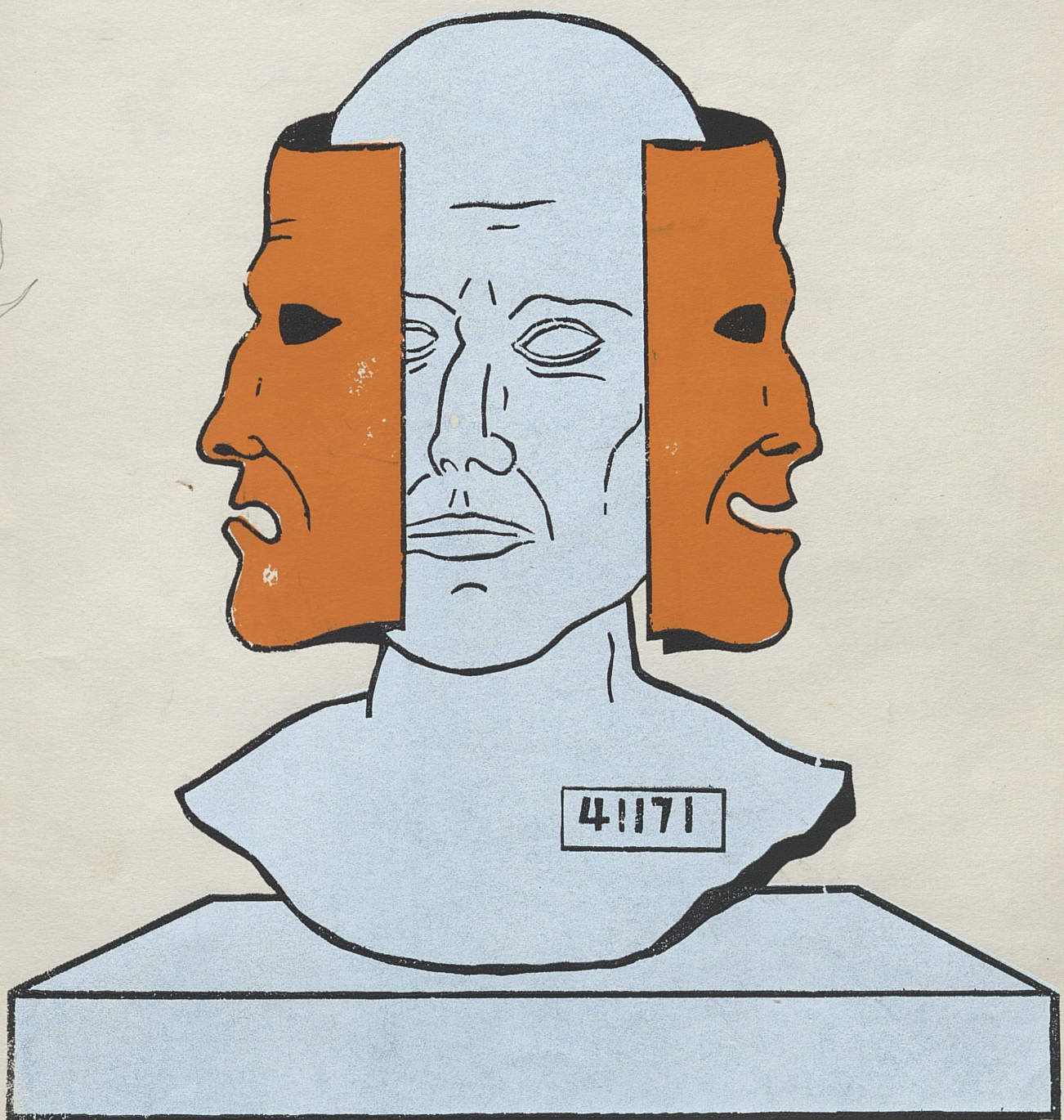


CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND



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PAROLE REFORM BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES, MAY HERALD SWEEPING CHANGES IN PRISONS

July 3 -- Excitement and hope mounted in the prison last night and this morning as news reached the 80-year-old maximum-security institution that the House had passed the much-discussed parole reform bill by a 66-20 vote. The bill passed the Senate last month with only token opposition and will become law October 1 of this year.

Briefly, the bill removes all restrictions on parole eligibility and leaves the question of when a prisoner shall be paroled to an enlarged, five-member Parole Board. It also creates a special Advisory Commission to oversee parole and corrections programs, increases parole board salaries to a minimum of \$10,000 a year, and appropriates \$125,000 to defray the costs of the Advisory Commission and cover the salary increases.

In the prison earlier, news of the proposed bill had been received with divided reaction. Many long-term prisoners, disillusioned in years past by government acts relating to prison and parole operation which -- in their opinion, at least -- boiled down to little or nothing, adopted a "wait and see" attitude toward the proposed changes. Much of the cynicism, however, was swept away when the House, acting during a Special Session of the State Legislature called by Governor Combs to consider ways of keeping five United Mine Workers hospitals open, passed the bill.

Governor Combs made passage of the bill possible when he amended the call to special session to include parole reform. Otherwise, the bill would have had to wait for the regular session of the Legislature next year.

At this writing, the mechanics of the section of the bill abolishing limits on parole eligibility have not been clarified. But a story by Dick Berger in the June 22 LOUISVILLE TIMES quoted an administration spokesman as saying the bill "follows very closely the model pe-

nal code adopted by the American Law Institute."

Present limitations on parole eligibility are as follows: Prisoners serving up to 15 years become eligible for parole consideration after serving one third of their sentences; those serving sentences of 15 to 21 years are eligible in six years; and prisoners serving sentences in excess of 21 years, including life, can be paroled after eight years.

The bill eliminates these limits, establishing a policy that permits the release on parole of any prisoner at any time it is felt he is ready to live successfully in a free society.

The task of working out the mechanics -- that is, setting policy that will determine who will be considered for parole and when -- is left to the Commissioner of Corrections.

The bill also provides for the establishment of an 11-member Advisory Commission to act as a "watchdog" body over correctional and parole practices and to screen future applicants for parole board posts. The governor himself will make the appointments from a list of qualified nominees prepared for him by the Commission.

The Parole Board Chairman, the Commissioner of Corrections, the Director of Institutions and the Director of Probation and Parole will become ex-officio members of the new Advisory Commission. The other seven members, to be selected by the Governor, will include two criminal court judges, a psychiatrist, a professional educator, an attorney, and one representative each from business and labor.

The bill will thus fulfill some of the recommendations made by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, which recently studied Kentucky's penal system. The NCCD report, quoted at length in the press, was highly critical of both male prisons.

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Earlier in his term, Governor Bert Combs designated this last year of his tenure as the period during which he would tackle penal reform. Following the NCCD report the area press, including especially the two Louisville papers, the COURIER JOURNAL and TIMES, as well as the PADUCAH SUN DEMOCRAT, carried on sustained campaigns to bring to light conditions in the prisons.

At one point the TIMES assigned staff writer Dick Berger to have himself committed to prison to take an inside look. The project was approved by Governor Combs.

But all indications are that the bill will not be the end of the sound and the fury over penal reform. It is generally felt that other reforms will be taken up by the next regular session of the legislature in 1964. The Governor's Task Force on Corrections, created to consider means of updating the penal system, is still working and will continue to work of finding long-range solutions to unravel the tangle of problems in the State's long-neglected correctional institutions.

PRISON RECORDS ANNULLED IN MICHIGAN

Ex-convicts in Michigan may have their criminal convictions annulled if they finish out their sentences or paroles satisfactorily, said an AP release quoted in WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The bill provides that ex-convicts whose records have been annulled shall be treated in all respects as persons who have never violated the law.

NEW YORK'S MANDATORY DEATH LAW DIES

Persons convicted of first-degree murder in New York will no longer face an automatic death sentence. Instead, a life sentence will be imposed unless the jury, acting in a separate session, imposes the death penalty by unanimous verdict. New York is the last state to abolish the automatic death penalty for first-degree murder convictions.

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS MORE MONEY FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE DEPT. TWO MILLION NEEDED FOR LAGRANGE OVERHAUL

June 19 -- An additional \$400,000 annually is needed to enlarge and strengthen the state's probation and parole system, said Governor Combs' Task Force on Corrections today.

The Task Force was created some months ago to study Kentucky's archaic penal system and make recommendations that could be put into effect before the end of Combs' term.

The money, said Task Force Chairman M. R. Mills, would be used to hire 17 probation and parole officers to take part of the load off the 50 officers presently employed by the department and to raise the minimum salary for field officers to \$415 a month. The present minimum salary is \$308, with a top of \$376.

Also recommended was the upgrading of educational requirements for parole officers, and the placing of Probation and Parole Director James Wells under the merit system.

Still another recommendation of the Task Force was that a psychiatrist be added to the staffs of both the Reformatory at LaGrange and the Penitentiary here. At present, neither institution has a psychiatrist, although the Reformatory has two psychologists. The addition of a full-time medical director for the prisons was recommended at the same time. Both institutions currently employ part-time physicians.

In other correctional news, consulting engineers estimated the total cost of renovating the State Reformatory at LaGrange at more than two million dollars. The figure included a recommended increase in pay for prisoners who would be doing most of the labor on the massive overhaul job from eight cents a day to a dollar a day. The walls of the dormitories, the plumbing systems and a large part of the ventilating system are to be repaired.

EIGHTEEN RECEIVE GRADE SCHOOL DIPLOMAS, HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY CERTIFICATES

Inmates and the county and state "can be proud of the progress represented by the new school building," said Lyon County Superintendent of Schools Jason White in an address before the KSP graduating classes last month.

White was referring to the educational-recreational building now under construction in the prison compound. The new two-story building, which will have classrooms, offices and a library on the ground floor and a gymnasium-auditorium on the upper level, is scheduled for completion late this year.

White was the featured speaker at a ceremony that saw eighteen young inmates graduate from the prison school. Nine of the men had completed their eighth-grade work in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ month semester just ended. The other nine received equivalency high school diplomas under a program set up by officials of the institution and of Murray State College.

To qualify for the equivalency certificates, inmates must have at least a 10th grade educational background and be over 21 years of age. A one-semester course in mathematics, grammar, social studies and other secondary subjects is given applicants for the certificates. Following the course a battery of examinations is given by Murray State officials. Successful completion of the tests entitles the inmate to receive his certificate. In the two examinations given at KSP so far, 23 applicants passed the tests, three failed.

Other speakers on the program included Supervisor of Education Henry Cowan, Warden Luther Thomas, and the Department of Correction's Director of Institutional Education, Mr. W. Z. Carter. In his brief talk, Carter told the high school graduates that, as far as he knew, all Kentucky colleges would accept their certificates in lieu of regular high-school diplomas.

Receiving eighth-grade diplomas were

David Collins, Bobby Hobbs, James Jackson, James Key, William O'Bannion, Ernest Ritchie, Johnny Starks, Allen Stump and Raymond Tucker.

Commonwealth Brooks, Sherman Jared, Otis Montgomery, Richard Oliver, Clarence White, Mose Parker, Marvin Patterson, Booker T. Seats and Vernon Ward received high-school equivalency certificates during the rites.

Reverend Leon Oliver gave the invocation and benediction, while inmate Mel Rigdon served as photographer.

TWO MORE HERE COMMIT SUICIDE BY HANGING

David Gammon, 27, and Everett Paul Flannery, 38, both ended their lives by hanging within a single 10-day period last month, bringing to four the number of hanging-suicides here within the last year.

Gammon, serving a five-year sentence from Warren County, hanged himself with a pair of coveralls tied to bars in his isolation cell on June 15. An investigation was requested by his father, who had found a note in Gammon's property that expressed the prisoner's fear of being murdered. Gammon had a background of mental illness.

Then, on June 25, as a coroner's jury assembled at the prison to hear evidence in Gammon's death, Paul Flannery, a lifer who also had a long record of mental disturbance, was discovered hanging from a vent in another isolation cell. The jury immediately recessed to view the second body, then pronounced both deaths suicides. Flannery, of Fayette County, had been in prison on the sentence since 1949. He had been denied parole seven times.

Just three months before, in March, 1963, James Cameron, also serving life, was found hanging in his cell in one of the regular cellblocks. Not quite a year earlier, in July, 1962, the body of Oakley Hewgley was discovered hanging in an isolation cell. The institution has no psychologist or psychiatrist.

CHAPLAIN JAGGERS STILL ABSENT FROM PRISON; HIS AILMENT IS BONE CANCER

Chaplain Paul Jagers, out of the hospital at this writing but still under treatment in Louisville, is a victim of bone cancer, according to latest reports.

The 64-year-old minister, a pastor for 40 years and Chaplain of the penitentiary for 11, went to the Kentucky Baptist Hospital in Louisville in May with what was assumed to be a bursitis of the hip. Tests given him there revealed the presence of malignant cells.

At one point the Chaplain underwent surgery, but the incision was closed when it was learned that the cancer was not operable. For some time after that he remained in the Louisville hospital, then checked out to remain at the home of relatives in the same city. He is being treated at the outpatient clinic of the hospital.

Whether the Chaplain will return to the prison in his official capacity has not been determined at this point.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Chaplain Jagers attended the University of Louisville, the Bryant and Stratton Business College and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He was pastor of two large Louisville churches before accepting an appointment to the prison church, at which time he moved to Kuttawa, near the prison.

PASTOR OF KUTTAWA CHURCH IS SUBSTITUTING DURING CHAPLAIN JAGGERS' HOSPITALIZATION

The personable young minister of Kuttawa's First Baptist Church is serving as Acting Chaplain during the illness of Chaplain Paul Jagers, who was recently stricken with cancer.

Reverend Calvin Wilkins, 29, has volunteered his time free of charge so that inmates would not be without counsel during the regular Chaplain's absence. Alternating in the pulpit with Reverend R. G. Shelton (First Baptist Church,

Eddyville), Wilkins also is in the prison several times a week to hear inmate problems and to provide counsel.

Born in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, Wilkins lived in Evansville, Indiana from the age of 7 until he was 18 years old. Graduating from Bosse High School of Evansville, he attended Baylor University in Texas for a time. Later he transferred to Georgetown College in Kentucky, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in the Bible with a minor in history.

Reverend Wilkins took his first church, the Baptist congregation in Hare, Texas, in 1954. In the nine years that followed, he has been pastor of four other churches.

The father of three children -- a girl, 7, two boys, 3 and 9 -- Wilkins has not yet found time to attend seminary. He hopes sometime to attend the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, however.

Wilkins seems to have made the transition from pastor of a free congregation to prison chaplain with more than ordinary ease. Part of many of his visits to the prison has been spent in making himself acquainted with the physical environment and with the men.

PROBATION GRANTED IN MANSLAUGHTER CASE

Riverhead, N. Y. (AP) -- "You will feel punishment every time one of your two children asks you, 'Where's Daddy?'"

With that admonition, a judge suspended sentence on a 36-year-old mother convicted of the fatal shooting last April of her schoolteacher husband in an argument over how to rear their two sons.

Judge Dickenson noted that it was unusual to give a suspended sentence on a first degree manslaughter conviction, but told Mrs. Jean Barto: "The cause of justice would not be served by putting you in jail with hardened criminals."

FRUSTRATIONS, HEARTACHES AND HARD WORK ARE PART OF DAY'S WORK FOR KSP TEACHERS

Teaching, whether in prison or in the free world, is never an easy job; nor is it always as rewarding as many suppose it to be. But it would be hard to imagine any teaching job more frustrating than teaching in a prison school -- especially if the teacher happens to be an inmate too.

Most of the frustration stems from the peculiar convict attitude of distrusting the knowledge of other convicts, and the fact that the teacher must live intimately with his students 24 hours a day, year in and year out. Part of it is due to the fact that inmates who are under 26 years of age and who cannot "test out" higher than eighth grade on a standard test of educational development are required to attend school -- resulting in a captive audience situation that few outside teachers would care to buck.

Add to this the lack of the more sophisticated teaching aids, the fact that all classes are conducted in the same room at the same time (a problem that will be eliminated when the new school building is finished), and all the other physical inadequacies of the school plant, and you have a real king-sized headache for anyone who sincerely wants to do a competent job of teaching.

Yet the inmate instructors, with the help of Supervisor of Education Henry Cowan and Vocational Instructor William Egbert, do what must be described in most cases as an excellent job in spite of the handicaps and headaches of their work.

They get very little out of it personally, however. Except for bouquets from the speakers at graduation time and whatever personal satisfaction they can glean from their work, their only reward is the standard eight cents a day and a two-dollar bonus each month -- a total of \$4.50 a month for one of the most difficult jobs in the prison.

How well qualified are they?

There are no professional teachers among the current crop of inmate instructors. Not all have had college experience. But most are people with inquisitive and quick minds who have used their time in prison to good advantage. Certainly most have studied far beyond the high school level and most are voracious readers who have learned from their teaching as well as their reading. And most of them are teaching subjects that are of special interest to themselves and which they have studied more or less deeply before being assigned to the class.

What kind of men are they otherwise? Let the following sketches of each teacher tell the story:

EUGENE TREVISO, 26, from Detroit, Michigan, was sales manager for an educational materials company before coming to prison. A first offender, he is serving a life sentence. Married, with two children -- a boy and a girl -- he is a high school graduate and served in the army for two years. He teaches science in both the elementary and the GED classes, sociology in the school's new pre-release program.

WILLIAM WISE, 34, is from Indianapolis. Serving 21 years, Wise has had 3½ years of college extension courses in business administration from Indiana University. Prior to coming to prison, he served 3 years in the army and worked as budget manager for a Goodyear Service Store. He is a surf-boarding enthusiast and teaches health in the elementary school, the Three R's in the "Old Mans!" Class -- a course for older inmates who are unable to read and write.

WILLIAM GRENAT, 35, is from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, serving life and 3 years. A carpenter outside, he takes his reading seriously and lists it as his principal hobby. Grenat completed his secondary education here by passing the GED test for a high school equivalency diploma, a job his voracious reading made easy. He teaches history in both the elementary and GED classes.

NORMAND SANDERS, 32, from Paducah, Kentucky, worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ years toward an engineering degree before leaving school for the Air Force. After two years there, he went to work as a structural iron worker and established an ornamental iron shop of his own. Normand is divorced and serving a 5-year sentence. He teaches mathematics in the GED classes and doubles as school clerk.

SHERMAN JARED, 24, was top scorer in the GED examinations. A native of Los Angeles, California, he went into the Army from his junior year at high school. A member of the school swimming team for 3 years, he spent most of his free time outside surfing, skin-diving, waterskiing and swimming. He teaches geography, is serving life.

JAMES PAGE, 32, from Columbia, Kentucky, is also serving life. He has two children, but he is divorced, is a high school graduate, and split four years between the Army and the Air Force, where he studied at the NCO School and learned jet mechanics. In outside life, he was a machine operator and a receiving clerk. He enjoys swimming, golf and leatherwork, and he teaches the third grade and the Old Mans' Class.

DAVID TRODGLIN, 30, is serving 10 years from Owensboro, Kentucky. Now divorced, he is a graduate of the Owensboro high school and formerly served as an interpreter of Russian in the Army, where he attended language school. Outside, he was a bookkeeper and construction man, and photography is his hobby. In here, he teaches English on both elementary and high school levels, business in the pre-release program.

JAMES LOUDERMILK, 37, is the oldest in the faculty. Hailing from Miami, Florida, he attended the University of Miami as a journalism major for 2 years, worked as sports editor of the Collier County (Florida) newspaper. He also did free lance writing. Married, with 4 children between the ages of 2 and 7 years, he was a First Class Aviation Radioman in the Navy, where he spent five years. He enjoys fishing, diving,

and swimming, teaches mathematics and pre-release. He is serving 2 years.

INMATE GROUP NAMES SERGEANT HERNDON "CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR"

An unofficial inmate group that calls itself "The Barons of Good Will" has named Sergeant William Herndon, 47, Correctional Officer of the year.

Sergeant Herndon, father of seven children and deacon of his Cobb, Kentucky church, is an intelligent and friendly officer who is generally liked and respected by the inmates. He was assigned to the day shift last August.

DIABETES CLAIMS LIFE OF INMATE

Shock from a diabetic condition is said to have been the cause of the death of James B. Hooper, 47, a lifer from Mackville, Kentucky. Hooper died in his sleep on the night of June 5.

Hooper, who received his life sentence under the Habitual Criminal Act almost eight years ago in Springfield, Kentucky, would have been eligible for parole late this year.

TEACHER IS HIGH SCORER ON GED TESTS

Sherman Jared, an inmate instructor in the prison school, was among those receiving their GED high-school equivalency certificates last month. Jared's average score of 66.2 was the highest of any made by inmates of either this institution or the reformatory at LaGrange since the testing program was begun some months ago.

Jared's highest average was in social studies, a bit of irony since it was the lack of social studies credit that kept him from graduating from high school in civilian life.

A DEFINITION OF FEAR

Fear is the lengthened shadow of ignorance.

-- Arnold H. Glasgow

STATES MUST CONFORM TO FEDERAL STANDARDS ON SEARCHES AND ARRESTS, SAYS HIGH COURT

The United States Supreme Court last month ruled that state law-enforcement agencies are bound by the same procedural standards as the federal authorities when making searches and arrests, according to a UPI release.

The high court based its decision on the fourth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their "persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures." Under the new ruling, all state authorities must issue a warrant, properly sworn or affirmed and for "probable cause" before making searches or arrests or seizing property.

In another ruling the court declared that inmates of state institutions could appeal to federal courts even though they may not have exhausted their rights of appeal in state courts.

Other recent rulings concerning criminal proceedings, according to the release, require appointment of counsel to indigents accused of felonies as well as those who wish to appeal their convictions, and make it mandatory for courts to treat wealthy and indigent defendants alike when making rules governing free trial transcripts.

SCHOOL BEGINS PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

The last two months of each prisoner's stay here will be spent partly in a pre-release instruction course, according to Supervisor of Education Henry Cowan.

The classes, which take up an hour each day, are for the purpose of training men soon to be released in citizenship, business mathematics, letter-writing and spelling. Inmate instructors Eugene Treviso, David Trodglan and James Loudermilk are teaching the class.

If men talked about only what they understood, the silence would be unbearable. -- Max Lerner

WOMEN INMATES CARE FOR RETARDED KIDS IN 12-YEAR-OLD MINNESOTA PRISON PROGRAM

If the inmates of Minnesota's Shakopee State Reformatory seem to show an unusually high interest in taking jobs in child care and care of the mentally retarded, it's perfectly understandable. Shakopee Reformatory is Minnesota's facility for female felons, and the inmates there have been serving as "mothers" to retarded children for a dozen years.

The program started, according to THE MENTOR, a penal press publication, when someone in authority thought of using one of the cottages on the reformatory grounds to ease overcrowded conditions in the facilities for retarded children.

"It didn't seem an unsuitable place for children," says Ruby C. Benson, present superintendent of the wall-less, cell-less prison. "We had 35 handicapped children who could not help themselves -- and, a few yards away, women who needed to satisfy their normal maternal instincts. The idea of letting the women care for the children was new, all right -- but it seemed logical. We've never been sorry."

The children were moved into the cottage. Ten carefully screened volunteers from the inmate body were then selected to act as "house mothers," and the program was underway.

Children placed with foster mothers at the reformatory are trained to the limit of their capacity before making the transfer. Then, at Shakopee, the girls care for the children physically, continue their training and give them love.

The children, who range in age from four to twelve years old, often express eagerness to get back to Shakopee when taken home for a visit with their parents. As for the "mothers," the program seems to benefit them, too. Not only do they have an outlet for a woman's natural instincts, but they often seem to get their own lives straightened out in the process.

EDITORIAL

KENTUCKY CONVICTS MAY NO LONGER CONSIDER THEMSELVES FORGOTTEN MEN

Now that the parole reform bill, which appears to be only the first step in the revision and modernization of Kentucky's long-neglected penal system, has passed both House and Senate, it is high time the CASTLE expressed the gratitude that many of us here feel toward those individuals and organizations responsible for what must be considered a definitely new and -- for Kentucky -- revolutionary attitude toward convicted men and their problems.

We do not pretend to speak for the entire inmate body. No prison publication can hope to do that, any more than a newspaper can be truly the "voice" of its area. The inmates of Kentucky's prisons have been forgotten men for so long, through so many changes of administration, that many are not yet ready to believe that anything concrete will really be done about the prisons.

Yet I think that most thoughtful members of the inmate body will agree with us that fresh winds have begun to blow over the stone walls of the prison, the winds of humanity and reason and hope. I think also that they will pray with us that these winds will continue to blow strongly enough to dispel the stale airs of blind tradition and hypocrisy and apathy that have stifled and smothered the prisons for so long ... and the human beings who inhabit them.

But winds of change are no more self generating than are the winds of nature. The parole reform bill is not itself the generating force; for laws as well as programs are no better than the men who make and administer them. Rather it is the thought and spirit and attitude behind the laws that will make the real difference in the lives of those of us locked away here and, indirectly, in the welfare of the entire state.

Certainly Governor Combs exhibited wisdom as well as humanity when he refused some time ago to leap into a program of change before he had enough information to be sure the changes would be good ones. He got and is getting that information from his "Task Force on Corrections," a group of individuals who are helping to bring new enlightenment and a new spirit to Kentucky penology.

The newspapers of Louisville, Paducah, Lexington and the other major areas of the state threw the weight of their influence against a wall of public indifference toward and ignorance of penal affairs, playing a vital role in shocking the citizens of Kentucky out of their apathy and educating them to the human requirements of men behind bars. Within the Department of Corrections, men who have had the know-how and desire to do something about the waste of lives and talents behind these walls,

but who have often found their efforts frustrated by inadequate funds and interest, have got solidly behind the new movement and, in some cases, have helped to spark it.

The lawmaking bodies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, both of which voted overwhelmingly for the reform bill, deserve considerable credit for the courage and foresight they displayed by their actions in special session. So do those individual senators and representatives who defended the bill so eloquently against the opposition -- an opposition which even so based its complaints not on the nature of the bill, but the belief that it was not enough and not well-timed!

But if -- as seems certain now -- real changes are going to be made to bring Kentucky's walled wastelands into the Twentieth century, it also means that new responsibilities are going to be thrust on us, the prisoners of Kentucky. And this, too, is a welcome change. For too long, convicts have been treated much like erring children, to be sat in the corner to look at blank walls for a given period of time and then released to err again. If the start that has been made is continued, the responsibility for getting out of that corner will be put where it belongs -- on our shoulders. We hope we haven't forgotten how to carry a load.

Condensed From

Federal Probation

THE LAST FULL OUNCE

By James V. Bennet, Director

Federal Bureau of Prisons

The Federal judge had before him a 53-year-old defendant who pleaded guilty to a charge of transporting forged securities inter-state. The judge was informed that the authorities of several other jurisdictions would not prosecute the defendant on additional check forging charges, provided the Federal Government imposed an appropriate penalty.

The man was a first offender. Following the death of his wife 18 months previously, he had become despondent. In an attempt to fill the emotional gap in his life, he had undertaken the courtship of a middleaged widow. After he had expended his financial resources upon her, she severed their relationship. He thereupon embarked on a spree in which he forged her name to a number of checks.

But the man was definitely salvageable, and the judge imposed a stiff 5-year penalty under the assumption that the

other check forgery charges would not now be pressed.

Committed to a federal penitentiary, the prisoner subsequently had seven detainers on check forgery charges lodged against him. He realized that the satisfaction of these detainers at the end of the sentence he was now serving would take the remainder of his useful life.

The man has kept a good record in the penitentiary, but he has developed an attitude of embitterment toward the administration of justice in our courts.

In 1945 I wrote that nearly 20 per cent of the men serving sentences in federal prisons had one or more detainers on file. Now, 14 years later, I can find no evidence that the detainer problem has declined in seriousness.

In our penitentiaries the detainer problem seems actually worse. Leavenworth,

for example, had "stickers" filed against 29 per cent of its population at the end of the fiscal year 1958, up from 26.8 per cent in 1954. Ten years ago the proportion was about 20 per cent.

The nuisance value of detainers is illustrated by the 211 detainers lifted at Leavenworth during the year, usually about the time the prisoners involved were finishing their sentences. In their effects upon the prisoner and our attempts to rehabilitate him, detainers are most corrosive. The strain of having to serve a sentence with the uncertain prospect of being taken into custody of another state at the conclusion interferes with the prisoner's ability to take maximum advantage of his institutional opportunities. His anxiety and depression may leave him with little inclination toward self improvement.

There seems little hope of improving the social attitudes of these men when they are so painfully aware that society is going to excessive and absurd lengths to inflict the maximum misery upon them.

Detainers also affect the institution's readiness to allow an inmate full participation in the program. Prisoners with detainers are evaluated but there remains a tendency to consider them escape risks and to assign them accordingly.

The detainer problem has not diminished during the past 14 years. Yet the situation is far from entirely hopeless. Much is being done to attack this problem and, but for these efforts, perhaps it would be even more serious than ever before.

In our own Bureau we are working harder to secure disposition of detainers during the time prisoners are serving their sentences in federal institutions. If the state jurisdiction indicates its intention to prosecute the prisoner, we try to cooperate in making arrangements for a prompt trial. When the prisoner is given a state sentence, the state court may direct that it be served in

our institutions concurrently with the federal sentence. Similarly, a person in a state institution who receives a sentence in federal court may serve it in the state facilities concurrently with his state sentence.

When the United States Board of Parole has filed violator warrants against prisoners in state and local institutions, the Board considers information from these authorities in determining the ultimate disposition of these warrants.

But the complexity of this problem lies chiefly in those detainers filed by a state against prisoners serving time in other states or in federal institutions.

An "Interstate Committee on Detainers" has drafted a law which would provide a procedure for "merger of sentence" when a prisoner serving a sentence on a minor charge subsequently receives a more substantial sentence. Massachusetts already has a law providing that a prisoner who is convicted on a felony and who is already serving a sentence on a lesser offense may be committed immediately to a state institution.

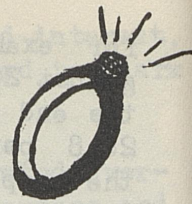
The ultimate solution to the detainer problem in my opinion would be a reciprocal indeterminate sentencing law in all states and the Federal Government, which would enable the sentencing jurisdiction to keep the convicted offender in prison until he is considered ready for useful community life and which, upon imposition, would automatically wipe out all existing charges against the prisoner in all jurisdictions.

When I wrote about it 14 years ago, the detainer situation was disheartening. Its seriousness has not been abated, but at least a start has been made to reduce this evil. Perhaps 14 years from now I or someone similarly situated can report significant progress.

Absence is to love what wind is to fire: it extinguishes the small, it enkindles the great. -- Comte de Bussy-Rabutin



THE SWITCH



A SHORT STORY BY

HAROLD ARNOLD

I check myself before I enter the store: hat on straight, top coat buttoned, tie straight -- and above all, the switches in the fingers of my right-hand glove, which I carry as if I have just removed it from my hand. All set, I open the door and enter.

I walk over to the ring counter. This pretty little chick behind the counter spots me looking the merchandise over and comes down the aisle toward me.

"Yes, sir. May I help you?"

"Well, I don't know exactly. I'm looking for something in a wedding and engagement set ..."

"Did you have anything special in mind, sir?"

"As a matter of fact, I did. You see, the girl that I'm engaged to marry has admired my sister's ring set so often I thought I would like to try to get a set as nearly like my sister's as possible."

"We have quite a variety of stones and mountings to choose from; I'm sure that we can help you. Now, if you could describe what you are looking for, we'll see what we can do."

I purse my lips and think a minute and say, "Well, to start with, the engagement ring has five diamonds and is mounted in what they call a 'fishtail' mounting, I think. The wedding band has nine cut stones across the top."

"We have quite a variety of fishtails. You wouldn't know how large the center stone of the engagement ring is, would you?"

I smile inwardly and set out my bait.

"Something over a carat, I'm sure. I know that my brother-in-law paid in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred dollars for the set. Of course, that was quite a few years ago, so I imagine that if I can get what I want I will have to pay more today. A fellow only gets married once -- at least I won't -- so I want to do it right. I've saved for this set for quite a long while, and if I can get what I want, I'm willing to pay cash."

I can see her little mind working. This is a real live one, probably a two thousand dollar cash sale. It always works the same way. She says, "Maybe I'd better get Mr. Loftis to help you, sir. He's our manager, and I'm sure he can help you better than I."

This always turns the trick. Mention a large cash sale and they automatically call the manager. She leaves me and walks toward the back of the store to approach this dude who's talking to an elderly biddy at the watch counter. She leans toward him, says something to him. He looks my way. Of course, all this time I'm pretending to be giving the once-over to the ice in the showcase.

This Loftis character excuses himself and turns the old biddy over to the salesgirl and comes toward me.

"Yes, sir. May I help you?"

I go through the preliminaries with him again. In this part of the pitch you've got to be pretty precise. Here is a guy who has you figured as a possible cash customer of a couple grand worth of ice. He thinks he is going to sell you, but

it is really you who is selling him -- a bill of goods. And those goods are yourself. You've got to impress the dude with the idea that you are someone who is financially able to come up with that much cash if he can provide what you want -- not an extremely wealthy person or anyone like that, understand, but just someone who can up the boodle.

Now comes the part that you are working toward. All good jewelry stores keep their more valuable stones and rings in their vault at the rear of the store. Only the less valuable stock -- up to three or four bills -- is kept in the showcases out front. All decent stores have a display room in which to show their more valuable merchandise to the potential customer. This room usually is furnished with a few velvet or satin-covered tables and chairs.

"If you don't mind, sir," says this Loftis character, "we can step to the rear of the store where we can be comfortable while we see if we can't find what you are looking for."

He leads the way back through some drapes and into a softly lighted room with the chairs and satin tables I mentioned. "Have a seat, if you will, and I'll be with you in a moment."

With this he leaves me and goes through another set of drapes in the rear of the room. I take off my top coat and place it across one of the chairs. I remove my homburg and place my gloves inside it and put it on the corner of the table at which I sit down. I make sure that my right glove, in which I have my switches, is on top.

Loftis is only gone a few minutes before he re-enters the room carrying a stack of leather cases. He approaches the table at which I am sitting, places the cases on it, and takes a seat opposite me. He has eight cases, and he removes two of them and opens them. One contains engagement rings and one, wedding bands. He clicks on a small florescent light and places a jeweler's eyeglass on my side of the table.

"Now let's see if we can't find what you want."

I'm sweating out that first case of engagement rings as he opens it. Here's where I find out if this is going to be a long, drawn-out deal in which I have got to pull a switch or if it is to be a simple matter of just a little sleight-of-hand thievery. At this moment the matter of one or two methods of making the score is decided, and it all depends on how efficient the management of this particular store is. You see, those cases that contain the rings hold from 75 to 150 rings. Their sizes vary. Now, if a store is on the ball, when a sale is made from one of the cases, the vacant place is filled immediately with another ring or a metal tag. You would be surprised how many stores fail in this efficient method. In some of these laxly managed stores, sales are made out of a case or a ring is removed for display purposes and the vacant place is allowed to remain vacant. As this is done repeatedly, quite a few vacant places accumulate. Now, for a guy like me, that is like putting candy before a kid and begging him to take it.

If my boy Loftis opens a case of engagement rings that has a dozen or so scattered vacancies in it -- which he doesn't -- I will simply let him match me up a set and then find something wrong with it. Then, while he is matching up another set, I will lay the set that I am looking at aside on the table and in that manner quite a few rings will accumulate in a short time. During the course of these manuevers I quite deftly slip a couple of the more valuable engagement rings into the cuff of my coat sleeve. But, as I say, Loftis is too much of a manager for that. As he opens the first case I see it is full.

"Now, here's a pretty set," he says, handing me a set that he matches up from two of the cases.

Of course I know by now that method number two (the switch) is what is called for in this case, so I let him match up

sets for a while before I pick out an engagement ring that is from a case that contains some valuable rings similar to the zircon switches I have in my glove.

"This is exactly the thing I'm looking for in an engagement ring. But you don't seem to have anything that I like to match it."

Now, here is where I turn his own sales psychology against him. I know that by the time the ring I have picked is matched up with a band, the total price will exceed, by at least a couple of hundred dollars, the price I said I wanted to pay. I know that this fact hasn't skipped Loftis.

"Oh, I've more bands," he says. "I'll have to get them, though -- but I won't be gone a minute."

Now comes the real deciding moment. How hep is my boy Loftis? How good a job have I done in selling him? Will he take all the cases back with him, or will he leave the case that the ring I chose came from? I'm banking on his thinking he has a sale sewed up and won't take a tray back to the vault with a vacancy.

I'm right. Loftis picks up the other seven cases and leaves the room to get more bands from the vault. The case I want is left open on the table in front of me. Oh, my angel boy!

I very deftly remove three of the rings that I have picked out beforehand and replace them with the three zircons from my glove. Switch made, my confidence soars. I had my doubts for a moment that Loftis was going to be a patsy.

In comes my angel with a big smile and three more trays.

"That didn't take long, did it?"

"It sure didn't," I say with a smile.

I let Loftis match me up a band with the ring I have chosen.

"This is just what I want," I say. "Look, my future wife and I have been going together since grade school days, so you see this is no love-at-first-sight affair. She's a practical-minded girl, and after all, she is the one who is to wear these rings for the rest of her life. So I was just wondering ... would it be possible for me to leave a small deposit with you and have you hold these rings for me until I can bring her down to look at them? I'm certain there will be no complications, but I would like for her to see them before I make a final decision."

"Why, certainly, sir," my angel says, smiling broadly. "How much did you want to leave?"

2.

As I walk in the door of the cocktail lounge at the Lakeside Hotel, I spot Jordan. I walk over and slap him on the back and say, "Well, are you ready to buy me that drink?"

"You sure took your time getting back."

"Couldn't help it. I had to use No. 2."

"I didn't think you would score this time, not with this one."

"He's a pretty nice kid but he's got a lot to learn."

"One of these days I'm going to win the drinks from you. Bartender, give this gentleman a drink."

3.

As we walk in the door, Loftis spots us and advances with outstretched hand.

"Mr. Bradley! I didn't expect to see you again so soon."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Loftis," I say, "but my name isn't Bradley." As the inevitable look of puzzlement spreads over his face I smile and go on. "This is Mr. Jordan, a vice-president of Jewelers' Security, the company that insures your store. We have a matter of security against theft to discuss with you ..."

-- End

THE AMERICAN SIBERIA: A STORY OF THE FLORIDA PENAL SYSTEM IN THE 19TH CENTURY

From the Book by J. C. Powell

Excerpted From a Condensation by Robert O'Brien in the RAIFORD RECORD

The American Siberia by J. C. Powell, formerly captain in a Florida prison camp (1877 to 1891) is one of the few remaining records of the early development of the Florida penal system at a time when horse-stealing carried the death penalty, the law sanctioned brutality and ignorance and apathy were the order of the day.

The first State penitentiary in Florida was opened in 1868 in an abandoned army arsenal at Chattahoochee. The arsenal itself was a ruin, prisoners were herded together in a single, leaky, unheated room and restrained with muskets, bayonets and chains. By June, 1869, the convict population was 42. In a report to the legislature on December 31, 1869, Warden M. Martin had this to say:

"There is no means of heating the Prison, and during the cold snaps in winter the prisoners suffer severely. Last winter, when the thermometer was down to 16 degrees above zero for several days at a time, the suffering was almost unendurable."

By the time Captain Powell entered the picture, the penal system had been removed from army control into civil hands and prisoners were being supplied to the railroads for labor under a lease setup. The contractors were supposed to supply the leased convicts with "comfortable quarters, wholesome food, good clothing, including bedding or blankets," and a hospital for the ill was also to be provided. The statute also provided that discipline would be left completely to the contractors, except that "no cruel or inhuman punishment should be inflicted upon any prisoner, nor any punishment injurious to mind or body."

Punishment of up to 10 years in prison or a \$5000 fine was determined for any contractor violating these rules.

Yet Captain Powell's description of the first bunch of convicts he received, in the fall of 1877 at one of the first camps near Live Oak, Florida, tells a different tale.

"... from one of the cars some thirty-odd men disembarked and formed in irregular procession by the road-side. The sun never shone upon a more abject picture of misery and dilapidation. They were gaunt, haggard, famished, wasted with disease, smeared with grime and clad in filthy tatters. Chains clattered about their trembling limbs, and so inhuman was their aspect that the crowd of curiosity seekers who had assembled around the depot shrank back appalled."

The 34 convicts in the group, half the survivors of an 1876 labor-contract with the railroads, had been used to construct a railroad line through swamp country. No attention had been given to sheltering them in the malaria country. So filthy and sickly were they that Powell said he couldn't tell which of them were Negro and which white.

Punishment in this "horror den," as Powell called it, had been three-phased: stringing up by the thumbs, "sweating," and "watering." "Watering" consisted of forced feeding of water, a treatment that enormously distended the stomach and produced great agony and a sense of impending death. "Sweating" was the shutting up of the prisoner in a closed box without light or ventilation. Two of the men had thumbs so deformed from

the hanging up that Powell described their hands as resembling "the paws of certain apes, for their thumbs, which were enormously enlarged at the ends, were also quite as long as their index fingers."

These men, together with another group -- a group that included three or four women in terrible physical condition -- were relatively better off under Powell. Still, they were chained night and day, and chained together. The food, says Powell, "consisted of fat 'white bacon,' corn bread and cow peas... They were wretchedly prepared, of course, and in summertime I have often taken my penknife and scraped off a literal stratum of gnats from the top of the pea can before sending it to the men."

Punishment at this camp, whose only quarters were a rough log cabin, was usually administered by Powell himself. He used for the purpose a thick leather strap attached to a wooden handle -- a device similar to that recently reinstated in the Mississippi prisons of the 1960's. At other times, a doubled plowline was employed.

The prisoners were put to work gathering turpentine in a North Florida woods. "The work is severe to a degree almost impossible to exaggerate," Powell recounted, "and it is very difficult to control a sufficient quantity of free labor to properly cultivate any great number of trees."

The prisoners completed the camp, which came to be known as "Camp Padlock," and set to work in earnest in the turpentine forests. So brutal was the work, however, that many resorted to self mutilation to avoid it. One convict, already blind in one eye, was discovered trying to hire another convict to pierce his good eye with a needle, thus rendering him unfit for further work. Powell whipped him unmercifully. Another deliberately hacked his leg with an ax. Recovering, he was sent back to work, where he immediately reopened the cut with another ax. He died in agony when gangrene developed.

Understandably, public sentiment against convict-labor contractors ran high. When a prisoner escaped from the camp, as they did often, they could always count on food and other aid from citizens residing in the area. Not so, however, with the guards who were chasing them. In an ordinarily hospitable area, food and shelter was often denied guards when it was learned they were on the trail of one of the unfortunate escapees.

An uprising among the convicts and other incidents resulted in several investigations of conditions in the Florida contract labor camps. Invariably, the investigating officials found conditions to be deplorable. The rules governing treatment of convicts were ignored, even by Powell, who considered himself relatively humane. But very little ever came of such investigations. The money to do anything about it just wasn't available. As a result, it was many a long year before Florida freed itself of the brutality and inhuman conditions of the early labor camps.

THE ARREST

By Jack Cope

They were in the yard and around the
house
Before I knew they were there.
They smelled of fresh morning air and
gun oil
And government officiality.

I looked at my wife,
Clothed in a tired face and faded
wrapper,
And wondered when I'd see her again.

They took me away and tried me and
sent me to prison
To do my time.

It was just another arrest to them,
And just a bad break to me ...
But I wonder what it was to her?

--Via the NEW ERA

EXCHANGE PAGE

By Harold Arnold

NEW YORK WILL RELEASE SELECTED INMATES WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT -- Via THE MENTOR

In a letter to the Massachusetts Prison's MENTOR, Russell G. Oswald, Chairman of the New York State Parole Board, confirmed stories the MENTOR had heard touching on a new parole-release ruling in that state.

Called "Reasonable Assurance Release," the program allows selected inmates who can show that they have stable family connections, a saleable skill or the interest of a community agency to leave the prison on parole without first having secured employment. About 92 per cent of the inmates thus far released under RAR have found work and were successful on parole, said the letter.

Kentucky recently set up a similar program to allow selected inmates to leave to an approved sponsor.

MICHIGAN REFORMATORY INMATES ALSO HAVE WRITERS' CLUB -- Via HILL TOP NEWS

Prisoners in Michigan's Ionia Reformatory are among the many across the nation to have an active writers' club to help budding authors work out the bugs in their stories, articles, poems and songs. Several of the members have sold their efforts.

SELF IMPROVEMENT GROUP IN PENN STATE PRISON GETS WEALTH OF SPEAKERS - The HORIZON

A field representative for the Social Security Administration, an outstanding labor attorney, a corporation executive, and a former Olympic athlete were a few of the civilians who gave their time recently to speak to members of SIG, Pennsylvania Prison's self-improvement inmate group.

Other speakers in the same month included a linguist, an industry psychologist, and other prominent area people.

SPEECH CLINIC MAY BE OFFERED AT MINNESOTA PRISON -- Via the PRISON MIRROR

Inmates who have speech handicaps may get professional help at the Stillwater, Minnesota Prison, according to the institution's newspaper.

PLANE CRASHES ON LOUISIANA PRISON GROUNDS -- Via the ANGOLITE

A Navy PV-2 Patrol Bomber being used to exterminate fire ants for the U. S. Department of Agriculture apparently stalled as it was making a low-speed air turn and crashed into the bank of the Mississippi river on the grounds of Louisiana's Angola Prison. Both the pilot and the co-pilot were killed immediately.

NOTE TO PENAL PRESS MEMBERS:

We have had a number of inquiries concerning two former publications of this penitentiary, THE HOURS and CASTLE LIGHTS. Both these publications have been out of print for some years.

TALL TALES

BY FLOYD "DAGO" RIIS

Billy "Britches" Houtchins swears up and down he's going to throw away those pants and start wearing men's pants like Big James C. does.

I wonder why Tommy Kurtsinger runs around here with such a big smile on his face lately. Couldn't be because of his new house and TV.

I don't know whether Paul McClure can ever find a cure for those aches and pains of his, but I do believe he eventually will, for if he can't he'll just have to wait until he gets that fifth.

A guy showed me a picture of Bob Carter after he'd been caught by the Indians one time and scalped. Sure was cute. Why don't you get B.V. to show it to you sometime?

After all these years, Eugene Cuneo suddenly decides he doesn't like Four Shop and moves to Three. But I actually believe he just moved over there to listen to E. J. Fugate cry and complain. After hearing that guy bellyache for a while Cuneo will realize he's never had any troubles and this is a Disneyland.

Gilbert Gooch, the little hair color connoisseur, has finally decided that there will be no more redheads, brunettes or what-have-ye in his remaining years. From now on, it's a blond or nothing.

Dickie Oliver, better known as The Genius since getting his high school diploma, isn't bragging as much as I thought he would. But he does give a

smile when anyone asks whose score was higher, his or Blackeye Patterson's. I hear Buck Penn doesn't like to be bothered when he's busy at work in the laundry -- especially if the molester is only trying to collect a cigar. What's wrong, Buck? You didn't pick a loser on the fight, did you?

"Goose" Watkins says he isn't going to stay in the swimming pool as much this year as in the past. Afraid of water soaking your feathers, Goose? Speaking of Goose brings another feathered friend of mine to mind, Rooster Meredith. Rumor has it Rooster is wanting to go back to LaGrange. But as I said, it's merely a rumor, because I know the Rooster likes to watch TV at night and swim during those long, hot days. Don't you, Rooster?

I hear tell "Crooner" Moore has moved to Five Cellhouse. Crooner, didn't Herbie Hays enjoy those hillbilly tunes?

Dickie Ray Brandenburg claims he can't find any competition at playing pinocchio. Are you sure you've tried to find a competitor, Dickie?

I sure enjoy having David Brewer help me repair watches. I do wish, though, that he would give up on his project of making a watch out of tobacco cans. It doesn't look good for business.

Gerdo Mercer must have given up hope of Chuck Garrett's ever coming back from up yonder now that Chuck's got such a soft job. Gerdo gave up his job in the duds house.

DEPARTMENT

REPORTS

LAUNDRY BITS -- By Buck Penn

Here we are again, and it is good and hot. By the time this goes to press, it should be ten degrees hotter than Aitch.

We have a couple of old heads back in the laundry. Bill Hollis is on the tub and talking big money, as always. And he talked us into putting him on the coffee book! Ugh! Eugene Tetrick came down from the "Flats" just to run our extractor. He said he missed us so much he wanted to come back to the mountain. Yeah!

Pete Pyle irons the dresses for the women who work out front now that Junior Coots has gone back to Harlan, Ky for a rest.

We just got through overhauling the flat iron, and it has been a job. Right, Baldy? But it works again, so everyone is happy, including our supervisor, Mr. Tony Peek.

Don Muchmore is our new count boy. He doesn't make many mistakes, do you, Don? Kenny England, one of our youngest and hardest workers, also does a counting job in here. Ernie Ritchie folds sheets for us -- that is, when we can keep him out of the swimming pool. He says it's hot back there, but no one else seems to think so.

Notice to all laundry personnel: If you don't want your name in the paper, just tell me and buy me a cup of coffee and everything will be all right.

Little Freddie still sleeps when he gets through with his work, even after drinking ten cups of coffee. And in all this heat! We should call him Rip Van Winkle. Old Man Henry thinks he's getting short. If he is, I just hope the extractor will last until he goes home. I guess we'll have to get Stanley back to show him how to load it right.

Guess we better get a supply of salt tablets for the pressmen, although Mac is beating the heat. He went to Maggie's -- something about a shirt.

Well, guys, guess this is enough for this time. I'm headed for the old swimming pool to cool off ...

GARMENT FACTORY -- Dave "Shotgun" Smith

Since I hope to go to LaGrange soon, this will probably be the last article I will write from the garment factory. But the news will be left in good hands. Anthony Shaw is taking over my duties as clerk, and he will continue to write the departmental report. Andy came to work in the garment factory 15 months ago as a machine operator. Since that time he has completed a typing course and received his high school diploma too.

We have completed all our work for the January-June period and we're making items to be put in stock. By the time this comes out, we will also have completed our annual July vacation. That means two weeks of swimming and taking things easy, which I do most of the time anyway.

Donald Dobbins has received some very bad news. He failed his test for a high school diploma. However, his friend, Booker T. Seats, passed the tests and got his diploma.

We have lost two of our number during the past month. Gene Parsley has gone to work in the cannery and Donald Hirshowitz has gone back to the vegetable detail.

James "Fuzzy" Fultz has taken over Bill Moran's job as the cap repairman.

The new men this month are Bennie

Polley, James Friend and Winfred Lambert. We also have Leslie Renfrow and Grover Ridley back with us after a short retirement.

Now, my special offer of the month: If I make the LaGrange board, the coffee's on me for everyone in the garment factory and knitting mill. So pull for me, won't you?

Well, this is the end of a series of bad articles from the pen of The Gun.

SCHOOL DAZE - Red Wise & D. Trodgle

Graduation -- that was the order of the day on June 14, when nine men of the GED high school refresher course and nine from the eighth grade took the final step of receiving diplomas for their accomplishments. The men who graduated from the GED course were Commeneal Brooks, Sherman Jared, Otis Montgomery, Richard Oliver, Mose Parker, Marvin Patterson, Booker T. Seats, Vernon Ward and Clarence White. Graduating from the 8th grade were David H. Collins, Bobby J. Hobbs, James E. Jackson, James A. Key, William H. O'Bannon, Ernest R. Ritchie, Johnny Starks, Allen Stump and Raymond Tucker.

Extra credit goes to Sherman Jared, who graduated from the GED course with the highest average, 66.2 (See News Section). The second highest score was made by a student at the LaGrange Reformatory some months before. He made a 64.

Several of the men graduating this semester have already enrolled in the vocational or GED classes. David Collins has enrolled in the cabinet shop. Johnny Starks is in the masonry class. James Key, Allen Stump and James Jackson have enrolled in GED. We also give credit to the men who are still taking an interest in the training programs of the institution even though they have already graduated.

Guest speaker for the graduation exercises was Mr. Jason White, Superintendent

of Public Schools of Lyon County. He was introduced by Mr. Luther Thomas, Warden, who also made a very impressive speech to the class. Reverend Leon Oliver gave the invocation and benediction. Diplomas were presented by Mr. W. Z. Carter, Director of Education for the Corrections Department. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Rhythm Kings of the Kentucky State Penitentiary Band, supervised by Mr. Cherry.

A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PAROLE

From the GEORGIA SPOKESMAN

After the necessarily strict routine of prison life, it is difficult for a discharged prisoner to stand on his own feet in the swift running currents of a free man's world. Often, if he has been in prison very long, he will have lost the habit of making his own decisions. He usually faces tremendous difficulties in finding a job.

In many cases his prison record cuts him off from the friendship of law-abiding people. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him overcome them.

That is the reason I have long been of the opinion that parole is the most promising method of terminating a prison sentence.

Parole is the conditional release of an offender under expert supervision while the state still has control over him. It is an integral part of the treatment begun the moment a man enters a correctional institution.

-- Franklin D. Roosevelt

OVERHEARD:

In New York restaurant: "My daughter's in the dungarees and loafer stage. She wears dungarees and dates loafers!"

WITHOUT PARAPHERNALIA: A PHYSICAL FITNESS COURSE FOR THE CONGENITALLY LAZY

In recent years a good deal of study has gone into the problems of the sedentary individual who works at a desk, drives to the corner grocery in an automobile, rides around the golf course in an electric cart, and still wants to keep his body supple and firm without the expense or time involved in organized exercise or gymnasiums.

Now, it's true that we don't have golf courses in here, nor do we have electric carts or automobiles to drive to the corner canteen in. But most of us do have a problem keeping fit for one reason or other, and not everyone has the time, the opportunity or the energy to put to use on lifting weights or playing on one of the ball teams. So perhaps this report on a report contained in a back number (1959) of the *READER'S DIGEST* will be of interest.

First, physiologists have found that muscle grows at a limited rate, and no amount of exercise can make it grow faster than that rate. Furthermore, the amount of exercise needed to make it grow at its maximum rate is surprisingly small. If a muscle is contracted to about two thirds of its maximum power for only six seconds, the maximum growth rate is achieved.

Moreover, according to the *READER'S DIGEST* report, this maximum growth rate can be achieved without the use of equipment of any kind. All that is necessary is simply to flex the muscles according to certain prescribed specifications, and muscle tone and growth, as well as increased vigor and pep, will result. Even kneading, rubbing and pinching the muscle helps to keep its tone. And the beauty of it is, these exercises can be done at odd moments of the day.

Here are a few that we have tried. Try them yourself, and you'll be surprised at the way your body feels when you've finished them!

EXERCISES TO BE PERFORMED IN BED

A good starter is the **LEG LIFT**. Lying flat on your back, lift both legs off the bed. Do it slowly. Now, very slowly, let them down until the heels almost, but not quite, touch the covers. Then lift them again. Do this four or five times.

FOR THE CHEST AND ARMS, still lying flat on your back, extend both arms backward as far as they will go, elbows locked. Interlace the fingers of your hand. Tense all the muscles in your arms and chest and slowly pull the arms over the head and down to the waist. Do it two or three times. But keep tense!

For the neck, interlace your fingers again and place them under your head. Pull up with your hands, push down with your neck. Keep it up until your chin touches your chest. Then slowly let the head back. Once will be fine.

EXERCISES TO BE DONE IN THE SHOWER

Next time you're in the shower, finish drying off, then make a loop of your towel. Put it behind your neck. Pull forward with the towel, push back with the neck. Hold it for six seconds. Then, drop the towel to the small of your back. Pull forward, resisting with tensed stomach and buttock muscles. Six seconds. Now, loop the towel under your toes. Pull up, push down. Six seconds. Then repeat with the other foot. That's it. Pay no attention to laughter.

GENERAL EXERCISES

Use your arms against each other, pulling up with one, pushing down with the other. Six seconds for each arm is plenty. For the stomach, just pull it in hard, hold for six seconds. Get the idea? You can think of more exercises yourself, but these few, if done just once each day, will keep you in shape and ready for that sad day when you have to forage for yourself outside!

INDEPENDENCE DAY AROUND THE WORLD

World Book Encyclopedia

Furnished by:

John Adams thought the birthday of the United States ought to be celebrated "from one end of this continent to the Other" and prescribed pomp and parade, bells and bonfires for the occasion.

But one of the largest and most impressive observances of Independence Day takes place thousands of miles away, in Denmark, according to World Book Encyclopedia.

Each year as many as 40,000 Danes and Americans gather at Rebild National Park in northern Jutland, in an enduring gesture of international friendship.

While the Stars and Stripes waves beside the Dannebrog, Denmark's flag, and television cameras glide along an avenue of U. S. state flags, there is band music and singing and even the traditional Fourth-of-July oratory.

The Rebild Festival was the inspiration of a group of Danish-born Americans led by Dr. Max Henius, a chemist who became a prominent citizen of Chicago. In 1911 they purchased 200 acres of Denmark's heathery hills and in 1912, reports World Book Encyclopedia, they presented the land to the Danish government with the stipulation that the U. S. Independence Day be observed there every year.

The celebration has taken place annually except during years of war. But even in 1940, when Denmark was an occupied country, a group of Danes raised the American flag alongside the Dannebrog within the park grounds.

In recent years, American speakers have included Chief Justice Earl Warren, Paul G. Hoffman and former vice president Richard M. Nixon. True to the memory of John Adams, however, the pomp doesn't end with the speeches. After the ceremonies in the park, the guests move to

the neighboring town of Aalborg, where they end the Fourth with parades and fireworks.

FOURTH ALSO CELEBRATED IN PHILIPPINES

The Fourth of July is also the birthday of the Philippines. The United States, which celebrates its own independence on that day, granted independence to the Philippines on July 4, 1946, reports World Book Encyclopedia.

JULY 1 IS CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Canadians celebrate the birthday of their confederation on Dominion Day, or Canada Day, July 1. On that day in 1867, the British North America act was proclaimed to create the Dominion of Canada.

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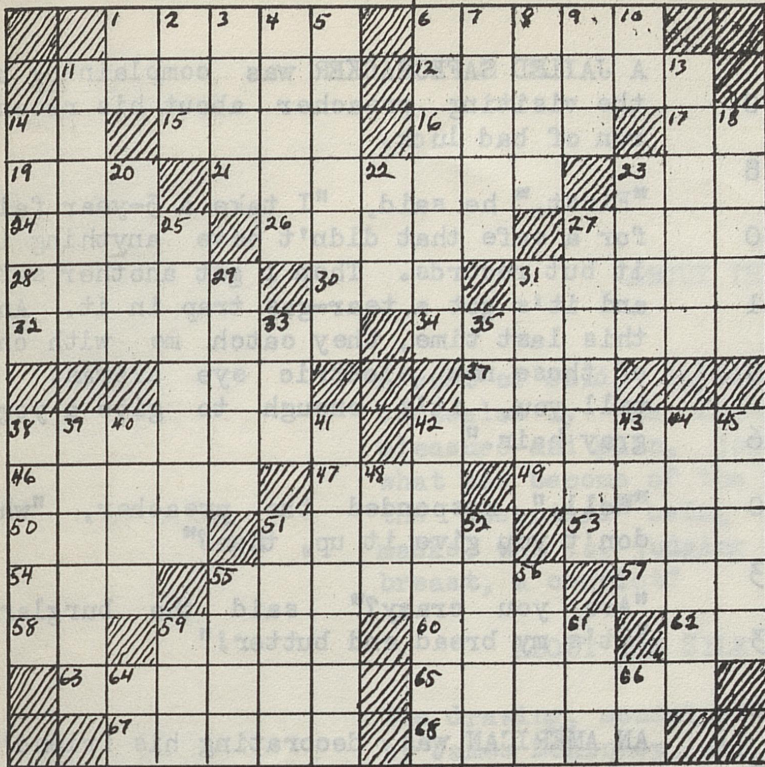
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Name

Street Address

City & State



- 14. Stop again
- 18. Fisherman
- 20. Join closely
- 22. Girl's name
- 23. Small missile
- 25. Sorted
- 27. Re-votes
- 29. Theatre sign (Pl.)
- 31. Sunny expression
- 33. Silkworm
- 35. Time period
- 38. Gardens
- 39. European songbird
- 40. Friend (Fr.)
- 42. Actress who plays the lead
- 43. Musical instrument
- 44. Prowling animals
- 45. Sugary
- 48. Varnish ingredient
- 51. Pertaining to sound
- 52. Girl's name (Pl.)
- 55. Coop
- 56. Smeared
- 59. Silent _____, former President
- 61. Man's nickname
- 64. Legal thing
- 66. Degree

ACROSS

- 1. Pass
- 6. Vestige
- 11. Westerners
- 12. Large Ditch
- 14. Symbol for Ruthenium
- 15. Blue pencil
- 16. Cooled
- 17. Direction
- 19. Ruminant
- 21. Reckless
- 23. Former President (Init.)
- 24. Place to get a loan in France.
- 26. Cut
- 27. Train track
- 28. Old-womanish
- 30. Homo sapiens
- 31. Wait on
- 32. Assesses again
- 34. Provoker
- 36. Title
- 37. River (Sp.)
- 38. Flexible
- 42. Makes holy
- 46. Coins
- 47. Hurray (Sp.)
- 49. Arm joint
- 50. Girl's name

- 51. Trap
- 53. Only
- 54. Direction
- 55. Agreement
- 57. Day before
- 58. Symbol for selenium
- 59. Walking stick
- 60. Oriental religious leader.
- 62. And (Fr.)
- 63. Very sad
- 65. Rich man
- 67. Vote in
- 68. Letters.

DOWN

- 1. Football position (Abbr.)
- 2. Chopping tool
- 3. Cushions
- 4. Cuts off
- 5. Holds in high regard
- 6. Three-pronged spear
- 7. Speed contestant
- 8. State
- 9. Hero (Sp.)
- 10. Printing measure
- 11. Southern university
- 13. Kind of chicory

Answers to last Month's puzzle

S	C	A	N	T	C	R	O	P	H	O	P	E								
C	O	L	O	R	H	E	R	O	A	L	A	R								
A	R	A	R	A	O	N	E	R	R	E	I	N								
R	E	M	A	I	N	T	A	B	O	R	S									
P	R	O	S	P	E	R	A	E	R	O										
					E	L	F	A	N	N	A	R	B	O	R					
S	T	A	L	E	A	D	I	T	S	A	V	A								
H	A	L	F		C	L	A	S	S	G	L	E	N							
G	L	A			T	R	O	P	E		P	A	I	N	T					
P	E	N	C	H	A	N	T		G	E	L									
									H	A	V	E		P	A	R	E	N	T	S
C	R	E	A	T	E				F	O	R	T								
R	D	A	B						N	C	O	S								
A	S	S	T						L	I	R	E								
W	E	T	S						Y	A	M	S								

KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY STATISTICS
(June, 1963)

Escapes	0
Death Row	8
Admitted by Commitment	50
Transferred from KSR	21
Transferred to KSR	0
Released by Expiration	16
Released by Parole	30
Released by Death	3
Total Population	1123
High Number	24426
Low Number	5240

MOVIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

July 12:	THE FIREBRAND Kent Taylor & Lisa Montell: Western
July 19:	REQUIEM OF A HEAVYWEIGHT Anthony Quinn & Julia Harris: Drama
July 26:	FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLON Red Buttons & Barbara Eden: Comedy
August 2:	THE WAR LOVER Steve McQueen & Shirley Field: Drama
August 9:	THE MAN WHO SHOT LIBERTY VALANCE -- James Stewart & Vera Miles: Drama
August 16:	KID GALAHAD Elvis Presley & Lola Albright: Comedy

THE CASTLE LAUGHS

A JAILED SAFECRACKER was complaining to the visiting preacher about his recent run of bad luck.

"First," he said, "I take a 5-year fall for a safe that didn't have anything in it but records. Then I get another safe and it's got a tear-gas trap in it. And this last time, they catch me with one of those new electric eye alarms. I tell you, it's enough to give a yegg gray hair."

"Well," responded the preacher, "why don't you give it up, then?"

"Are you crazy?" said the burglar. "It's my bread and butter!"

AN AMERICAN was decorating his friend's grave with flowers when he noticed an elderly Chinese putting a small bowl of rice on an adjacent grave. Sarcas- tically, he asked the Chinese when he thought his deceased friend would come up to eat the rice.

The old man replied, "The same time yours will come up to smell the flowers."

THE DEFENDANT had been convicted of burglary on circumstantial evidence. Later, on checking the prisoner's record of previous crimes, it was found he was in prison at the time the crime was com- mitted.

"Good heavens, man!" exclaimed the judge. "Why didn't you tell us this before?"

"I would have, Your Honor," replied the defendant, "but I thought it might prejudice the jury against me."

IN THE DAFFYNITIONS DICTIONARY, the word cosmetics is defined as a woman's means of keeping a man from reading between the lines.

ABOUT THE COVER

A bust of cold, lifeless marble, partially concealed by the Thespian masks symbolizing pleasure and pain, joy and sadness ... and what has become of the soul, the personality, the essential being of the wearer of the masks, who is, judging from the number on his breast, a convict?

ABOUT THE SILK SCREEN PROCESS

The drawing, conceived by the editors, drawn by James McKinney, and printed by the editors with the advice (and materials) of Ted Lewis, is reproduced on the front cover by the silk screen process. To answer the questions we have had concerning this process, the "printing" of colors is done by forcing ink through a piece of fine muslin or silk which has been stretched over a hinged printing frame. To block out portions of the screen, thus forming a design, a thin plastic film is cut and adhered to the silk. Since under normal conditions only one color can be printed at a time, a separate film must be cut for each color in the picture; in this case, one for the blue of the bust, another for the deep flesh of the masks, still another for the red of the title, and a final film for the black outline and lettering.

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