetic glances in Shirley's direction. She appeared calm and indifferent to the scene which had unfolded and terminated in such an ungentlemanly, monkeybusiness-like manner. Seemingly oblivious to the stares and with regal majesty, she too left the club, leaving behind animated conversation and the exotic fragrance of April in Paris.

Disillusioned and angry, Shirley Chimp had gone home to plot her vengeance.

Willie and Dolly repaired to her lavish apartment in the Small Hotel and occupied themselves with endless hours of love such as only a chimp could describe.

But the best of friends must part and all good things must end. Willie Chimp went home. Thinking that his vigorous display of chimpood had won and conquered Dolly, Willie was prepared to culminate his triumph in matrimony.

Returning the next day, first with soft words and then with chagrin and bitter anger and finally in supplicating tears, he begged Dolly Chimp to marry him. But, alas, that beautiful bold blonde only sneered and uttered the most unchimylike remarks as she laughingly rejected his fervent marriage proposal.

At last, in violent rage, he destroyed the provocative creature before him who dared destroy his dream.

Apesville read the tragic details with mixed emotions, read of how Willie, disheveled and bewildered, had turned himself in to the Apesville authorities and related the gory details with quiet dignity.

Tried and found guilty of first-degree "chimpslaughter," Willie was sentenced

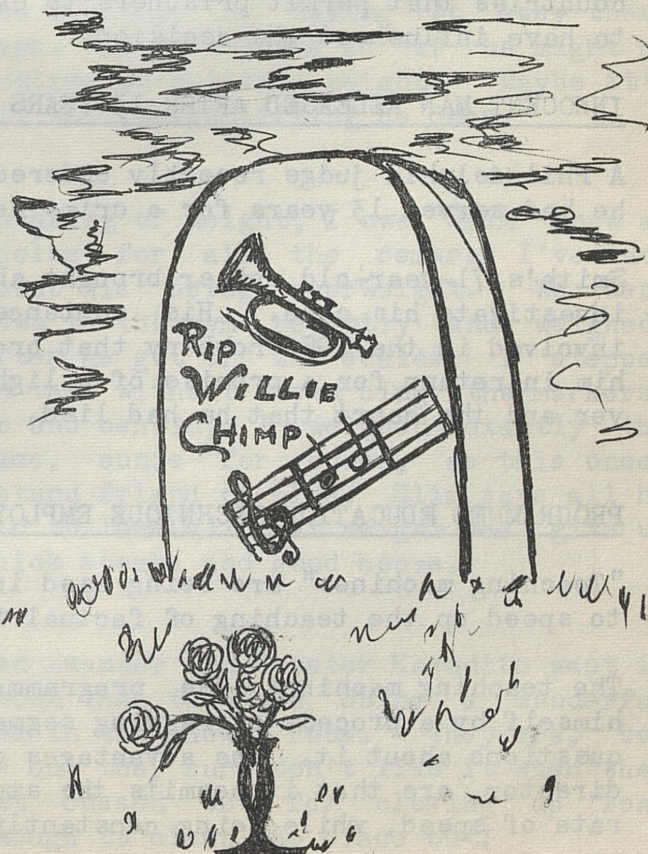
to die by banana poisoning. Always the master showman, he drank his banana hemlock without coercion while, in accord with his last request, holding Shirley's hand and gazing tenderly into her eyes.

The end came quickly. Shirley cried gallons, but at length became interested in Max Chimp, the drummer. Time passed, and the Mad Chimp became only a legend.

Gone now is the Coconut Grove. Its name has been changed to Shoutsville, where an obscure rock-'n'-roll group performs nightly. Their discordant abuses of music, their hilarious cacophonies, profane the temple where once the faithful worshippers of jazz gathered to pay homage to their idol.

And those raucous, nightmarish sounds permeate the night and are wafted by the gentle breezes over the grave of the immortal Mad Chimp and disturb his slumber.

THE END



EXCHANGE PAGE

By Harold Arnold

INDIANA GIRLS SCHOOL INMATES MAY NOW READ NEWSPAPERS -- Via PENDLETON REFLECTOR

A rule in effect at the Indiana Girls School for so long that few of the officials remember when it was established has been abolished.

The rule forbade the girls to receive newspapers and magazines because of the "bad" effect it might have on them. When the girls were told the ban had been lifted, they "cheered for two minutes," said the male prison's REFLECTOR.

TEXAS CONVICTS GIVE TO SLAIN DALLAS PATROLMAN'S FAMILY -- Via PRISON MIRROR

Prisoners in the Texas State Prison at Huntsville spontaneously took up a collection for Dallas patrolman J. D. Tippit's family. Tippit was slain in the aftermath of the President's assassination. Their \$200 gift was among the first received.

CALIFORNIA RAISES INMATE PAY TO 35¢ AN HOUR TOPS -- Via FOLSOM OBSERVER

Feeling that a recently released prisoner is less apt to be drawn into renewed criminal activities if he has enough money to carry him over the financial crisis of release from prison, the California legislature has amended sections of the penal code to provide wage increases for inmates.

The new law permits inmates of California's prisons to earn up to 35¢ an hour for work performed while serving time. Lowered recidivism rates in Sweden and other countries that permit prisoners to earn nest eggs while serving time are thought to have influenced the decision.

INNOCENT MAN RELEASED AFTER 13 YEARS IN PRISON -- Via OP NEWS

A Philadelphia judge recently ordered the release of 45-year-old Joseph Smith after he had served 13 years for a crime he didn't commit.

Smith's 71-year-old mother brought about the action when she employed a lawyer to investigate his case. His sentence was imposed when one of the actual criminals involved in the 1950 robbery that brought about Smith's arrest agreed to implicate him in return for a promise of a lighter sentence. The robber admitted to the lawyer and the court that he had lied.

PROGRAMMED EDUCATION TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED AT MARYLAND PRISON -- Via THE COURIER

"Teaching machines" are being used in the Maryland State Penitentiary at Baltimore to speed up the teaching of factual information in the prison school.

The teaching machines use programmed material that allows the student to "teach" himself by a process of reading segments of material and immediately answering questions about it. The advantages of programmed instruction, stated the school director, are that it permits the student to learn more thoroughly and at his own rate of speed, while being constantly aware of his own progress.

BY
FLOYD
"DAGO"
RIIS

This is supposed to be a column in which individual idiosyncrasies and quirks are exposed, but I find myself constantly thinking of my failure to catch that Blue Goose to Hazard. So please bear with me, for I'm not fully responsible.

Chuck Garrett graciously sent me a copy of LaGrange's Skytower, but the greedy little Teddy Bear also enclosed a subscription blank. Chuck, I would subscribe, for it's a bargain at \$1.50 a year, but I think I'll just wait until I get to Hazard -- sometime around 1970.

Dickie Oliver is getting good as a shoe cobbler. Yes, sir, Dickie, the left heel was only half an inch higher than the right. George Moore now has a position -- clerk in the record office! But what will Mr. P. say when George starts crooning hillbilly songs at his desk? Little Buddy Simpson managed to resist the lures of the Castle for 13 years, but now with a dignified step and a self-satisfied smile he strolls the Mountain. Home, Buddy, home!

Bob Allman, I've tried desperately to find some scandal on you and can't, so I'll just have to admit you're a nice guy to have around. Eugene Treviso failed to donate the coffee he promised to Editor Snow, so tell us, Eugene: Why do you privately consider yourself the only schoolteacher here? You said it, not me!

Jerry Black, the man with the cinema-scope stomach, has turned technicolor technician, they tell me. Papa-Goose Watkins, that indomitable old man, still

proclaims himself a youthful playboy at heart. Little David B. sure had a hard time descending our front steps. Mr. Freeman loaned him a pair of stilts and down he went, homeward bound. Even if you were built close to the ground, David, I miss you, Little Friend.

Immediately following my release on parole, I would like to see the contents of this article change from tales to facts. I would like to tell through this column what it's like out there on parole, and perhaps have prominent people in the community express their viewpoints through it.

Kenny England, the former Boy Wonder of the laundry, is taking it easy these days. He also looks as if he might be putting on a little weight. Maybe it's all that weightlifting he does.

Speaking of weight, I owe "Slim" Snow an apology for all the remarks I've made about his being overweight. We went down to the gym recently and weighed. After he got off the scales, I stepped on them without disturbing the markers. Lo and behold, I weighed exactly the same, ounce for ounce, as this once-rotund friend of mine. Slim says all he did to lose all that weight was give up thick steaks and good booze.

Ted Swanner and Rooster Meredith want it known that they are doing a wonderful job in the shower room. They are, too -- but they sure don't like it when they get cussed out for closing up long enough to clean the place out!

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

LAUNDRY BITS -- By Buck Penn

This column will be different this time. Instead of writing about the events and chatter of the laundry and our monthly rundown on an inmate, I would like to express my thoughts and feelings and those of most of the fellows I've talked to here in this Castle on the Cumberland about the tragic and senseless assassination of our President, Mr. John F. Kennedy.

I know the free peoples of all nations feel a terrible loss, and by this act of a man, if you can call him that, the free people all over the world have suffered a great setback. Yes, this act must make us seem awfully backward to other nations when as a country of free people trying to set an example this has to happen.

We know all this, as does the American public. But what the public doesn't know is how the people who break the law feel, the people who break the law and are put away from honest people in prison.

I'm a two-time loser, and I've been in prison altogether 14 years. Don't misunderstand -- I'm guilty, all right. Would I like to live in another country? The answer is No with a capital N.

How did I feel about it? I didn't believe it at first. How could I? That something like this would happen in 1963! When the news finally reached my brain and I was convinced it really did happen, I felt awfully let down. As I walked the yard, everyone I talked to had an opinion as to what happened, and -- surprise of surprises -- everyone was hoping the law would catch the assassin quickly. The opinions about what should be done to him when he was caught I could not set down here.

When I learned Mr. Kennedy's plans for

Thanksgiving, plans for a gathering of the family for the holidays, I thought of Mrs. Kennedy and the children, of what a sad Thanksgiving it must be for them. Even though I haven't spent a Thanksgiving at home since I was 14, my heart was full of remorse when I thought of how sad they must be. And when I thought of Oswald, there was hate in me for him and for the stupid act he committed.

Here I was in prison for breaking the law, and there he was in jail and in serious trouble with the law. Did that make him a kindred soul to all of us outside the law? Again I say No! All the inmates I talked to could have crushed him like a fly with no more feeling than it takes to swat a fly.

I won't pretend to know the reason he did it, or if he did. The FBI feels he did, and we know better than Mr. Honest John just how often they are dead right. What do we think would have happened if he had not been killed? He would have been given a fair trial and if found guilty sentenced to die. And that is as it should be.

We feel strongly about the Reds and about segregation and desegregation. But we also know it can't be settled by bullets from an assassin's gun. Only through understanding on the part of all parties involved will such problems ever be settled.

This great American tragedy will live long in the hearts and minds of people from all corners of the world; and here in our walled world, we shall never forget it either. And we hope that never again, no matter what the price, will we be in such a state that it isn't safe for the President to meet the people.

Our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and her family.

SCHOOL DAZE -- By David Trodglen

Graduation exercises were held the 17th of December, 1963, in the academic school building for 9 men of the 8th-grade graduating class and 8 men of the GED high-school refresher course. These men received the certificate of equivalency in the class from which they graduated.

The nine men who received the 8th-grade certificates were Thomas Barnes, James Branum, Jack Brown, S. S. Collins, Norman Gay, William Jewell, James Lyle, George Moore and Jerry Williams.

High school honors went to 8 men: John Parks, James Jackson, James Key, Allen Stump, James Hamilton, Edgar Johnson, Joseph Lenhardt and David Smith.

Another inmate who also graduated from the 8th grade with this class, Billy Crawford, is now at the LaGrange Reformatory.

Invocation for the graduation exercises was given by Reverend Houston Inman, the institution's chaplain. An introduction by Mr. Henry E. Cowan, Supervisor of Education, followed. Warden Luther Thomas introduced the speaker, Commissioner Joseph Cannon. Dr. Harold E. Black presented the diplomas after a short speech. This was followed by a benediction by Reverend O. W. Lasater of White Sulphur Baptist Church, who is also known for his radio program over the Princeton station.

Music for the occasion was by the institution band, the "Rhythm Kings," under the direction of Mr. Everett Cherry, the recreation and athletics director.

Mr. W. Z. Carter, Director of Education, was absent. This was not a reflection on the work of this great man. Mr. Carter is very active all the time in trying to improve the institution's vocational and academic schools. It is to this man that we owe the present status of our education department. If it were not for this man in Frankfort telling of our needs and working for im-

provements, the present status could not have been attained.

The new high school class has already started. So far enrollment in this class is up to 13 students.

The auto mechanics class has been furnished with a model "see-through" plastic auto engine, a V8, which allows them to progress on mechanics and theory of auto mechanics even though it is too cold to work out of doors. The 8 students take turns assembling and disassembling the engine and transmission which are exact micro-models of the real thing, complete with all parts. It actually works, too.

The vocational masonry class has also been quite busy. Upon completion of their project on the compound they will move back to their work on the hospital, where improvements are being made. When the work is completed we will have the much-needed rooms in the hospital.

At the present time there are approximately 230 men enrolled in vocational classes. This number includes men in woodworking, mechanics, masonry, barbering and barbering theory and other similar courses.

GARMENT FACTORY NEWS -- by David Smith

We're back again with another bit of news and views from the garment factory and knitting mill. We have completed all of our orders for the July 1-December 31, 1963, period, and are starting on our new orders.

In the past six months we have manufactured 17,056 pairs of pants (blue-denim, khaki, grey, blue-green), 10,294 shirts and 6,108 pairs of boxer shorts. These are just a few of the many items that we manufacture for the various state institutions and departments.

We have purchased a new bar-tack machine that reinforces the points of strain in

EXERCISE IN TRUTH

Contributed by Don Sills

pants, shirts, coats and numerous other items. We have also ordered two new machines for making socks. At present we have only three machines and we have a hard time filling the orders we are getting.

We now have 106 men assigned to the plant and everyone is doing a good job. Excuse me, that was a little lie. Anthony Shaw will not work at all. I don't believe I have ever seen anyone as lazy as he.

Paul Pryor has come back from the shops to stay with us for a while. I guess he likes it better being inside where it's warm all the time.

Willis "Kingpin" Kessinger has returned from the farm. It seems he didn't want to be away from Wiley Mullins and Hershell Reynolds. But in the end he still lost, for Wiley went to LaGrange and left him here alone with only Hershell to look after him.

We also have a new security officer since Mr. Hall went to a new job as night lieutenant. Mr. Ellis Docterman has been working here at the institution since April and is well liked by everyone who knows him. Mr. Carter Adams and Mr. Robert J. Grubbs are still with us and we are all getting along fine.

That's all I know this month. I'll be around here next month, so please turn to this page and be one of my very few readers.

"Daddy," said the boy, "why is an elephant big?"

"I don't know, Son," replied the father.

"Well why," said the boy again, "is a giraffe's neck so long?"

"I really can't say," replied Dad.

"Do you mind my questions?"

"No, Son," said Dad. "That's the only way you'll ever learn anything."

You're lost in a forest which is inhabited by Red Men and Green Men only. The Red Men always tell the truth; the Green Men always lie. You come to a fork in the road; you have to get to a town called Utopia, but you don't know whether to take the right or left fork. There is a man standing at the fork, but it is too dark to see if he is Red or Green. The problem is this: Can you ask just one question of this man, which calls for a yes or no answer, and find out which fork to take?

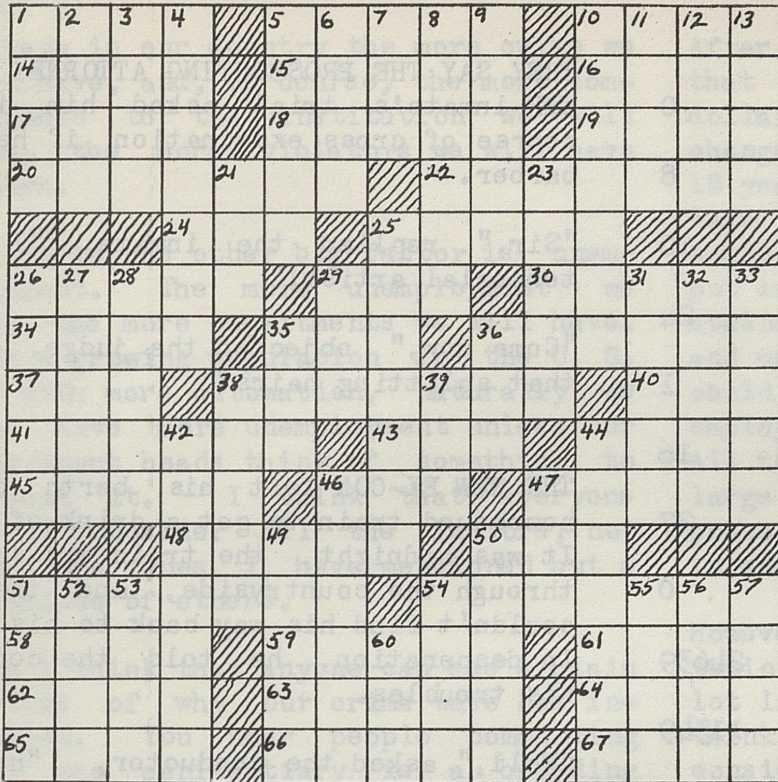
ANSWER

So, whichever fork led to Utopia, you would have been given the correct direction regardless of which man answered. But only, of course, if you had been quick enough to think of this particular question. Would you have been?

On the other hand, the Green Man is incapable of telling the truth. Had the left fork been the correct one, he would have answered No in the first place. Consequently, he would now have to answer Yes to your question, since he could not tell the truth about the lie in the first place.

If the left fork were actually the fork which led to Utopia, the Red Man, who is utterly incapable of lying, would have answered in the affirmative before, and his answer now would also be Yes. If it were not, the answer of course would be No.

The question is: "If I had asked you before if the left (or right) fork led to Utopia, would you have answered Yes?"



- 26. Loops
- 27. Place of refuge
- 28. Testy
- 29. National Cemetary (Ab.)
- 31. Deceive
- 32. Lift with force
- 33. Animal or veg. fat
- 35. Through
- 36. Edge
- 38. Plural of medium
- 39. Accomplished
- 42. Meddles
- 44. Pre-cook
- 46. Goad
- 47. Water barrier
- 49. Trail
- 50. Indicates
- 51. Fuel
- 52. Rant
- 53. Level
- 54. Finest
- 55. Singing voice
- 56. Plant
- 57. Ripped
- 60. Dead on arrival (Ab.)

ACROSS

- 1. Tilt
- 5. Portion
- 10. Girl's name
- 14. Type of barometer (Ab.)
- 15. Heavy drinker
- 16. Midday
- 17. Thought
- 18. Last
- 19. Mild ejaculation
- 20. Meet
- 22. Cares for
- 24. Direction
- 25. Blue mood
- 26. Youngster
- 29. Surface measure
- 30. Wall recess
- 34. Paddles
- 35. Veteran
- 36. Wealth
- 37. Yellow bugle
- 38. Tuneful
- 40. Dine
- 41. Epistle
- 43. Energy
- 44. Prepare
- 45. Famous golfer
- 46. Man's nickname
- 47. Tryster
- 48. Tiny animals

- 50. Block
- 51. Get ready
- 54. Loud talk
- 58. Roof edge
- 59. Said further
- 61. Bread spread
- 62. State
- 63. Near
- 64. Roman road
- 65. Decades
- 66. Poet
- 67. Vein of metal

DOWN

- 1. Pert. to the laity
- 2. China
- 3. Observed
- 4. Journeys
- 5. Rock
- 6. Living place
- 7. Copy
- 8. Feast
- 9. Muse
- 10. Common to a locality
- 11. Forsaken
- 12. Burden
- 13. Insects
- 21. Finish
- 23. Stimulant
- 25. Ruts

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER'S
CROSSWORD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | E | T | A | A | U | T | O | S | D | R | I | V | E |
| O | M | A | R | B | I | A | T | A | I | R | E | S | |
| F | I | L | E | M | A | X | I | M | S | I | T | S | |
| A | L | K | A | L | I | C | O | M | P | E | T | E | |
| | | | | O | E | S | E | V | I | E | | | |
| P | R | O | P | O | S | E | D | A | L | L | O | S | |
| A | A | R | O | N | A | W | A | R | E | C | E | A | |
| S | T | A | T | S | T | A | R | S | B | E | A | N | |
| I | A | N | S | H | O | R | T | L | E | A | V | E | |
| E | N | G | I | N | E | D | E | S | I | G | N | E | R |
| | | | | C | A | L | S | L | O | P | | | |
| A | C | C | E | P | T | S | O | S | C | A | R | S | |
| C | L | A | M | E | L | L | E | N | O | R | A | L | |
| T | O | G | A | R | E | E | V | E | A | T | T | U | |
| S | T | E | N | S | W | E | A | R | T | S | A | R | |

KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY STATISTICS

(December, 1963)

THE CASTLE LAUGHS

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| Escapes | 0 | THEY SAY THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY at a KSP inmate's trial asked him in the course of cross examination if he was a barber. |
| Death Row | 8 | |
| Admitted by Commitment | 10 | "Sir," replied the inmate, "I am a tonsorial artist!" |
| Transferred from KSR | 24 | |
| Transferred to KSR | 1 | "Come now," objected the judge. "Isn't that splitting hairs?" |
| Released by Expiration | 16 | |
| Released by Parole | 27 | THE NEW EX-CON left his berth on the homebound train to get a drink of water. It was midnight, the train was speeding through the countryside, and the "ex" couldn't find his way back to his berth. In desperation, he told the conductor his troubles. |
| Released by Death | 0 | |
| High Number | 24639 | |
| Low Number | 11349 | |
| Total Population | 1127 | "Well," asked the conductor, "haven't you any idea at all where it was?" |

MOVIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| January 10 | <u>WHITE SLAVE SHIP</u> Edmond Purdon & Pier Angelli: Adventure | The befuddled fellow thought a moment, then brightened perceptibly. "Well, yeah," he said. "I did notice one time this afternoon that the window looked out on a little lake." |
| January 17 | <u>DAYS OF WINE AND ROSES</u> Jack Lemmon & Lee Remick: Drama | GORDON: "Was your friend shocked over the death of his mother-in-law?" PERRY: "Shocked? He was electrocuted!" |
| January 24 | <u>JOURNEY TO THE 7TH PLANET</u> John Agar & Greta Thyssen: SF | THE TRAFFIC COP had stopped a lady for speeding and asked to see her driver's license. |
| January 31 | <u>CAIRO</u> George Sanders & R. Johnson: Drama | "I see here," he said, "that you are supposed to be wearing glasses." |
| February 7 | <u>COME BLOW YOUR HORN</u> Frank Sinatra & Barbara Rush: Comedy | "But I have contacts," she replied. "I don't care who your friends are," the cop snapped. "You're still supposed to be wearing glasses!" |
| February 14 | <u>DIAMOND HEAD</u> Charlton Heston & Yvette Mimieux: Drama | |
| February 21 | <u>YOUNG RACERS</u> Wm. Campbell & M. Damon | You might as well laugh at yourself once in a while -- everybody else does! |

DEPUTY WARDEN'S PAGE (Con't)

we have in our country the more crime we will have, and, of course, the more commitments to the institution we will have, the more violators we will have return.

Of course one other big factor is unemployment. The more unemployment we have, the more commitments we will have. With a growing population in the U. S. and with more automation, naturally we will have more unemployment unless our government heads think of something to prevent it. I think that everyone should consider all the factors, not only the ones I have mentioned but a multitude of others.

Then I think that anyone can see a plain picture of why our crime wave has increased. You hear people commenting that the penitentiary is a breeding place for crime. I would not say this at all. Of course, there are probably some ideas swapped back and forth in the institution, but in most cases if a man or woman were not already on a crime road they would not be in the institution to start with. I suppose there are cases in different institutions where jobs are planned by inmates to pull after they are released. However, I doubt if too many of them are ever developed.

I would like to say that I have gotten off the subject. To answer the question that was asked, I will say the answers I gave at the beginning of this article are the main factors in an institution. However, there are a lot of other departments that are important. I do not think an institution has any departments that are unimportant, because they are all very necessary. The engineer department and the maintenance crews, the painting and upkeep of the institution -- they are very important. I doubt if there are any institutions that have very many people who are not very important. In fact, I would say that most institutions are short of departments and employees, especially state, county and city institutions.

After all, we have to consider the fact that institutions are financed by tax dollars. There has been a tremendous change in institutions in the past 15 to 18 years. Living conditions for inmates have been wonderfully improved, the school system in a lot of cases has been put into effect, factories have been installed and farms have been purchased, and many other important factors that I could mention. Working conditions for employees have improved tremendously. All these things are beneficial and a large factor. However, it is a slow procedure because of the lack of capital in some cases and many other obstacles.

However, we have to remember that institutions are becoming a huge operation, a lot larger than a few years ago. So I think that each and every one should consider, due to the growth of institutions, that occasionally a new department is added. When a new department is added, there are a lot of considerations involved. First, who will run it? (2) How will it be run? (3) Is it necessary? (4) Have we got the money to run it? (5) Will it interfere with other departments? (6) How will it interfere? (7) If it does not work, what will we do? And a lot of other factors are to be considered that I will not even mention at this time.

So to me, it would be pretty hard for me to pick out any department and say, That is the most important department, and for the reasons I have mentioned. The 3 factors at the start of this article are that you have to have security, discipline and morale in all departments, and without security, discipline and morale, I do not think you can run any department successfully. In fact, I doubt if you would have an institution very long.

NOTE: The magazine office has been getting a number of requests for writing paper, envelopes and show schedules. We have nothing to do with the printing or preparation of any of these items. -- ED

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