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# Castle IN THE Cumberland

A Penal Press Publication

MARCH 15, 1963

"This, too, shall pass"

Volume II

Number IX



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CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND

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# CASTLE NEWS

## GOVERNOR COMBS VISITS PENITENTIARY

Governor Bert Combs came to prison last month, accompanied by newsmen and Welfare Department officials. The visit was part of his program to improve the state's correctional facilities, and followed his recent visit to the Women's Reformatory at Pewee Valley.

While he was here, Governor Combs came inside to look over the compound and take part in ground-breaking ceremonies for the prison's new educational building. Smiling and youthful appearing, the Governor joined Warden Luther Thomas, Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong, Architect Lawrence Casner and other officials in wielding shovels for the ceremonies while still and movie pictures were made by the newsmen.

Combs spoke at some length to area journalists on two of the Kentucky penal system's most urgent needs -- increased housing facilities to relieve pressure on the overcrowded prisons, and the development of new parole philosophies.

Complimenting the parole board on the job they are doing, Governor Combs said he hoped the increased emphasis on education throughout the system would expedite paroles for deserving offenders.

"I'm sure the more education a prisoner receives in prison," news releases quote him as saying, "the better he will be prepared for parole."

He said he did not believe more maximum-security facilities are needed in Kentucky. Instead, the Governor spoke of the need for dormitory type facilities "out where the prisoners can work."

This would probably include more prison camps of the type recently established for LaGrange Reformatory inmates, and a dormitory facility for prisoners on this institution's farm, which he mentioned specifically.

## GOVERNOR NAMES CORRECTIONS "TASK FORCE"

Governor Bert Combs last month put into operation an 11-man "Task Force on Corrections" whose purpose is to find better ways to rehabilitate prisoners. Leading the committee are M. R. Miles, Commonwealth Attorney for Hopkins County, and James Patton, assistant superintendent of public instruction.

According to an AP news release, Governor Combs said it is his hope "that this Task Force can serve a crucial need in assisting in the development of new program directions for reclaiming the social offender for a productive and respected station in his community."

Overcrowded conditions in the State's penal institutions are a target of the group, as is stepped-up processing of prisoners found deserving of parole.

Combs said he wants quick action and recommendations that can be carried out before his present term expires.

The other members of the panel include a judge, two professors -- one of law, the other of sociology -- a state hospital superintendent, an attorney, a businessman, and churchmen.

## CONDEMNED INMATE PLEDGES EYES TO LIONS

James Wedding, a prisoner under sentence of death, pledged his eyes to the Lions Eye Bank in Louisville, Kentucky recently. He was the 56th pledgee from the Kentucky State Penitentiary. Another condemned inmate, John Brown, was the first. Brown's sentence has since been reduced to life imprisonment.

The Lions Eye Bank accepts pledges from persons who want to "will" their eyes at death to be used in medical research or to restore sight to the blind. Thus far, the bank has made more than 100 successful cornea transplants in Kentucky and Indiana.



#### SATURDAY REVIEW TELLS PENAL PRESS STORY

Penal press publications, of which this magazine is one, will be the subject of a forthcoming article by James F. Fixx, feature editor of SATURDAY REVIEW magazine. The article, according to a letter to the CASTLE from Editor Fixx, will be published about the time this magazine is in the mail, probably in the March 9 issue of SATURDAY REVIEW.

The article has been in the planning stages for some months. The CASTLE was privileged to be among the prison publications contributing information for the piece.

Of the approximately 300 penal institutions across the nation, most have inmate publications which range from tiny duplicator-printed newsheets to typewritten magazines reproduced on office-size offset presses, such as the CASTLE, to slick-paper publications produced in color and with lavish use of photography in highly modern prison printing shops. Many are in newspaper format, and most have some outside circulation. An exchange system among penal publications provides some degree of unity and permits a limited flow of ideas and information.

#### CASTLE'S LITHOGRAPHER LEAVES ON PAROLE

Stanley Brawner, part-time Multilith operator for the CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND and full-time secretary to Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong, left on parole this month. He plans to take vocational training in Nashville, Tennessee.

Brawner was committed to the prison with a life sentence some four years ago, but became eligible for parole when his sentence was reduced to ten years by executive clemency. Leaving late last month was Roy Teague, his partner, who will go to Clarksville, Tennessee to take a job in a garage. John Busby will take over Stanley's duties in the Deputy Warden's office.

#### DEPUTY WARDEN ARMSTRONG SUFFERS ATTACK

The Deputy Warden's Page, normally appearing on Page 1 of the CASTLE, will not be seen this month due to the illness of Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong was stricken with a slight heart attack last month. Treated in a Paducah hospital, he is now resting at home. He will return to the prison to resume his duties in a few days.

The CASTLE staff extends best wishes for a speedy recovery to Mr. Armstrong.

#### IOWA GOVERNOR WANTS DEATH PENALTY BAN

Harold E. Hughes, newly elected Governor of Iowa, asked for the repeal of the death penalty in his state during his inauguration address. On the same day, a bill seeking to abolish capital punishment was introduced in the state senate.

"The hanging of a human being," said Hughes, "inflicts severe spiritual damage upon all the citizens of our state." He added that statistics indicate that capital punishment has failed to deter crime.

The bill to abolish the death penalty, introduced that day, calls for a prison term of 50 years to life for conviction of a capital crime. According to the PRESIDIO, the Iowa State Prison's monthly magazine, similar bills have been unsuccessful in previous legislatures.

#### HEART ATTACK CLAIMS LIFE OF INMATE

Edward M. Jackson, 52, died early last month of a heart attack.

A native of Indianapolis, Indiana, Jackson was serving a five-year sentence from Trigg County. He had been here approximately one year when he died. The attack occurred in one of the "shops" or dayrooms of the prison.



### ELEVEN CARNEGIE INSTRUCTORS MADE KENTUCKY COLONELS FOR WORK IN PENITENTIARY

The Dale Carnegie instructors and graduate assistants who donated their time to the institution's Carnegie course completed last month have been made Kentucky Colonels for their contribution. The awards were made during the final session of the class.

Receiving Kentucky Colonel certificates were: Charles Taylor, Dan Fleemore, Charlie Larry, Don Deffendall, Jim Lindsay, Charles Tate, Joe Prince, Dave Scmerr, B. W. Dasch, Gene Cook, and C. C. Miller. The forty graduating inmates were presented with diplomas during the ceremony.

Warden Luther Thomas, present for the rites, expressed his belief that the course was the greatest thing that has happened in the institution, and said he hoped another course would be started this month.

### TV SERIES FILMED IN IOWA PRISON

A new TV series to be called THE WARDEN is being filmed in the state penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa. The proposed hour-long show, produced by Bing Crosby Productions, centers on the efforts of Warden Sam Morrison, a fictitious character played by Robert Webber (ROUTE 66 and the DICK POWELL SHOW), to institute a reform program behind walls.

The pilot film, which may be released this spring on CBS, features the story of an Indian inmate who resents his ancestry and becomes a disciplinary problem in the prison. The Iowa prison's messhall, recreation yard and cell-blocks were used as background for the film. In addition, 211 inmates and 57 members of the custodial staff went on the Bing Crosby Productions payroll as participants in the filming.

For security reasons, the members of the

Hollywood crew were ordered to have a guard escort when going from place to place within the prison. "There were times, however," said scriptwriter Richard Micheals in an article he wrote for the inmate publication, "when this regulation seemed unnecessary because of the friendly relationship of our company and the inmates. No one worked with any fear for his safety."

Another member of the production crew, impressed by the good relations the company enjoyed with the inmates, said, "If all prisons are similar to ISP, then a great deal of education for the public is necessary to correct popular beliefs."

The prison was selected when directors ordered a search for an institution that was "above average and yet in a way typical."

### NEBRASKA CONSIDERS WORK RELEASE PLAN

A plan that would permit prison inmates to work outside the walls, support their dependents, save money toward their release, and at the same time pay for their own keep while serving their terms is being considered by Nebraska penal authorities.

The work-release plan, pioneered by North Carolina a few years ago, would save Nebraska taxpayers approximately \$1500 a year for each inmate participating in the program, not including savings resulting from the discontinuing of welfare payments to the inmate's dependents, according to staff writer Frank Moore in the MONOCLE, inmate publication of the Nebraska State Reformatory.

Moore said the plan would be restricted to inmates with trusty classifications whose maximum terms do not exceed five years. Participating inmates would turn their paychecks over to the prison, which would deduct about \$3.25 a day for



room, board and transportation. Five dollars a week would be returned to the prisoner for his personal needs, and the remainder would be divided between his dependents and a release fund that would give him a realistic stake when he left the prison for freedom.

The program would have the further advantage of providing inmates with ready-made jobs upon their release -- since many of them would continue to work at the same job when their terms expired.

Reports from the few states which are using the work-release or similar plans at the city, county and state levels indicate that employers have found most inmate workers satisfactory in job performance and, of course, above average in attendance records. Many said they found inmate workers to be actually more productive, steady and reliable than workers hired from the streets.

#### IN SPITE OF BIG CASE LOADS, OTHER PROBLEMS, PROBATION OFFICERS SAVE 80 PERCENT

Something like 80 per cent of all offenders admitted to federal probation in the southern district of Indiana stay out of trouble, according to a news release reprinted in the PENDLETON REFLECTOR (Indiana State Reformatory publication). Almost as important is the money taxpayers save when judges sentence convicted felons to probation rather than prison.

Harvey Hire, chief probation officer for the district federal courts, said that latest figures released by the Department of Justice show it costs \$1,919 a year to maintain each prisoner in a federal prison. In comparison, the Justice Department indicated that each person under federal probation costs the government only \$208 annually -- a savings of \$1,711 per offender per year.

"And these persons (the probationers) are contributing money through taxes while also providing for the support of

their dependents," Hire went on to say. According to one report, 177 probationers in one district reported a total of \$121,241 in income for a three month period. The probationers ranged in skill from common laborers to top-level executives.

Probably more offenders could be successfully treated through probation if more money were available to probation offices. "Our biggest problem is too much work and not enough help," said Hire. He pointed out that probation workers consider 75 as a fair case load for each worker. "At one point last year, we were handling 112 cases."

#### COMMITTEE ON NARCOTIC ABUSE FORMED

President Kennedy announced recently the appointment of a White House Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse to follow up the work of the White House Conference on that subject last fall.

The two-day conference received wide attention, with about 400 delegates, representing all fields concerned with the problem, in attendance.

The commission is to review the conference's findings and make the studies as it wishes and, finally, to recommend legislation and administrative action.

#### HEIST MAN USES HOUND AS RAP PARTNER

A Hollywood, California man was relieved of \$89 by a bizarre holdup team, according to an Associated Press story.

James Underwood says he was approached by a man and a dog near the Hollywood police station. The man asked him for a match. As Underwood complied, the man said to the dog, "Watch him!" The dog tensed for the attack and bared his fangs as the heist man calmly removed Underwood's wallet.

Could it possibly have been a police dog?



### LIFERS AID BEREAVED COUPLE ANONYMOUSLY

In Detroit recently, a young mother's premature baby died while she was being moved from one hospital to another. Shortly thereafter, she and her husband received an anonymous contribution of money. The only clue to the donors' identities was that they were a group of lifers at Southern Michigan Prison.

The life termers had taken up the collection among themselves and sent it to the couple through an intermediary. Their letter read:

"We can only begin to imagine the amount of inner turmoil and frustration that must be going on inside these two young parents today at the hand fate dealt them. We don't want to see this young man and woman started down the road to bitterness and desperation because they feel no one cares whether they manage or not. We care, and we don't want them to travel down the same roads we have, because these roads are littered with pitfalls of eternal sadness. We hope our small contribution will help in some way to get those on the outside to open their hearts and purses, and to realize that no matter what our circumstances are, there are always others who need our help." -- Via the OP NEWS

### TWO MORE STATES SIGN DETAINER COMPACT

Two more states, Michigan and Connecticut, have signed the new Interstate Compact on Detainers.

Under conditions existing in most states today, when an inmate has a detainer from another state (in other words, when a state other than the one in which he is confined has issued a warrant for his arrest), he must wait for his trial until his sentence expires. Problems arise when witnesses disperse over long periods of time, making a conviction or acquittal difficult, and when prisoners are "bounced" from state to state under the detainer system.

The Interstate Compact on Detainers seeks to remedy this situation. Under the terms of the agreement, an inmate confined in a Compact state with a detainer from another Compact state may request an immediate trial. If the request is not granted within 180 days, the detainer is declared void. Similarly, the prosecutor may request that the prisoner be turned over for immediate trial and, if the prisoner does not fight extradition, the trial will be held.

### WISCONSIN CONS TO MAKE "TALKING BOOKS"

Inmates confined in the State Reformatory at Green Bay, Wisconsin, will start recording books and articles for the blind soon, according to the BAY BANNER.

"Talking Books" -- articles, short stories, fiction and non-fiction books recorded on tapes or discs, are provided free of charge for blind persons and those whose sight is so bad they cannot read normally.

The Wisconsin project got underway when inmate Chuck Taylor suggested the project to members of the BAY BANNER (inmate newspaper) staff. The staff members got together with the warden and other officials, and the project was approved.

Space was set aside for the recorders in the prison school's projection room. A call for volunteers on the inmate radio station brought in more than eighty names, and officials began to look around for more recording equipment and a more permanent studio for the inmate volunteers.

"Talking Books" are made in several correctional institutions in the United States, including the Ohio Penitentiary, where inmates helped to pioneer the program.



### MRS ORDWAY LEAVES TO WED

"ATTENTION, KENTUCKY STATE PRISON," read the item in the JEFFTOWN JOURNAL, inmate newspaper from the prison at Jefferson City, Missouri: "For guys who are supposed to be thieves, you certainly aren't doing so well. One of our boys came down there and stole your business manager right out from under your noses!"

The item referred to the forthcoming wedding of Mrs. Kathlyn Ordway, business manager for the prison and secretary to Warden Thomas, to Warden E. V. Nash of the Missouri State Penitentiary. The article is misleading, however. Actually, the attractive business manager and the fortunate warden met at a correctional conference in Louisville -- which is out of our jurisdiction.

And who, by the way, stole whom?

However it may have been, the fact remains that Jeff City did pull a coup on Eddyville -- for Mrs. Ordway, employed here for 15 years, has since left for the Missouri institution where she will make her home on the prison reservation with Warden Nash.

The wedding is set for March 19th, and during the past month Mrs. Ordway has been busy preparing to leave the institution. Her duties as warden's secretary will be assumed by Mrs. Carol Davis, a new employee hired to fill the gap left by Mrs. Ordway's marital plans.

Mrs. Ordway is a daughter of Porter B. Lady, deputy warden at the LaGrange, Kentucky Reformatory. Born in Washington, Missouri, she moved to Eddyville before she was two years old, and has lived here ever since. Fifteen years ago, she left a teaching position (typing and shorthand) at the Lyon County High School in Eddyville to take a job as secretary to the late Jess Buchanan, a former warden of Eddyville Prison and later an advisor to the institution.

Since then, she has served with a succession of wardens in the dual capacity of secretary and general business manager. Among her many duties has been the censorship of the CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND.

But, says Mrs. Ordway, she will be doing none of these things in the Missouri State Prison. "The warden (Warden Nash) already has a secretary," she says, and she will turn her entire attention to the task of being a wife and homemaker for the groom.

### TYPE I ORAL POLIO VACCINE GIVEN HERE

More than a thousand sugar cubes impregnated with Sabin I polio vaccine were administered to inmates last week by the prison hospital staff under the direction of health authorities.

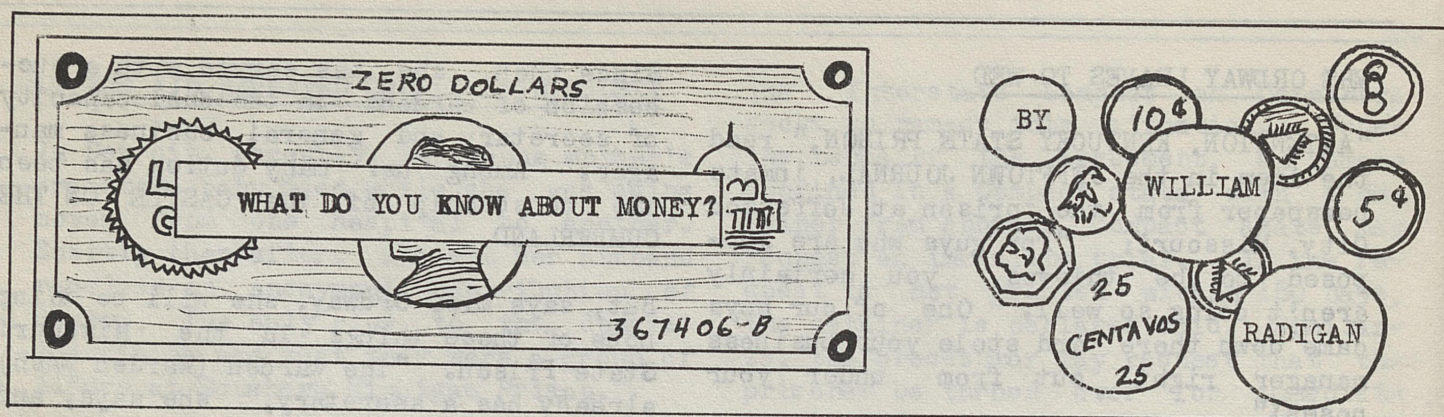
The immunization was part of the Lyon County Health Department's drive to have everyone in the county immunized against the paralyzing disease.

### VISITING CHURCHMEN PRESENTED WITH GIFTS

The United Church Group, a non-denominational inmate fellowship society, presented Reverend Paul Keneipp and Hopkinsville businessman Joe Rose with personalized, hand-carved billfolds early this month. The gifts were in recognition of the interest and effort Keneipp and Rose have invested in the prisoners over the years.

The churchmen have made several trips to the penitentiary in past months, usually bringing with them books, magazines, and other reading material. Their genuine interest in the welfare of the inmates has made them liked and trusted within the walls. The billfolds were presented during a recent prayer meeting.





When people say that their main interest in life is money, they usually mean money as we know it today. But money has a history all its own. The history of money is almost as interesting as the money itself.

Everyone who has gone to grade school knows that there was once a time when people traded things for things, instead of using money. A herdsman, for instance, might trade a cow for cloth or wheat or any of the few other things he needed in those simpler times. A potter would make pots for the whole tribe or village, and receive food, weapons, and other necessities in return.

But the need for something valuable enough to be used in trade anywhere yet small and light enough to be carried soon made itself felt. There was also the inconvenience of haggling over weights and qualities brought about by the barter system of exchange. One cow is not necessarily worth the same as another cow. One pot may be larger or better made than another pot. And how do you make change for a cow or a pot? The old barter system, good enough when men lived in small groups or towns and didn't travel or trade much with neighboring towns or groups, just wasn't good enough when trade developed to the degree it did in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.

One of the earliest forms of money, of course, was rare metals, such as gold or

silver. But a lump of gold presented the same problems that a cow or a pot used as money presented. With no precise system of weights and measures, how could an early merchant be sure he was getting the weight the buyer said he was? And how could he be sure the gold was as pure as it was claimed to be?

Another answer to the problem was in the form of substitutes for money such as the clay tablets, impressed with just the right words and seals, that the early Egyptians used for money. These tablets were, however, more like checks or IOU's than money, and they were not, of course, widely accepted. Money, according to the dictionary, is any medium of exchange that is widely accepted in payment for goods or debts by anyone who presents it, regardless of his own character or reputation.

Coins, stamped and issued by the government to be of a standard weight and value, were the obvious (to us) answer. The first such coin, a crudely stamped mixture of gold and silver called the "stater," was issued almost 700 years before Christ in Asia Minor. The Chinese, who became early users of coins, stamped them in the shape of items that could be bought with them. The Greeks, who seem to have improved just about everything, helped to standardize weights and sizes of coins, and stamped them with pictures of people, owls, buildings, and gods. Both the Greeks and the Hebrews had units of



money known as talents. The Biblical talent was also a unit of weight -- not quite 94 pounds -- and as a unit of silver money, it was worth between \$1655 and \$1900.

But clay tablets and metal discs are not the only materials from which money has been made. Salt has been used as money, and history tells of armies that received all or most of their pay in salt. Other odd forms of money include nails, giraffe tails, whale teeth, and shells. The use of cattle as a medium of exchange carries over in our English word "pecuniary," meaning monetary. It derives from the Latin pecus, meaning cattle.

Paper money, which has the further advantage over coins of being easy to carry, even in large amounts (since a unit of paper money can be made worth almost any amount of coins), was known to the ancients. Leather and skins of animals, for example, have been used as currency. Today, of course, we take the value of paper money for granted, at least in the United States. This has not always been true. Paper money is only good when it is backed by gold or silver in the same value, and only when the government that issues it is respected. When a country is defeated in war, its paper money usually becomes almost worthless. This may even be true when it seems that a country will be defeated.

The first paper money in North America was issued by French Canadians, but the English colonies soon adopted the practice. And, of course, when the colonies revolted against English rule, the famous Continental paper money was issued to finance the Revolution. It depreciated so badly after 1781 that it put a new expression into the language -- "Not worth a Continental." This was not the only unpleasant experience Americans had with paper money, however. In the early

United States, most paper money was printed by private companies and banks. It was often printed without regard to the actual amount of gold or silver the company or bank had to back the money, and it is a wonder that Americans today accept paper money so readily.

Although the idea of paper money is to save weight and space, it hasn't always been issued in large denominations. In 1789, the first United States chartered bank issued a "penny note" -- worth exactly one ninetieth of a dollar. In 1764, Pennsylvania issued a three pence note. And, during the Civil War, the Union issued "Postal Currency" -- the so-called "shin-plaster money" -- in amounts that ranged from 3 to 50 cents. Postal Currency was designed to take the place of coins, scarce since silver was hard to get during the hostilities.

Today, in spite of the oft-repeated complaint that it isn't worth what it was thirty years ago, the American dollar is still one of the most stable and sought-after currencies in the world. Consider, for example, the following table of rates of exchange among selected countries of the world!

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>	<u>EXCHANGE RATE</u>
Mexico	Peso	12.5 to 1
Canada	Dollar	1.081 - 1
Brazil	Cruzeiro	18.5 to 1
West Germany	Mark	4 to 1
France	France	4.9 to 1
Italy	Lire	625 to 1
Spain	Peseta	60 to 1
Denmark	Crone	6.9 to 1
Greece	Drachma	30 to 1
Japan	Yen	369 to 1
Yugoslavia	Dinar	300 to 1
Belgium	Franc	50 to 1
Finland	Markka	320 to 1
Turkey	Lire	9 to 1
Luxembourg	Franc	50 to 1
Austria	Schilling	26 to 1



# PAGES FROM THE PAST

## TRIAL BY JURY: THE ZENGER CASE

Installment Two of a Series by the CASTLE Editors

The Twentieth Century has been called the Age of Analysis -- an era in which the most basic social, ethical and philosophical concepts are being re-examined and often restated in the light of new knowledge and radical changes in the ordinary man's way of life.

Trial by jury has not escaped this soul-searching frame of mind. Today a fundamental right of accused persons, trial by jury is rooted in ancient Anglo Saxon and English practice, and has been in the common law since the Thirteenth Century. An early form of grand jury was developed among the Anglo Saxon tribes of ancient times. In this first jury, the twelve senior thanes (lords) of the group were asked to decide if an accused man should submit to the Trial by Combat or be freed. The principle carries over into the modern practice of submitting evidence to the grand jury to determine whether there is sufficient reason to hold an accused person for trial. The petit or petty jury, upon whom falls the responsibility for determining guilt or innocence, can also be traced to early times, probably to the Norman invasion of England. Whatever its origins, it became a guaranteed right with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 AD.

The trial by jury is thus firmly rooted in tradition. But, as its detractors point out, it has its weaknesses. Jury members are not, as a rule, trained in the intricacies of law. Jurors cannot be expected to display the strict objectivity that has been trained into the legal mind over a period of years of living with the law as a discipline, a tradition, and even a philosophy. The

more technical the case, argue the anti-jurists, the less likelihood there is of justice being served in a jury trial.

Yet trial by jury, whatever its faults, remains a basic safeguard of liberty. Nowhere is this more amply demonstrated than in the famous Peter Zenger trial of 1735 -- the trial that has been called a major victory in the struggle for a free press.

In 1732, an Englishman named William Cosby became colonial governor of New York. His reign was corrupt and tyrannical, for the most part, and he quickly made important enemies in the colony. Seeking for a way to discredit and embarrass Cosby, the anti-administration group sought out Peter Zenger, a German who had migrated to America at the age of 13.

Zenger had worked for some years as apprentice to the New York printer, William Bradford, and during Cosby's administration he was himself set up as a printer. With backing from Cosby enemies, he founded the NEW YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL in November, 1733. The JOURNAL quickly became a thorn in the side of Governor Cosby, for Zenger and his backers overlooked no opportunity to harass the Englishman in print.

During the JOURNAL's first year, Zenger printed two stories accusing Cosby of, among other things, allowing foreign powers to spy on New York harbor and packing the council meetings with administration favorites. The issue was so popular Zenger had to print extra editions. Cosby, outraged by the at-

(Continued on Page 12)



# LETTER TO A READER

Eddyville Prison  
March 15, 1963

Dear Friend,

A month or so ago we said that the typical prison inmate is an unsuccessful criminal. This whether your curiosity, apparently, and you asked to hear more about this side of the offender's makeup.

Among the myriad misconceptions concerning prisoners is that convicts are successful, "big time operators" with hidden hoards of cash, connections in all the "right" places, and a gang or mob outside that is working diligently to free him, either by fixing his case or engineering his escape. Well, there's an element of truth in that. I might need the fingers of both hands to count the number of inmates I have known who came anywhere near close to fitting that description.

But by and large, prison inmates are persons who are not equipped mentally or emotionally to be highly successful in either crime or more legitimate professions, just as most citizens of ordinary communities are not geared for great endeavors. According to an informal survey among KSP inmates, most of us were unskilled or semi-skilled laborers who worked at occasional jobs when and where we found them. More than a third worked as farmers, truck drivers, construction laborers and coal miners. A handful were mechanics, bricklayers, plumbers, painters or clerical workers. A tiny fraction of the institutional population had worked in managerial positions, professions, and the like, or had owned their own farms or businesses. Not a single man presently confined here failed to list a legitimate occupation of some sort. In other words, it is almost unknown for a prisoner to have earned his lively solely from crime!

If he did, his standard of living would not be very high. In the California penal system, it was estimated that the average "take" from all the crimes committed by all the prisoners amounted to less than \$100 per inmate. This estimate, of course, included the non-profit crimes such as manslaughter, murder, desertion, and sex offenses. But even after making a generous allowance for these types of offenses, it should be clear that, for the average convict, crime hasn't paid very handsomely.

The truth, of course, is that almost all of the men and women in correctional institutions in the United States are "occasional" criminals -- non-professionals who steal to tide them over between legitimate jobs, for thrills, or in the hope of making one big "score" -- a hope that is seldom realized -- or semi-professional thieves who were recruited mostly from the ranks of the occasional criminals in prisons, and who have sharpened their skills to the point that they may support themselves at least partly from crime for at least part of the time. Even the "semi-pros" constitute a very small segment of prison populations.

This should be apparent from reading newspaper accounts of crimes. The really big individual crimes -- bank and armored car robberies where the loot runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, large counterfeiting operations, and major swindles -- may capture the headlines, of course. But they do not occur often



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enough to keep the more than 300 correctional institutions in this country filled. As for the rest of the crime reports, aren't most of them relatively petty offenses insofar as the amount of loot is concerned? A bar is burglarized for liquor and the change from the coin machines; a car is stolen and later abandoned; a local market is held up for a few hundred dollars; a junk yard is looted; a local man is convicted of passing bad checks for drinking money. The people who commit these types of offenses are the people who fill prisons. Together with the organized racketeers who take in millions from vice and narcotics operations (and incidentally, are seldom convicted), it is this type of offender, not the bank robber, who accounts for the bulk of the nation's crime bill.

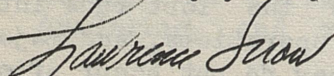
When the fellow from your neighborhood, or the neighborhood across town, comes to prison for a petty burglary or service-station holdup then, he joins, not a select group of expert and notorious public enemies, but a group comprised of people pretty much like himself. The other type -- the Hollywood type of convict -- is so rare in prison that he could be said to be the "celebrity" of the penitentiary social order.

Your neighbor may learn to operate more efficiently while here should he decide to try his hand at crime again. He may learn, as most inmates do, the techniques of breaking into the "easier" safes and the best way to rob a supermarket and so on. He may in time graduate to the "semi-pro" level. But the chances are he won't learn to operate more intelligently or much more successfully. The successful thief, like the executive or artist, needs something more than a mere technical knowledge of his business or craft if he is to reach the top.

It would be unfair to end this letter without saying that none of this means the prisoner is necessarily fit to be only a dead weight in the community of the world. People of average ability, which includes the "average" prisoner, make up the bulk of the world's population. In any community and in any prison there are examples of every level of ability and intelligence from the very bottom to the very top. The number of ex-prisoners who have become solid, wage-earning, tax-paying citizens following one or more terms in penitentiaries is large. A few have reached the upper levels of their field. I have in mind particularly one well-known contemporary writer who neither hides nor flaunts his prison record. His books have sold hundreds of thousands of copies, and his articles have appeared in major magazines everywhere. I have in mind also several ex-prisoners, some of whom I have known, who are now heading companies and corporations in the free world. Others have become artists, inventors, designers, entered professions, even public service, and at least one ex-convict has been granted a permit to teach in public schools. They are probably better men for having had to overcome the handicap of a police record.

Almost every man in here is fit physically and through training to fill and hold some sort of legitimate position on the outside, from pumping gasoline to overseeing the operation of a large commercial concern. Not all are fit emotionally, however -- a factor that explains the large percentage of repeat offenders in prison populations. And it is, of course, the emotional factor more than any other that determines whether an individual will be successful in crime or in business.

Very truly yours,

  
Lawrence Snow



## PAGES FROM THE PAST (Con't)

tack, ordered Zenger's arrest on a long string of charges. He was jailed, then freed again when the grand jury refused to return a true bill.

Finally, in November, 1734, Zenger was jailed again, this time on a charge of libel. Again the grand jury refused to indict. Cosby ordered the attorney general, Richard Bradley, to file an information in lieu of grand jury indictment, however, and Zenger remained in jail pending the trial, which came the following year.

In spite of Peter Zenger's imprisonment, the JOURNAL never missed an issue. Probably aided by the anti-Cosby forces, Zenger's wife and a printer on the JOURNAL payroll continued to get the paper out, and the attacks on Cosby never ceased. In the meantime, Zenger's backers tried without much success to find a competent defense lawyer for him.

In August, 1735, Peter Zenger went to trial. For the New York printer, there seemed little hope of escaping conviction. At the time, the truth of a libel was not a legal defense. The only thing the court had to prove, therefore, was that the libelous articles in the JOURNAL, regardless of how true they were, had in fact been printed by Zenger. The jury's task, legally, was only to hear evidence pertaining to the authorship and publication of the papers before the court.

Even more ominous was the fact that the judges were controlled by the corrupt Cosby, and Zenger's lawyer, inexperienced and intimidated by the Cosby judges, was not apt to be much of a help.

Then, just as the trial opened, there occurred a piece of drama seemingly straight out of fiction. No less a figure than Andrew Hamilton, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, entered the case.

Striding to the bar, he presented his credentials to the court and obtained permission to act as counsel for the accused libelist.

Hamilton's appearance created a sensation in the court, but his opening remarks were no less sensational. He freely admitted that Zenger had published the articles in question, and then, ignoring the court, delivered an impassioned oration to the members of the jury. He said that Zenger's cause was the cause of liberty, and told the jurors that it was tyrannical and unjust to convict a man of libel when his statements were true. On and on he talked, circumventing the interruptions of the Cosby-controlled judges, and when he had finished, Zenger was a free man. The jury -- the only impartial figures in that corrupt administration -- had brought in a not-guilty verdict.

Technically, of course, the jury erred in refusing to convict the printer, and no legal precedent was set by the trial. Cosby died shortly afterwards, and Zenger was not persecuted further. It was not until many years later that truth came to be recognized as a valid defense for libel. Yet the verdict was a real victory for the press, and a clear example of how the petit jury acts as a bulwark against oppression and corruption.

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### FAMOUS FABLES DEPARTMENT

Abe Lincoln was once accused during a debate of being two-faced. Replied Abe: "I leave it to my audience -- if I had two faces, would I be wearing this one?"

\* \* \*

Walter Winchell's comment on a news item declaring that medical science says alcohol can't cure the common cold: "So what? Medical science can't cure it either!"



BOOK REVIEW

PENOLOGIST CALLS FOR HUMANE, SCIENTIFIC CRIME RESEARCH, SHORTER PRISON TERMS

CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY by Sol Rubin. Published 1958 by Oceana Publications, New York, under the auspices of the National Probation & Parole Association. (Now the National Council on Crime and Delinquency)

Of all the books published on the subject of crime and punishment, Sol Rubin's CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY is surely one of the finest.

Rubin, Counsel for the National Probation and Parole Association at the time he wrote his book, takes the position early in the thin volume (it can be read in one sitting) that scientific reasoning is necessarily humane reasoning. Throughout the rest of the book, he proceeds to demonstrate his contention with superbly warm logic.

CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY is written in three sections, the first two dealing separately with juvenile and adult offenders, the final section concerned with research into the basic causes of crime. In the latter section, Rubin urges a wise and rational approach to such research, rather than the blind adherence to schools of thought. He points to the complexity of human personality and rejects much of what passes for "common sense" in this relatively unexplored field.

Much of what Sol Rubin says in his sections on adult and juvenile offenders happens to agree with much of what this magazine has been urging since its inception. Rubin argues, for instance, that long sentences -- and U. S. sentences are the longest in the Western world, he states -- do nothing to solve the crime problem, but do much to aggravate it. Stating that any correctional therapy takes no more than two years to apply (except in rare cases), he goes on to say that further time is destructive to the prisoner's personality and makes him more useless and more dangerous -- to say nothing of the headache it presents to the prison administrator in the form of badly overcrowded facilities.

To correct this situation, Rubin proposes a plan that would eliminate the need to overhaul state and federal sentencing laws. Essentially, his plan calls for a single maximum sentence of five years, or two maximums of four and seven years, depending on the offense. Sentences within these maximum ranges could be prescribed by the trial judge, who would have to make application to an appellate board of judges in order to fix a sentence longer than the maximum but still within the range of present statutes. The minimum sentence would be completely at the discretion of prison and parole officials, who would thereby be able to free the prisoner under supervision at any time they deemed it in the best interests of the prisoner and society to do so.

There is more, much more, in Rubin's book, and his rational, humanistic approach cuts through much of the mysticism and confusion surrounding this difficult subject. It is a book that should be on the shelves of everyone interested in the problem, whether he be a layman or a professional in the field.

CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND.....Box 128  
Eddyville, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

Please send a year's subscription to the following person. I enclose \$1 for each subscription.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(please use separate sheets for additional subscriptions)



# EXCHANGE PAGE

By Leonard Rule

## MASSACHUSETTS CONS GO ON BINGE -- FOR SCIENCE -- Via the OP NEWS

According to a recent story in the CINCINNATI POST-TIMES STAR, 10 alcoholics confined at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Bridgewater went on a controlled binge for the purpose of allowing researchers to study the effects of alcoholism. The 10 started with 4 ounces of alcohol daily, an amount which was gradually increased to 40 ounces -- a quart and a half pint daily per inmate! Some findings: Withdrawal symptoms are caused by lack of alcohol, not lack of vitamins; alcoholics build up a tremendous tolerance for alcohol; alcohol can produce psychoses, which vanish after the drinking stops; and, finally, alcoholics (some of them) operate efficiently when nearly drunk -- as a doctor discovered to his dismay by being beaten in a poker game by an inmate who had consumed a quart of good bourbon!

## MICHIGAN PRISONERS RAISE OWN CHAPEL FUNDS -- Via the WEEKLY PROGRESS

In an attempt to raise funds for an outside chapel for trusties, inmates of the state prison at Marquette, Michigan staged a variety show for paying guests from the free world. An all-male audience of 275 attended the show, concerning which one member of the audience said: "I felt sorry for those who were unable to attend. It was that good."

The inmates need \$19,000 for their chapel. They expect to raise this amount by shows, inmate contributions, and donations from free persons.

## UNIFORMS JUST DON'T LOOK CONVICTISH ENOUGH -- Via the DOPESTER

Speaking of inmate shows, a theatrical group called the "Masquers" at the Massachusetts State Prison decided to put on a presentation of "My Three Angels," a standby of inmate thespians. But they had to order costumes for the play, which centers around three convicts on a penal colony. As they explained in their letter, "Ours are not authentic enough."

## GENERAL MOTORS STAGES SCIENCE SHOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA INMATES -- Via the HEADLINER

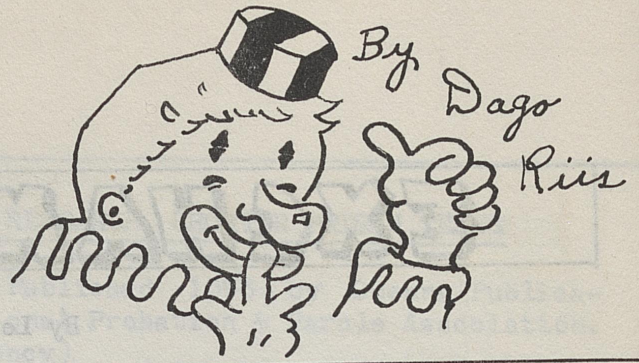
Inmates of the correctional center at Camp Hill, Pennsylvania were treated to a General Motors presentation called "Previews of Progress" recently. The show, according to John F. Gordon, president of the company, seeks to interest young people in making a career of science. Included in the presentation were demonstrations of the workings of jet engines, a miniature car that runs on sun power, and a new foam plastic used for crash pads in airplanes and cars.

## PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AVAILABLE AT TRAINING SCHOOL -- Via the RIVERSIDE

Part time psychiatric treatment became available to the boys at the Minnesota Training School at Red Wing with the appointment of a part-time psychiatrist. The psychiatrist visits the institution four days a month.



# TALL TALES



I have vainly attempted to trace down a rumor of some mysterious club formed in here. All the members swear a secret oath to keep their pinkies covered with red gloves. But I can't find out how many Red Glovers there are, and I wish B. Carter would wise me up.

It may seem like a fantasy or some wild dream, but Lawrence "Tubby" Snow, that 250 pound editor of ours, now actually wears a size 28 belt. I didn't believe it until he showed me the size stamp on the inside of the belt. Boy, this fat man is sure trying to fool all the people all the time.

Old Grandpappy Goose Watkins is willing to wager his farm on the bet that if you have a bucket of water weighing 50 pounds and put a live fish in it weighing 30 pounds, that old bucket and fish will still weigh 50 pounds. It looks like the Goose will retire from farming and start fishing during his declining years.

This joint must really be wired for high speed, for they've got two live wires for electricians. William Nevitt and Henry Ormes, that Amos and Andy pair, really are on the ball. At least their hands were grimy and greasy the other day when I encountered them showing V. Turner how to weld. And Virgil claims to be a welder!

Everywhere I go, I politely ask my comrades if they know Slaughterhouse Harry. They just stare at me, or ask what shop he's in. I then inquire if old Slaughterhouse has received his carved pig. No one knows the guy, but Bud Lyons is always talking to himself about him.

Ellis "Mime" Meeks, the man with the toothy smile and the movie star profile,

told me confidentially he had a walk on part in an MGM film, but that when they found out about his record, they booted him out. Tough luck, Mime.

Gary "Velvet" Utterback has, after many failures and setbacks, finally found the one thing he can really do well. He may not be a doctor nor the Prince of Wales, but little Velvet can go "bip-bip" really well. Bip-bip and I guess I'll hide now so he won't bip-bip me!

Jerry "Siftu" Bogden has just returned to us after a perilous journey into the jungles of Brazil where he bravely and fearlessly risked his life searching for an old cannibal chieftan to learn the secret formula of brewing Brazilian coffee. I don't know if he succeeded, but you can find out by purchasing a cup of his cafe noire.

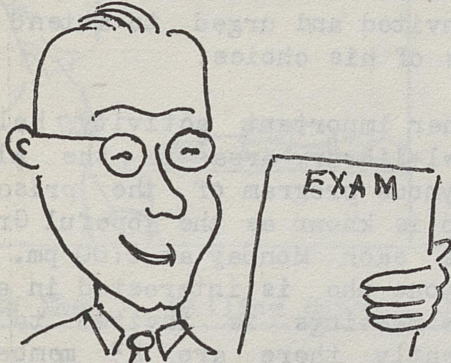
I asked O'Neal Downing where he learned to prepare food in such a Neapolitan style. Answer: France, England, Germany, Italy, China and various other countries. Said he spent thirty years abroad. Think he fibbed a little?

Richard Pratt, the renowned cobbler, has many other talents. He is a terrific guitarist, a poet in his own right, an earthy philosopher -- but what I enjoy most about this crazy guy is just his ability to converse with me on a dull day and bolster my ego.

Earl Burke has returned to the fold after a wee vacation up yonder. This handsome young man is always welcome in any prison yard, for he can spin such fascinating tales of love. In case you didn't know, this man is a regular Casanova outside, and the star attraction of any tea party. Outside, Earl is just a playboy!



# DEPARTMENT REPORTS



## SCHOOL DAZE - Kenny Clinton & Ed Johnson

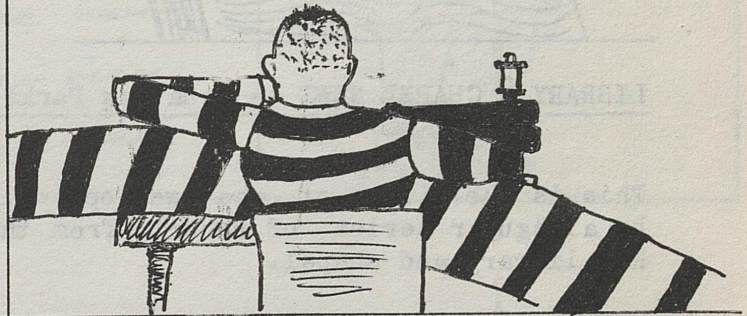
The mid-term examinations are over, and it seems as if a good percentage of the students will move up a grade in the final examinations in April. Fifteen students in the eighth grade will try for diplomas.

The GED high school class has been in progress two months now. There are sixteen men in the class, and prospects for the future look bright.

The student showing the most progress this month is James A. Key, an eighth grade student and a member of the typing class. After less than three weeks in the class, Keys can knock out 16 words a minute. He is also preparing for the next high school class.

We now have seven eighth grade students studying typing after school. When those lads graduate they will be able to type, so you older men in those offices watch it -- we have some young blood to take your place.

In closing, if you men want knowledge, see Mr. Cowan or Mr. Egbert at the school. We have classes for young and old, so get it now while you can!



## GARMENT FACTORY NEWS -- Dave Smith

During the past month we have lost one of our finest worry warts, none other than Almer "77" Carden. He is now employed as a locksmith. He can have that job -- I never want to see a lock again!

Willis "Kingpin" Kessinger finally won a pencil in the Dale Carnegie course. It took him fourteen weeks to do it, but when he finally put in his best, he won one of the highest awards given in the course. He also has a new job here in the garment factory. He now runs the button-hole machine that cuts holes for buttons on pants and shirts. If Wiley Mullins will leave him alone, I believe that he will make a good button-holer. Remember what I told you about that machine, Kingpin?

James Gee has to run the stockroom by himself now that his old buddy is gone. Does Mr. Adams help you very much, Gee?

Last month we printed a few good words about the coffee that R. C. Hayes makes. Well, it's all a lie unless he gives me the cup he promised me.

Snow, I wish you would give me a sensible answer for a change. I couldn't understand all that mumbo jumbo last month!





## LIBRARY & CHAPEL NEWS -- Jonathan Parks

This is the first of what we hope will be a regular series of reports from the KSP library and chapel.

Operating under the direction of Chaplain Paul Jagers, the library-chapel area employs five inmates -- Buford Cox as Chaplain's secretary, Denver Gregory and Virgil Moore as chapel janitors, big Jesse Moffatt as library janitor, and myself as librarian. The chapel, and particularly the library, are busy places seven days a week. The door to the library is constantly opening and closing as men come in to browse among the stacks, check out and return books and magazines, discuss their problems with the Chaplain, or join in the informal debates that occur on an average of once a day in the area around the Chaplain's desk.

A recent count of the books in the library shows that we now have 3700 volumes on our shelves -- a sizeable increase over last year's inventory that has been brought about principally by donations to the library. Anyone may donate books to us simply by addressing them to: Chaplain Paul Jagers, Kentucky State Penitentiary, Eddyville, Kentucky. We're always glad to get them. The reading interests and skills of the inmates vary widely, and there is hardly a subject or a book of fiction that goes unexplored.

Chapel services are held each Sunday morning from 8:00 to 9:00, with Chaplain Jagers presiding. Occasionally, guest speakers, both laymen and ministers,

come in to address the congregation. Catholic services are also held in the chapel at announced intervals. Everyone is invited and urged to attend the services of his choice.

Another important activity held in the chapel-library area is the Alcoholics Anonymous program of the prison. Our group is known as the Hopeful Group, and meets each Monday at 1:00 pm. Again, everyone who is interested in attending these meetings is invited to drop in. Currently there are 23 members, and plenty of room for more.

During the last month, our outside sponsor, R. D. L. of Murray (Chaplain Jagers is the inside sponsor) was a guest speaker at A. A. An interesting feature of the meeting was the playing of a tape Mr. L. brought with him. The tape was the story of a young Jew of prominent family who became an alcoholic and went to prison. The story tells how he was helped by Alcoholics Anonymous and how he left prison to succeed in the outside world.

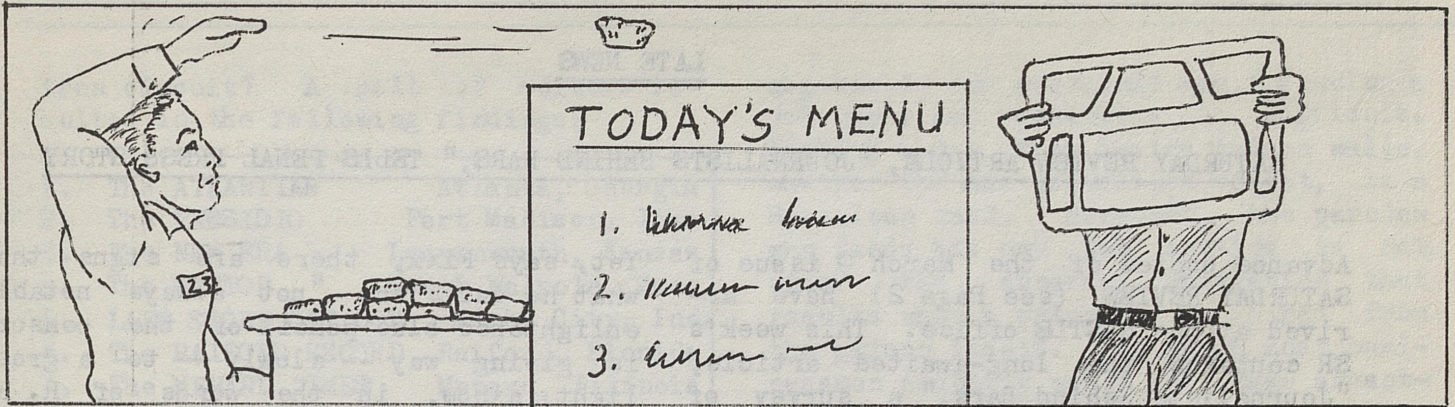
Denver Gregory has become an avid student of words. He is constantly at the big unabridged dictionary in the library to look up new words he comes across in his reading.

Jesse Moffatt keeps on increasing his girth, although how he actually adds to that big frame of his is a mystery to us.

Remember, drop into chapel services this week. You might find yourself enjoying them. And if you are one of the many men with a drinking problem, by all means look into the possibility of A. A.

Until next month, then -- drop in and see us when you can, and don't forget to read a book now and then!





### KITCHEN NEWS -- William Conner, Clerk

I had no idea, before going to work a month ago as kitchen clerk, just how much work goes into preparing the three squares a day for our approximately 1100 men.

Sixty-four inmates, headed by the steward, Mr. Henry Griffin, and the assistant stewards, Mr. Choat and Mr. Newsom, labor to prepare the meals we eat. Most of the inmates work from six in the morning until just before dark. However, our bakers, Thomas Smith, Robert Wilson, Charles Padgett, and C. E. Lemaster, come out at three o'clock to prepare biscuits. Three o'clock in the morning -- while most of us are still sawing logs!

Coming out of the cell and beginning work at three every morning also are James Robinson, the head cook, and Cornelius Thomas, Kim Williams, Sylvester Thomas and James Stiles. At six o'clock the other cook, James Wheeler, begins his work.

Doing a fine job of cutting meat in our butcher shop, we find Billy Witherspoon and Howard Travis.

Keeping the steam tables full we find on the left set-up man Ronald Tipton. On the right, set-up man Harold Lamb.

Keeping the tables clean on the left side is Eolas Harper; on the right, William Mann.

Doing the important job of keeping the big cooking pots sparkling clean are William Watson and Will Martin.

We have five men doing a good job of washing our trays. They are James Leo Ware, James Dunbar, Wilson Lamb, David Horton and Willie J. Moodie.

Many other men contribute their part to making the kitchen an efficient organization. However there isn't room to mention them all by name. They include the men on the steam tables dishing up the food, the utility men and the clean-up men, all of whom do a good job.

Many of us have been heard to complain about working five days a week for our eight cents a day, but how about these men, who work each and every day of the week and put in as much as twice the number of hours daily as some jobs? I believe our competent steward, Mr. Griffin, and his hard-working crew deserve a pat on the back.

### UNIVERSITY JOINS CRIME FIGHT

A Ford Foundation project being carried out behind the walls of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson and conducted by Professor Glaser of the University of Illinois in an effort to cope with the sharp increase of crime has resulted in new legislation although the project survey has not been completed.



LATE NEWS

SATURDAY REVIEW ARTICLE, "JOURNALISTS BEHIND BARS," TELLS PENAL PRESS STORY

Advance copies of the March 9 issue of SATURDAY REVIEW (see Page 2) have arrived at the CASTLE office. This week's SR contains the long-awaited article, "Journalists Behind Bars," a survey of the penal press by Feature Editor James F. Fixx.

"Journalists Behind Bars" deals in a surprisingly informed and objective manner with the purposes and problems of the newspapers and magazines that originate behind prison walls, often, says Fixx, "under conditions unimaginable to any outside editor or reporter with a paste pot to call his own."

"Nevertheless," the article goes on, "prison journalists ... turn out some of the most relevant and responsible journals to be found anywhere. And the best of them, conscious of the special role of the prison press, express only two main concerns -- that despite the accessibility of most prison publications, few outsiders are even aware of the job they are doing; and that, when the prison journalist is finally released, he will stand an almost nonexistent chance of being asked to put to use some of the ruggedest and most valuable on-the-job training available anywhere."

What are some of the problems of prison journalists? In most prisons, the lack of adequate mechanical equipment is one. Another is a dearth of suitable material from the inmate body.

But, according to a poll of prison editors, the single problem most destructive of good journalism is censorship. "In some cases," the article quotes Tom Whiteside, editor of the ANGOLITE, "the censorship is so rigid that the writing is like carved ice."

Yet, says Fixx, there are signs that what he calls the "not always notably enlightened blue pencil of the censor" is giving way -- slowly -- to a green light, since, in the words of R. E. Upton, Jr., education director of the Florida State Prison, "Both inmates and penologists are seeking answers to common problems."

Significantly, the magazine rated best by a majority of prison editors is almost completely free of censorship. Operating on an annual budget of \$5000 (austere by professional standards, but ten times the outlay of the CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND), the ATLANTIAN, a slick monthly magazine edited by Paul D. Clark of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, is published under supervision but with only good taste and objectivity as criteria of what shall and shall not be printed.

As for purposes, most prison editors agree that the enlightenment of the outside reader should be the ultimate goal of their publications. "As long as society remains ignorant regarding felons, the felon will harbor resentment against society," says Merle E. Peterson, editor of the PRISON MIRROR, Minnesota, and, "We hope to communicate to the public that we are men and women, not ogres, as they so often believe," according to Walter J. Faherty of the Massachusetts Prison's MENTOR.

The CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND came in for mention in the article. An excerpt from a recent editorial (which appeared in full in the LOUISVILLE TIMES) was quoted, as was a letter from the CASTLE editor.

What are the best publications on the



iron circuit? A poll of editors resulted in the following findings:

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. The ATLANTIAN              | Atlanta, Georgia    |
| 2. The PRESIDIO               | Fort Madison, Iowa  |
| 3. The NEW ERA                | Leavenworth, Kansas |
| 4. The MENTOR                 | South Walpole, Mass |
| 5. LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK         | Mich. City, Ind.    |
| 6. The RAIFORD RECORD         | Raiford, Florida    |
| 7. The MENARD TIMES           | Menard, Illinois    |
| 8. The SPECTATOR              | Jackson, Michigan   |
| 9. The PENDLETON<br>REFLECTOR | Pendleton, Ind.     |
| 10. The ENCHANTED NEWS        | Santa Fe, N. M.     |

NEW HOPE FOR PAROLED INMATES -- THOSE UNABLE TO FIND WORK MAY FIND SPONSOR

A radical departure from traditional Kentucky parole regulations may bring new hope for inmates who have been granted a parole, but still cannot leave the prison because of their inability to find work. Such inmates will now be allowed to leave the institution to the home of a sponsor if continued efforts to find work are fruitless.

Under the old custom, the parolee had to send "job papers" -- forms which the employer must fill out and return to the prison -- to businessmen, farmers, or other prospective employers, and any job that resulted from the search had to be approved by the Department of Probation and Parole. Often, men have stayed many months past their time, or had to relinquish their paroles altogether, because they could not find suitable employment.

Now, according to information released by Parole Board Chairman Walter Ferguson, any inmate who has made a thorough search for work without success may apply for release to a reputable sponsor -- a relative or some other person -- who will provide a home for the parolee until he can find work on his own.

The advantages are obvious. Often,

especially for untrained men, finding a job under any conditions is difficult. Finding a job from inside prison walls, whether the man is trained or not, is a Herculean task. Moreover, the parolee who finds his own job outside is not under the abnormal obligation that results when a prisoner is hired from the prison itself. Although most businessmen probably would not take advantage of such an obligation, the temptation is nevertheless there.

However, it should be clear that an earnest search must be made for suitable employment before a sponsored parole can be applied for.

SORRY -- WE'RE GOING TO BE LATE

The CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND will be delayed slightly this month.

Because Mrs. Ordway, who is leaving the prison to marry Warden Nash of the Missouri State Penitentiary, has been very busy preparing to leave, approval of the magazine has taken more time than usual.

A further delay has been made necessary by the failure of a shipment of paper to arrive on time.

We shall try to be more punctual in the future.

FORMER KSP INMATE, BROKE, WANTS RETURNED

Broke and jobless, and with no prospect of finding work, a former inmate of the Kentucky State Penitentiary wants to be readmitted to the prison.

The unemployed ex-con served seven years of a 21-year sentence here, leaving in 1941. Since that time, he says, he has never again broken the law. But now, because of his lack of training and the ex-convict stigma, he may have to steal to live. He says he would like to be taken in until his old-age pension begins.



# NIGHTKEEPER'S REPORT 1886

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Nightkeeper's Report 1886" is taken from old records of the state prison at Jackson, Michigan, and is reprinted here from the SPECTATOR, inmate publication of that prison. We feel that these unique reports give considerable insight into penal methods of the past as contrasted with those of the present, and we wish to thank the SPECTATOR for making them available.

FEBRUARY 4 -- There was a good deal of noise in both wings during the early evening. The convicts seemed restless and uneasy. Since 9 P.M., however, all has been quiet. Cell 27, West Wing, was found open by the guard. The lock was shut all right, but the door was outside of the bolt, not being pulled shut entirely. This often happens and I don't think the convict in the cell knew anything about the open door. He was sleeping soundly when it was discovered.

FEBRUARY 5 -- the convicts have all been quiet except Carey, No. 932. I was compelled to give him a wetting with the hose, but he seemed to enjoy it. He kept up his noise until the early hours of the morning. Sometime during the night he tore up his shirt and sheet and thrust the fragments through the bars of his cell. This lunatic seems to be getting worse.

FEBRUARY 6 -- The convicts tonight have been quiet. Carey has done plenty of talking in his cell, but not loud. None of the men around complained about him. Guard Chase reported Leathers, No. 2725, and Considine, No. 3077, for talking from cell to cell.

FEBRUARY 7 -- Last night I went to solitary and released Hannibal the Bear. He has completed his sixty days, more or less. He was still very lively after his sixty days, but I don't think he would be so foolish as to start trouble until he has recovered from his ordeal.

Sixty days in solitary is enough to make the most violent man mild. After re-giving him a bath and shave, I took him to the dining hall and let him eat as much as he wanted. Maybe a little kindness will make him more agreeable in the future.

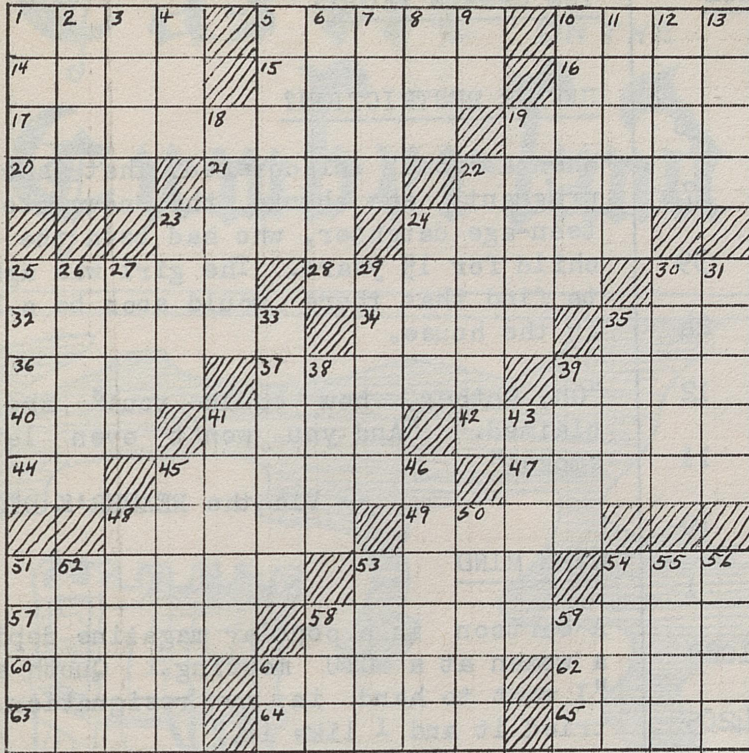
I have never in all my time seen anyone eat so greedily as Hannibal. He consumed two loaves of bread in addition to three huge bowls of gravy and several bowls of coffee. I gave him a new cell in the West Wing, where he immediately went to sleep.

FEBRUARY 8 -- With the exception of some noise from Carey, the prisoners have all been quiet and orderly until 4:30 this morning. There was quite a flurry of noise by convicts on the north side of West Wing. I told them any more of that and their strawberries would be cut off. Since then they have all been quiet.

The two convicts caught talking the night before last were given ten bats with the strap in the presence of the physician.

FEBRUARY 9 -- The convicts in general have been quiet and orderly during the night past. Guard Warner reports Magunisen, No. 3187, for loud and prolonged whistling while the convicts were being unlocked for prayer meeting. I have chalked this convict in his cell to await the action of the deputy. Other than this, there is nothing to report.





- 7. Work units
- 8. Dreg
- 9. Left side (abbr)
- 10. Rude persons
- 11. Indian princess
- 12. Large boats
- 13. Direction
- 18. Joint
- 19. Salt water
- 22. Work program
- 23. Writing substances
- 24. English river
- 25. Boils
- 26. Root grown for food (pl.)
- 27. Religious image
- 29. Sharp
- 30. Trash
- 31. Secret meeting
- 33. Imagines
- 35. Lily \_\_\_\_ (singer)
- \* 38. Boat paddles
- 41. Deputy's clerk
- 43. Visitor
- 45. Frightens
- 46. Serious play (pl)
- 48. Cant
- 50. Rash
- 51. Highest point
- 52. Food (sl)
- 53. Very (Fr.)
- 54. Tender
- 55. Snicker \_\_\_\_
- 56. Minced oath
- 58. Wing
- 59. Rodent
- 61. Post script (abbr)

ACROSS

- 1. Half (Prefix)
- 5. Charm
- 10. Animal's Stomach
- 14. N. African port
- 15. Peels
- 16. Rodent
- 17. What we all wait for
- 19. What we sleep on
- 20. Roman bronze
- 21. Ire's
- 22. Take in custody
- 23. Arrow poison
- 24. Spry
- 25. Smart
- 28. Blackbirds
- 30. Weight (Abbr.)
- 32. Nailed
- 34. Geometric form
- 35. Average
- 36. Love god
- 37. Circular
- 39. Flower (Var.)
- 40. Triumphed
- 41. Flesh
- 42. Delegate
- 44. Hitler's elite corps (Abbr.)
- 45. Sailed high
- 47. Tilt
- 48. Runner
- 49. Former S. Korean VIP.
- 51. One school segment (2 words)
- 53. Pagodas
- 54. Direction
- 57. Task
- 58. Deputy Warden
- 60. Sulk
- 61. Fold
- 62. Region
- 63. Female sheep
- 64. Pert
- 65. \_\_\_\_ Off (Angered)

DOWN

- 1. Containing sodium
- 2. Great lake
- 3. Lump
- 4. Incorporated (Abbr)
- 5. Extra
- 6. Clothing House guard

Answers in next month's CASTLE

\* ERRATUM -- Number 39: Man's name (Mexican)



KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY STATISTICS  
(February, 1963)

Escapes	0
Death Row	7
Admitted by Commitment	39
Transfers from KSR	24
Transfers to KSR	12
Released by Expiration	11
Released by Parole	19
Released by Death	1
Total Population	1088
High Number	24205
Low Number	5240

MOVIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

March 15:	THE SHEEPMEN Glen Ford & Shirley MacLaine: Western
March 22	THE HUSTLER Paul Newman & Piper Laurie: Drama
March 29	FLOWER DRUM SONG Nancy Kuan & Miyoshi Umaki: Musical
April 5	YOUNG GUNS OF TEXAS James Mitchum & Joel McCrea: Western
April 12	MR. HOBBS TAKES A VACATION -- James Stewart & Maureen O'Hara -- Comedy

CLOSED WORLD BROADCASTS -- March 24,  
April 7, WCBL, Benton, 2:00 PM (Tune 1290)

THE CASTLE LAUGHS

UNFAIR RESTRICTION?

When a woman discovered that she was pregnant, she broke the news to her teen-age daughter, who had been the only child for 15 years. The girl was aghast to find that there would soon be a baby in the house.

"Oh, Mother, how could you!" she exclaimed. "And you won't even let me smoke!"

-- Via the READER'S DIGEST

OPEN MIND

A cartoon in a popular magazine depicts a woman at a WCTU meeting. Quoth she: "I want to hand in my resignation. I tried it and I like it."

CROSS EXAMINATION

An irate lawyer, trying to establish a point in cross examination, demanded of the defendant: "Madam, while you were taking your dog for a walk, did you stop anywhere?"

"Sir," said the witness quietly, "have you ever taken a dog for a walk?"

APPROPRIATE AID

Man giving first aid to accident victim: "Sorry I'm not a medical doctor. I'm just a veterinarian."

Victim: "You're just the man to treat me, then -- only a jackass would drive 70 MPH under these conditions."

IT'S ALL RELATIVE

PSYCHIATRIST: "Is there any insanity in your family?"

PATIENT: "There must be. They keep writing to me for money!"