

# CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND



FEBRUARY, 1964







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The Honorable HARRY WATERFIELD, Lt. Governor

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## PAROLE CHIEF ASKS BUDGET RAISE TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIS DIVISION

W. Parker Hurley, acting Probation & Parole Division director, will ask for a budget increase of almost \$400,000 for his department. The money, said the Louisville Times, will be used to increase the division's strength, increase travel allowances and pay for new training programs for parole and probation officers.

Hurley said he wanted six new officers, three with master's degrees, and also wanted to increase salaries for officers who complete the new training programs. Training will be in two stages, he said, and will include in-service training already underway and additional work at the University of Louisville's Kent School of Social Work.

The \$390,298 increase Hurley is seeking represents a 30% increase over the last biennial budget.

## GARY LANGFORD DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Jan. 15 -- A 38-year-old inmate died of heart failure in his cell tonight. Gary Langford, a former insurance agent, was serving a year sentence for obtaining money under false pretenses. The sentence was imposed in Edmonson County, where Langford lived with his wife and children.

Langford was a native of Tennessee.

## PRISON GETS TRUCKLOAD OF FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT FROM COACH CLAYTON OF PRINCETON

Inmates interested in playing football should be happy to learn of a contribution made by Coach Fred Clayton of Princeton's high school.

Clayton sent the prisoners a truckload of used but serviceable football equipment, including uniforms, protective padding and helmets. Formerly, prisoners who wanted to play football had to play in makeshift, incomplete uniforms -- or none at all. The equipment, if purchased new, would cost about \$10,000.

## INMATE SELF HELP GROUP MAY LAY PART OF GROUNDWORK FOR 10-POINT PROGRAM

Until the caseworkers, sociologists and psychologists provided for by Task Force recommendations and recent actions of the State government become available, an inmate club may carry out one phase of a proposed 10-point program aimed at total rehabilitation of prison inmates.

The program, drawn up by KSP's voluntary psychiatric consultant, Dr. J. Wysocki, provides for concentration on physical fitness, psychiatric treatment where necessary, pastoral counseling, motivation and re-motivation sessions, marriage counseling, a citizenship program, academic and vocational training and a system of progress reports for parole consideration. The club, the Barons of Good Will, would divide its more-than-100 members into groups of about 10 men, each with a specially trained member as moderator, to conduct the citizenship phase as outlined by Dr. Wysocki.

Material used in the sessions would be the same as that studied by immigrants applying for naturalization, said a club representative. Later, when trained help is available, these classes will be expanded to include larger segments of the population. Other phases of the program will also be initiated at that time, it was announced.

The Barons of Good Will was organized about 4 months ago around the nucleus of an earlier club by the same name. Instrumental in the reorganization were Dr. Wysocki, the officers of the club, and an inmate who had been participating in the psychiatrist's social therapy sessions. The purpose of the reorganized group is social reorientation and self help.

Since the reorganization, the club has grown from its original 6 members to approximately 135. The Barons have also been instrumental in raising donations for worthwhile causes, including help for the flood-stricken town of Smith-



land, Kentucky, and persons in financial difficulty because of illness.

The officers of the club include James Yager, president; Eddie Arnold, vice president; Gene Henry, treasurer; Herman Ferguson, secretary; Ted Lewis, public relations director. Casey Newsom, the inmate who helped in the reorganization of the group, is special consultant.

Dr. Wysocki, who is chief of medical staff for Western State Hospital (Hopkinsville), serves as executive director of the club, with other prison officials acting as special advisors.

There are no dues or fees, and the only qualification for membership, said a representative, is "an honest desire to help yourself."

#### LAWYERS ASK FOR COUNSEL FOR POOR

(From the Louisville Times)

Jan. 22 -- A lawyer's group will ask the General Assembly to provide for defense counsel for poor people facing criminal charges.

The group is the Legal Aid Society of Louisville. It will seek adoption of the Model Defender Act, designed to allow any of 3 methods of providing legal counsel.

At present, courts may appoint defense counsel, but they get no pay and no expense money.

The model act was drafted by the National Council of Commissions on Uniform State Laws.

The bill would allow Fiscal Court to provide pay for court-appointed lawyers, or to contract with some legal society, or to appoint a public defender.

Ralph H. Logan is chairman of the supporting committee.

#### PRISON BUDGET TO BE RAISED, BUT PAROLE RULES MAY DEPEND ON HOW MUCH

Jan. 27 -- Governor Breathitt's economy drive will result in slashed budgets for many State agencies, but the Department of Corrections budget will be increased.

That was the word given to Louisville Times reporter Dick Berger by Kentucky's new chief. "We are going to move ahead in corrections," Breathitt told him. "It (the prison budget) will in no wise be curtailed."

But, Berger was told by Parole Board Chairman Walter Ferguson, liberalized parole regulations cannot go into effect until it is definitely known whether the Department will have a sizeable enough increase.

The present prison budget is \$3,799,000. In order to begin hiring some of the 120 qualified personnel the Task Force says is necessary to bring Kentucky's prisons up to something like modern standards, and to carry out other programs, the Department of Corrections is asking for \$6,703,000 for the coming fiscal year. This represents a \$2,563,000 increase over what would be needed just to maintain the status quo.

A tentative counter offer from the budget department would give the prisons a \$500,000 increase. But negotiations are continuing.

Until the question is settled, however, the Parole Board will continue to interview prisoners under the old law. The law, superceded by the parole reform measure passed last summer, requires inmates to serve a third of their time before becoming eligible for parole.

Ferguson said it would be necessary to stick to the old law for now because parole consideration under the new scheme requires more information than is currently available to the board.

He said medical and psychiatric evaluations would be needed. "We have no full time doctors in the prisons," he said,



"... and we do not even have one psychiatrist."

He also said that more parole officers would be needed if paroles are to be liberalized.

Berger's story noted that the Commission on Corrections, the new watchdog body created by the reform law, is also uneasy about the new budget. "No real improvements" can be possible, the Commission said in a letter to the Governor, unless adequate financing can be assured.

#### CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN ADDRESSES PRE-RELEASE

Jan. 8 -- Rev. Thomas Clark, KSP's Catholic Chaplain, discussed the role religion can play in and out of prison before an audience of several hundred here today. Among the listeners were members of the student body and inmates participating in the new pre-release classes.

Whether or not we participate in the more social aspects of outside church life, Father Clark said, the need for religion itself is basic to the human spirit. He emphasized, however, that religious habits could and should be started in here.

Father Clark, a native of Leitchfield, Kentucky, is also pastor of St. Paul's Church, Princeton, and works with mentally retarded children in the area. He is in the prison to conduct Sunday Mass in addition to two counseling sessions weekly.

#### ODD PUNISHMENT FOR PAROLE HOPEFULS

Vacaville, Calif. (PP) -- If a convict can survive as a Little League umpire, he has a good chance of readjusting to society.

That's the thinking behind a program at the California Department of Corrections facility here, which is experimenting with a one-year program to prepare convicted violent criminals for parole by testing them in stressful jobs.

Umpiring Little League games is part of the stress.

"There's nothing tougher," says program director W. J. Einstadter. "A Little League umpire hasn't got a friend, no matter what decision he makes. If he calls a pitch a strike, the batter's competitive mother is leaping at him; if he calls a ball, the pitcher's father screams. He can't win either way."

Unless he holds his temper and wins a parole.

#### BREATHITT NAMES LABOR LEADER, JUDGE, TO NEW COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONS

Jan. 25 -- Franklin Circuit Judge Henry Meigs and Louisville labor leader Jerry Thompson have been named by Governor Edward Breathitt to succeed Judge L. R. Curtis and labor leader Earl Bellow on the Commission on Corrections, a watchdog group created last year to oversee prison affairs.

Judge Curtis lost his bid for reelection in November. The law creating the Commission specifies that two judges be among the members.

Thompson is education director of the State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, said the Louisville Times.

#### EVEN CROOKS CAN'T ESCAPE TAXES NOW

A group of city and county officials in the Louisville area are trying to take away the lawbreaker's single advantage over the honest john.

They want to make him pay taxes too.

The officials want the General Assembly to pass a bill providing for a \$2 tax on lawbreaking. The tax would be levied against anyone convicted in Jefferson County of any crime except minor traffic violations.

Crooks won't even have any representation with their taxation. The tax money is already earmarked ... for a new jail!



BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT MAY BE FORMED

Jan. 5 -- An estimated 85 guests from the free world mingled with 29 imprisoned A. A. members at KSP's 7th Alcoholics Anonymous anniversary banquet, held in the prison chapel today.

A. A. members and others interested in the movement came to the prison gathering from as far away as Louisville and Frankfort. Others came from Hopkinsville, Paducah, Princeton, Murray, Russellville, Cadiz, Mayfield and Madisonville.

Among them were Jack D., director of the Louisville Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic, and Harry W., one of the original 100 A. A. members of the Ohio groups, formed more than 2 decades ago, as well as railroad employees, businessmen, executives and a newspaper editor.

Commissioner of Corrections Joseph Cannon, also on hand for the affair, spoke during the afternoon of his "positive" experience with prison A. A. groups in Ohio. He called for an increased membership in the penitentiary and asked interested outsiders to volunteer for participation in a "Big Brother" movement in the area.

The Big Brother groups, an offshoot of cooperation between inside and outside A. A. organizations, exist to provide A. A. sponsors for alcoholic prisoners being released on parole. A similar movement is being formed at the LaGrange Reformatory.

Cannon also urged the prison members, as he had earlier urged convicts in the prison school, not to "hang your interest in A. A. on the gate when you leave."

The guests were welcomed at the 10 A. M. opening of the banquet by Protestant Chaplain Houston Inman, who serves as the group's inside sponsor. John P. emceed the banquet, with inmates Wayne

S. and James P. speaking on behalf of the insiders.

Also speaking were the group's outside sponsor, Comer J. of Hopkinsville, Warden Luther Thomas, Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong, the Louisville clinic director and the newspaper editor.

Jimmie V. of Madisonville, who has attended the prisoners' activities since the group was formed 7 years ago, called on the outsiders for contributions to the inmate treasury following a buffet style luncheon.

It was also announced during the affair that the prison group will be entered in the world and regional directories by the Hopkinsville chapter, and that the same group was donating a coffee urn to the prisoners.

Food for the banquet was provided by the prison messhall. Several Hopkinsville women -- Mrs. Barba Porter, Mrs. Vernelle James, Mrs. L. T. James, Mrs. Emma Wislon, Mrs. Lilly Wilson, Mrs. Bob Rogers, Mrs. Ray Shepard, Mrs. Charles Eastland and Mrs. Charles Rieves -- baked cakes to send in to the banquet, as was done for the A. A. Christmas party last month.

The luncheon break was followed by informal fellowship and additional speeches. The banquet ended at 3 P. M. with Joe Rose leading the men in the Lord's Prayer.

PRISONS NOT PRISON UNDER INDONESIA PLAN

Jakarta, Indonesia (AP) -- Indonesia has started calling its prisons "socializing institutions," and plans to move them from cities into the countryside.

A cabinet minister said there will be "new status for convicts as plain human beings under the present socialist atmosphere."



MASONRY WORK UNDER WAY ON PRISON'S  
NEW SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM BUILDING

Bricklayers recruited from the vocational school's masonry class and other sources recently began laying the walls of a new building that will provide additional room for academic study and recreational activities.

Used bricks, salvaged from an old school building in the Lyon County area and cleaned by inmate labor, are being used for the second-story walls. Concrete blocks will be employed in the first-level walls, which have not yet been started. A reinforced concrete skeleton provides support for the second floor.

Excavation for the new building began in September, 1962. Madisonville architect Lawrence Casner designed the structure, which is being built primarily with inmate labor.

When completed, the building will house 8 classrooms and school offices on the first floor. The second level will be a gymnasium. Bleachers and a stage have been included in the plans to permit the gym to be used for assemblies and movies.

Weather permitting, the building should be ready for occupancy near the end of 1964. Classes are now being held in a small, older building which serves as a gymnasium when school is out. There are no partitions separating the classes.

Project engineer for the building is Hancil Weir. The officer in charge of construction is Harley Hillyard, formerly of the cabinet shop.

"DON'T CROSS YOUR EYES," CHAPLAIN SAYS

In a talk to A. A. members recently, Chaplain Inman commented: "The man who has one eye cocked on yesterday and another eye cocked on tomorrow is bound to be cockeyed today."

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS MEMBERS ARE PARTICIPATING IN GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS

"An attempt to get to the roots of the alcoholic's problems," is the way one member summed up the purpose of the therapy sessions now being conducted for A. A. members in the prison.

Protestant Chaplain Houston Inman is serving as moderator of the hour-and-a-half sessions. Present plans are to continue the sessions for a period of 14 weeks.

A. A. members have been split into two groups of 14 each for therapy purposes.

The prison chapter, in existence more than 7 years, is known as the Hopeful Group.

Chaplain Inman is the group's inside sponsor.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF COMPOUND FENCED OFF;  
SECOND WATER TOWER WILL BE ERECTED

A high wire fence has been strung around the crown of the hill that forms the prison compound to protect the equipment and rigging of a construction crew that will build a second water tower beside one already standing in the prison.

Core drillings for the project were made early last year.

The auxiliary water tower is necessary to supply water to nearby residential areas not affected by the relocation of the towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, and to increase water pressure in the prison itself.

The two towns were moved to nearby sites to make room for a new government-sponsored waterway project. A lake will surround much of the prison when the project is completed.



## PRISON ART GOES TO COLLEGE IN INDIANA

A collection of 43 sketches and paintings by inmates of the Indiana State Reformatory at Pendleton and the State Penitentiary at Michigan City, Indiana, went on exhibit last month at that state's DePauw University for a 16-day showing of convict art.

Two Pendleton inmates, artists Morris Williams and Joe Grady, accompanied the exhibit to discuss art and creativity in prison with DePauw's students. The prisoners were accompanied to the university by Commissioner of Corrections Arthur Campbell.

The art work, selected from the best work performed in prison art classes, was to be sold following the exhibit.

## FEDERAL PRISON DIRECTOR CALLS FOR PRISON FURLOUGHS, MORE WALL-LESS INSTITUTIONS

Jan. 23 (AP) -- James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, said yesterday there should be more "prisons without walls" and a work-furlough law for prisoners.

"We should have more open institutions when further new construction is contemplated," Bennett said at a hearing before the Senate judiciary sub-committee on national penitentiaries.

## SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT: WHO CARES?

The Surgeon General's report on the effects of smoking have created a stir elsewhere in the country, but few here have been overly disturbed by it, as witness this overheard conversation:

Inmate A: "Man, why you smoking those cancer sticks?"

Inmate B: "Just doing my best to beat the State out of some time."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I've read of the prison reform bill in the prison paper, the Castle on the Cumberland, and both Louisville papers, the Courier Journal and the Louisville Times, but as yet I haven't read anything indicating help for inmates such as myself. That is the inmate who has been granted parole and still can't leave the institution because of lack of employment.

The program advocates rehabilitation through education and vocational training. This is teaching us how to do the job, but it doesn't tell us how we will get the job. What good will this teaching do toward rehabilitation if we have no assurance of being able to go out and find a job or of having the job waiting for us after learning and being granted a parole?

I believe this problem is a deterrent to rehabilitation and will be as long as it exists. I believe that each and every one of us reaches a psychological point of rehabilitation where we are good parole risks and ready to take our place in society. This point is lost when a man finds that after being granted a parole he still can't leave prison because he doesn't have a job waiting for him. At this time he becomes depressed and slips back to where he started. Therefore I contend the whole rehabilitation program this bill is intending is defeated before it starts unless this problem is remedied.

-- Albert B. Johnson

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# CHAPLAIN S' CORNER

REV. HOUSTON INMAN, PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

The other day I was talking with one of the officials about a code of ethics among the inmates. It really appears that a code of ethics doesn't exist here at the institution. In other words, the philosophy of most of the inmates is, "Every man for himself and let the devil have the rest."

This attitude can be summed up in a little rhyme, as follows:

Roses are red,  
Violets are blue,  
You clobber me  
And I'll clobber you ...

Actually, this attitude is a carry-over from the "free world." Many people live their lives according to this "dog-eat-dog" rule. All that a person hopes to accomplish is to make himself a dangerous rival. His personal relationships are based primarily on the principle of retaliation. This kind of policy offers no hope for the future, and it is as old as the jungle. This kind of life can only bring sickness and despair.

Jealousy, anger and selfishness are all the results of the cardinal sin of lovelessness. God is love. The characteristic of the citizens of His Kingdom is love. If love is smothered by such character traits, the door to the Kingdom is closed.

Jealousy is an active form of the lack of love. It focuses the spotlight on ourselves, corrupting the whole being, and displacing love. Anger is a natural product of lovelessness. It is an emotional explosion usually turned on by an aroused egoism. The result shuts one out of the true inheritance of spirit which marks the Kingdom of God. Selfishness is the general attitude by which one  
(Please turn to page 10)

REV. THOMAS CLARK, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

On that first Easter afternoon when the little group of Apostles and friends of the Lord were gathered in a secret room in Jerusalem, it was a scared, downhearted, worried gathering of human beings. Suddenly, a familiar figure stood in their midst and bolstered their spirits with the greeting, "Peace be to you." It was the Master. Quietly He continued, "My peace I give you; not as the world gives do I give to you."

These few recorded words of Christ were sufficient to bring calm and faith to the followers of Our Lord because they now again saw His presence among them. We find ourselves in a somewhat similar condition as the followers of Christ immediately after His death and burial.

Perhaps we keep trying to convince ourselves that we are trying to be reasonably faithful Christians: not real zealous, but after all, we don't like to be fanatics! So we adjust the Master's teaching to suit our changeable feelings and whims. If it's convenient to give in to our voice of moral righteousness once in a while, well, we don't mind being a hero for just a few minutes. But mostly we console ourselves, like the Pharisee, by mentioning what we don't do contrary to the Divine Law.

When we fall prey to this type of existence and thinking, is there any wonder why we find such restlessness of soul? Should we be surprised if we are tense, anxious, dissatisfied and very unhappy? Should we be shocked to find that life has little purpose and even less motivation? If we wish to recapture peace of soul or experience it for the first time, then should we not make an attempt to find the real source of Peace? Perhaps we will even admit that things couldn't be any worse!

(Please turn to Page 10)



# EDITORIALS

## WHY NOT MAKE THE RELEASE FROM PAROLE SUPERVISION MEANINGFUL?

An elderly man who had served several years on a life sentence was granted a parole on the condition that he stay out of a certain county "during active and inactive supervision." Unable to read or write, he nevertheless found work and lived quietly and soberly during his parole period. Eventually he received a discharge from parole supervision.

Some time later, the former lifer was informed of a death in his family. Although the funeral was to be held in the prohibited county, he believed that the prohibition had been lifted with the parole. He attended the funeral and was promptly arrested and returned to prison for violation of the condition. There he was told it would be 4 years before he could be considered for parole again.

Under existing laws governing parole termination, this move was legally correct and everyone involved was simply doing his legal duty. Yet the fact remains that an old man, a person who had served long years in prison and successfully completed a period of supervision -- a man who seemingly had "paid his debt" and who had surely "reformed" and committed no new crime -- was returned to prison, perhaps to die ... for attending a funeral.

In many other jurisdictions this could not have happened. The laws of many states, perhaps of most states, recognize that the possibility of restoration to the legal status of a normal citizen can be a powerful incentive for an offender to rehabilitate himself. Regardless of the original sentence imposed, these states relinquish all further claim on the offender when he has proved himself by completing his parole.

Here in Kentucky, the whole point of the intense re-examination of existing penal methods, laws and traditions is the hope of rehabilitating prisoners -- restoring them to a normal position in the world. Would it not be more consistent with this new correctional philosophy, once the long-term offender has demonstrated his desire and ability, in prison and on parole, to become a useful, law-abiding citizen, to do just that: to restore him to the freedom and dignity of the normal U. S. citizen? Surely a revision of the law on this point would make the release from parole supervision a meaningful and desirable goal.

## THE DIFFICULTY OF LEAVING PRISON

It's a happy day for the prisoner when he is informed that he has been granted a parole, and told that all he must do to leave is to find acceptable work, or, in the case of some parolees, someone who will give him a home until he can find work on his own.

But for many parolees -- technically free men -- that day is the start of a frustrating search for someone who will be willing to give them that all-important job. Completely out of contact with the outside world, with no one to be interested enough in them to help, with two strikes against them to start with because they are seeking work from prison, these men often spend months in prison at taxpayer expense when they could be paying taxes themselves and supporting their families and themselves.

One such man has been here for more than a year. Several others earned parole 5,



EDITORIAL (Continued)

6 or 7 months ago, and are still here. With each week that passes, they grow more disillusioned, less hopeful, more bitter.

What can be done about it? Can anything be done about it? I don't know. I wish I did.

But in the meantime, they're still here, these overdue parolees, still sending out letters and still vaguely hoping that someday they'll be really free again.

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PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN (Continued)

erects fences around himself. Self is the beginning and end of one's thought. It is a general name for lovelessness. The phrase "cancer of selfishness" is sometimes used, but we rarely realize how terribly fitting the metaphor is. Cancer is an abnormal and uncontrolled growth. That is exactly what selfishness is: an abnormal growth of self, which is out of place in a member of the Kingdom of God.

The way of love is not surrender, nor is it retreat. It is an aggressive breaking through to new relationships with promise. There is risk involved, of course, as there is in everything. However, we should be willing to take risks and make sacrifices for something that promises more than mutual destruction.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN (Continued)

We might for a moment try to evade the question by saying that with all the modern haste in living, tension and worry will be present, no matter what spiritual crutch you attempt to use. That is probably true. If you have diabetes and are told by your physician that with proper diet and medication you can live a normal life and expect as many years on earth as if you had not incurred the affliction, would you not

think it worthwhile to give it a try? If this is true with things of this world, why would it not be infinitely more advantageous when it concerns our eternal happiness!

Why not try a vivid faith in and submission to the all-wise providence of God; the deep conviction that absolutely nothing in the world happens by sheer chance -- that God has control of all?

Any person can learn that God loves him individually with an infinite love and has countless ways of bringing good out of apparent evil. With such a deep conviction, can you not relax, as you realize that in the same proportion eternity surpasses time, so the inequalities of life are not even noteworthy when compared to the Peace of God, which the world cannot give?

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ACTIVITIES IN THE PRISON CHAPEL

SUNDAY

Protestant Services 8:00 a.m.  
Catholic Services 12:30 p.m.  
Alcoholics Anonymous 1:30 p.m.

MONDAY

Barons of Good Will 12:30 p.m.

TUESDAY

Choir Practice 12:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Mid-Week Prayer Service 1:30 p.m.  
Bible Class 2:30 p.m.

THURSDAY

Choir Practice 12:30 p.m.  
Group Therapy (A.A.) 1:30 p.m.

SATURDAY

Group Therapy (A.A.) 10:00 a.m.



THE SOCIAL SCENE IN KSP

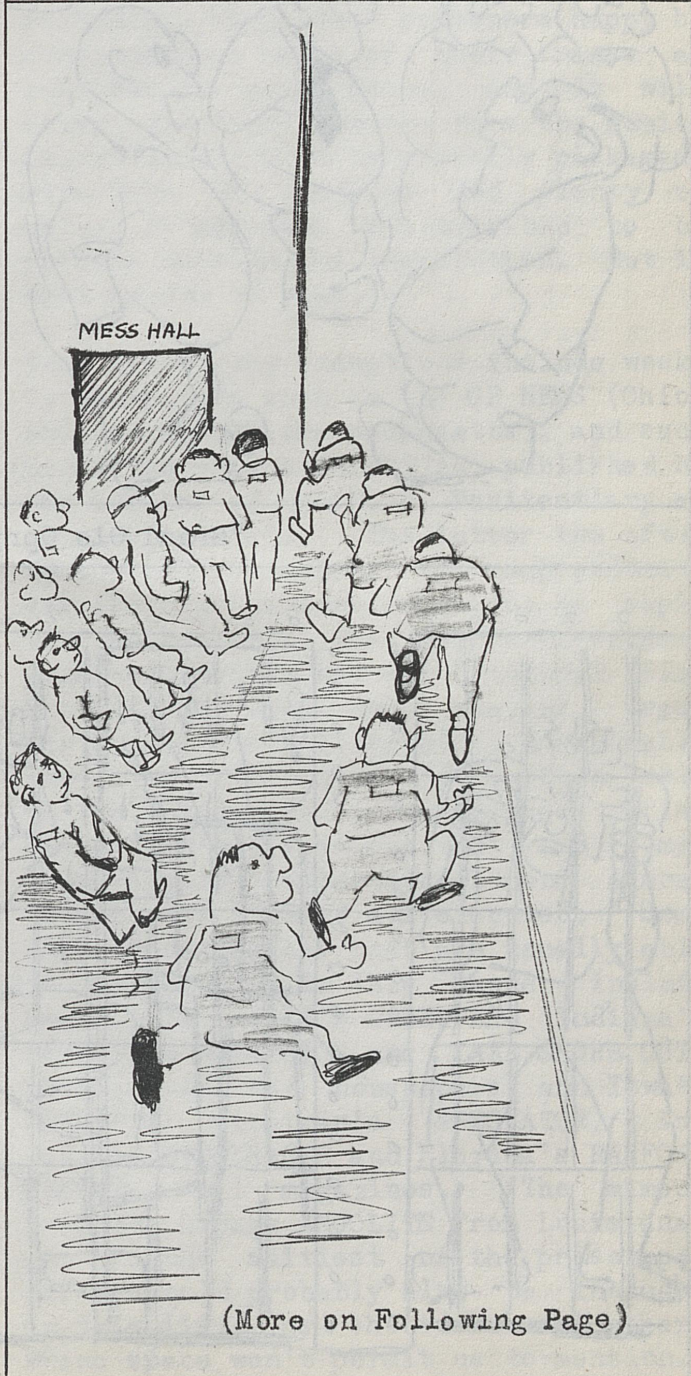
By Jim McKinney

Any Resemblance to Actual Penitentiary Types Is Wholly Intentional

The Door Blockers



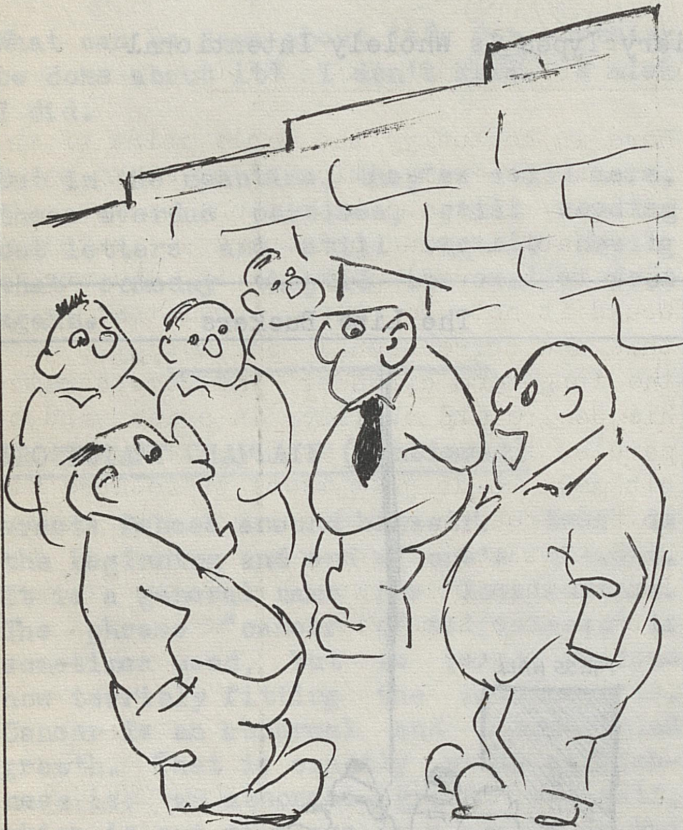
The Line Buckers



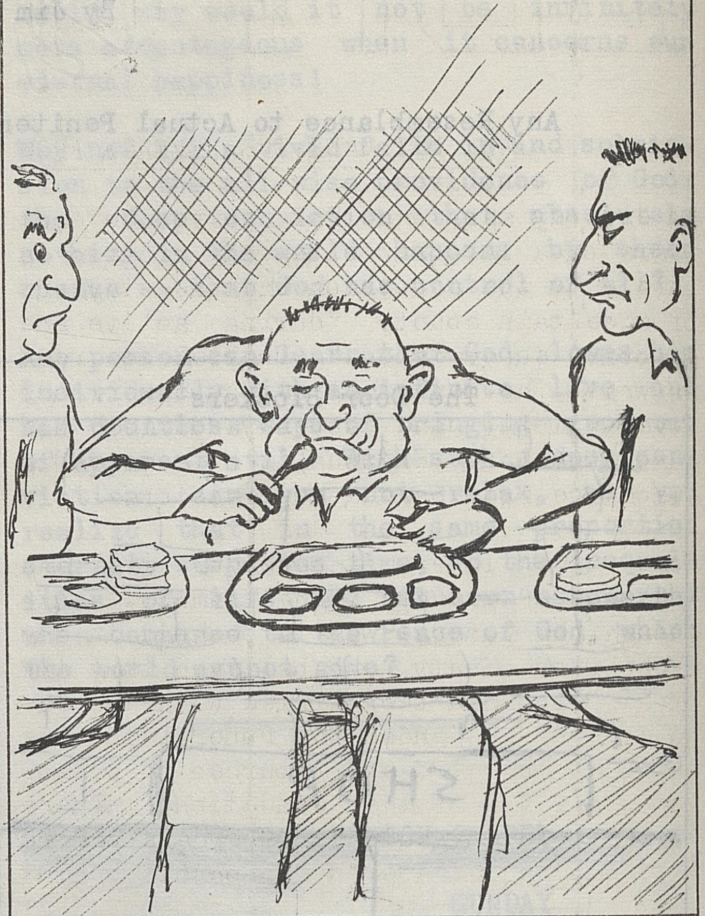
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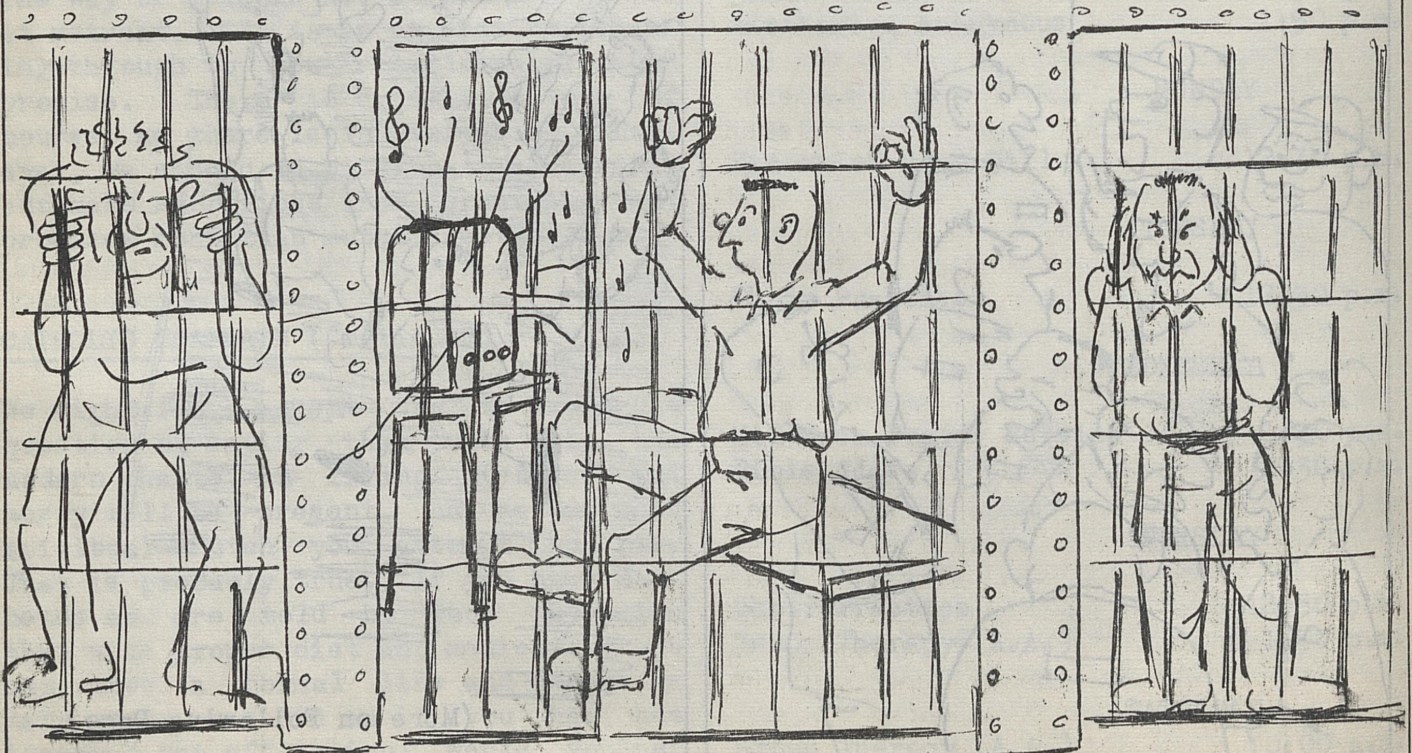
Back Wall Gossip Session



All Elbow and a Yard Wide



"Grand Ole Opry" Night in KSP





## PROBLEMS OF THE PRISON EDITOR

### Handicapped, Hampered, Sometimes Hamstrung, He Hopes for the Best

Whether he wields his pen in a prison in Oahu, Hawaii, Glestrup, Denmark, or Columbus, Ohio -- and whatever else he may be as an individual -- there is one characteristic every penal press editor shares with every other: he is the man in the middle.

The penal press, which traces its origin to the late 19th century, when the first convict-edited newspapers and magazines rolled off presses in Minnesota, New York and elsewhere, performs three principal functions. It provides space for prisoners with latent writing talent to display their efforts, it serves as an organ for the expression of ideas relating to penal problems, and, finally and most importantly, it strives to bridge the wide, wide gap between prisoners and free citizens.

To serve these functions and maintain some standard of competence for a publication that is often the only force counterbalancing the Hollywood stereotype of the convict, the inmate editor walks a tightrope over the chasm of official censorship on the one side and the deep pit of inmate opinion on the other. But the greatest danger he runs is probably that of hanging himself on the rope. For the middle course is as dangerous to the effectiveness of his publication as the extremes.

What "belongs" in a prison publication? How "representative" shall it be? How shall it go about its principal job of convincing the casual reader that convicts, although they have divorced themselves temporarily from society, still belong to the human race? How far can it go in the direction of putting the finger on the many, often glaring, flaws in today's prison systems -- many of them holdovers from darker eras -- without either ceasing to exist through official disapproval or degenerating in-

to a petty gripe sheet that alienates more readers than it wins?

The issues can be dodged, and often are, by the expedient process of filling the pages with borrowed humor, innocuous stories, and feature articles about the latest intramural basketball game -- and little else. A paper or magazine thus filled may keep the prisoners happy by mentioning as many of their names as possible in each issue, and it will never have much trouble from the administration. If it is prettily packaged, with lots of pictures and plenty of color, it may even be subscribed to by persons outside the institution. But it will seldom be read.

Some noteworthy exceptions include weekly newspapers such as the OP NEWS (Ohio) and the MENTOR (Massachusetts), and such magazines as the ATLANTIAN, published by the inmates of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. The latter two often devote major sections to comprehensive examinations of such questions as capital punishment, the new work-release plan, and prison sex and conjugal visits. The OP NEWS, while smaller, regularly presents well-written, reasonably objective prison news and is often able to include in its six small pages brief editorials and features that are sometimes highly controversial and almost always well planned and executed. Some other publications that are usually able to hit the mark in this manner include California's FOLSOM OBSERVER, Indiana's PENDLETON REFLECTOR and LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK (among the newspapers) and Iowa's PRESIDIO, Michigan's SPECTATOR, Indiana's ENCOURAGER and Florida's RAIFORD RECORD, all magazines. The mimeographed, 4-page ANGOLITE from Louisiana, one of the saltiest of the prison papers, should probably also be included in this list, as should several others which space won't permit us to mention.



But if these and other publications manage to do a good job with reasonable consistency, it is in spite of at least four definite limitations common to prison journalism. These are censorship, a drastic shortage of talent, inadequate equipment and funds, and the unique position an inmate finds himself in when he tackles the job of heading up a penal press organ.

Where censorship is comparatively liberal, as it usually is here, it can do almost as much good as harm. Regardless of their backgrounds, editors who also happen to be inmates are seldom noted for discretion. Enlightened censorship can set the bounds of good taste and regard for the libel laws while taking the responsibility for keeping the merely vituperative and destructive material that flows into prison editorial offices off the shoulders of the editor -- who, as an inmate, would find it difficult to persuade his contributors that material of this type does the prisoners' case little good.

On the other hand, every prison has its "untouchable" areas that are explicitly or implicitly tabu for the convict journalist. No matter how liberal censorship may be otherwise, the imprisoned writer knows when he sits down to his typewriter that there are phases of prison life he is going to have to disregard in both his news and features. Genuine objectivity and honesty are out of the question under such conditions, and it is this factor more than any other that puts the editor in the middle, between the ire of officialdom and his fellow prisoners. If he does not choose to "hang" himself on his tight-rope, he will follow the lead of the better penal editors by skirting the tabu areas as closely as he can and concentrating on doing as good a job as possible in the others.

Talent to fill the pages with readable material, talent in art and layout, and his own ignorance of writing and editing techniques -- for few pro journalists get into prisons -- are monumental headaches for the prison editor, especially

if the prison is in an area where the educational level is generally low. When deadline time finds the editor with no features or stories to fill the mock-up, he is faced with the choice of hurriedly writing something himself -- in which case he must face the accusation that he is hogging space -- or searching through the exchanges for possible reprints. Only a few prisons -- notably such large Federal penitentiaries as Atlanta and Leavenworth and a few of the state institutions -- San Quentin, Jackson and some East Coast prisons among them -- have the relatively more sophisticated and better educated populations necessary to ease the problem.

Roughly the same group of institutions are fortunate in that they feel, but not so badly, the shortage of funds and equipment necessary to turn out a really professional appearing publication. Most of them have elaborate, modern printing plants, which include process cameras and other platemaking equipment, as well as facilities for one or more colors. And while the ATLANTIAN's \$5000 yearly budget may seem picayune in comparison to the budgets of outside magazines of similar size and scope, it is magnanimous when compared to the situation shared by most of the rest of the penal press.

But probably the greatest disadvantage the convict editor must face is that he is, after all, a convict. He exists on sufferance, he must necessarily assume responsibility for his publication without the authority that would be attendant in a similar, free-world spot. He has no real control over supplies or printing or any of the other not strictly editorial aspects of getting a newspaper or magazine to its subscribers. Worse yet, he is in the unenviable spot of being beyond criticism. Because most lay readers of prison journalistic efforts are amazed to find that convicts can think and write at all, or perhaps because they are reluctant to kick a dog when he's down, almost all who write letters to the editor are lavish with their praise.



While at first blush this may seem to make the picture rosy for the editor and his contributors, it actually deprives them of the honest criticism necessary to growth by placing them in a critical vacuum. It also makes the editor wonder if the organ is ever taken seriously at all.

Teetering on his tightrope, struggling to publish meaningful material without the funds, the equipment, or the interest that could make his job easier, faced with the frustrations of censorship and the absence of real criticism, why doesn't the penal press editor simply give up? Because, in spite of his limitations, he believes in his work and holds out hope that he is contributing something, not only to himself, but to the inmate body and even to the world in general.

As Erle Stanley Gardner, the lawyer-novelist who is one of the greatest believers in the penal press, has said: "Prisoners are people. The best way to convince the general public that this is so is to establish a personal contact. The way for inmates to meet the public is through the prison press."

-- Lawrence Snow

EXCERPTS FROM THE PENAL PRESS

From SHADOWS, Oregon (Women's Section)

Once I was happy  
Living in crime,  
Now I'm unhappy  
Doing my time.

-- Janet "Jan" Sharpe

Song Dedications (Same Source)

To the Disciplinary Board:

I'm Sorry

To the Matrons:

Darling, You Send Me

To the Parole Board:

Show Me the Way to Go Home

To Our Sister Inmates:

Honky Tonk Angels

To Our Correspondents:

Money, Honey

To the Canteen:

Little Things Mean a Lot

To the Tower Guards:

Lay That Pistol Down, Babe!

From The ANGOLITE, Louisiana

Inmate \_\_\_\_\_ was found dead this morning in D Dormitory with stab wounds penetrating completely through his body. Residents of the dormitory were questioned through the night, but as this issue goes to press the assailant has not yet been determined.

From LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK, Indiana

I once read something in a novel that has given me the germ of an idea. It was a book about a lad in his teens who, one night, got out of bed, walked all the way across town to where his girl friend lived, and planted a light kiss on the gate -- then returned home.

... I don't recall the exact wording (of the author's explanation of the act), but in essence he said, "You do funny things when you are a child; maybe you would do these things when you're older, too, if you had the excuse of youth."

It does seem ... that there is a gulf between the thinking patterns of the old (over 21) and the young. It seems that a degree of toughness is expected from people when they pass a certain age.

But does a person have to act tough if he is in prison, or was raised in the Bronx? Does he have to act tough if he was a soldier, sailor, marine or airman during one of the wars? Does he have to act tough if he is a cop, a prosecutor,



a judge, a wrestler, an actor in a TV western, or just an ordinary John Q. whose achievements in life will go unnoticed by the historians?

Is it a sign of weakness if these people, indeed all people, let their guard down and act like -- well, like kids, once in a while? ...

-- Bob Velchek

#### From The MENTOR, Massachusetts

##### Letter From a Retired Prison Guard

I retired in 1959 from a correctional officer post in one of New England's penal institutions (not Massachusetts) after 20 years. During those years I came in contact with many types of prisoners, men from all walks of life. I had the opportunity to study their habits, likes and dislikes, and to observe them as they planned for their futures. I soon found that harsh or severe treatment has no place in the rehabilitation of the great majority of criminal offenders.

Kind treatment and kind words, when called for, have a much better effect upon these men than the behavior portrayed by guards in Hollywood produced films. I found that the "guarded friend" approach could often be the key to a successful and fruitful relationship.

Contrary to popular belief, as a whole these men can be treated just as one would treat the fellow next door, and they will once again be the fellow next door upon their release from prison.

In the state in which I worked, it was permissible for a guard to go before the parole board to plead for inmates deemed worthy of parole. I take great pride in the fact that the 8 inmates I appeared for never broke parole, nor did any of them ever return to a penal institution.

One case was of a man sentenced to serve

7 years on his very first offense. I appealed to the parole authorities and helped him win a parole. His desire was to enter the army. I helped him get in despite his record. He had no relatives or friends, so the parole board and my superiors allowed him to stay at my home when he got leave. We wrote to each other every week.

During the Second World War, he was sent to Germany. He served with distinction, and when honorably discharged, he came "home" for a week.

I had been out of contact with him since 1947. Passing through his home town recently, I stopped to visit with him.

Now married and the father of two lovely daughters, this man holds a good paying position with a large firm.

I believe now, even more than ever, that all men in prison are not bad. A little kindness can go a long way in helping to bring out the best in many of these men.

-- William J. Frenier

#### From THE SPECTATOR, Michigan

(Excerpted from "Nightkeeper's Report, 1886," a series taken from old records)

FEB. 22 -- At about 5 a.m. this morning, the prison was plagued by the crowing of a rooster which somehow got into the prison. The convicts were awakened by the noise and made such an awful racket I thought I would be deafened.

FEB. 23 -- About midnight, Wilden, No. 3071, became very noisy. We had a terrible tussle getting him out of his cell and putting handcuffs on him. When we got him to the tower he fainted, so I did not hang him up to the bars with the chains. I questioned several convicts over the mystery of the rooster, but could find out nothing.

FEB. 24 -- Arriving at the prison last night I found the leg of the trouble-making rooster on my desk, compliments of the steward ...



# EXCHANGE PAGE

By Harold Arnold

## MONTANA SUPREME COURT RULES TIME SERVED ON PROBATION COUNTS -- Via PRESIDIO

Convicted felons serving probated sentences are not free men, the Montana Supreme Court ruled recently, and the time they serve on probation must be deducted from the total sentence even if they later violate probation.

In ruling that sentences must be considered as starting the day they are imposed, regardless of whether the offender sentenced is on probation or in prison, the court brought about the immediate freedom of 11 Montana prisoners. The decision will also affect some 43 other former probations now serving time in the state.

## CANCER EXPERIMENTS UNDER WAY IN OHIO PRISON -- Via OP NEWS

"My forearm began to swell within 24 hours. I couldn't see my elbow after three days. I was really scared this time." With these words, a prisoner at the Ohio Penitentiary described his experiences as a volunteer guinea pig for cancer research. The experiments, conducted in the area of cancer immunity, are being conducted at the prison by the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

## KANSAS INMATES WILL TRANSCRIBE TEXTS INTO BRAILLE -- Via THE HARBINGER

A select group of inmates at the Kansas State Penitentiary will transcribe grade school, high school and college level textbooks into Braille in a program sanctioned by the Library of Congress, Warden Sherman Crouse announced recently.

## RESEARCH FIRM STARTS WEIGHT REDUCTION STUDIES IN ALABAMA PRISON -- Via KILBY SUN

Stough-Wisdom, a research firm that has been conducting medical studies in the Oklahoma penal system, will now begin using Alabama prisoners, the KILBY SUN said recently, and the firm may construct research buildings inside the walls.

The first of several projected studies will deal with weight reduction. The firm has asked for 60 overweight volunteers from the inmate body.

## "WHERE ARE WE FAILING?" ASKS TEENAGE WARDEN FOR A DAY -- Via ENCHANTED NEWS

Arthur Reel, a senior at the Santa Fe (New Mexico) High School, was warden of the New Mexico State Penitentiary for a day last October as part of a Kiwanis Club program. The 17-year-old Reel, who plans to enter law school after graduation, toured the prison and asked if the inmates were all "from the wrong side of the tracks." Told they represented a cross-section of society, Reel asked, "Then where or how have we failed?"

## STROUD'S CANARY WAS NO STOOL PIGEON FOR THE FBI -- Via the MENTOR

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover once bought a canary from the late Robert Stroud, the lifer who won fame as the "Birdman of Alcatraz." Hoover paid Stroud \$10 for the bird, but found after he took it home that it wouldn't sing a note for him!



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Each month I mistakenly assume that I'll not be here and will cease to upset you, only to learn that parole isn't actually a ticket to wonderland. In reality, parole means the beginning of tormented dreams and a numbing sense of futility because they never open the door.

Yet I have found out a few secrets that I believe may be of interest to you.

Reginald Randolph Meredith, the Crowing Rooster, came up with a large-size can of baby powder -- with olive oil -- and an amazing spectacle it is to watch in wonder as he painstakingly combs his feathers and pats on powder from head to claw.

Richard Wheeler, the young gentleman from Paducah, really knows some exciting stories about the outside. Please, Richard, tell us about that lake shore cottage party!

I promised Dalton Satterly I'd never mention his great weakness, and I sure hope Tom B., Rooster M., and Jack M. never wise anyone up.

Clarence Underwood happens to be a tattoo specialist. He can read them upside down, backwards or frontwards, or any other way. Wow!

Gary "Velvet" Utterback bought a monstrously large he-man pipe, mistakenly believing the pipe alone would make him a he-man too. Harvey Goldsmith, the well-known celebrity of the Castle, has added a new talent to his career: pugilism. You're really a pro, Harvey.

Theodore Johnson is one of the very select few who can wash his head every

time he washes his face and still not muss up his hairdo.

Gypsy Adams laughingly said, "It was nothing but wood anyway." Willie, build with stone next time -- you'll find it much more durable. E. J. Fugate shamefacedly admitted he has been away from Perry County too long -- in fact, so long that the Blue Diamond mining camp where he lived has become a ghost camp. You do look spooky, E. J. Perry County! What impregnable barrier wall surrounds you? Will you allow one small crevice to open for me, or will I be compelled to patiently wait until my parole expires to enter? Maybe I can talk the new Commissioner into finding a key to open the door for me.

Our slim and youthful editor flatly refused to accept bribery from that fellow called Jerry Saylor. I'm sure you know him -- the guy whom the Piutes ran off their reservation. They say the reason Jerry checked in here was that he was under the impression this, too, was Indian country.

Parolee A. B. Johnson is still cruising around the mountain looking mournful and sad. When are you leaving, A. B.? Oh, well, kid, don't worry; I'll get you out when I leave.

John "Eagle Beak" Cain bought a hairbrush, although what a hairless antique needs with one I'll never know. Cupid Cupie, a Latin-type Romeo, just seems to be interested in sports. And this is understandable, considering what a big sport Cupid is. He's now known as the Last of the Playboys.



# DEPARTMENT REPORTS

## SCHOOL DAZE -- By David Trodglan

By the time this article is put into print, another school semester will be drawing near to an end. At the present time we have seven students in the eighth grade who might pass the final test and be able to graduate from the school. Although they may not graduate from the school, there are many who will pass to a higher grade and thus be closer to the day they may receive the eighth grade certificate.

At the present time there are about 75 men enrolled in the academic department of the school.

**VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS:** The masonry class, when the weather permits, is working on the addition to the hospital, where there remains a couple of days' work. The class is also working on the new school building, where the students are occupied in the laying of brick. The men in these classes are working hard to gain the skills needed in finding employment when they are released.

Theory work on all the vocational classes is proceeding well. It is a credit to the institution the way the men in the barbering science, masonry, auto mechanics and cabinet shop classes are working diligently to improve themselves.

The inmate instructors in both the academic and the vocational schools are doing an excellent job in coordinating the program with Mr. Cowan and Mr. Egbert.

The pre-release program, a training program of the school, is proceeding well. Both the daily classes and the weekly outside speakers at the chapel are doing much in an effort to ready the men here at the institution for the day when they are again ready to return to and resume their places in society.

## GARMENT FACTORY -- David Smith, Jr.

We've really started the new year off with a bang. We have already manufactured 7,307 pairs of gripper shorts, 1759 pairs of blue denim pants and 752 blue denim jackets. As of this writing, this looks like a record year.

We found that we had a couple of fellows assigned to our plant who are designers in their own right. We received a new inmate here who weighs 364 pounds and is only about 5' 5" tall. Since none of the regular issue clothing would fit him, we had to make clothes especially for him. Here we really ran into a problem. None of our patterns were the right size and shape for him, and the clothes had to be designed from scratch. Roy "Moon" Brunner and Floyd Burke really did a fine job.

Donald Dobbins has left the downstairs stockroom to return to school. He wants to further his education, and we really have to tip our hat to him. Good luck, Donald.

Lonzo Maggard has returned from LaGrange to become one of our mechanics. I believe he really will do a good job and just might get good enough to get a job in that line of work when he is released.

Bill Smith, who is assigned to the knitting mill, has been trying to bribe me to try to get the company we buy our yarn from to wait a while before they make a shipment so he can get a nice rest.

Oh, I almost forgot! Lawrence Stewart has come to work with us. I just can't see why he wanted to leave the shop, though.

It's time to quit for this month. So I'll be seeing you, and please read my column. It'll make me feel better.



LAUNDRY BITS -- By Buck Penn

Hi, kids. Didn't think I would be able to make it this month, and in fact I'm late.

This month I'm going to use a new member of our soap and suds factory, a young man from Covington, Kentucky, 22 years old and a first timer. After a short rest in our local Bastille, he came to work in the laundry and is assigned to a press. So far he is holding the job down in fine fashion.

He will answer to the name of Jerry Saylor, although he has answered to a few others. Jerry tells me he likes the work okay. He has five years done on a 21-year bit for armed assault with intent to rob.

Jerry is a pretty good boxer with a more than fair punch -- I can personally vouch for that, as can Popeye.

Jerry is active in most sports, though, and stays in fair condition. Although he is most interested in getting out, he lets it be known that Eyes and I can meet him at the gym most any time. I might -- for a game of ping pong; I'm getting too old for anything else.

Everything considered, though, he is a pretty nice boy and we welcome Jerry to our laundry.

As you know, Yours Truly had to take a rest for a few days, and I believe the change of homes has got me down!

Jerry Black is still working hard and Bill Hollis is still talking about income checks. Pete and Sid are bugging us all with that steel guitar. Dago won't bet any more, the tightwad. And Homer Stacy is back in the laundry talking about last year's baseball season at LaGrange.

By the way, B. C. and C. G., did you dig that piece of mine in the January issue?

So long for now, kids.

CABINET SHOP NEWS

Because of our own negligence, we failed to have a column in the last issue of the magazine. Our usual after-Christmas rush had us on the go, and we failed to get our copy to the office in time for publication.

The cabinet shop is definitely on the move. With 4 bedroom suites ordered since the first of the year, plus our usual routine of smaller items, we have been very busy. Then, too, the re-finishers have been busy remodeling doors to be used in the new school building. A lot of work, but the boys have made remarkable progress. The doors look like factory work, and it is a job well done.

Jack Ingram is back with us after his 10-day vacation with pay. Seems that he was very anxious to get back to work, and it is good to have him back. He is kinda nervous as this goes to press, for he is due to appear before the parole board in a few days. He's keeping his fingers crossed.

David Collins is up to his ears in name-plates. Seems he wore out the last jig saw, but the Warden was nice to him and bought a brand new one to replace it. So he is back in business again. Also, Leonard Gann has a new air hose and is proud as a peacock. If you don't believe it, just walk by while he is working and step on his new hose. He certainly won't call you a gentleman.

Well, the editor has been chasing me for three days to get this in, so I'll try to have more for you in the next issue.

---

BOX 128, EDDYVILLE, KENTUCKY

That's the address of the CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND, monthly publication of the prison inmates.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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## THE STORY OF DISMAS HOUSE

By Father Charles Dismas Clark, S. J.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Father Clark, the storied "Hoodlum Priest," dedicated his life to the improvement of jails and prisons across the country and to helping friendless ex-convicts break free of the cycle of arrest, imprisonment, release and arrest that has made our prison system one of the least effective of all civilized nations. Several years ago, with the cooperation of attorney Morris A. Shenker, he founded the first "halfway house" to give practical help, including room, board and clothing, to ex-inmates who have no other place to go. Located in St. Louis, the halfway house was called Dismas House after the Good Thief. Here the Hoodlum Priest, who died last year, tells the story of this revolutionary new idea, now spreading across the nation.

**DISMAS HOUSE OFFERS** a man just out of prison, more often than not confused and frightened by the outside world, time and opportunity to get his bearings. Counsel and advice are available to him. Small rooms are set aside for private conferences with me and with the Missouri parole officers who, let me say in a passing tribute, have been more than generous with their time and their ability to help these men with problems of personal adjustment, in family matters, in securing the job for which they are best suited, in all their progress toward a good and useful life.

**MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC** treatment are given the men as this care is needed. The doctors give their services without fee.

**MY EXPERIENCE** in trying to help people in trouble with the law goes back more than 20 years. In all this time I could always count on Morris A. Shenker, a devout Jew and a lawyer of national reputation, for encouragement and for practical help, for legal aid to the indigent offender, for financial assistance always so generously forthcoming, for his understanding of the problem, his search for a solution, his determination to do something to keep men from returning to prison on repeated convictions. We were both convinced of the

need of a halfway house and its services to cope with the problems.

**WHEN I TOLD MR. SHENKER** our hopes of a Dismas House could be realized if we could obtain an old public-school building now up for sale, he borrowed, in his own name, the necessary \$40,000 to buy the building, and paid the interest on the loan.

**IT COST ALMOST AS MUCH** as the purchase price to reconstruct the old school into a home. Mr. Shenker sponsored three successful fund-raising affairs including the premiere of the picture, "The Hoodlum Priest," based on our experience in this work. The financial returns from these affairs, plus the continued contributions from friends all over the country who were interested in seeing Dismas House a success, have enabled us to pay our debts and keep the home in operation.

**DISMAS HOUSE RECEIVES** no financial aid from church or state. It is supported entirely by benefactors. Expenses are kept to a minimum. Much of the food, clothing and day-to-day housekeeping needs are donated. The cleaning and ordinary maintenance are taken care of by the residents. Furniture and equipment has either been donated or sold to us at



greatly reduced prices. The chapel and library were outright gifts.

SINCE WE WELCOMED our first guest several years ago, over a thousand men have stayed at Dismas House. Another 600 or so who had their own homes have been placed in jobs by our employment agency. Of these more than 1600 ex-convicts, only 4 or 5 have returned to prison, and none for violent crimes.

IT IS ENCOURAGING to realize we have helped so many men, but they are few compared to the thousands who need our help in homes like Dismas House. The prison population is now at its highest. According to recent statistics from the Department of Justice, there are over 200,000 men in federal and state penitentiaries. The doors of prison open as well as close -- open in one of two ways: by parole or by completion of sentence. What will happen to these hundreds of thousands of men when they are released? Will we allow them to drift helplessly back into new crimes, or will we integrate them into society as good citizens?

STATISTICS TELL US what we should do. We should support an enlightened parole system. More prisoners should be paroled. Seventy-five percent of parolees are integrated successfully into society because to be paroled they must have a good conduct record while in prison, a home and job to go to on release, and the guidance and supervision of experienced parole officers until they are able to take care of themselves. Dismas House is unique in that here men are paroled to both a home and a job.

MORE PRISONERS who have served full sentences and who on release are resourceless, without any prospect of obtaining decent lodging or livelihood, must have the kind of help afforded them at Dismas House. Seventy percent of these prisoners, released after completing their sentences, return to prison. Their percentage of failure is almost as high as the parolees' percentage of success.

IN THE UNITED STATES we spend 22 billion dollars annually on law enforcement -- 2 billion more than we spend on education, 4 billion more than we spend on welfare. In Missouri, the cost of maintaining a prisoner in the penitentiary for one year amounts to approximately \$2000. In some states the cost is higher. To maintain a parolee costs the state only \$129.60 a year. Furthermore, the parolee is working and producing, paying taxes rather than using them up, supporting his dependents who oftentimes must appeal for public aid while he is serving a prison sentence. This is only the dollars and cents record. It is not possible to estimate the cost of our outmoded correctional system in terms of human suffering and ruin.

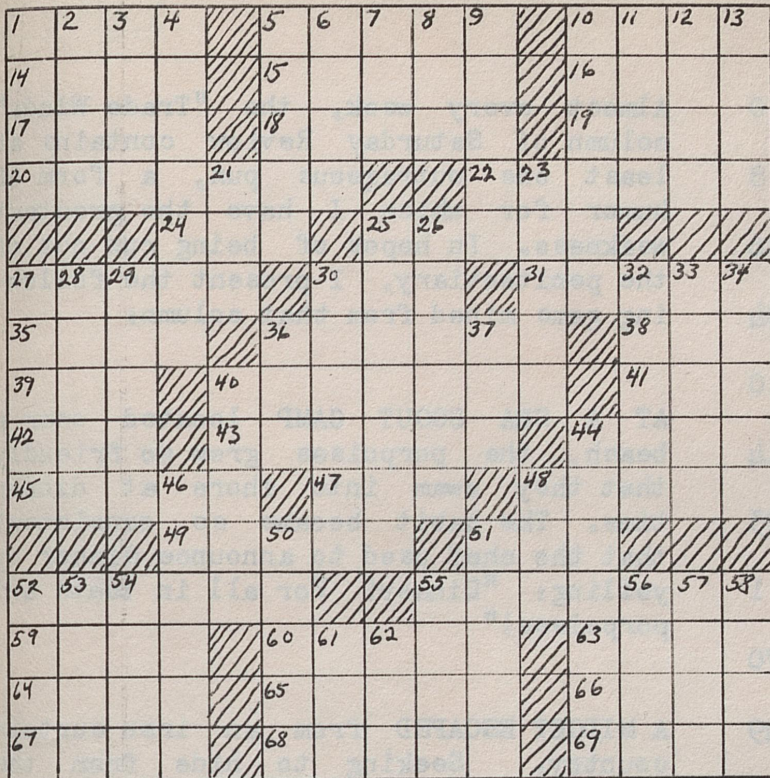
HERE AT DISMAS HOUSE we have the pilot project, a proved success. Tentative plans are underway to open houses in New York, Chicago and other large cities as financial aid is made available. It is a reward in itself to realize we have helped to keep even one man free.

#### NOTES ON FATHER CLARK

Like many another dedicated man before him, Father Clark lived among the sick -- the criminally sick -- and he could speak the criminal cant fluently. Explaining his assumed middle name, he once said, "Every good con has an alias. I chose the name of Dismas." Explaining his idea to prisoners, he often said: "Leave it to me to con the squares." "How do you know he won't rat on you?" he once asked an ex-con who was planning to pull a stickup with another man.

Although Father Clark died last August at the age of 62, his work is being carried on. The original Dismas House in St. Louis is now under the supervision of his long-time friend, the Reverend Fred L. Zimmerman, and other halfway houses have been established in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and other states, as well as in Canada and other foreign countries. Here in Kentucky, a state-supported halfway house has been recommended also.





- 9. Weasel
- 10. Picture machine
- 11. Above
- 12. Latvian
- 13. Very (Fr.)
- 21. Golf device
- 23. Poetry
- 25. Go back
- 26. Refer to
- 27. Very loud
- 28. \_\_\_\_\_ Lama
- 29. Warn
- 30. Meaning
- 32. Biblical man's name
- 33. Dodge
- 34. One who takes a chance
- 36. Insect
- 37. Man's nickname (Pl.)
- 40. Put forth
- 44. Hold in
- 46. Honor
- 48. Member of the family
- 50. Ant
- 51. Fastens with a belt
- 52. Shoo
- 53. Xmas season
- 54. Heavenly body
- 55. War club
- 56. Amer. Policemen's Co-op Assoc. (Abbr.)
- 57. Sharp
- 58. Norse legend
- 61. Eggs
- 62. Diamond \_\_\_\_\_

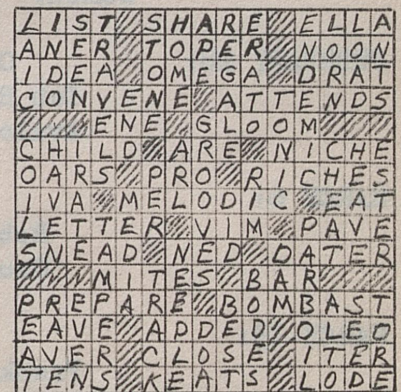
ACROSS

- 1. Upon
- 5. Posts
- 10. Young horse
- 14. Child's word for father.
- 15. Portion out
- 16. State
- 17. Tools
- 18. Game of chance
- 19. Dole out
- 20. Slip
- 22. Prevents
- 24. Roman bronze coin
- 25. Appraiser
- 27. Wise saying
- 30. International Engin. Legion (Abbr)
- 31. Sped
- 35. Chest noise
- 36. Fishes
- 38. Girl's name
- 39. Hurrah (Sp.)
- 40. Force oneself in
- 41. Sea god
- 42. Swiss river
- 43. Mounts
- 44. Give in
- 45. Rituals
- 47. Nat'l. Society of Electricians (Abbr.)
- 48. Sedate
- 49. Fats
- 51. Alcoholic drink
- 52. Method
- 55. Error
- 59. Pretty
- 60. Grinding tooth
- 63. Copied
- 64. Wings
- 65. Put out
- 66. Chilled
- 67. Tenure
- 68. Yarns
- 69. Girl's name

DOWN

- 1. First man
- 2. Cab
- 3. Short poems
- 4. Way through
- 5. Men
- 6. Lopsided
- 7. Intern. Legion of Trainmen (Abbr.)
- 8. Piece of ground

ANSWERS TO THE  
JANUARY CROSSWORD:





KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY STATISTICS

THE CASTLE LAUGHS

(January, 1964)

Escapes	0
Death Row	8
Admitted by Commitment	16
Transferred from KSR	24
Transferred to KSR	0
Released by Expiration	14
Released by Parole	23
Released by Death	1
High Number	24670
Low Number	11349
Total Population	1130

Almost every week, the "Trade Winds" column of Saturday Review contains at least one outrageous pun, a form of humor for which I have the greatest weakness. In hopes of being run out of the penitentiary, I present the following gems mined from that column:

AT A SEA SCOUT CAMP located near a beach, the porpoises grew so friendly that they swam into shore at dinner time. The habit became so consistent that the chef used to announce dinner by yelling: "Dinner! For all in tents and porpoises!"

A MIDGET ESCAPED from an iron curtain country. Seeking to hide from the secret police, he went all over Europe asking everywhere: "Can you cache a small Czech?"

A SCIENTIST, attempting to produce an abadle, crossed an abalone and a crocodile. The experiment went awry, however. What he produced was a crocabalone.

MOVIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS:

FEBRUARY 14:	DIAMOND HEAD Charlton Heston & Yvett Mimieux: Drama
FEBRUARY 21:	YOUNG RACERS William Campbell & Mark Damon: Drama
FEBRUARY 28:	OPERATION BIKINI Tab Hunter & Frankie Avalon: War Drama
MARCH 6:	CATTLE KING Robert Taylor & J. Caulfield: Western
MARCH 13:	OCEANS 11 Frank Sinatra & Tony Curtis: Drama

THE DEVIL WAS WALKING down Powell Street in San Francisco (relates Herb Caen). At Geary, a cable car came along and ran over his tail. A policeman spotted him holding the severed piece in his hand.

"Hello there, Lucifer," said the copper. "What are you doing in these parts?"

"I'm looking," replied Satan sardonically, "for a shop that retails spirits."

STUDENTS OF CLASSICAL Greek history may appreciate this one. The Persians at Salamis are said to have grown so jittery waiting for the Greek fleet to arrive that they passed the word: "Beware of skiffs, bearing Greeks."







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