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no. 12

THE NEW VIEW

VOL. 20 --- NO. 12

MARCH 28, 1980



By:
Angelo
Billy

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



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COMMISSIONER



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The NEW VIEW is a weekly publication printed by the inmates of the Conn. Correctional Institution of 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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ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06082

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NOTICES

HELP WANTED

Three (3) opening for Industries Truck Helpers. No experience necessary. Starting Pay, 20¢ to 38¢ .

Closing date for application: April 10, 1980

Send all request to: Mr. Basile, Sign Shop

Effective Monday, March 24, 1980, there will be a washer and dryer available for use in the inmate laundry. Detergent will be available for purchase in the Commissary.

The area will be available on the following schedule:

Monday through Friday: 6:00 - 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays: 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.

You must pick up a chit at the Control Center in order to use the area. Any inmate found east of the gymnasium door or in the inmate laundry without a chit will be subject to disciplinary action.

This equipment is being made available for your convenience. Please do not abuse the equipment.

Don DeVeau
Asst. Superintendent

COMMISSARY NOTICE

COMMISSARY NOTICE

COMMISSARY NOTICE

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

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 the commissary personnel when arriving at the window. Failure to do so, will result in the loss of your place in the line and the next man will be served.

All money to be sent out must be in the commissary by Wednesday noon.

Mr. Gibeau, Commissary Supv.

PROSECUTORS COLD TO JAIL FURLOUGHS
DESPITE "PLUSES"

Connecticut's prisoner furlough program may be among the best in the nation, but perhaps because the Bridgeport Community Correctional Center is a major furlough center in the state, its reputation among local prosecutors is poor.

State Commissioner of Corrections John R. Manson can point proudly to a program with a .2 percent failure rate, but local officials indicate that most of the failures appear to occur in the Bridgeport area.

"All I know is we've had a number of people arrested for crimes who have been on furlough," assistant State's Attorney Robert Sabo said. "We've had two or three in the last year and every one of them has been a felony arrest," he added.

Sabo, who as chief prosecutor in Superior Court Part B oversees the initial presentment of all defendants, complains that the Department of Corrections does not confer with state prosecutors before releasing prisoners on furloughs that range from two days to two weeks.

"We're never consulted," he said. "They (corrections) just let them go."

Manson, however, said that no prisoner was just let go. He said every furlough candidate must be screened at the institutional and state level before being granted a furlough, and then must follow strict rules while released.

Of the 13,197 furloughs of all types granted during the 1978-79 fiscal year, 14 people were arrested for committing crimes while released, and seven failed to return after being furloughed.

This works out to a 99.82 percent success rate, which compares favorably with the 97 and 98 percent rates for furlough programs in other states, according to Manson's furlough report for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

Success rates can be misleading, however, because they are computed by comparing the number of individual arrests with the total number of furloughs granted. Since many of the furloughs --11,873 last year--were for weekend visits, and because they are granted on a weekly basis to a small number of approved convicts, the number of inmates actually participating in the program is much smaller than the total number of furloughs given.

Connecticut's rate is still better than most, according to Manson. He balances the program's failure against its positive effects. "We have noted that people who had an opportunity to return to the community on furloughs repeat crimes at a rate eight to 10 percent less than those who do not, and that is about the only program I can say that for in the corrections system," Manson said.

Manson said only a "proportionately small group" of inmates were eligible for the furloughs, which allow them to go outside the prison facility for medical treatment, to find work, to work doing the day, or to take care of pressing family problems.

The commissioner said 90 percent of the furloughs were for weekends or for 48 hour periods. A much smaller number is granted for out-of-state visits and for two-week re-entry periods that allow an inmate close to his discharge to prepare for life in society, Manson said.

It was a re-entry furlough granted to a Bridgeport inmate last June that caused trouble for the department when the man committed five petty crimes during the 15 days between his furloughs release and the beginning of his probation.

PROSECUTORS CRITICAL...

That case and several others have brought criticism from Bridgeport area prosecutorial officials, but Manson steadfastly maintains that the eight to 10 percent recidivism reduction represents a "major impact on crime reduction" and rehabilitation. He adds that furlough problems are minor.

"Less than a handful of the failures last year were felony arrests," Manson said. "There were four or five felony arrests, the most serious being a larceny second-degree, and almost a dozen of the rest were for prostitution."

Dorin J. Polvani, deputy commissioner, added that of the seven escapes from furlough last year, one was from the Bridgeport facility, and of the 14 arrests, one involved a person furlough from the Bridgeport Regional Narcotics Halfway House.

However, perhaps because the 1,805 furloughs granted from the Bridgeport facility represented the largest number granted from any institution in the state, or because some inmates in other facilities return to the Bridgeport area on furlough, area officials claim the problem Fairfield County is greater than Manson describes.

"We have unfortunately experienced some instances of individuals committing additional crimes while on furlough release and some instances of individuals not returning at all from their furloughs," Fairfield County State's Attorney Donald A. Browne said. The latest incident was only last Dec. 20, when an individual was apprehended in the course of committing a burglary in Darien while on a seven-day release furlough from the Bridgeport Correctional Center."

Both Sabo and Browne admitted some type of furlough program might have a beneficial impact, but they said the present program may present too great a danger for the public.

"One of the reasons these individuals have been incarcerated is to remove them from the community to prevent them from committing additional criminal offenses against the innocent public," Browne said. "If it is a situation of a few individuals ruining a good thing for the balance of the inmates, that may be unfortunate, but if the only alternative to additional crimes by inmates on furlough is to eliminate the entire furlough program then I would advocate such termination."

State and local police officials were far less critical in their assessment of the furlough program, although they noted that some furloughed prisoners had been involved in crimes in this area.

Both Bridgeport Police Inspector Anthony P. Fabrizi and Connecticut State Police Public Information Officer John McCloud said their departments had had "no major" problems, but they had been involved with arresting furloughed prisoners in the past year.

"The problems have been outweighed by the successes, but if you are the victim of somebody on furlough I guess that doesn't satisfy you," McCloud said.

Fabrizi said his department had made only two or three arrests of furlough inmates, but those three arrests represented three crimes that Sabo felt could have been prevented if the inmates had not been released early.

"The operation of the whole department should be brought to light," Sabo said. "Criminals don't even know what going to jail means any more."



P
O
E
T
R
Y

"In God"


" YOU"

I trust
The flight of her wing
Also my faith
Was in the knowledge of woman
And the song they sing
I wonder ?
As she drifted into elusions
Where I
Wish to follow
Flew she did
Flown by thi wings
God had intrusted in her"mind"
Landing on a plain
Of morefulness
The stands of parellel
To the mauntains of
Lesslessness
Now look at the
World through her eyes
Peek at me.....

My belovedness
Have come forth with a new oalm,
I can dream now
With meaningful meaning,
You have come forth
And the rage has subsided.
So releasing it 'tis
Within the deepness of winter,
Flowers are blooming,
You've made me the world
need,
Instead of want
.....And it's pleasure
Beloved.....

These Poems are submitted by;

Mr. Fliecher... "c"Bldg



"LEJOS"



Peregrino en el mundo, no voy solo
vagando por la tierra; me acompañan
mis recuerdos queridos, los que viven
dentro del corazón y evoco siempre
en las noches calladas y sombrías.

Que importa que del mar el ancho piélago
me separe imponente de mi amor,
si mi espíritu audaz lo cruza ansioso
para besar mi amada y ofrecerle
la siempre viva de mi amor profundo.

Sombras de amor, imágenes queridas,
surgid, que mi alma soñadora os llama.

Luz de mi cielo, arrullo de mis mares,
venid, llegad; la suave luz alumbra
de mi pena eterna la noche oscura,
y el canto melodioso, errante nota
provoque dulce en mi olvidada lira.

ya estoy allá, mi espíritu se encuentra
en el recuerdo lejano; ya respiro el per-
fume de tu cuerpo de mujer, y los rayos
del Sol de fuego que en mi cielo brilla
orean mi frente, el corazón se ensancha
y estalla de placer!

Adiós, ilusión, a tu calor renacen
las muertas ilusiones que en el pecho
en días de amor, de paz y de ventura
albergara feliz, y el alma mía
quiere vagar errante y solitaria,
por la hermosa región donde mis ojos
se abrieron a la luz; al amor
al sentimiento a ti...

Sometida por: BILLY FIGUEROA



"Tú en una estrella"

Yo te busqué en la sombra
Pero la sombra
se perdió contigo.

Yo te busqué en la luz,
pero la luz
se perdió contigo.

Yo te busqué en el agua,
y el agua era sonámbula
y se perdió contigo.



Yo te busqué en el eco,
de un sonido húmedo de silencio
y el eco,
se alargó en mi oído
y se perdió contigo.

Yo te busqué en mi voz,
y mi voz sin voz,
se perdió contigo.

Yo te busqué en mí mismo,
y hasta yo mismo,
me perdí contigo.

Y de tanto buscarte,
en la sombra, en la luz,
en el agua, en el eco, en mi voz
en mí mismo,
eché mi corazón a las estrellas, y en una estrella,
te reías conmigo..

Sometida por: Angel Arbonies



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

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN:

1. A guaranteed Parole release date.
2. A guaranteed Community Release, where possible.
3. A seven day job assignment and good time credit.
4. Behavioral Studies. Individual Counseling & Group Counseling

AND YOU:

1. Have a drug abuse history.
2. Are within 6 to 18 months of your release date.
3. Do not have (2) Parole violations or a felony conviction while on Parole.
4. Have no pattern of sexual offenses, violent or assaultive behavior, escapes or serious psychological problems.

Those inmates that had misconduct reports or unsatisfactory work reports 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 Mr. Guy Prarie and tell him you want more information about the Trap Program.

He will contact you.

NOTES...FROM THE LIBRARY

Hope all of you who attended the Book Fair enjoyed it. Nothing is ever perfect, so I would appreciate any comments--positive or negative--which you would like to share with us. Did you look for things that weren't there, what wasn't necessary, or what you were pleased to find? Not everything is available to us, but we can't try to add something if we don't hear from you.

Anyone who likes Jazz will probably enjoy our next film. AMERICAN MUSIC: FROM FOLK TO JAZZ AND POP traces some of the old traditions and sources, and we'll see many of the great performers. This will be shown on Tuesday night, 6:15, in the classroom area.

I'm not very good at "goodbyes," but I wanted to let you know that as of April 4 I will be supervisor of correctional libraries. I will, of course, be here occasionally and we will try to have another librarian here soon. I have enjoyed working with you. If you want to write me about the library here or in other correctional facilities, please contact me at my office in the Department of Corrections.

Anne Lee, Librarian



Unto You Be Peace, My Brothers:

Brothers being all those who can understand?who seek understanding through truth. Peace being to all of us who need it. (we all do)

We are living in a world of technology, that has propelled us into the space-age and beyond (totally unprepared). Into world situations that appear to have no immediate remedies. A world of constant change. Changing clothes, changing sexes, and changing minds so fast until we are unable to keep abreast of all these new inventions. Everything is in a confused state, and time is running out.

A changing world? Yet, so many of us remain the same, failing to realize that things are changing so rapidly, until yesterdays tricks are no-longer sufficient for todays survival.

We must begin to break our old patterns and habits; if for no other reason, then because, their not working! You might wonder. What can i do, i'm in prison? Well. Since this is all that we have right now, and time is of the essence. This is where we should begin. Begin to educate ourselves, and take advantage of the different educational and job informations that might be available to us on the compound. Once the monster is upon you, its to late to prepare a sound battle plan. Preparation is now!

We're going back out there on the streets, and if our minds are incapable of adequately dealing with that changing environment out there. If our awareness is not on a level aware enough to avoid the many traps and pitfalls. Then, we'll be back acting like we never left.

A dream is a dream, but out there on the streets, the situation is real! Lets not sit around reflecting on how things use to be. This type of retrospection leads to not realizing how things are now. We can't change those conditions that we have no knowledge of their existence.

I encourage you to begin your struggle to make your life the kind that you intend for yourself, and loved ones. Set more realistic goals for yourself. Ones that are within reach, and that will give you the confidence you need to stay alive. And maybe, you'll realize before long, that the sky is the limit?

unto you be peace.

written and submitted by: J.D. Davis

DEATH PENALTY CONF. FROM LAST WEEK

SKEPTICAL REACTION

Though he was delighted by White's vote, Marshall was more than a bit skeptical. White's had been an unlikely vote, and it seemed shaky. Given the tentative nature of their expression, and the extraordinary importance of the cases, the Justices each agreed to write a separate opinion. That would give them nine opinions to consider.

"Boys, it is a surprise to me, but the death cases seem to be coming out 5 to 4 against the death penalty," Brennan told his clerks after conference. But the situation was fluid, he added. A month later, the California Supreme Court decided that the state's death penalty violated the California constitution's prohibition against "cruel or unusual punishment." Douglas's chambers got advance notice of the decision, and within three days, Douglas had distributed a per curiam draft dismissing the one hundred California cases that was waiting the courts ruling.

Burger was upset by the California decision. It deprived the Court of the most brutal of the five cases that had been argued: a coldblooded rape-murder. If there was an argument for capital punishment, it was in such a case (Aikens V. California). He stalled the proposed dismissal. Still unsure where the cases before them would finally come to rest, the conference agreed to wait.

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When Powell finally accepted his nomination to the Court, he had never really pondered the fact that he might have to make a decision with such profound moral, ethical, almost religious implications. A light sleeper at best, he had awakened several times in recent nights, worrying about the death cases. He knew that if he were the governor of a state, he would be susceptible to arguments for granting clemency in death cases.

But he was a Justice. His task was to interpret the Constitution. Mercy might be appropriate in some cases, but he was responsible for making a rule of law for all cases. He intensified his already grueling work schedule, resolving to read every Court opinion ever written on the death penalty. To make more time, he even gave up going to church on Sunday.

Powell discovered an unbroken line of precedents to uphold the death penalty. The specific reference to capital punishment in the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution certainly implied that it was acceptable at the time. Striking down the death penalty would mean that the Court was substituting its conclusion for the decisions of the various legislatures. It would show a basic lack of faith in democracy.

Cont. on next page

DEATH PENALTY CONT:

PATTERN OF DISCRIMINATION

Powell was willing, for the sake of argument, to accept the statistics that appeared to show a pattern of some racial discrimination in the imposition of the death penalty. But these were things of the past. Juries now included blacks, or "minority group elements," as Powell referred to them. Trials were fairer.

Powell conceded, however, that the death sentence could be excessive and constitute a "cruel and unusual punishment" in a given case. Therefore, cases should be considered on an individual basis. This consideration, Powell felt was important to those who worried about instances of racial discrimination. But striking all the death penalty laws was simple unnecessary.

Burger, Blackmun and Rehnquist immediately indicated that they would join Powell's opinion, although none had yet finished writing his own. White and Stewart also complimented Powell on his opinion, its thoroughness, the depth of the research. Powell misread Stewart and White's polite encouragement as enthusiasm. Unfamiliar with Court protocol, he did not understand the tradition of complimenting the "learned Judge" before ripping him to shreds.

But Powell was now sure that he could get either Stewart or White to join him. A majority opinion on his first term on the major cases of the year would be quite an accomplishment. Powell told his clerks, "It looks like we'll get our Court." The clerk who had labored over the opinion despite his personal opposition to capital punishment was sickened at the prospect.

Stewart, however, was still looking for a ground on which to base a decision striking the death penalty laws. One of his clerks drafted an opinion that came to the sweeping conclusion that the death penalty was cruel and unusual in all cases. It agreed with Brennan and Marshall's view that society had evolved beyond imposing the death penalty. Stewart rejected it. He wanted to take a smaller step, one that attacked the current administration of the laws, nothing more. Randomness, lack of uniformity, basic unfairness—those were the issues.

Brennan followed Stewart's ups and downs closely. It was soon obvious. The 700 people on death row—600 now after the California decision—were the issue for Stewart. "Potter will not pull the switch on 600 people," Brennan told his clerks. "I know Potter is firm, but no one knows what Byron is going to do," he said. For practical purposes the case was deadlocked, 4 to 4, with White up in the air.

Stewart agreed with Brennan that White was unpredictable. White had a technique for dealing with hard cases and decision. He would set the matter aside for a while and then take it up again, weeks or months later. White had put the death cases aside.

Cont. next page

DEATH PENALTY CONT:

In early June, Stewart began writing his opinion, working in his study at his home in Northwest Washington. It was still the randomness that bothered him. Stewart looked for exact words to describe the few who were selected from among the many. He chose capriciously, wantonly, and freakishly. And he searched for the perfect metaphor. "These death sentences," he wrote, "are cruel and unusual in the same way that being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual." The system of rule by law had broken down. The death penalty was random justice, and random justice was injustice.

On Saturday morning, June 10, White was in his office. Setting the matter aside had worked. He was going to vote to strike the specific laws, but not to abolish the death penalty altogether. At about 11 o'clock White summoned his three clerks. He wanted them to do some research on the 125 death penalty cases on which cert petitions were pending. Did other death penalty laws also provide the judge or juries with the option of imposing the death sentence? Or were some of them mandatory laws that automatically imposed the sentence for certain specific crimes.

The clerks spent three frantic hours researching White's questions. Only California had a mandatory death penalty provision, and fortunately, they no longer had to deal with it. In no other case that was being heard was the death penalty automatic. At about three PM White called his clerks in again. He was going to vote to strike the laws. The three clerks were overjoyed, but they held themselves back. White was uncomfortable with expressions of feeling.

A PERSONAL VIEW

White explained that his opinion, though it would apply to all the state laws that were now in force, was limited to the discretionary laws. Moreover, it invited the state legislatures to consider other types of laws. He said that he personally favored laws that imposed an automatic death sentence upon conviction for specific heinous crimes, such as the assassination of a President or a presidential candidate - crimes that had cost him two friends and the country two leaders, John and Robert Kennedy.

White resented the fact that the state legislators avoided the issue. It was time they dealt with it. If they wanted a death penalty, they would have to say so and enact new laws. Stewart thought that his opinion and White's said the same thing. When joined with the separate opinions of Douglas, Brennan and Marshall, that made a majority to strike all the current death penalty laws.

With all the votes and opinions in, Burger wanted to clarify the choices that were now available to the states. The majority, he wrote as a final addition to his opinion, had not ruled all death penalty laws unconstitutional. Mandatory or automatic sentences were still probably constitutional. State legislatures had "the opportunity, and indeed the unavoidable responsibility," to consider these alternatives.

On the morning of June 29, the last day of the term, the 5 to 4 decision was announced. The nine separate opinions totaled 50,000 words, 243 pages - the longest decision in the Court history.

Submitted by: Angelo Arbonies

Cross-Word

Put on your thinking cap for this one, a real challenge with a few unusual words to please the expert.

ACROSS

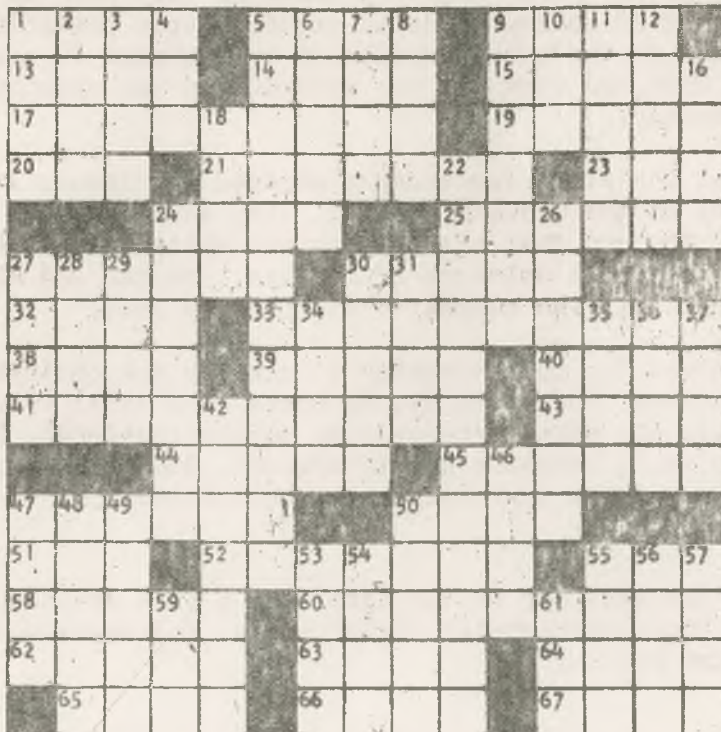
- 1 Betroth
- 5 Range man
- 9 Burn
- 13 Ruffle one's feathers
- 14 Mystic letter
- 15 Kind of holiday
- 17 Security approval
- 19 Warehouse
- 20 Jinx
- 21 Moves up
- 23 A particular one
- 24 Be painful
- 25 Discovered
- 27 Small-minded ruler
- 30 Ranch animal
- 32 Landed
- 33 Taken back
- 38 Furl
- 39 Ring gems
- 40 Fantail

- 41 Cleansing quality
- 43 Deadlocked!
- 44 Injuries
- 45 Detain
- 47 The tongue
- 50 WW II date
- 51 Shred
- 52 Based on experience
- 55 Source of caoutchouc
- 58 Prevent
- 60 Occurring everywhere
- 62 Cap
- 63 Church section
- 64 Word on a penny
- 65 Calculate
- 66 River in French Flanders
- 67 Multifarious

DOWN

- 1 Fornix
- 2 Dossier

- 3 Bend
- 4 Affirmative
- 5 Emergency plan
- 6 Carnivore
- 7 In the past
- 8 Shrewd
- 9 Kind of torch
- 10 Sizzling
- 11 Cremonese violin
- 12 Anatomical seam
- 16 Something lacking
- 18 Worthless: Bib.
- 22 Treasure seeker of a sort
- 24 Ingenuous
- 26 Primness
- 27 Carnelian
- 28 Lily's cousin
- 29 Inclination
- 30 Examines in detail
- 31 Powder ingredient
- 34 Sword
- 35 Go here and there
- 36 Notable occasions
- 37 Insignificant impression
- 42 Flowerlike badge
- 46 Ethnic group
- 47 Snatch
- 48 Bacon's partner
- 49 Musical fare
- 50 Campaign
- 53 Scrawny
- 54 — — much
- 55 Part of the armed forces
- 56 Sieve for clay
- 57 Lined with shade trees
- 59 Macerate
- 61 Beverage



ENFIELD Cinema

PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW



PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW
(1971)

Producer: Gene Roddenberry

Director: Roger Vadim

Cast: Rock Hudson, Angie Dickinson, Telly Savalas

92 min: (C) \$100 R

"It is honorable work, intelligent where least expected, and consistently fun to watch."

— Roger Greenspun
New York Times

When you add together Rock Hudson, Angie Dickinson and a bevy of nubile and willing high school beauties, there's bound to be some hanky-panky behind the stadium. However, this racy romp becomes a sociologically disturbing film when Hudson does away with the females when they threaten his football coach-counselor tenure; the audience is faced with the dichotomy of admiring his prowess and playfulness while rejecting the senseless murders. Telly Savalas exercises his pre-Kojak detective skills as the sleuth tracking Hudson in this film directed by Roger Vadim (*Barbarella*).

Clipper Ships, with their acres of canvas on towering masts, raced across the oceans at unheard of speeds. They probably were the most glorious sights on the seas.

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

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Abeam | 11. Keel |
| 2. Aloft | 12. Leeward |
| 3. Amidships | 13. Prow |
| 4. Anchor | 14. Rudder |
| 5. Aweigh | 15. Starboard |
| 6. Batten | 16. Steerage |
| 7. Bobstay | 17. Stem |
| 8. Deck | 18. Stern |
| 9. Ease | 19. Top Heavy |
| 10. Fathom | 20. Winch |

Love is ...



... getting a kiss for
no reason at all

AVALANCHE EXPRESS

(20th-Fox)

MPAA: PG/88 min./Ac-Sus

Review date: 10-1-79 Boxoffice rating: Fair

Russia's KGB chief, Marenkov (Robert Shaw), decides to defect to the United States. After he goes into hiding in Italy, CIA agents (Lee Marvin, Linda Evans, Mike Connors and Joe Namath) decide to get him out of the country by way of a train. It is hoped that this will smoke out undercover Communist agents throughout Europe who will want to assassinate him. The second man in line at the KGB, Bunin (Maximilian Schell), is leading the hunt for his former chief. They have a long-standing grudge over Bunin's involvement in the death of the former chief's (Marenkov's) wife. During the trip the train is attacked by a gang of terrorists, but Marenkov hides in a snow bank and escapes death. KGB agents cause an avalanche, hoping it will destroy the train. It destroys a ski village and all its occupants, but just misses the train. Assassins take over the train, but their attack is stopped by the CIA. When the ringleaders of the attack escape the train and leave by boat, the surviving CIA agents and Marenkov give chase in another boat. They successfully kill the assassins. The survivors, including Marenkov, finally make it to safety in Holland aboard the train.

SPRING AND SUMMER CYCLE #3 (1980)

USE WEEKS OF: 30 MARCH, 27 APRIL, 25 MAY, 22 JUNE, 20 JULY, 17 AUGUST, 1980

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
S U N	PINEAPPLE JUICE HOT AND COLD CEREAL MUFFINS JELLY MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	ROAST BEEF NATURAL BROWN GRAVY MASHED POTATOES BUTTERED PEAS ICE CREAM B.O.S.M.C.T.	CHILI CON CARNE BOILED RICE TOSSED SALAD/OIL/VIC. CORN BREAD PEAR HALVES B.O.S.M.C.T.
M O N	ORANGE JUICE COLD CEREAL FRIED EGGS TOAST MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	HOT DOGS BAKED BEANS SAUERKRAUT MUSTARD AND CATSUP PASTRY/CAKE B.O.S.M.C.T.	HAMBURG STEAK 5oz. NATURAL GRAVY OVEN BROWN POTATOES GREEN BEANS FRUIT JELLO B.O.S.M.C.T.
T U E S	GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS HOT AND COLD CEREAL COFFEE CAKE MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	BAKED CHICKEN GRAVY MASHED POTATOES BUTTERED CORN VANILLA PUDDING B.O.S.M.C.T.	*BAKED BOLOGNA/MUSTARD HASH BROWN POTATOES BUTTERED LIMA BEANS CHILLED PEACHES MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.M.C.T.
W E D	BLENDED JUICE COLD CEREAL PANCAKES MAPLE SYRUP MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	CHEESE WHOPPER 5oz FRENCH FRIED POTATOES HOT BUTTERED PEAS CATSUP FRUIT COCKTAIL B.O.S.M.C.T.	VEAL CUTLET GRAVY MASHED POTATOES FRESH CARROTS CHOCOLATE PUDDING B.O.S.M.C.T.
T H U R S	A BANANA HOT AND COLD CEREAL COFFEE CAKE MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	*SAUSAGE/SPAGHETTI TOMATO SAUCE/GRATED CH. LETTUCE AND TOMATO SALAD OIL AND VINEGAR ICE CREAM B.O.S.M.C.T.	MEATLOAF NATURAL GRAVY MASHED POTATOES MIXED VEGETABLES APPLE PIE B.O.S.M.C.T.
F R I	TOMATO JUICE COLD CEREAL SCRAMBLED EGGS TOAST MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	BEEF CHOW MEIN STEAMED RICE COLE SLAW SOY SAUCE PASTRY/CAKE B.O.S.M.C.T.	FRIED FISH TARTAR SAUCE BOILED POTATOES WAXED BEANS ICE CREAM B.O.S.M.C.T.
S A T	FRESH FRUIT HOT AND COLD CEREAL MUFFINS JELLY MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.	EGG SALAD OR OMELETTE POTATOF SALAD GREEN BEAN SALAD PINEAPPLE CHUNKS MILK AND COFFEE B.O.S.T.	*KIELBASA GRAVY MASHED POTATOES BOILED CABBAGE JELLO B.O.S.M.C.T.

(*) ASTERICK INDICATES A PORK OR PORK PRODUCT.

MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

BREAD, OLEO, SUGAR, MILK, COFFEE OR TEA WITH EVERY MEAL