

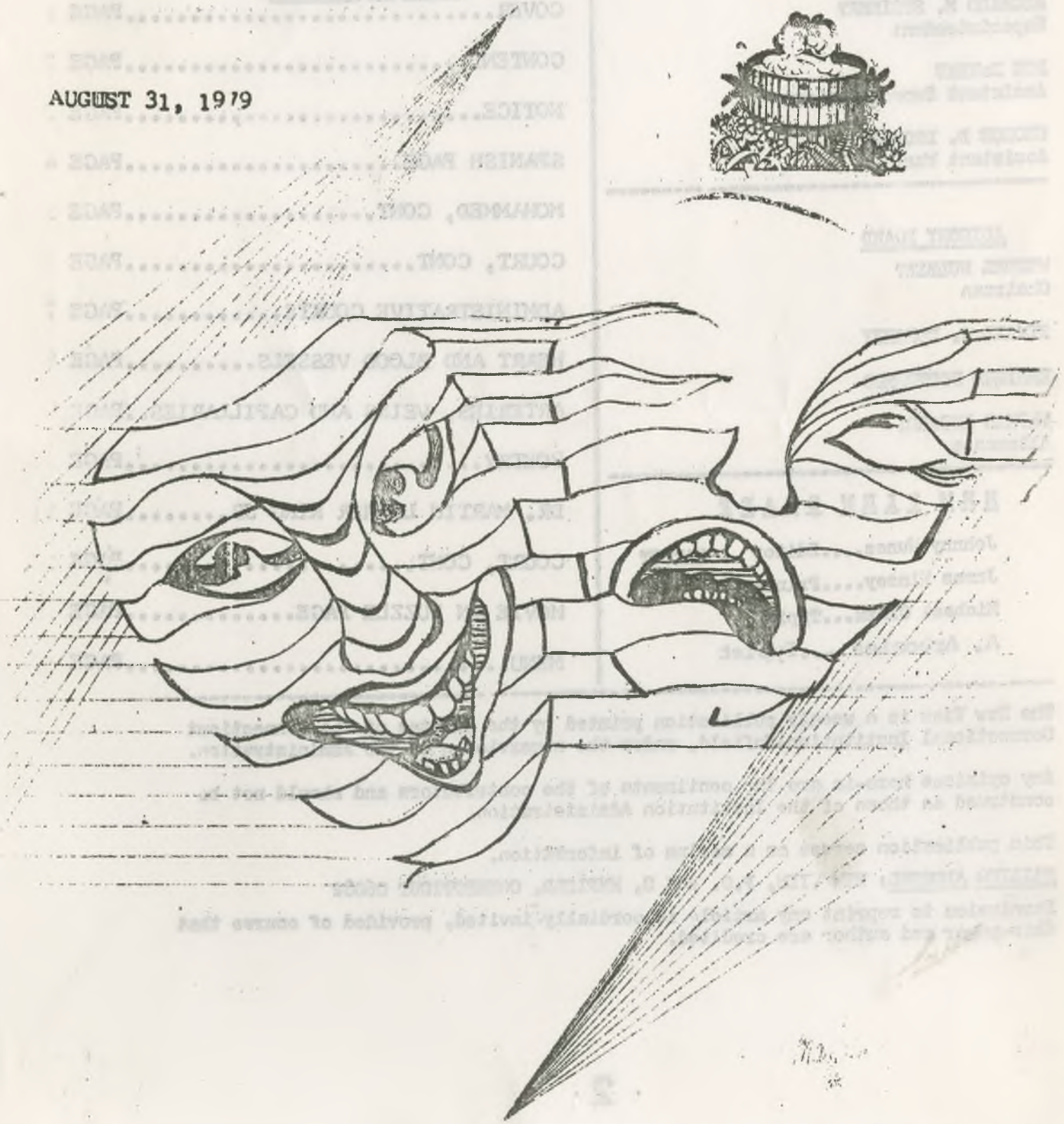
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Vol. 19

New View

NO.35

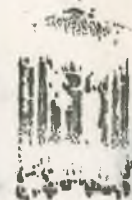
AUGUST 31, 1979



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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
JOHN H. MANSON, COMMISSIONER



CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - ENFIELD

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The Now View is a weekly publication printed by the inmates of the Connecticut Correctional Institution-Enfield, under the supervision of the Administration.

Any opinions here-in are the sentiments of the contributors and should not be construed as those of the Institution Administration.

This publication serves as a medium of information.

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NOTICES

CLERK FOR INDUSTRIES BUSINESS OFFICE
TOP HOURLY RATE ACHIEVABLE. GOOD TYPING, MATH SKILLS, AND
ABILITY TO MAINTAIN RECORDS A MUST. SEVEN (7) HOUR DAY
SUBMIT APPLICATION TO: MR. CONWAY, INDUSTRIES OFFICE.

Notes...From The Library

Labor Day is more than the last three day weekend of the summer. To celebrate this holiday, the Library will show the Oscar winning film, Harlan County next week. We will probably show it in two parts, on Wednesday, Sept. 5 and Thursday, Sept. 6 at 6:15. This film details the recent coal strike in Harlan County, Kentucky and you will meet some of the strong and fascinating men and their women who risked their lives for better conditions. It's a tremendous experience.

UPCOMING EVENT...

Most of us here live in cities and call a specific neighborhood home. But how much do we really know about it? On Wednesday, Sept. 12 we will have an opportunity to learn about one neighborhood--the Frog Hollow area in Hartford. Bob Pawlowski, publisher of the Hartford SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS, has put together an entertaining show that introduces us to this ethnically rich neighborhood, and the changes--both good and bad--that this downtown area is going through. Bob can share a lot with us, and you won't want to miss meeting him at 6:30 in the AV room. (Please let Mrs. Lee know if you are interested in attending).

Anne Lee, Librarian

COMMISSARY NOTICE

Who goes first? Group 1 goes first then- 2,3,4,5,6,7

Anyone going to the commissary window to shop must have a commissary list ready to read off what you wish to purchase. Commissary list must be handed over with your identification card to commissary personal when arriving at the window. Failure to have a list ready will result in loss of your place in the line and the next man will be served, remember have your commissary list ready when you hand your I.D. card through the window.

Mr. Gideau

LA VOZ BORIGUA

"LA VOZ BORIGUA SE LLENA DE ORGULLO AL PODER IMPRIMIR ESTOS BELLOS
POEMAS ESCRITOS POR UNO DE NUESTROS MEJORES
POETAS EN CAUTIVERIO.."

MIGUEL ANGEL DE JESUS - 'PALANTE BRO.

"Homenaje Postremo"

Mi hermano del alma murió en prisión
un cobarde lo sorprendió silencioso,
para clavarle en el mismo corazón
un negro puñal muy filoso.

Su risa franca se esfumó aquel día
como todo lo creado ha de esfumarse,
alli terminaron sus pocas alegrías
pues no pudo con su herida levantarse.

Trinta años vivió con mil tormentos
y yo se con certeza que era bueno,
por eso es que al Dios del firmamento
yo le pido que lo recoja en su seno.

Duerme tu sueño eterno hermano mío
que yo te prometo que en mi huerto,
siempre habrá una flor con rocío
en memoria de ti... ¡mi-hermano muerto!

"La Muerte de un Obrero"

Hoy ha muerto un pobre obrero
ha muerto de nostalgias y penas,
expió descalzo y sin sombrero
llevose solo sus cadenas.

Ayer por la noche se murió
y allí en sus ojos la tristeza,
muy grabada ella quedó
pa' robarle así su entereza.

Hacia donde irá su noble alma?
Vera' la gloria o el infierno?
Disfrutará él de esa calma
que nos promete "el eterno"?

Eso es algo que nadie sabe
solo sabemos que esta muerto,
y que mañana en negro traje
han de enterrar su cuerpo yerto.

"Confesion de Amor"

Esto que no pude decirte por orgullo
esto que no te dije por cobardía,
ahora te lo diré con el arrullo
!Si!... Con el arrullo sutil de mi poesía.

Con estos versos mi amor yo te confieso
y te pido amada que perdones mi tardanza,
pero es que ahora al verme preso
comprendo que eres toda mi esperanza.

Perdón yo pido por mi poca hombría
perdón te pido por despreciar tu cariño,
pero Dios sabe que en aquellos días
en mi cuerpo de hombre habitaba un niño.

Perdon mujer por aquellos sufrimientos
arrepentido estoy de mis "locas fantasias",
perdoname y te juro que tus tormentos
con amor te los transformo en alegrías.

"ALLI EN TU SOLEDAD"

Allí en tu soledad quisiera estar
allí en tu lecho muy cerca de ti,
para beber de tus labios de rubí
el néctar que destilas al besar.

Y luego con ternura acariciar
tus carnes de mujer embriagadora,
y yo te juro que la aurora
cuando llegue no la vamos a notar.

Allí en tu soledad quisiera estar
sumergido en tus pechos tentadores,
extrayendo con furia los sabores
que de pasión me hacen delirar.

Y luego mujer por mas pecar
mia te haría al volverte loca,
silenciando tu respirar con mi boca.
VAYA QUE MANERA DE SOÑAR!

MOHAMMED CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

Mohammedanism teaches the equality of all Moslems. It teaches also respect for the aged and care for the needy and the orphaned. It forbids gambling, wine drinking, and lending money for interest. The prophet taught that there was no greater glory than to die on the battlefield in a holy war against the infidels. He promised the faithful that the souls of warriors who were thus slain would ascend immediately to paradise to enjoy everlasting happiness. This belief was largely responsible for the amazing success achieved by Mohammed and his successors in spreading the faith far and wide. Given the choice between rich spoils if victorious and the pleasures of paradise if killed, the soldiers of Islam fought with an enthusiasm and courage that well-nigh swept all before them.

The victorious campaigns began by Mohammed were continued after his death by the caliphs, the successors of the prophet. For hundreds of years the Moslem armies carried on wars of conquest. They were led at first by Arabs and Persians, and later by Turks and Mongols who came originally from central Asia. The banner of the crescent, emblem of Mohammedanism, was unfurled throughout Asia and Northern Africa. In the 11th century the Christian nations of Europe organized religious wars against the conquering Moslems. These wars are known as the crusades, and the Christian warriors as the crusaders. They were so named because they used the Christian cross for their war emblem. Most of these wars were fought in North Africa and western Asia. They lasted, off and on, for over 200 years. The Christians of Europe won at first. They took possession of some of the Moslem lands, including Palestine and the city of Jerusalem. But in the end, the Moslems drove the Christians back to Europe. Later in the Middle Ages the Moslem Ottoman Turks crossed from Asia Minor into Europe. Their armies continued to advance for over 200 years. They conquered about two-thirds of Europe and, at one time, the fate of the entire continent hung in the balance. This time it was the Moslem Turks who won at first. But in the end, though again it took hundreds of years, the Christian empires of Europe drove them back, until today the Turks have only a small foothold in eastern Europe. The Moslem world in modern times no longer heeds the call of the prophet to engage in holy wars in order to convert all mankind to the true faith. Mohammedanism still continues to gain converts, especially among the Negroes in Africa, but the sword has been sheathed in favor of peaceful methods.

Initiated by the new leaders of Islam, a great reform movement is taking place in the social, political, and religious life of the Moslems, especially in Turkey. Prominent among the reforms is the emancipation of women. The oppressive veil which they were forced to wear over their faces under the older is being abolished in advanced communities. Although the faith of Islam permits its followers to keep four wives, the system of single marriage is generally observed.

The Moslems of today number more than 315,000,000. Mohammedanism, like Christianity and the other religions, is not a unified whole, but is divided into a number of sects. The Sunnites are the oldest and largest sect. They are larger than all the rest put together and are found all over the Moslem world. Next in size and importance are the Shiites who are found chiefly in Iraq, Iran, and India.

Submitted by: James Kinsey



CIVIL CASES

Disputes may arise between two persons or among many persons over money, property, or rights of many kinds. A case is begun by one of the persons' (plaintiff, filing in court a complaint against the other (defendant). The court then issues a summons, which is a written paper commanding the defendant to appear in court by a certain day to answer the complaint. The case is tried by lawyers representing the parties to the dispute. There may be a jury which hears the case, or the parties may agree that the matter may be decided by a judge without a jury. When the case is decided, the judge will make a judgment in favor of one or the other of the persons.

All civil cases may be classified into law and equity. In some states there is little difference between them now. Originally in a law court the only judgement possible was a settlement expressed in money. In a court of equity, however, the plaintiff may get such help as a divorce, cancellation of a contract, or a decree (court order) commanding the defendant to stop doing whatever he was doing that was harmful to the plaintiff. Equity could, and can, find a proper remedy for any injustice; the word means "justice" and "fairness."

Specialized civil courts decide on matters where there may not be any disagreement. When a person dies leaving money or property, he is said to leave an estate. If the person left a will telling how he wanted his money or property distributed, the will must be probated (proved) in a probate, county, or surrogates court. In the last-named court, the judge acts for or represents the dead man. (The word surrogate means "substitute.") When very young children (minors) are left without parents, the court appoints guardians to watch out for the children's interests. These courts see to it that certain taxes called estate and inheritance taxes, are paid before the property is divided up. Other special courts may take care of family problems (domestic relations courts) or hear cases of juvenile delinquency.

APPELLATE COURTS

A party to a lawsuit who believes that he did not receive justice in the trial court may appeal his case to a court at a higher level. This is an appellate court. The case goes there upon his appeal, provided that certain rules are followed.

The case is not tried again, but the evidence, the previous decision of the trial court, and the legal reasons for the appeal are printed in a small booklet usually called "Brief and Argument on Appeal." The appellate judges, usually three of them, read this brief and come to a conclusion. They may affirm (agree with) or they may reverse the decision of the trial court.

The decision of the appellate court may be appealed to the state supreme court, whose decision is then final. If federal law is involved there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. State supreme courts are usually made up of five to seven judges.

FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM

Federal courts deal mainly with cases in which federal law is applied, such as bankruptcy, immigration, citizenship, admiralty or ship law, postal law, disputes between states, treaties and relations with foreign countries, etc. Offenses against federal laws such as counterfeiting, nonpayment of federal taxes, disregard of labor, food, and drug laws—these and many other offenses against the United States are brought before the federal courts.



Under the federal system the entire United States is divided into 11 judicial areas called circuits. The circuits are subdivided into districts. Some districts with large populations are split into still smaller divisions. The trial of both civil and criminal cases begins in the district courts. In criminal cases, the manner of arrest, indictment, trial, and appeal is a great deal like that of the state courts.

The accused is prosecuted by the United States district attorney, and a trial with or without jury is held. Appeals from the district courts may be taken to the court of appeals (the circuit court). Each circuit court, of course, serves several district courts. Again, as in the state court system, there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. This court is made up of nine judges and presided over by one of their number, who is called the Chief Justice of the United States. Judges of the higher courts are usually called justices rather than judges.

All judges in the federal system are appointed for life by the president with the approval of the Senate. The many district attorneys throughout the nation, as well as the attorney general, who is their chief, receive appointments by the president, but not for life.

Under the Constitution, Congress has authorized and organized certain special courts. Among these are the United States Court of Claims (claims against the United States); the federal territorial courts of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico; the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; and the Courts of the District of Columbia.

When the Supreme Court of the United States renders a decision, that decision is final, for there is no higher court of appeal. Nevertheless, the president may pardon someone who has been convicted, even if the Supreme Court has upheld the conviction. The governors of the several states have similar power in their own states. This power of pardon has been used both for good and for bad political purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS, TRIBUNALS, AND COMMISSIONS

A large and growing number of committees and commissions has been created by Congress and by state legislatures. Some of these commissions are called administrative courts, administrative tribunals, or commissions.

The first commission was created by Congress in 1887. It was the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now has six members. Its purpose was to investigate railway affairs and to recommend improvements in operation, in safety devices, and in rates and schedules. In 1906 and again in 1920 the commission was given additional power and authority. Orders issued by it were enforced like judgments in law. This enabled it to fix fair rates (that is, charges for passengers and freight) and schedules (timeables, number of trains, and connections with other trains). The Interstate Commerce Commission is not truly a court, but its work is done in a manner that closely resembles the work done by a court. Its decisions have an effect upon every person in the United States directly or indirectly.

Other important commissions created by Congress are the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Every state has created a number of them, such as workmen's compensation commissions. Other commissions regulate insurance, banking, trade, and other activities.

As the need arises for additional commissions the president or Congress, and the governors or state legislatures, may authorize them. When a person believes that he has not received a just and constitutional ruling from a commission he may have his case reviewed by a federal court if it is a federal commission or by a state court if it is a state commission.

Continued on page 12





HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS

For many years there were several questions about the blood that puzzled men of science. What blood was made of, where it came from, where it was going, and what it did in the human body, were mysteries. Aristotle believed that blood came from the food in the liver, and was carried from there to the heart, and then sent through the veins. Galen, a later Greek scientist, had an idea that the blood was pumped from the heart and went on a course around the body. But the course he mapped out was not correct. In the 17th century, William Harvey, an English doctor, first proved that the body had a true circulatory system, in which the heart was a pump and the veins and arteries were pipes to carry blood. The smallest tubes, called capillaries, were not discovered until 30 years later.

The Circulatory System

The main jobs of the circulatory system are to carry oxygen from the lungs, and food materials from the organs of digestion, to the rest of the body, and to remove waste products from the tissues. There are two systems of hollow tube, one large and one small. Both join a central pump, the heart, but do not connect with each other except through the heart. The smaller system of blood vessels goes from the heart to the lungs and back. The larger goes from the heart to the various other parts of the body. These tubes are called arteries, veins, and capillaries. Arteries are vessels with thick walls in which blood moves away from the heart. In veins, the blood comes back to the heart. In general, arteries carry blood with more oxygen to various parts of the body; and veins bring back blood loaded with waste products. The pulmonary artery, however, carries blood with less oxygen from the heart to the lungs. The pulmonary veins returning from the lungs carry blood that has taken up oxygen from the air. The capillaries are tiny vessels for carrying blood from arteries to veins. They have thin walls so that water carrying oxygen and food material can pass from them into the tissues.

The Heart

The human heart weighs 8 to 12 ounces, and has the shape of a pear resting on its side. It lies nearly in the center of the chest, a little to the left. It is like a double two-story house, each with a room upstairs, the right and left auricles. The downstairs rooms are the right and left ventricles. There are trapdoors called valves between the auricle and ventricle on each side, but none between the two houses. There are also exits from the ventricles into arteries and entrances from veins into the auricles. All the doors, in a healthy heart, fit very snugly, because once blood is squeezed out of the heart it must not flow back through the same door. However, the valves open and shut with each heart beat.



In reality, the heart is two pumps, one on each side. The left side receives the oxygenated blood from the lungs and sends it through the body. The right side receives it back again with less oxygen and more carbon dioxide and sends it to the lungs to give up carbon dioxide and take in oxygen.

The two upper rooms, the auricles, have thinner walls because they send the blood only to the lower rooms, a short distance. The right ventricle has somewhat thicker walls, for it sends the blood to the lungs. The left ventricle, the most important room in the heart, has the thickest walls of all, for it sends the blood farthest.

The human heart works harder than the heart of other animals, for since human beings stand erect the heart must put forth extra effort to raise blood to the brain. Even more effort is required to pump blood from the feet and legs back to the heart, while the body is erect.

The heart squeezes up and relaxes about 100,000 times each day. In a child it does this from 90 to 100 times a minute; in an adult, from 70 to 80 times a minute. The beating of the heart can be felt by holding the fingers on the pulse in the wrist. This is called, feeling the pulse. The heart is not only strong and faithful, but it is also very sensitive. Exercise or excitement causes it to beat much faster than it does under normal conditions.

Arteries, Veins, and Capillaries

Arteries lie deep in the tissues, except at the wrist, over the instep, at the temple, and along the sides of the neck. At any of these places the pulse can be felt and the stiffness of the arterial wall judged by the doctor. At the place where they leave the heart the largest arteries have valves. These valves are made of many elastic and muscle strands which can expand and contract. Arterial blood is bright red and moves through the arteries in spurts as the heart beats.

Veins lie closer to the skin. Venous blood is darker and flows more evenly than arterial blood. Veins have valves at different places along their courses.

The capillaries are as fine as the thread of a spider and make a network over all the organs and tissues.

How the Blood Travels

A drop of blood traced through the entire body takes the following course: The blood with oxygen from the lungs goes through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle, to the left ventricle, and then to the aorta, or great artery. This artery and its branches carry the blood to all parts of the body. Through the capillaries it goes from the smallest arteries into the smallest veins. It flows through veins which become larger until it reaches the right auricle.



Poetry



WILD LOVE.....By: William X. Jones

On December 19, 1979 I met a lady, a very special lady, a very beautiful lady. Her name Cathy, many of her friends knew her as Kit-Kat cute, but I like Kitten (smile).



From the very first moment she spoke: Mildred you are right, he is straight forwarded, right then I knew I loved her. I didn't know why but yes sir, I knew I loved her very much.



When are two hearts met we were rubbing each other's hands and as the fire consuming itself cooled for the evening. We began to choke from the inward smoke. I kissed her on the cheek and smiled saying: when you coming back? She said Sunday. We smiled at each other again and went our separate ways.

That night I was a new creature, warmth filled my whole being and as I called out: Cathy, Cathy, thanks for coming into my life, a warm wind moving about my room assured me she would know my appreciation. In thirty days we shared an anniversary. Oh how very beautiful I felt being with a woman who loved me just as much as I loved her. And every thirty days that pass we... share another anniversary. Isn't that a vision of the beautiful??

As the time near so that we can marry. That's right, she'll be Mrs. Jones always and forever. And in the recesses of my heart even now she is my one and only love, wife, friend and dearest companion until God feels it is time. Kitten I love you and thank you again from the bottom of my heart.....




Your my Rainbow.....By: William X. Jones

I have a rainbow in my heart, a rainbow I have found, that outshines all the darkest skies and stormy clouds around.

You're there when I am happy, you're there when I am blue, you're there when I need you, oh rainbow how I love you.

Along with joy and courage lasting hope and our love, when there is rain in my life my rainbow, which you are Kitten, is always near.



LETS WE FORGET
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
(1920 -1968)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. inspired millions to struggle for human freedom and human dignity. His life was cut down in the spring of 1968 but his spirit continues to ignite inspiration in youth and adults alike of all continents.

Dr. King was always deeply interested in human right and his first major involvement came in December, 1955 when Mrs. Rosa Parks was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama for refusing to yield her bus seat to a Caucasian man.

The Bilalian people of Montgomery quickly organized the Montgomery Improvement Association. Dr. King was elected its president. The MIA under Dr. King's leadership decided to boycott the city buses in order to end segregation and bad treatment. It was almost 100 per cent effective and thousands walked to work. A car pool was soon organized. Some 300 vehicles were involved in a huge transportation complex. The buses were boycotted for 381 days.

The leaders of the bus boycott, including Dr. King, were arrested by the city of Montgomery. They were convicted but their convictions were eventually overturned.

The Courts finally held the segregation laws of Montgomery and Alabama unconstitutional and on Dec. 20, 1956 the city of Montgomery officially put an end to segregation of the city buses.

Dr. King's philosophy was that of nonviolence. He preached gospel of love. During the bus boycott several Bilalian churches in Montgomery were bombed.

After the Montgomery bus boycott, Dr. King and other Bilalian ministers put their attention to a broader rights struggle. They organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Now Dr. King began to write, speak and travel in behalf of spiritual and financial support of this organization. In the year following the end of the Montgomery bus boycott, Dr. King and others organized campaign in many communities to end discrimination and to win a better living for poor people.

These struggles took place in front of police clubs in Georgia, attacking dogs in Birmingham and Caucasian racist mobs in Chicago. He continued with his struggles and in 1963 helped lead, "The Great March" in Washington, D.C. Here he made his world famous, "I Have a Dream.." address.

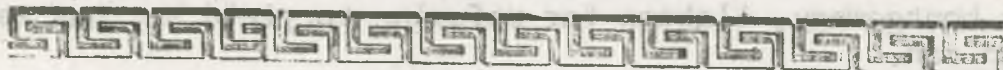
Dr. King was born in Atlanta. As a youth he changed his name from Michael Lewis King Jr. because he was inspired by the leader of the Protestant Reformation. He studied at Morehouse College in Atlanta and later enrolled for more study at the Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania.

In 1951 he received his divinity degree from that institution. He was awarded Pearl Plafkner prize for outstanding scholastic work.

Later he studied at the Boston University and received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1955. Two years before this, he married Corretta Scott, a native Alabamian. In 1954, he had accepted the pastorate at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery.

Dr. King was a Nobel Peace Prize winner and received many other awards. It was in 1968 when he was organizing the, "Poor People's March" that he was assassinated. He was mourned by millions and though he is physically dead his truth, like that of, John Brown, "goes marching on".

SUBMITTED BY CHARLES BALL



COURT CONTINUED

COURT SYSTEM IN CANADA

The judicial system in Canada is divided into two branches, much as it is in the United States. There are the federal courts—the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada—members of both of which are appointed by the governor general; and the provincial courts, which are similar in their organization to state courts in the United States. All judges of provincial courts, however, are also appointed by the governor general. The local magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the lieutenant governors of the several provinces.

THE BRITISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The British court of highest appeal is the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords. It is like the Supreme Court of the United States except that it can not declare a law unconstitutional. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is on a level with the House of Lords. The Privy Council, however, is the court of final decision only in cases appealed from colonial courts, or appeals from trials which have taken place in ecclesiastical (church) courts.

Below these two is the Court of Appeals, which considers cases appealed from the three divisions of the High Court of Justice—the King's Bench Division, the Chancery Division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. The still lower, or local, courts are similar in many ways to the local courts in the United States.

The British judicial system also includes certain courts created to try special types of cases. Among these are admiralty courts, probate courts, divorce courts, and the university courts of Oxford and Cambridge. The university courts have jurisdiction over certain cases in which members of these universities are involved.

All British judges are appointed for life or to serve during good behavior.

Submitted by: Michael Clark

OSBORN JAYCEES

DID YOU KNOW? That the Jaycees have a Parole Awareness Committee. The main purpose and function of this committee is to make the Parole Board aware of the individual effort and participation each man puts forth while he is a member in good standing of the Osborn Jaycees. This guarantees that each member will receive the recognition that he deserves.

We also have a Paper Drive Project. Each week members go around the compound collecting discarded newspapers and magazines from the Blue Jaycee Boxes in each building. The papers are accumulated and sold to a dealer, helping the chapter to operate and keep the litter off the compound.

*****THE TRAP PROGRAM*****

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED ...

1. A guaranteed parole release date.
2. A guaranteed Community Release, where possible.
3. A seven day job assignment and good time credit.
4. Behaviors Studies

AND YOU:

1. Have a drug abuse history.
2. Are within 9-15 months of your release date.
3. Do not have (2) parole violations or felony convictions while on parole.
4. Have no pattern of sexual offenses, violent or assaultive behavior, escapes psychological problems.

Those inmates that have had misconduct reports, a unsatisfactor work report within the past (4) months will not normally be considered for admission into the TRAP PROGRAM.

If you are interested, contact Addiction Services today. Send a request to Guy Pradie and tell him you want more information about the TRAP program.

WE WILL CONTACT YOU.



LABOR DAY MENU

BREAKFAST

JUICE
CORN FLAKES
MUFFINS
JELLY
COFFEE
MILK
OLEO

TIME: 10:00 A.M. - 11:50 A.M.

PICNIC LUNCH

HOT DOGS & HAMBURGERS ON ROLLS
POTATO SALAD
TEXAS SAUCE
CHOPPED ONIONS, DILL PICKLES
CATSUP, RELISH, MUSTARD
SAUERKRAUT, TOSSED SALAD
COLD WATERMELON



1 - BAG CORN TWISTERS
1 - PINT ICE CREAM
COLD DRINKS WILL BE SERVED
IN THE YARD, NO JARS ALLOWED.



VEAL LOAF & CHEESE
SOUP
LETTUCE & TOMATO SALAD
OIL & VINEGAR
MILK & COFFEE
B.O.S.T.

PUZZLE AND CINEMA

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



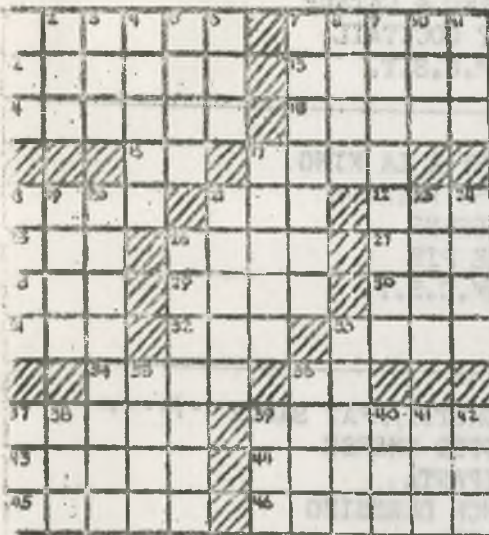
ANSWERS TO THIS PUZZLE NEXT WEEK

ACROSS

1. Counting frame
7. Contributor
12. Civil
13. Adult insect
14. Flaccid
15. Oracular
16. Exista
17. Persian fairy
18. Surface
19. Combat
20. Athlete's bird
21. Stabiles
22. Spell
23. By birth
28. Decree
29. Gaelic
30. Astern
31. Dakota Indian
32. Work one's trade
33. Courtsterior
34. Highway
35. Before noon
37. Divided
39. Lion away
43. Nautical direction
44. Environment
45. Ceases

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

1. Disposed
2. Constrictor
3. White vestment
4. Eye lashes
5. Shoshoneans
6. Clique
7. Heterogeneous
8. Kharym
9. Citizen
10. Japanese fan
11. Guided aerial bomb
17. Fall guy
18. At a distance
19. Food staple
20. Outer
21. Universe
23. Warp yarn
24. Latona
26. Feasts
33. Soap plant
35. Evict
36. Lander
37. Cry of contempt
38. Eggs
39. German city
40. Moslem saint
41. Poe's evening
42. Outstanding



For time 27 min.

9-10

MIDNIGHT EXPRESS

[R]

Drama

Columbia (79002) 120 Minutes Rel. Oct. '78

Man's inhumanity to man is a timeless and, in the case of "Midnight Express," a timely subject. Against the sound of foil paper crumpling and a human heart beating ominously, the film begins. A sense of anxiety builds, and the viewer is well-prepared for the capture of the small-time, first-time American hashish smuggler. Played with appropriate tension by Brad Davis, the young man is, at first, a sympathetic character. He is a two-bit criminal. But as the story unfolds and he is caught up in the unspeakable horror of prison life in Istanbul, director Alan Parker insures that he quickly earns our sympathy. Scripter Oliver Stone adapted the book by William Hayes and William Hoffer, based on Hayes' true experience. The bulk of the picture takes place "inside" where several near-caricatures, from a mainlining Briton (Randy Quaid) to a suicidal American (John Hurt) to a sadistic warder (Paolo Bonacelli), are drawn. As escape attempts repeatedly fail and torture inevitably follows, the film drags the main character from naive hope to the most cynical despair. Brutal sex and arbitrary violence, which might mar other stories, here are integrated seamlessly. Alan Putnam and Alan Marshall produced for Casablanca Filmworks.

Brad Davis, Randy Quaid, John Hurt, Bo Hopkins, Paul Smith, Mike Kellin, Norbert Weisser, Irene Miracle.

Wishing Well.

5	7	6	3	8	4	2	5	7	6	4	3	8
A	C	E	A	A	L	T	Q	A	N	O	F	F
2	8	4	5	7	6	3	8	4	3	5	7	8
R	F	V	U	S	D	I	A	I	N	A	H	L
4	5	7	6	8	3	4	7	5	2	6	8	2
N	L	W	E	I	E	G	O	I	A	S	B	V
2	6	8	4	7	5	8	6	3	8	4	7	5
E	S	O	P	R	T	F	P	P	H	R	L	Y
5	4	3	7	6	2	3	4	7	5	3	6	8
B	E	E	D	R	L	R	S	G	A	I	A	E
7	2	6	5	4	3	7	5	3	8	2	5	4
R	I	I	R	E	O	O	G	D	A	D	A	N
8	5	4	7	2	5	6	8	2	4	6	7	2
R	I	T	W	E	N	S	T	A	S	E	S	S

Here is a pleasant little game that will give you a message every day. It is a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune. Count the letters in your first name. If the number of letters is 9 or more, subtract 4. If the number is less than 6, add 3. The result is your key number. Start at the upper left-hand corner of the rectangle and check every one of your key numbers, left to right. Then read the message the letters under the checked figures give you.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK JUMBLE
JUMBO, LYING, BROOCH, STRONG

SURPRISE ANSWER....---LONG JOHNS

MURDER BY DECREE
FILMS INC.

AVCO EMBY..(PG)

121 MIN.

SORRY NO INFO ON THIS
MOVIE.....

WHO GOES FIRST. ?

MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.....E,F,G,C,D

LOVE AT FIRST BITE.....F,G,C,D,E

MURDER BY DECREE.....G,C,D,E,F

LOVE AT FIRST BITE

PG

Comedy

American Int'l (7905) 93 Minutes Rel. Apr. '78

Who would ever have thought that George Hamilton's greatest contribution to the silver screen would be a comedy? Yet, as Count Dracula, a woman-chasing vampire with an impressive record of more than 700 years of "one-bite stands," he has finally made a memorable picture. Stan Dragoti directed the Joel Freeman production from Robert Kaufman's funny script, based on a story by Kaufman and Mark Gindes. Evicted from his Transylvania castle, the sharp-toothed Romeo heads for the Big Apple in hot pursuit of his real love, fashion model Cindy Sondheim, played to the hilt by Susan St. James. After an incredibly funny spin around a disco dance floor, she's impressed with the Count, whom she earlier thought was the waiter. Their romance flourishes ("bite-by-bite") despite interruptions by her previous lover, bumbling psychiatrist Richard Benjamin. Perhaps funniest of all in this double leg-slapper is Dracula's valet, the bug-eating Renfield (Arte Johnson). When they "hoist" a blood bank, the laughs come more than once a minute. When the Count's coffin gets mixed up going through JFK customs and winds up in a Harlem funeral parlor... well... nail down the roof on the theatre. Eat your heart out, Mel Brooks!—John F. Berry
George Hamilton, Susan St. James, Richard Benjamin, Dick Shawn, Arte Johnson, Sherman Hemsley.

SPRING & SUMMER CYCLE #1 (1979)

USE WEEKS OF: MARCH 1st, APRIL 15, MAY 3, JUNE 10, JULY 8, AUGUST 5, SEPTEMBER 2, 1979
(MONDAY IS LABOR DAY)

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
S PINEAPPLE JUICE U HOT & COLD CEREAL N MUFFINS JELLY MILK SUGAR, OLEO	*FRESH HAM/GRAVY SWEET POTATOES BLACKEYED PEAS APPLESAUCE ICE CREAM B.B.S.M.C. OR T.	SHRIMP CHOW MEIN STEAMED RICE/SOY SAUCE HOT BUTTERED BEETS PINEAPPLE CHUNKS B.B.M.C.S.T.
M BLANDED JUICE O COLD CEREAL N FRIED EGGS TOAST MILK & COFFEE B.O.S.	VEAL LOAF & CHEESE MACARONI SALAD LETTUCE & TOMATO SALAD OIL & VINEGAR MILK & COFFEE B.B.S.T.	CHICKEN/GRAVY MASHED POTATOE SWEET PEAS JELLO B.B.M.C.S.T.
T ORANGE JUICE U HOT & COLD CEREAL E COFFEE CAKE S COFFEE MILK B.B.S.	CHEESE WHOPPER 5 oz. FRENCH FRIES CUT GREEN BEANS CATSUP VANILLA PUDDING B.B.S.M.C. OR T.	*HOT DOGS BAKED BEANS SAUERKRAUT MUSTARD & CATSUP FRUIT COCKTAIL B.B.M.C.S.T.
W TOMATO JUICE E COLD CEREAL D PANCAKES/SYRUP COFFEE MILK B.B.S.	ROAST BEEF/GRAVY BAKED POTATOE CARROTS ICE CREAM MILK COFFEE, S.B.B.T.	TURKEY A LA KING MASHED POTATOE WAX BEANS APPLE PIE B.B.M.C.S.T.
T A BANANA H HOT & COLD CEREAL U COFFEE CAKE R MILK S COFFEE B.B.S.	*PORK CUTLET RICE/GRAVY BOILED CABBAGE BREAD PUDDING COFFEE B.B.S.M.T.	SPAGHETTI/MEAT SAUCE -- <i>finer</i> GRATED CHEESE ANTIPASTA FRENCH DRESSING PEACHES B.B.M.C.S.T.
F GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS R COLD CEREAL I SCRAMBLED EGGS TOAST MILK & COFFEE B.B.S.	CHICKEN/GRAVY MASHED POTATOE CORN/WHOLE KERNAL PURPLE PLUMS B.B.M.S.C.T.	FRIED FISH/TARTAR SAUCE BOILED POTATOE MIXED VEGETABLES ICE CREAM B.B.M.C.S.T.
S FRESH FRUIT A HOT & COLD CEREAL T WAFFLES/SYRUP MILK COFFEE B.B.S.	*HAM & CHEESE PLATE POTATOE SALAD PICKLES HAWIAN COLE SLAW CAKE B.B.M.S.C.T.	CUBED STEAK/GRAVY HASH BROWN POTATOE SPINACH CHOCOLATE PUDDING B.B.M.C.S.T.

* ASTERICK INDICATES PORK OR PORK PRODUCT. MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
BREAD, BUTTER, SUGAR, MILK, COFFEE, OR TEA WITH EVERY MEAL