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THE WEEKLY SCENE

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"GET SMART" HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Hartford—Governor Dempsey said today the state Department of Correction is inaugurating a program to bring prison inmates directly before groups of young people to tell their stories.

The Governor said details of the program, which involves a selected team of volunteer prisoners, are being worked out by Correction Commissioner Ellis C. MacDougall.

Although new to Connecticut, the program has been successful in many southern and western states. Two three-man teams of volunteer prisoners have been arranged by Commissioner MacDougall to begin the project. Their presentations will be made by invitation from the principal of a secondary or junior high school and the chief of police in the respective communities.

The panel of prisoners is to be accompanied in appearances by a representative of the prison administration and a uniformed correctional officer. Prisoner anonymity is maintained.

The mechanics of the program are simple. The inmates will appear before groups of young people to relate personal experiences which led to their sentencing.

The men who have volunteered for the project have exhibited concern with the increasing number of youthful offenders who are receiving jail or prison terms. Each, in contact with corrections officials, has acknowledged that there is a lesson to be learned from his experience which may help guide youngsters.


"This program can provide a most valuable insight for our young people," said Governor Dempsey. "The prisoners participating in this program will truly be helping to point the way for our young people, rather than pointing the finger at them."

The program is also related to the rehabilitation program being undertaken in the Department of Correction. Through participation in the program, inmates will be assisted toward eventual return to the community, will improve their communication skills and are expected to gain improved self-evaluation which can aid them in return to responsible citizenship.

Commissioner MacDougall has advised Governor Dempsey that similar programs throughout the country have won wide popular acceptance. MacDougall cited a project in California as an example, noting that men who participated as prisoners continue to do so after discharge as members of a city police department.

MacDougall also noted that in South Carolina, where he was Correction Commissioner before coming to Connecticut, a former prisoner-panel member had been hired to direct the program which has been successful there.

Governor Dempsey said Commissioner MacDougall is now accepting requests for appearances of the prisoner-panel which will include one prisoner who is serving a sentence on narcotics charges.



From: The Warden's Office

To: All Inmates

We have in the past few months been making a study regarding television sets for inmates. We have explored individual televisions in cells versus one colored television in each housing unit. We find that putting one television in each housing unit would not be feasible for many reasons too numerous to explain; therefore, we are going ahead with a plan to place one colored television set in the hospital yard for viewing during recreation hours. We also will stock individual 11" screen televisions in the commissary for those inmates who wish to purchase them for use in their cells.

It must be understood that the reception will not be the same in all areas of the prison. Throughout the institution reception on the whole is generally poor owing to the grounded steel frame construction of the buildings. Due to this fact reception in various housing units differs considerably from cell to cell and on upper and lower tiers. In general, the interior type cell blocks have poor reception on the upper tiers and very poor reception on the lower tiers. Exterior type cell blocks have fair reception on the upper tiers and poor reception on the lower tiers.

Also, the individual televisions in the cells will have to be operated with ear phones. This you can readily understand because you do have neighbors who do not wish to be disturbed while pursuing other hobbies.

For those of you who are interested in purchasing individual sets I would suggest that you put your order in to Mr. Bauer in commissary so that we can stock the necessary number of sets as soon as possible. These sets will be sold to you at cost price. Television sets will not be allowed in the dormitories.

Per Order of the Warden



'Too many of them get worse in our care'

This conclusion led one authority on juveniles to suggest that for the most part it would be better for all concerned — including society — “if young delinquents were not de-

tected, apprehended, or institutionalized.” Too often reform schools merely offer ‘advanced degrees’ in criminality. The following article tells why.

By Howard James

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

**CHILDREN
IN TROUBLE:
A NATIONAL SCANDAL**

ROBERT P. HEYNE OPENED HIS drawer, pulled out a worn leather flogging strap, and held it up. It appeared to be at least two feet long; as broad as a man's hand; half as thick as a finger.

“Okay,” he said. “You're right. We're using it again. We've got nothing to hide.”

Floggings were common at the Indiana Boys' School until 1966. In that year Mr. Heyne's superior in Indianapolis announced the strap would be retired. The man who banned beatings was ousted when Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb (R) took office a few months ago. The floggings quickly began again, although fewer children are being beaten than in the past.

Mr. Heyne says boys are strapped only five strokes on their bare buttocks. The floggings also are often tied to 30 days in solitary confinement.

Floggings described

A boy described his flogging to me. (This was later confirmed by a staff member.)

“They took me into the room where we watch TV. I was told to bend over the table. A security man held the strap. Mr. Heyne and some others stood around watching. They told me to drop my drawers. I kept looking around, and the security man slapped my face. Then he hit me with the strap. I went down to my knees. They pulled me up and hit me again. I went down to my knees. That happened five times. I couldn't sit down for three days. I couldn't lay on my back for a week until the welts went away.”

Audie E. Langston, an employee of the Florida Division of Youth Services, witnessed past floggings at the Florida School for Boys in Marianna. He describes them as “sickening.”

“A young boy [was] taken into a stark, bare, dimly lit room where he was compelled to lie on a small cot and receive licks with a heavy leather strap. At the time the strap was being wielded by a man who was

at least 6 feet 3 inches and weighed well over 200 pounds. . . . The child quivers and writhes. . . .”

Robert M. Peterson, also an employee of the Florida Division of Youth Services, told of working at Marianna some 10 years ago. He recalled walking a child back from a flogging. The boy, he said, “was bleeding profusely.”

The superintendent of the Marianna school recently was fired when he said publicly that he wanted to begin using the strap again. At last word he was fighting to be reinstated.

This newspaper's investigation into treatment of juveniles in 1969 found some experts comparing it to the handling of runaway slaves in the 18th and 19th centuries in the United States.

Punishments compared

Testimony of Pueblo crew members indicates they were treated little worse by their North Korean captors than are some inmates in the Indiana Boys' School, the Indiana Reformatory in Pendleton, the Arkansas prison system, the John G. Richard School in South Carolina, the Florida School for Boys, and other institutions across the United States.

Mr. Heyne's explanation for resuming severe punishment at the Indiana Boys' School: The runaway rate exploded from 79 in 1965 to 306 in 1966, and has been almost that high since then. Runaways rile citizens and government officials.

“The community and state have been on our necks,” he says.

Like juvenile judges who shake their heads in despair because they see no alternative to institutionalization, correctional officials often feel forced to resort to corporal punishment when under public pressure. Indiana is not alone in this.

Citizens of Marianna, Fla., became furious

when the runaway rate climbed after state officials took away the strap. In states like California, Ohio, and Illinois some institutions are surrounded by high fences.

Slapping was used to control boys in Delaware until this newspaper found five boys with punctured eardrums. Officials have complained that the runaway rate is up. South Carolina officials also complain of discipline problems now that beatings have been abandoned after being exposed by this newspaper.

Leaders in the correctional field say flogging, slapping, and inhumane confinement can cut runaway rates. But this does not resolve the basic reasons for runs:

Inadequate staff; far too little operation money; institutions that are too large; the mixing of tough hoodlums, emotionally disturbed youths, retarded youngsters, and children who are largely dependent and neglected; and a bankrupt rehabilitative program.

“What is truly tragic is that the public closes its eyes to the forces and lack of resources within the institution which make these youths want to flee,” says Milton Luger, president of the National Association of State Juvenile Delinquency Program Administrators.

Focus criticized

“Furthermore, the public focuses upon its short-range, immediate protection rather than being concerned about the additional hostility and hatred being engendered with these youths as they are subjected to brutalization to keep them confined.”

Mr. Luger also has said that “with the exception of a relatively few youths, [would be] better for all concerned if your delinquents were not detected, apprehended or institutionalized. Too many of them get worse in our care.”

It is in keeping with the statement of George F. McGrath, who heads the New York City correctional system:

"Correctional agencies contribute enormously to the crime rate."

Or the comments of Oliver J. Keller, who recently took over as head of the Florida Division of Youth Services:

"We are working in a terribly primitive field. Primitive. Punitive. Brutal. I don't like large institutions. I don't like what happens to children in them. One of my men says living in a training school is as cozy as living in a wash bay of a filling station. I agree. The child is returned to the streets with none of his family problems solved. And he's more sophisticated in crime."

Public goals conflict

All of this points to the core of the matter: the public is poorly informed, and often frightened. The result is two clearly conflicting goals:

The people and their elected representatives tell correctional officials to help these youngsters — but keep them locked out of sight. Don't take risks. Don't spend tax money on foolish frills like strong programs and skilled workers. Drab walls and tough guards are enough.

In a report to a governor's study committee in Connecticut, Dr. Earl S. Patterson, consulting psychiatrist to the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden wrote:

"[This] school has been a wastebasket, and inevitably what is pitched into a wastebasket is thought of as waste. The boys are in a program of criminality. The school may be held responsible, but it is carrying out the desire of the public, which, at the point of commitment, is hostile and punitive toward the boy.

"The boy knows it and we know it, but the public only knows, 'Get him away from us, and don't bother us with the gory details.' The net result of the way the school is being used is that the state philosophy (which carries public approval) is in direct contradiction to the actual policy (which follows public demand)."

Reformatory visited

While the public is initially at fault, this does not absolve institutional heads of blame for stupidity, sadism, and neglect.

Take the Indiana Reformatory, a two-hour drive east of the Indiana Boys' School. Young men 15 to 30 are kept there.

Late last year Hershall Thomas took over as superintendent after a series of riots and other unbelievable events.

Gangs of tough prisoners roamed the cell houses, forcing smaller boys to submit to gang rape, he says. There were murders and beatings.

I met one 19-year-old Negro youth from Indianapolis whose face and chest was a mass of ugly scar tissue. I was told another inmate poured lighter fluid on him and set him afire while he slept.

I asked to visit one of the dungeons to talk to those locked up there. As the sergeant's key clicked in the lock in one of the heavy steel doors, I could hear rustling—like small animals scurrying from danger. Then the door swung open.

Blankets lacking

One young man, his eyes sunken in his hairy face, crawled toward the opening. The light made him blink like an owl. Another sat in the center of the cold cement floor hugging his knees. A third was on his haunches, leaning against the wall. The fourth was deep in the darkness.

There was nothing in the cell except a single toilet bowl. These four were not even given blankets. They huddled together to keep warm. Fed at 5 a.m. once daily, they had eaten only bread, gravy, and water the day I was there.

"Why are you here?" I asked one of them, a 27-year-old from Jeffersonville, Ind. "I witnessed a murder out there [in the cell house]," he said. "I asked to be put here because I wasn't safe. I been here 24 days."

The authorities confirmed this.

The other three also had asked to be locked up because they were terrified by conditions in the prison.

I turned to Sgt. O. F. Stoner, who was in charge at the moment, and asked why men who are placed in the dungeon for punishment got two meals and a blanket while these men got only one meal—the smallest of the day—and nothing to protect them from the cold, even at night.

"We try to discourage [voluntary] check-ins," he said. "We figure if we make it rough enough they'll go out and stay out. We don't want them in here."

Earlier I had asked Mr. Thomas about the younger boys — those 15 or 16 — sentenced there by judges.

"I hate to see them walk in the front door," he says. "They're not even really broken away from home yet.

"When a kid comes in that door he has no hope and he's feeling numb. We take his clothes away from him, put him in prison clothes, give him a close haircut, and he's no longer an individual.

"When the younger boys come in here they're easy prey for the older men. One inmate will protect a kid from other inmates, give him cigarettes, candy, and other commissary items, get him [obligated] until he can put enough pressure on the kid to get him involved in homosexuality.

"Rehabilitation? They get fed two stories here—our side and the older inmates' side. We lose and the other side wins because we go home every evening. But the other side [the older inmates] are feeding them their story 24 hours a day."

Brutality persists

In most institutions some staff members are brutal—even when official policy is to dismiss staff members for striking youngsters.

Robert J. Harrington was brought in from Illinois to change the Maryland School for Boys. He battles brutality; he has suspended a number of staff members for striking children, fired others. Yet he admits it still goes on. And I found evidence of it there.

At the Stonewall Jackson School for Boys in North Carolina I was permitted to interview one articulate youth — an exceptional youngster in an experimental honor cottage.

Officials chose him for the interview because, I was told, he was truthful. I asked him what he liked best about the cottage.

"You have more freedom over here, and they don't hit you in this cottage," he said.

In the Youth Development Center at Milledgeville, Ga., I asked the assistant superintendent to listen to two boys tell how one had been injured by a guard who hit boys in the forehead with the butt of a closed pocket knife concealed in his clenched fist.

Immediately following the incident both boys had been locked in solitary confinement cells so there was no possible chance of their getting together to cook up a story. Both told the same story separately, and the assistant superintendent did the questioning.

Yet the man seemed far more interested in putting the boys in their place for telling me about the situation than in getting at the truth. When I kept pressing him, he suggested that guards are too hard to find to make too much of the situation.

At New Hampton, N.Y., officials had complained to a superior when they learned that I wanted to interview youngsters—and with good reason.

"The kids will tell him we hit them," one New Hampton official said.

During one interview with several boys the youths were hesitant to talk about the

way they were treated. Finally one youth got down on his stomach and peered under the closed door to see if anyone was listening.

"They hit us," the boys said.

Deplorable conditions in Delaware and South Carolina have already been discussed in detail in earlier articles.

Many superintendents defensively lie about brutality. But not all of them do. Some are open and honest.

In Rhode Island, Superintendent Joseph P. Devine has tried to eliminate staff brutality but says so far he has failed.

Corporal punishment is still authorized in Tennessee, Idaho, Montana, and other scattered states. Least evidence of physical brutality can be found on the West Coast, where more money is being spent on qualified staff.

Psychologists, psychiatrists, and others who work in the field say flogging or hitting children is only one form of brutality. Children in reform schools often are verbally abused by sarcasm, ridicule, and disdainful attitudes. Attempts to take away the child's individuality—so common in institutions—can be damaging.

So is the extreme use of solitary confinement (anyone who doubts this might ask someone to lock him in a closet for a few days).

I found hundreds of boys and girls around the nation locked in solitary-confinement cells for days, weeks, even months.

While some of the finest institutions for children in America can be found in the state of Washington, Green Hill (reform) School for Boys is a depressing institution. Solitary confinement and maximum security is heavily used for minor offenses.



"We cannot cast aside the centuries-long evolution of the collection of interlocking and overlapping concepts which the common law has utilized to assess the moral accountability of an individual for his antisocial deeds," the opinion said.

If there was to be any accommodation of criminal law to the "changing religious, moral, philosophical, and medical views of the nature of man," the court declared, that was up to the states.

Significantly, though, the temptation to make that very accommodation as a matter of constitutional law was strong in the court. If one more justice had switched his vote, Powell very likely would have been the central figure in a historic declaration of "diminished responsibility" for crime.

As it turned out, his case, like the case of Cassidy and Johnson, became an amalgam of legal results touching both on the court's present idea of constitutional commands and its pragmatic regard for making the existing system work. That is the amalgam that appears to be clear in most of the high court's criminal-law decisions since it began a "revolution" in earnest in 1961.

Leeway on procedure

But the court has held back from a liberal application of all the clauses in the Constitution that conceivably could be applied to state as well as federal criminal cases.

- It has not barred the states from choosing the crimes they want to outlaw.
- It has never required the states to give even a few of the constitutional guarantees in cases of minor crimes—for example, traffic violations.
- It has never required the states to follow any particular procedure in filing charges against a suspect. The grand jury is not required.
- It has not forbidden the states to try a suspect more than once for the same criminal act.
- It has never told states they may not use a particular kind of punishment. For example, it has never ruled out the capital penalty.
- It has never required the states to let a suspect out of custody on bail.

Of course, all of the so-far "unused" constitutional clauses, like all the other guarantees in the Bill of Rights, have always applied to federal criminal trials. The criminal-law revolution that has come about largely since 1961 has resulted from the high court's applying the "federal guarantees" to state trials—by far the bulk of criminal prosecutions in the United States.

There has been a considerable amount of dispute within the court over this selective process of writing the Bill of Rights into state criminal law. Although the practice actually got its start in 1897, it has come into active use only since 1961.

Hardly a term of the high court has gone by in the past eight years when another clause of rights has not been "incorporated" into the Constitution's 14th Amendment, and thus made applicable to the states.

Within the court, some members insist that this selective process is itself an indication of restraint.

No right is extended to a state criminal suspect, according to the currently prevailing theory at the court, unless that right can be found to be "necessary to an Anglo-American regime of ordered liberty."

Process speeded up

This process has moved with more haste since 1963, because state prisoners have more access to federal courts owing to a ruling that year. Broadly expanding the right of state prisoners to file "habeas corpus" petitions in federal courts, the court majority insisted in the 1963 decision that it was not acting to "swing open prison gates."

It added: "Today, as always, few indeed is the number of state prisoners who eventually win their freedom by means of federal habeas corpus. Those few who are ultimately successful are persons whom society has grievously wronged and for whom belated liberation is little enough compensation."

Considering the 2,000 or so state inmates who try each year to get the Supreme Court

to upset their convictions, and considering that no more than a handful succeed, the court's prediction has proved true—at least in numbers.

But the broadened habeas corpus opportunity has made it possible for many more "test cases" on criminal law to reach the high court than otherwise might have been true.

Though apparently every member of the current court is prepared, at least part of the time, to enlarge the rights of state criminal suspects, the court has been deeply split on the method occasionally relied upon now to limit the practical effect of such enlargements.

'Retroactivity' applied

Since 1965, the court has made frequent use of what is called—loosely—the doctrine of "retroactivity."

In its various applications, that rule has been used to limit some new rulings to all like cases then pending on appeal, to all cases in which trials have not yet been completed even though the trial has started, to only the case in which the issue was raised, and to all future cases. In some instances, new rulings have been applied to all cases, past, present, or future.

"The Constitution neither prohibits nor requires retrospective effect" for new constitutional declarations, the court said in beginning this process in 1965.

CONVICTING INNOCENTS vs.
CODDLING CRIMINALS

(Continuation)

In deciding when to apply a case retroactively, and when not to, the court has followed these considerations:

1. What was the purpose to be served by the new rule? For example, was it to deter illegal police action? Was it to ensure that trials are conducted fairly?
2. To what extent had police and prosecutors relied on the old standards? For example, can it be said that law-enforcement officials should have known that the new ruling was coming?
3. What would be the impact on "the administration of justice" if the rule is applied to past cases? For example, would it lead to wholesale release of convicted felons?

Appeal aid for indigent

Applying those standards, the court has found that the following constitutional doctrines had to be applied to past cases, as well as present and future cases:

- A poor person has a right to a lawyer in all "serious" criminal cases.
 - A poor person convicted of crime and seeking to appeal has a right to have the state pay for the necessary legal transcripts.
 - A suspect has a right to have a lawyer with him when he first pleads to charges against him.
 - A convicted person, faced with going to prison for violation of probation, has a right to have a lawyer with him at the probation-revocation hearing.
 - A judge must make the ruling on whether a confession was given voluntarily and not leave the issue to the jury.
 - A state may not rely on prior testimony of a witness who is not available to testify at the trial, unless the state has made a "good faith" effort to produce the witness and failed.
 - The confession of one suspect implicating another on trial with him at the same time may not be used at the joint trial.
- The high court has refused to apply retroactively the following new doctrines, thus making their effect prospective only:
- A confession may not be used if the suspect gave it without being advised of his constitutional rights.
 - A suspect may not be put in a police lineup before witnesses to a crime unless he has a lawyer with him.
 - States must guarantee the right to a jury trial in criminal cases.
 - Evidence seized illegally by police may not be used at trials.
 - The prosecutor may not make adverse comments about a suspect's refusal to testify at his own trial.
 - Eavesdropping evidence gathered by state officials in violation of federal anti-eavesdropping law may not be used at trials.
 - Eavesdropping on any private conversations, without a warrant to do so, is forbidden.



SATURDAY, MAY 24th

'THE STALKING MOON'
STARRING:
Gregory Peck
Eva Marie Saint

THE REVIEW:

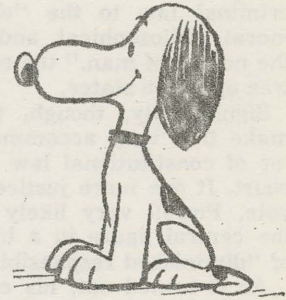
Both the starring actors give rich performances in an action story that humanizes the west-

ern form without forfeiting its time-honored values.

RATED AS FAMILY

116 MINUTES

J & Q BLOCKS
ARE FIRST



SUNDAY, MAY 25th

"BORN WILD"

107 MINUTES

SORRY!

NO
INFORMATION

D-H-B-E BLOCKS
ARE FIRST

"ABNORMALITY OF ADJUSTMENT"

BY

RALPH DeMAST

Penologists are now confronted with one of their biggest challenges. That challenge is: how to rehabilitate those prisoners who maintain that the behaviorism that is required, as "normal", in prison is abnormal. It must be apparent that there has always been a certain group of men who resist the seldom-questioned ways of prison life, and in so doing, also completely reject all efforts that are made on their behalf. I must speak only for myself, and for that segment of the prison population that I have always identified myself with, as it would be ridiculous for me to say that all prisoners have the same attitude towards adjustment as I do.

I have a very strong sense of outrage against those who feel that conformity to prison life is the only criterion of rehabilitation. My outrage is further fed by the realization that a release from prison on parole is practically unobtainable if total conformity is not adhered to while in prison. The unrealness of living in a vacuum-and not being able to escape from that vacuum-because penologists have drawn some sort of distinction between a free society and prison life, reinforces my distrust in regards to their motives.

How many thousands of men remain behind prison walls year after year, simply because they refuse to accept the tenets maintained by penologists, but yet could very easily justify their existence if released? I personally know of men who have been denied parole, three, four, five-and more-times because they have tried to hang on to a little of their individuality and self-respect, which then has been interpreted by the prison authorities (and subsequently passed on to the Parole Board) as a form of antisocial behavior. For me, this raises extremely serious questions: Who is being served by such treatment? What ends are being met? Is society really benefiting, when more than 95% of all prisoners are eventually released, anyway?

There are encouraging possibilities, but someone must take the initiative in trying to correct a very serious problem. Upon my release, I intend to found, and head up, a national, non-profit organization, with headquarters in Boston, Mass. The name, which I am sure is self-explanatory, shall be "National Association for the Humane Treatment of Prisoners (NAHTP)". The need for an organization of this nature is so great that I have already received the initial support of professors, representatives, numerous friends, and many influential groups. These have wholeheartedly agreed with me that the public must be informed, that it must take an active part in what is going on behind prison walls, that it must know what sort of treatment and rehabilitation programs are being implemented in prisons and reformatories, that it must be made aware that prisons are presently doing very poor jobs in preparing men for return to society.

Although it is impossible at this time to cover all the functions of such an organization, I wish to say that two exceedingly important divisions that will take an active role (and most likely dominate the organization for quite a few years) are a "Legal Division", reaching into all prisons and reformatories throughout the country - continuously challenging in the courts the treatment of prisoners; and a "Review Board", composed of professional people, such as educators, clergymen, etc., to investigate all cases of those men who have been denied parole two or more times, and also to investigate each case of those who remain in prison for more than fifteen years.

I anticipate very little co-operation from the various departments of correction, prison personnel, and parole boards. This is to be expected, as we shall be challenging the legitimacy of their very existence through the courts, legislative bodies, and the general public, which in the past have taken apathetic views in regards to the rehabilitation of prisoners, and in so doing, have given indiscriminate power to a few...over the destinies of many.

(continued)

"ABNORMALITY"(continued)

I further anticipate a tremendous amount of support from the thousands of men who have suffered the very real indignities, humiliations, and more often than not the deprivations of prison life. These men, who are now useful citizens, will never forget the years of being "forgotten men", vegetating in little cells because "nobody really cared."

I also anticipate support from the thousands of people who have loved ones and friends in prisons and reformatories throughout the country, but are completely frustrated in knowing how to help in getting those loved ones back to productive lives in their communities.

I also anticipate wide support from the youth of our colleges, and from the many thousands of people who are greatly concerned, and who are also aware that prisons are, very likely, crime schools, which hide away men year after year, and then suddenly vomit them back to an unprepared society - accepting no responsibility whatsoever for their actions.

The fact that I have spent more than eleven years behind bars, that I have my finger on the pulse of prison life from every angle, that "I AM" the prisoners' mentality, qualifies me to be a head spokesman for prisoners on the outside of all prison walls. I am convinced that my voice shall be the cause of a turn in the right direction of something that has been so far a very sad affair.

If you readers of this article can be encouraged by what I am saying - if you have felt the deadly loneliness of prison life for many years - then you understand, and will give your support, in whatever way that is possible, upon my release.

Our voices shall be heard, because I will always remember!

"LOUD-MOUTHED KID"

I said, and I quote: "Let us be thankful that this place isn't worse than it is". By this I mean just what it says. I did not mean for everyone to stop complaining for what they want, I meant that we should take time to see if we are going to get what we are promised before we keep adding on to the list.

You are right Eddie when you said that I did not have much time to do here and you were also right when you said that I did not have a wife out there fighting day by day to bring up my children, but I do have a wonderful girl waiting out there along with my family.

After reading your article over a few times, I talked with a few men that have done a lot of time in here and have a few more years to go, I realized that I was being inconsiderate to the long timers and I looked at the situation from your point of view. I realize that it took a lot of complaining to get where we are now and it will take more complaining to get farther on and more advanced in this prison. But I still say that you can not ask for everything at once and expect to get it, and we have to realize that some things we will never have in here.

I go along with you on the Blood bill, the jail time, and the poor mailing system that they have here. These are the things that we have to complain about now, not hair remover and whether or not we can wear sun glasses inside of the prison. This is what I meant about complaining - stop complaining about the small stuff.

In addition to your P.S., you are not receiving advice from anyone, I am just expressing an opinion. You are receiving an opinion from a man that has served time behind bars away from his loved ones, I haven't done as much time as some men have but I did do two years before this, in a place worse than this. That is the place that needs more improvement than this one. That place is Cheshire, and I feel that if that place was improved, there would be less young guys coming here. I knew that I was doing time there, \$6.00 a month store order, a two hour a month visit, and you could write home once a week, and you can get hot water on Saturdays. That is why I said to be thankful that this place isn't worse than it is. I have expressed my opinion, that is all.

R. Bolieau

("Loud-mouthed Kid")

P.S. Forgive me if I did not make myself clear in my first article.

VARSITY SOFTBALL BY RON GABE

Last Fri. the 16th, our varsity softball team took the field for their first practice game of the season against the Somerville Merchants. The game went the complete 7 innings and the final score was 3 to 2 in favor of the Merchants. Our heroes had plenty of golden opportunities to blow the game wide open, but bad baserunning and untimely hitting cost the Trojans the game. Everyone was given a chance to play by the coach as the starting lineup was completely substituted in the 4th inning. The defense looked pretty good for our boys, but there doesn't seem to be too much power hitting from our club. DeLugus pitched the first three innings of the game and looked real sharp as he struck out 6 of the 13 men he faced and only one run was scored against him which was unearned as it scored on a passed ball by the catcher. Davis followed DeLugus to the mound in the 4th inning and he also was sharp as he struck out 2 men and allowed only two hits. Two runs were scored while he was in there, both unearned as they scored on errors. DeLugus by the way only allowed two hits also as the Merchants collected only four hits in the ballgame. On the other ledger, the prison had a total of seven hits all being singles. Diaz and Ortiz drove in the two runs for the prison. Running down the scoring, the Merchants drew first blood in the first inning on a walk, a hit and a passed ball. The prison came right back in their half of the inning with a run as Jimmy Smith walked, Mohon was hit by a pitch, Purvis singled in a run and Meyers followed with a shot to short but the ball hit the runner and was the final out of the inning. The Merchants scored two more runs in the fourth inning as they had a hit, followed by an error and a fielder's choice and then another error. In the sixth we had a golden opportunity to win the game as Pete Murano led off with a single, Diaz and Cotter walked to load the bases with nobody out. Ortiz singled to drive in a run and the bases remained loaded with nobody out. Nieves hit a ball to short which hit Cotter and Nieves was allowed first base with a hit and the runner was called out. With the bases loaded and one out and a run home, Davis popped out to the catcher and Gordon bounced out to the pitcher. In the last of the seventh we had another opportunity to at least tie the score, as Saunders got all the way to third base on a three base error leading off. Lynch followed by striking out. The next batter Marano walked. With runners on first and third with only one out up to the plate came Diaz. He hit a ground ball to the short stop who bobbled it around but picked it up in time to step on second and throw to first for a double play and the ballgame. In my opinion Diaz could have beaten the throw to first but he didn't seem to hustle at all going down the line. Before I forget I want to mention that Doc Teel pitched the final inning for the prison and as usual he broke the back of the opposition with his dazzling slow stuff and curves as he retired the three men in a row that he faced without any trouble. I will try now to run down in my opinion the good and weak points of the team. Pitching is going to be one of our strong points as the veteran Davis looks as good as ever, New comer this year to the team DeLugus looks like he is in shape as he has really got curve ball working to perfection. Then there is the old vet Doc Teel who can do just about anything with a softball. So as far as pitching goes, we should be pretty strong. Now in the hitting department, that is another thing. Our boys won't be hitting too many homers this year as they lack power hitting. Most of the boys are lone drive single hitters. Jimmy Cotter will have to be depended on mostly for the homers and extra base hits as he is the best power hitter on the team. Jimmy by the way also pitches. As far as defense goes, we will be fair. The out field looks pretty good, but the infield is a little weak. Maybe when the team gets a few games under their belts, the infield will shape up a little better, but in the practice game a total of 5 errors were committed in the infield and a lot of balls were being thrown to unnecessary bases. The first league game will be played on the 19th of May, so let's wait and see what happens. On the 23rd of May we play the farm.

VARSIITY SOFTBALL BY RON GABRIELE

TROJANS RALLY TO EDGE MERCHANTS 6-5

The CSP Trojans got off to a flying start as they edged the Merchants in their league opener by the score of 6 to 5. Trailing four to 1 in the fifth our heroes unloaded on the Merchants starting pitcher for five big runs and an 6 to four lead that they never relinquished. The line score on the game was CSP 6 runs on only 4 hits and no errors. The Merchants had 5 runs on 6 hits and they committed 5 costly errors. The winning pitcher was DeLugus to make his record 1 win and no losses, although he had relieve help from Doc Teel who got the save. DeLugus allowed 3 earned runs while Doc allowed 1. Leading hitters for the prison was Mahon the cleanup batter who went 2 for three and had three runs batted in. One of his hits was a three bagger. Steel had one for three.... a double to knock in two runs. The other hit was made by Perrotti who went one for three. Perrotti scored two runs, while Steel, and Mahon scored one each. Here's how the scoring went.... In the first inning after one man was out, Perrotti reached base on an error. Pervis walked. Mahon followed with a single to drive in Perrotti with the first run of the game and a one to nothing prison lead. J. Smith and Meyers fanned to end the threat. The score remained the same until the fifth inning when the Merchants got four runs to take a four to one lead. In this inning a walk to lead off. The next man struck out. The next man was hit by a DeLugus pitch. The next man unloaded a three run homer. The next batter followed with a double. Two passed balls by the catcher then followed for another run. The next man was struck out. Next batter hit a single and the following man grounded out second to first. In the last of the fifth the prison got rolling. Dennis Guay started the rally off by getting hit by a pitched ball after getting new life when the catcher dropped his foul pop for an error. Santos followed with a walk. Saunders was brought in to pinch hit for DeLugus. He went out pitcher to first but did his job as he moved the runners along to second and third. Steele followed with a bombing two bagger to drive in two runs and a wild throw by the center fielder allowed him to score all the way from second. Perrotti then lined a single off the glove of the shortstop. Pervis then reached on a fielders choice as the play was made to late to second. Mahon then followed with a towering triple to drive in two more runs and a 6 to 4 prison lead. He died on third base however as J. Smith and Meyers grounded out to end the inning. The Merchants got their final run in the sixth inning as they had a walk, a hit and three fly balls, one driving in a run. This was a sweet tast of victory for coach Stank as he had lost three basketball games and his opening day practice game to these same Merchants. The boys played real good ball, and it looks like we may have a winning season this year. The next game will be this Fri. as the CSP Trojans take on the farmers from Osborn.

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LOST! LOST! LOST!

Four keys on chain, with nail-clippers. Believed to have been lost in the Big Yard or at the movies. Would appreciate very much if found and returned. Thank you.

Butch Lapointe, Q3-21

AS A REMINDER TO THE INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT AWARE OF THE MAILING REGULATIONS WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1969, THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS PRINTED AGAIN.

PLEASE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE REGULATION WHICH PERMITS A LIMIT OF 5 (FIVE) LETTERS PER WEEK.

AS AN ADDITIONAL NOTE, BEGINNING MAY 30, 1969, THE MAILING WEEK IN WHICH THE QUOTAS MUST FALL, WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY AND END ON FRIDAY.

MAILING REGULATIONS - EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1969

Inmates will be allowed to mail 5 letters per week at the maximum institution, instead of the usual 3. These letters can either be social or business, including letters to an attorney. Letters to an attorney, in all instances, will fall within the category of social or business. The cost of postage for the 5 letters will be assumed by the Administration.

At the Osborn Division, 6 letters per week will be allowed, and the cost assumed by the Administration. However, the above regulations will also apply, including the following:

LEGAL MAIL

Mail will be considered legal in nature when directed to judges, courts, and requests for a speedy trial under the Interstate Compact Agreement. The only mail that will be certified, registered, etc., will be legal mail.

In the event the limit of 5 or 6 letters, depending upon the institution, is exceeded, legal mail will be sent at the expense of the inmate and not assumed by the Administration. The mail supervisor will charge the expense to the inmate's institutional account.

The balance from unused or partially used postage cards will be transferred back to the inmate's institutional account.

SPECIAL LETTERS

In the event a special letter is necessary, prior approval must be obtained from the appropriate Correctional Counselor.

POSTAL CARDS

Since this increase in correspondence will be initiated, the use of postal cards will be discontinued.

NOTARIZATION

Notarizing will be available for legal documents only, or in special cases which require such notarization.

PER ORDER OF: FREDERICK G. REINCKE, LT. GENERAL (RET.)
(WARDEN)

WEEKLY MENU

For the Weeks of 3/30, 4/27, & 5/25/69

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
SUNDAY	Stewed Prunes Farina Coffee Cake Coffee - Milk BOS	Roast Fresh Ham Mashed Potatoes Peas - Gravy Apple sauce Squash Pie Coffee - BOS	Minestrone - Crackers Sliced Salami Cottage Cheese Lettuce Salad Mustard Fruit Jello Coffee - BOS
MONDAY	Grapefruit Sections Maltex Donuts Coffee - Milk BOS	Fried Chicken Fried Rice - Gravy Asparagus Cranberries Cake - Tea - BOS	Grilled Franks Baked Beans Mustard - Catsup Cole Slaw Purple Plums Coffee - BOS
TUESDAY	Blended Juice Corn Flakes Fried Eggs - Toast Coffee - Milk BOS	Grilled Ham Steak O'Brien Potatoes Kernal Corn - Mustard Fench Apple Pie Tea - BOS	Salisbury Steak Mashed Potatoes Wax Beans Bread & Raisin Pudding Coffee - BOS
WEDNESDAY	Tomato Juice Maypo Oats Coffee Cake Coffee - Milk BOS	Minute Steak Lyonnaise Potatoes Fresh Carrots Hot Rolls Vanilla Pudding Hot Cocoa - BO	Lentil Soup - Crackers Assorted Cold Cuts Grilled Potato Patty Mustard Chocolate Eclair Coffee - BOS
THURSDAY	Orange Juice Pep Flakes French Toast - Syrup Coffee - Milk BOS	Spaghetti w/ Meat Balls Grated Cheese Tossed Salad Peach Shortcake Tea - BOS	Chipped Beef on Toast Buttered Noodles Carrot & Raisin Salad Frosted Cake Coffee - BOS
FRIDAY	Fresh Fruit Shredded Wheat Scrambled Eggs Toast - Coffee Milk - BOS	Fish Stix Spanish Rice Green Beans Ice Cream Coffee - BOS	Clam Chowder - Crackers Grilled Cheese Cottage Fried Potatoes Cole Slaw Fruit Cocktail Coffee - BOS
SATURDAY	Pineapple Juice Oatmeal - Muffins Peanut Butter Strawberry Jam Coffee - Milk BOS	Corned Beef Hash Fried Eggs Lima Beans - Catsup Tossed Salad Lemon Cake w/ Icing Coffee - BOS	Ham & Pickle Salad Oven Brown Potatoes Cream Corn Baked Custard Coffee - BOS

B - Bread O - Oleo S - Sugar

(THIS MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)