

THE WEEKLY SCENE

VOLUME 13

MAY 29, 1969

NUMBER 21

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Students Hear Proof Crime Doesn't Pay

By STEVE STARGER

ENFIELD—The three green denim-clad men sitting on the stage of Enfield High School Auditorium Thursday morning were a little nervous, with good reason.

They were about to expose their not-very-pretty life stories to some 700 Enfield High sophomores and tell them what it's like doing time in Connecticut State Prison.

The three, Bill, Leo and Ron, all volunteered to participate in a program called "Operation Get-Smart" and deliver a classic message to teenagers in the state:

Crime doesn't pay.
Audience Nervous

As each one took his turn at the mike, however, it was the audience's time to be a little nervous. And they were, judging from the sporadic outbreaks of coughing. But they were attentive during the talks.

Bill, Leo and Ron are serving terms for bank robbery, second degree murder and using narcotics, respectively. Leo is a "lifer" and Ron is due for parole in a month.

"In prison there is no time off, no weekends, no vacations" like in school, Bill told the students. "There's only endless time."

"Prison is frightening," he said. "The first time you find yourself locked in a cage like an animal in a zoo, a part of you dies."

Then the dullness, the boredom sets in and "you just hang tough—" waiting out the time.

The tall, greying inmate sketched out the daily routine of prison life as a monotonous, shadowy "twilight zone," where it never really gets bright or dark and the sounds of men stalking in their cells or moaning in their sleep echo incessantly.

"Such a Waste"

"The worst thing about doing time is that it passes so slowly . . . and it's such a waste."

Bill then told of his descent from successful Madison Avenue public relations man (wife, family, three cars) to convicted bank robber.

"I was a dues-paying member of the affluent society," he grimly reminisced. But he

wasn't satisfied with that and mounting financial problems led him to the act which got him a nine to 15-year jail term.

And the stigma doesn't end when the sentence is up. There is "no forgiving and no forgetting" by society, Bill pointed out. "By law the ex-con is a second class citizen," forfeiting such civil rights as voting.

Concluding, Bill addressed himself to the "smart money, the hotshots" in the audience. "We're up here so you won't make the same mistake."

Ron and Leo made the same remarks at the end of their stories. Ron, 22, and Leo, 24, outlined similar backgrounds, although their jail careers are poles apart.

"Class Clown"

Leo described himself as a "class clown," the second wise-

guy who dropped out to hang around the streets. His whirlwind teens were spent in and outside the law and led to a gas station robbery one night in which the proprietor was killed.

"I wish most of all I could bring that man back to his family," he said softly. "Had I been willing to take advice at your age, I wouldn't be here."

Ron, originally sentenced to two to five years on theft and drug charges, was married twice and is the father of three children.

He said he used to break into drug stores and take what he could "just to stay stoned." Again, he was the class hell-raiser, never listening to anyone.

The incident leading to his conviction could have been easily avoided.

And that knowledge is "the thing that hurts most . . ."

"Tonight"

"Tonight while you're home enjoying the company of your families, think of where we'll be," Ron concluded. "Is our kind of life worth a chance to you?"

Ron, Bill and Leo believed in what they said. A prison official said, as they were led out a side exit into a waiting state car, that they will have to make up the work time they missed coming to Enfield High School and they will be granted no special favors for doing it. They were strictly volunteers.

The State Prison is planning other "get smart" presentations throughout the state but they can be held only by school invitation.

"SCENE" ARTICLE DRAWS ATTENTION.....

A recent article in the Weekly Scene drew the attention of a prominent Connecticut Attorney, as you will all note from the following letter. It is from Mr. Igor I. Sikorsky, Jr.

Dear Mr. Grondin:

I noted your recent article in the "Weekly Scene." As a friend of Somers and as a friend of the Red Cross, I felt that I should forward your comments to them so they would be aware of the fact they had let so many down at Somers.

Sincerely,
Igor I. Sikorsky, Jr.

'TOO MANY OF THEM GET WORSE IN OUR CARE'

'Living in a training school

(PART TWO)

is as cozy as living in a wash bay of a filling station'

By Howard James

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

'Attitude' punished

Superintendent Robert D. Quant says, "Any person on the grounds has the right to place a boy in isolation for any reason, and he will stay there until the program committee meets." That can mean four days without review.

One boy was locked up for 15 days because custodial people felt he had a "bad attitude."

The maximum-security unit is a prisonlike structure with heavy iron bars on the cells. One boy had been held in a cell 2½ weeks for stealing cigarettes and raising a ruckus in his cottage. Another one got in a fight and broke a boy's nose. Others had run away.

In the Iowa Training School for Boys at Eldora, a riot in 1955 resulted in the construction of a bleak security unit. Boys peeked at me through small holes in steel doors. Reconstruction was under way when I was there last summer.

In most reform schools emphasis is really not on solving a child's problems or on helping him reenter the community as a useful citizen. Rather a little game is played. The rules vary, but the key is whether the child "adjusts" well to institutional life. This, even though institutional living has little to do with survival in a poor home or in the streets of Harlem, Chicago's West side, or in rural slums.

Even in the institutions using a "reward" system (rather than punishment) the payoff is for conformity.

Dr. Patterson explains how this works at the Connecticut School for Boys. While his report was written about the school in 1967, it is still accurate, he says. And this writer found it could apply to most reform schools for boys or for girls in the United States.

"At present boys admitted to the school are expected [by the staff] to reach a high level of conformity to [the institution's] pattern of procedures. Delay by the boy in doing so will bring punitive action against

him in increasingly severe types, delay in classmanship advance [a system of rewards], physical punishment, isolation. Continuing failure to conform will produce continuous isolation and finally release or, in the past, transfer to another institution."

"A boy who conforms . . . will soon be labeled as changed, adjusted, or improved . . ." even when the conformity is a sham.

Basis questioned

Dr. Patterson adds that some boys who refuse to conform are given a "superior" rating and released just to get them out of the institution. In other instances staff will "bend the rules to create special privilege in order to win the boy over to an appearance of conformity."

What do boys who either conform or pretend to conform learn from this? Dr. Patterson answers with six points:

1. Lying, dissimulation, and pretense in order to placate persons in positions of strength. This implies no need or intent to change and denies personal responsibility for behavior.
2. The usefulness of power over weaker persons to control them or force them to certain ends.
3. The legitimacy of physical assault in order to effect goals.
4. Use of ridicule and humiliation to control a psychologically weaker opponent.
5. Rules are made to be bent—if not broken. The only ethic that truly applies is "don't get caught."
6. Hypocritical subterfuge to make an apparent attainment of a goal. What is real is what people can be fooled into accepting. "Saying will make it so."

It is clear that children understand the institutional game. Dozens of youths interviewed told me they were just "doing time,"

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

'It should be obvious that if more effective community-based treatment is made available, fewer youngsters will be committed to the state. In spite of these facts, the major trend is the perpetuation of the correctional rut we are in.'

—Sherwood Norman, director
Youth Correction Services,
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

and that if they followed the rules they would do "easy time."

In the Los Guilucos School for Girls in California I found a Negro girl from a terribly deprived home who refused to conform. She had been locked in her room four days for this and for losing her room key.

I questioned the psychologist who had her locked up. The woman not only admitted that the girl "probably should never have been sent here in the first place," but added that she herself might rebel if forced to conform to a group in a closed institution.

Girls are usually better treated than boys for a variety of reasons. This is partly because women run the institutions. But largely it is because most girls are locked up, not because they have snatched purses or stolen cars, but rather because they have run from intolerable homes or have become sexually involved with men at an age considered to be too young by society.

Offenses restricted

Miss Regina Flynn, superintendent of the New Jersey State Home for Girls, puts it this way:

"Girls, unlike boys, offend more against themselves than against other persons and property. Their offenses are usually first noted by schools in the form of truancy, then staying out late, running away from home, and involvement with boys."

Miss Ward E. Murphy, who runs the girls' school and women's prison in Maine (and worked in Virginia prior to that) estimates that "not more than 10 percent are criminals."

Take Sally, a Maine girl. Her mother traveled and had several children by different men.

Sally was given to her mother's sister — a home where both husband and wife were constantly drunk and Sally was mistreated. Sally kept running away.

On April 5, 1961, she was sent to a private school for emotionally disturbed children. On July 1, 1962, that institution decided treatment was not successful. So she was sent to a psychiatric hospital. After five months she was discharged and turned over to the welfare department. On that same day she was sent to Stevens Training Center, a reform school for girls.

Officials say there was no other place for her to go.

At the reform school she was "rude, impudent, defiant." She ran away 14 times.

Then on Dec. 4, 1963, she was sent to the reformatory for women — although Sally had never committed a crime.

Sally's experience is too often typical of the process by which society helps make criminals. Fortunately, in her case the reformatory had something which most lack: a halfway house on the grounds.

Sally entered the local public school where she completed 8th, 9th, and 10th grades. During the summer she worked at resorts. She dated a boy—a high-school graduate—for a year. When he completed two years in the Army they were married and now have a baby.

It became clear as I visited this nation's reform schools that not only is rebellion against regimentation normal—especially for a child who has been fighting for survival for 10 or 12 years—but also that running away from these institutions is normal.

Running away explained

Children in trouble often are compared to dogs that have been kicked and beaten. They trust no one, and when someone raises a hand they either cower in a corner, fight back, or slink away.

This helps explain the runaway problem. Some children have been running away from unpleasant experiences or pressure all of their lives. This is the way they react when threatened.

This is true of both girls and weaker boys.

It was shocking to discover that most youngsters locked in solitary confinement are not the assaultive brutes. Instead they are the weak ones who have either run from the homosexuality found in these institutions, from assaultive staff members and inmates, or have become so homesick they cannot stand it. (Almost every runaway from a training school heads for his home.)

Yet those who run the institutions seem not to recognize this. Officials continue to flog these frightened children or lock them in solitary confinement, while the rough are rewarded because they "conform."

As one tours correctional institutions it becomes clear that few administrators are imaginative people. Mr. Luger lays this in part to the public, which only asks that children in trouble be kept out of sight.

"Why then should program administrators seek to be creative?" he asked sadly, when he testified in Washington recently. "Why should they not settle for custody and control instead of treatment? Why then should not the goal of institutions be a trouble-free tour of duty rather than true attitudinal change on the part of young offenders?"

But this is only part of the answer. Working in a correctional institution gives one little status, and in fact may result in being looked down upon. Pay is extremely low. Institutions often are located in rural areas where bright college graduates find life dull. Dealing with the dregs of society is not pleasant work.

Fund lack criticized

"What multimillion industry could survive in a competitive market with executives paid the salaries of training school superintendents (from \$5,000 to \$15,000) and without sufficient funds for research to improve their product, eliminate inefficiency in production, and to seek new facilities for more acceptable products?" asks Sherwood Norman, director of Youth Correction Services for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Homosexuality is often a problem at training schools, but one finds it most prevalent at girls' schools—though the girls usually revert to normal activity once they are returned to mixed society.

AUTHORITATIVE PERILS IN BIND

I wonder how many still remember the old horror films of Frankenstein? Frankenstein was a brilliant scientist who created a human form of monster. By so creating, and literally breathing life into a complex and dormant mass of syntheticism, he eventually found he had a tiger by the tail and could not let go!

We probably know of monsters being created in proximity to us, by well-meaning individuals who are also discovering that they cannot control or contain them.

Any organization, segment thereof, or leaders therein that do not and cannot mete out fair and all inclusive discipline at all times, especially in crisis, soon find that they are victims of their own creation, complacency and poor judgement. This holds true whether in or out of the hectic turmoil of our great society.

No rational being will resent discipline when it is fairly administered. But - it must be fair and constant, not twisted and bent to whims, fancies, feudal or personal gains.

These "monster-creators" become more questionable in stature and ethics when they know and realize their shortcomings as "top bananas", and make little or no effort to stabilize any given condition which beckons their attention and action.

They go about in darkness, gropingly endeavoring to treat the glaring result, never the obscure cause, which is completely ignored. They have the power to bring balance and sanity out of chaos, but their feudal disunity becomes an impenetrable barrier to any possible solution. When they find that they are embroiled in confusion of their own making their complacency gives way to incredibility, incredibility by awareness, awareness by the desire to "get out from under".

In ancient days exodus of rodents from a sailing vessel warned of imminent danger of sinking. This is analogically applicable to many facets of man's attempts to justify means to an end.

Any business or organization will not survive without wise and efficient leadership. Leaders, administrators, presidents, dictators - ad finitum - all must be clairvoyant in their ministering to the human element under their authority, which should be their prime concern and sober responsibility.

Good leaders in any field of endeavor are invaluable and not ever plentiful. They are never victims of implacability. They know that those under their control can make or break them. They know discipline is necessary. Never harsh discipline but firm, just and constant discipline, philosophically adamant. Retrogradation cannot become manifest lest it destroys the entire structure. Out of unity of leaders with their charges grows stability and success. Disunity portends failure and eventual oblivion.

It is alarming that so many attain the position of power and authority without any apparent secure foundation. Of course much can be attributed to political influence and knowing the right people. Many become installed in their niche of power and authority with little or no qualifications of a bona fide nature to warrant the respect and acceptance of those they are expected to guide. Many must "learn the ropes" from the very people they are supposedly governing. Because of this, they may unwittingly make concessions here and there which leads to their downfall.

After this leader places himself in a wishy-washy and dubious position of trust, he may now well find that he cannot control the elements within his responsibility. Now he must either drastically re-vamp his complete program or continue to lose face and bow to the monster of his creation. How can he accomplish this? By regressing to a diminutive ghost in isolation? How can he hope to isolate himself from the masses of human beings he was entrusted to lead? The repercussions of his mis-handling of his office have now become a cacophony that chain-reacts into negation and discord.

We all have seen the cycle of this particular type of fiasco repeat itself monotonously. Man still does not profit or gain by his observation of the obvious errors made by well-meaning leaders. Falling from the pinnacle of a position of power and trust is a slow motion sort of thing, outwardly harmless until the sudden stop which hurts not only the faller, but also those who looked to him for guidance and stability.

(continued on next page)

A man of authority who allows that authority to be undermined by infiltration, or does not possess the ability to rigidly enforce his own precepts or the directives of his superiors, has no place in the network of any organization, institution or industry. He may be a dynamic personality, pleasing to know in social and private circles, but until he shows firmness and uniformity in his position of trust and authority, he is nothing but a "big fat zero" in the eyes of those he is attempting to govern.

So, you men of power and authority, take a long, hard look at yourselves and your conduct. Could it be that you are not the man you thought and felt you were?

No implication in a derogatory sense is intended by these observations and writings by an interested party merely exercising his inalienable right to transcribe or speak his convictions as he sees them.

By WILLIAM DAGOSTINE 21864 Q4-53

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION - THE VITAL NEEDS

Philosophy in the United States is the pathway to religion. The marvel of creation evokes the admiration of man; and its mysteriousness excites his wonder. This wonder naturally leads to a serious enquiring into the nature of things. Philosophy is said to have begun with wonder.

Philosophy or "Love of Reality" concerns itself not only with the knowing of reality; but also with living, acting and moving in it. Modern men are unhappy because they learn a multitude of details of external things; but very little or nothing of their inner self, the seat of all knowledge. Man cannot do without his material needs and he can never have peace or happiness without spiritual integration and realization. Poverty of the spirit is the worst type of poverty. In our prisons philosophy arises out of intellectual curiosity.

Religion is neither emotion nor dogma; neither scholarship nor comfortable fancy; but knowledge that is direct and immediate. Religion is the way for the attainment of reality of truth. Religion is something to be lived; and not to be only studied and discussed. The quintessence of religion lies in the immediate of the divine. The essence of law is virtue. Truth is not the exclusive possession of any one religion. The several books of all religions treat of the same truths. Never say that your religion is the best. Never renounce the religions of others. What the Hindu adores is the one God in the many Gods. All religions sre like the rivers flowing to the same ocean, the Goal Ultimate.

WALLACE WALTERS

" HUMANE BONDAGE....??"

An Evolution seems to be approaching us in the area of institutional living. At the present time a question lingers on in my mind within a state of bewilderment. "What will be the reciprocal appreciation for those responsible for this change, from us who are beginning to feel its presence?"

We now have televisions available for purchase in the commissary. To some residents the cost seems reasonable, to others un-attainable. Some housing areas prevent men from experiencing this recently acquired beneficial past-time.

Two questions which are immediately on my mind are: Could these televisions be made equally available by purchases on a monthly payment plan?, Could they be equally available on a (say, \$ 2.00 per month) rental system?

It seems these liberal acts could be improved upon more thoroughly and -at the same time- not devalue their original purpose.

"Humane Bondage....??", seems appropriate for this article because I sense a New Evolution unfolding before us, concerning institutional living. To what degree of value and quality depends largely upon Its' Creators interest along with our support and assistance.

Periodically Presaging,
Eddie McGray

COMING ATTRACTIONS



FRIDAY, MAY 30th

'THE BROTHERHOOD'

STARRING:

Kirk Douglas
Susan Strasberg
Alex Cord

THE REVIEW:

Thoughtful, well-created film about two brothers, brought into fatal conflict through their invol-

vement with the Mafia highlights the contrast between actual kinship and its ironic perversion in criminal dependencies

J & Q BLOCKS
ARE FIRST



SATURDAY, MAY 31st

'THE PENDULUM'

STARRING:

George Peppard
Jean Seberg

THE REVIEW:

Murder mystery built around the question of Constitutional rights for accused men. The above stars

play as a policeman and his wife. Good performance, plodding, unoriginal direction.

D-H-B-E BLOCKS
ARE FIRST

SUNDAY, JUNE 1st

'THE BLISS OF MRS. BLOSSOM'

STARRING:

Shirley MacLaine
Richard Attenborough

THE REVIEW:

Comedy about an underwear manufacturer's wife who has affair with man living secretly in her attic

Good performances fail to save unbelievable plot and lackluster direction.
RATED GOOD

J & Q BLOCKS
ARE FIRST



SOMERS - Paintings by inmates of the Connecticut State Prison and Osborn Farm Division, will be on exhibit at the Eastfield Mall, Springfield, Massachusetts, beginning May 26, through May 31.

The works being displayed are in a variety of media --- oils, acrylics, patels, watercolors and pen-and-ink. The paintings are to be displayed in a picturesque setting of fountains and cool pools, located among tropical plants and leaves.

This is not the first exhibition at which the prison inmates have shown their canvases. In addition to showing and offering their work for sale to prison visitors, the men have sent paintings out to a variety of locations in recent years. These showings at colleges, libraries and business offices have been arranged through teachers in the prison school, inmate sponsors and other interested parties.

The current exhibition may well be the first time the inmates have shown their work in an area as large as the Eastfield Mall. Officials there heard of the art program at Connecticut State Prison and asked Department of Correction officials if they might sponsor a Connecticut State Prison art show.

Art instruction is part of the overall educational program at the prison, which runs the gamut from beginners' classes for functional illiterates through grade and high school, and also embraces foreign language instruction, typing and drafting instruction, computer data processing, automotive mechanics, dental technician training, printshop apprenticeship, and silk screen sign painting.

Special art rooms exist in the school buildings at both the main prison at Somers and the Osborn Farm Division, where inmates who have demonstrated talent and interest in art may work on their canvases during recreation hours, evenings and weekends. Personalized instruction is offered at both locations two evenings a week by John Preu, an art teacher at Weaver High School and a recognized fine artist.

The inmates are encouraged in their artistic endeavors as a means of self-expression and to help them pass the long hours inside. Several of the class "alumni" have continued painting after returning to society, mainly as a meaningful, and sometime profitable, vocation. For the men in prison, their canvases represent a valid means of communication with the outside community, as well as a chance to earn some money. Recognition of their work is highly prized, and they eagerly await each opportunity to exhibit. One man who won an honorable mention award at a local exhibit last year, against national professional and amateur competition, refused to part with his prize-winner for any price. Instead, he proudly sent it and the ribbon home to his family.

COST OF LIVING ON INCREASE.....

I'm writing about a problem which a lot of inmates are talking about. NAMELY, the Commissary prices. It seems that our store is following the trend of rising Supermarket prices on meat! I've just run over the store price list, and I'd like to run over just a few of the raises we've seen. Let me add this, these raises have all taken place since we got a spending increase of \$5.00 per month. Let the reader be the judge and decide if that raise did us any good.

Let's start with cigarettes, curse them..Once upon a time we paid \$2.05 for regulars and \$2.10 for king size per carton. Now it's 2.15 for all! Candy bars have jumped from 90¢ to \$1.00, Coffee from 70¢ to 75¢ and sugar from 40¢ to 42¢. I thought we paid less for items here? How come we must pay \$3.35 for a fountain pen? Scotch tape from 20¢ to 23¢, face cloths from 15¢ to 21¢, those "groovy" sneakers we wear have gone from \$3.50 to \$3.85, and lastly handball gloves from \$3.50 to \$3.90.

Now I'm only human, and may have misquoted a price or two, but I'm sure that everyone will get my point. That is, Since we have gotten a raise in our monthly spending allowance, prices at the store have mysteriously skyrocketed! I ask why?

If prices continue to climb, and they will, shouldn't our monthly spending allotment climb with it? I hope this sounds logical to a few people out front. In turn, I hope they do something to rectify the situation. Not all of us receive money from the "street". How can a guy who makes only State Pay survive. He's got to be the Eighth wonder of the world!

Paul Beaudoin

VARSITY SOFTBALL BY RON GABRIELE

TROJANS COME FROM BEHIND TO BEAT FARMERS 6-2

For the second time as in as many league games, the Trojans bounced back after trailing to win their second league game without a defeat. This traditional rival game between the prison and farm was played last Fri. which the prison won...6-2. Davis went the route on the mound to pick up his first win without a loss as he spun a nifty four hitter and striking out four batters. The two runs that the Spartans scored were unearned as a result of errors. Donoghue took the loss as he gave up seven hits, struck out one batter and walked one. Four of the runs scored off him were earned. The line score was Trojans six runs, seven hits and three errors. Spartans had two runs, four hits and four errors. Leading the hitting attack for the prison was pitcher Davis as he had 2 hits. Other hitters for the Trojans were Mohan, Cotter, Morano, Nieves and Saunders. Cotter and Mohan had doubles. Nieves had 2 RBI's. Steele, Mohan and Saunders each had an RBI apiece. Irving had a triple and a single for the Spartans, while Elliott and Hatton had a single apiece. Texidor had the only RBI for the Spartans.

Here's how the scoring went..... Irving led off the game for the farmers with a single to left. Irving then took off for second base with Texidor at the plate. Our catcher threw wild to second trying to get the speedy Irving and the ball went into center field. Irvin stopped at third. Texidor then layed down a bunt and Irving scored making the score one to nothing. Davis retired the next three batters. The score remained the same until the third inning when after two men were out for the Spartans, Irving hit a deepndrive to centerfield which Morana misjudged into a triple. Texidor then popped up to short right field and the ball was dropped by Pervis which allowed Irving to score the second run of the game for the farm. Trailing two to nothing the Trojans unloaded on pitcher Donoghue for four runs in the fifth to take a four to two lead. Jimmy Cotter started things rolling with a line drive double to centerfield. Morano then came up and got a base hit to put runners on first and ~~xxxxxx~~ second as the Spartans Irving made a beautiful stop behind third to hold Cotter on second. Saunders then layed down a sacrifice bunt and was safe at first as the catcher bobbed the ball to lead the bases with none out. Nieves then came up and lined a basehit to right driving in two runs to tie up the game. Lavis then grounded out second to first with Nieves taking third. An error allowed Saunders to score the go ahead run earlier. Steele then came to the plate and grounded out first to whith Nieves scoring the Forth run of the game for the Trojans. The Trojans drew blood again in the Sixth as they came up with two more runs. Pervis reached on an error. Mohan then ripped a double off the third basemans glove to drive in a run. Cotter popped out to first. Saunders kept things going by lining a base hit to right. Lynch was then put in to pinch hit for Steele and and grounded out to the left side of the infield getting his job done as he got the sixth run of the game home for the Trojans, making the final score 6-2 in favor of the Trojans. Irving had a stolen base for the farm, while Davis had one for the prison which ~~xxxxxx~~ incidentally was the first stolen base of the year by the Trojans. The Trojans are now undefeated in two league games, while the farmers have lost their two games. I will have the complete standings in next weeks edition. I will also have the rundown on the game that is scheduled for Wed. the 28th.

THE RULING ON THE HANL AND PALLEBALL COURTS ARE AS FOLLOWS.....
ANYTIME THE COURTS ARE OPEN, PALLE OR HANLBALL MAY BE PLAYED ON EITHER COURT, THEN IF A PALLEBALL PLAYER OR HANLBALL PLAYER WISHES TO USE THE COURT SO DESIGNATED THE PL YLRS ON THE WRONG COURTS MUST GIVE UP THE COURT JUST AS SOON AS THEIR GAME IS OVER.

PER ORDER STAN STALNICKI

The July meetings of the Board of Parole will be held on Tuesday, July 1, at the Osborn Division, and Tuesdays, July 8 and July 15 and Thursday, July 31, at the State Prison.

All men appearing before the Board are reminded that no interviews or conferences will be held with family members, friends, and attorneys, on the date of the hearing. These conferences will be held by the Chairman of the Board at the Board of Parole Office, 340 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, Telephone 566-4229. If you have family members, friends, or attorneys who wish to interview the Chairman, they should telephone or write Mr. Gates for an appointment prior to the date of the hearing. Mr. Gates will make every effort to be available at a time convenient to those who request conferences.

All men appearing before the Board are also reminded that although no conferences will be held with family members, friends, and attorneys on the date of the hearing, they will be eligible for a special visit on that date.

J. BERNARD GATES
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Those who will appear at the July 1, 1969 meeting of the Board are as follows:

21362 Albreado, John	22793 Dickinson, Roger D.	22791 O'Callaghan, John
22790 Barton, Ashley R.	22994 Duffy, Raymond	22366 Pino, Casildo
22506 Buchanan, George B.	21452 Forbes, Alfred	21433 Pressley, William
20528A Burney, Willie Clyde	22950 Goodspeed, Stanley J.	22872 Reddick, John
22931 Coons, Todd A.	22978 Johndrow, Russell	22987 Rubertello, Dwight
21799 Davis, Jackson, Jr.	21928 Johnson, William H.	17141 Salta, John
22811 Davis, Leonard	23091 Kelly, Peter	22086 Tyson, Norman
	16471 Kubiilius, Sylvester	

Those who will appear at the July 8, 1969 meeting of the Board are as follows:

22935 Beard, Kenneth	19863 Brown, Chester	23027 Fitzgerald, R.F.
21788 Beckwith, Harold	23034 Burke, W'm Henry	21584 Fortano, F.J. Jr
22463	22844 Card, Nicholas	21587 Gottschalk, R.G.
22984 Blackman, Horton	22528 Carr, Leroy	21682 Geer, Edward M.
22471 Bridgeforth, Henry H.	22964 Codianna, Michael J. Jr.	22614, Grondin, R. J.
22832 Broas, Dale A.	21450 Dugas, Arthur C.	A, B.
	21210 Feliciano, Domingo	22205 Haliburton, W'm
	21283 Fellows, Wilbur G.	23067 Holloway, L.

Those who will appear at the July 15, 1969 meeting of the Board are as follows:

22622 Huber, John P.	21917 Lockshire, Thomas J.	22927 Mazon, Larry W.
22985 James, John L.	22796 Lucas, Juane B.	18328 Mille, John P.
22723 Kinion, John	21827	19579 Miller, James
20913 Knight, James R.	22988 Martineau, Raymond	22943 Morales, Jose F.
18356 LeBlanc, Raymond J.	22667 May, Henry	22879 Mullins, J.F., Sr.

Those who will appear at the July 31, 1969 meeting of the Board are as follows:

22181 Nile, Carroll	21841 Raye, Raymond L.	21538 Simmons, Clarence
22798 Oates, Henry T.	20920 Record, Lawrence	21460 Stone, W'm F.
21975 Otero, Juabel	21356 Robichaud, David	22795 West, Jimmy
13587 Palm, John	15683 Rondinone, James	23024 Wolfinger, C. W.
22957 Perkins, Rob't C.	22668 Rosario, Freddie	22245 Hawkins, Otis J.
20330 Pollender, Alfred A.	21571 Schillo, Anthony	22460 Nims, Alpha

W E E K L Y M E N U

FOR THE WEEKS OF: 3/9, 4/6, 5/4 &

6/1/69

BREAKFAST

DINNER

SUPPER

SUNDAY

Grapefruit Juice	Baked Half Chicken	Chicken Noodle Soup
Corn Flakes	Mashed Potatoes	Crackers
Coffee Cake	Green Peas - Gravy	Fried Bologna
Coffee - Milk	Pineapple Chunks	Hash Brown Potatoes
B-O-S	Coffee - BOS	Wax Beans - Coffee
		Molasses Cookies - BOS

MONDAY

Tomato Juice	Baked Meat Loaf	Créole Franks
Rice Crispies	Mashed Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
Fried Eggs	Fried Cabbage	Beet & Onion
Toast - Milk	Frosted Cake	Chilled Peaches
Coffee - BOS	Tea - BOS	Coffee - BOS

TUESDAY

Stewed Apricots	Minute Steak	Vegetable Soup - Crackers
Farina	French Fried Potatoes	Baked Spam
Sweet Rolls	Mixed Vegetables	Corn Fritters
Coffee - MILK	Blueberry Cobbler	Hot Syrup
BOS	Tea - BOS	Fruit Jello
		Coffee - BOS

WEDNESDAY

Orange Juice	Shells & Sausage	Grilled Hamburg Steak
Pep Flakes	Grated Cheese	Mashed Potatoes
French Toast	Antipasto	Stewed Tomatoes
Hot Syrup	Chilled Half Pear	Frosted Cake
Coffee - Milk	Cocoa - BO	Coffee - BOS
BOS		

THURSDAY

Fresh Fruit	Liver in Onion Gravy	Chicken Chop Suey
Maltex	Mashed Potatoes	Fried Rice w/ Soya Sauce
Strussel Cake	Mashed Turnips	Lettuce Salad
Coffee-Milk	Endive Salad	Boston Cream Pie
BOS	Peach Pie - Tea - BOS	Coffee - BOS

FRIDAY

Pineapple Juice	Fried Perch	Clam Chowder - Crackers
Shredded Wheat	Tartar Sauce	Egg Salad on Lettuce
Scrambled Eggs	Creamed Potatoes	Cottage Fried Potatoes
Toast	Green Beans	Dill Pickles - Coffee
Coffee-Milk	Cole Slaw - Coffee	Cottage Pudding
BOS	Ice Cream - BOS	Catsup - BOS

SATURDAY

Apple Juice	Sloppy Joes	Cheese Omelet
Oatmeal - Milk	Hot Buns	Oven Brown Potatoes
Muffins-Coffee	Mashed Potatoes	Succotash
Peanut Butter-BOS	Lettuce Salad	Chili Sauce
	Purple Plums	Bread & Raisin Pudding
	Coffee - BOS	Coffee - BOS