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SATURDAY

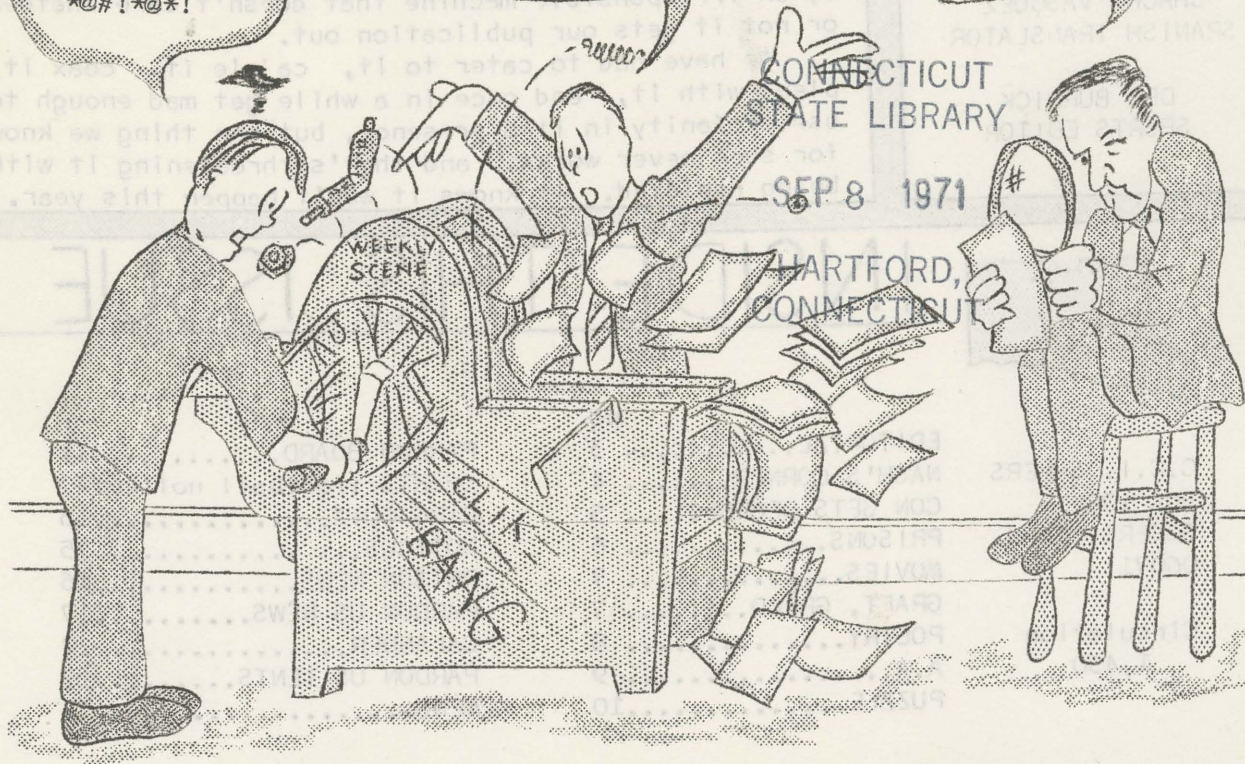
JULY 31, 1971



@#!\$@#!
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Try to finish
before the whole
thing falls apart!

Oil! The cost!
We'll never get
money for a new
one



VOL. 16

NO 31

INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

FREDERICK E. ADAMS
WARDEN

W. T. SHERIDAN
ASS'T WARDEN
OPERATIONS

EARL F. STOUT
ASS'T WARDEN
TREATMENT
&
TRAINING

WEEKLY SCENE- STAFF

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EDITOR

JOHN J. MCCAULEY
ASS'T EDITOR

DONALD J. BRYANT
ARTIST

CHACHY VASQUEZ
SPANISH TRANSLATOR

DEL BURDICK
SPORTS EDITOR

ABOUT THE COVER

Although the Weekly Scene staff have done their utmost to keep the mimeograph machine together long enough to get this week's issue out, try as we might, it still broke down, as it has been doing for almost a year now.

Luckily, we were saved once again in the nick of time by our friendly A. B. Dick repairman.

In case anyone is concerned, this machine is the only thing that keeps the Weekly Scene coming every week, and if it ever breaks down completely, we just won't be able to get an inmate publication out, because we just can't get another one.

Here, in the Scene office we've learned pretty well when to expect our machine to begin getting obstinate, and we baby it until it perks up again and runs smoothly as it should. Sometimes, however, we find ourselves as with a cranky child, who lets you know that something is wrong, but won't let you see what it is.

All in all, we have learned that we just have to treat our machine with the respect due to it, while catering to its whims or else we find ourselves picking up pieces from the floor, thrown there in a tantrum by an irresponsible machine that doesn't care whether or not it gets our publication out.

We have had to cater to it, cajole it, coax it, plead with it, and once in a while get mad enough to use profanity in it's presence, but one thing we know for sure never works, and that's threatening it with being replaced. It knows it won't happen this year.



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

C.C.I. SOMERS
BOX 100
SOMERS, CONN.
06071

Circulation
1,450

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What am I going to write an editorial about? Who gave me the power to be able to force my views on my fellow man by attempting to proselytize them to my way of life, my way of thinking, my methods of handling my problems.

Each man has his own peculiar life-style, and each man is supposed to be able to do as he pleases, whether it hurts himself, his family, his friends and his associates.

Why should a man, simply because he is able to run off a weekly mimeographed rag, be able to place himself in a position where he can spout off to his hearts content, interfering with another mans methods of demoralizing himself and everyone else, if he wants to.

Why should he be allowed to try to lead his fellow man out of harm's way if the man wants to get involved in nefarious schemes which would only end up with him the loser. If he wants to be a loser, then no one has any right to try to change him.

No editor of any paper, if that's what the Weekly Scene is called, has the right to attempt to tell a drug addict that he is killing himself. The addict knows he is killing himself, and if he wants to do so, he should be allowed to do so in peace.

If people want to tear up their guts hating everyone who doesn't agree with them, look like them, or didn't come from the same background, then they should be allowed to have their private hatred fester inside them until they cannot stand it any longer, if they want to, without reading a lot of rot about love your enemies.

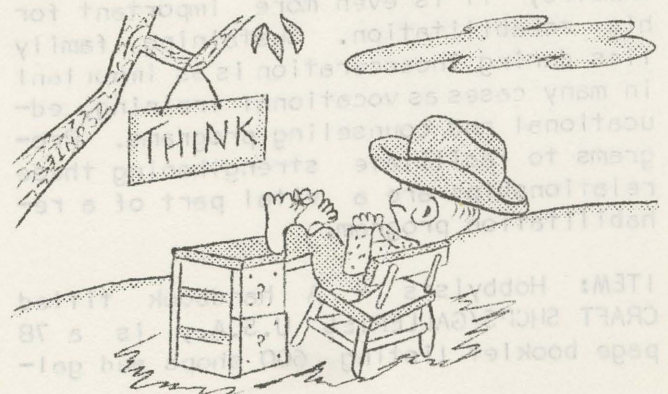
There isn's any law that says that just because an editor is supposed to be able to fill up a page a week, that he should be allowed to be telling, for in-

stance, alcoholics, that they can stay out of trouble if they stay away from booze. If a man wants to emaciate himself with liquor, he shouldn't have to be bothered with a lot of talk about his drinking. He can take it or leave it any time he wants to, anyway. He doesn't have a drinking problem like those other people.

No, I don't think it is an editors place to be interfering with people when they are having fun.

Now let's see, what am I going to write about this week.....

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NASH'S CORNER

THIS COLUMN IS BY AN INMATE WITH 24 YEARS EXPERIENCE HERE:

ITEM: Was surprised to learn in a Weekly Scene editorial that the California consulting firm, Berkely Associates, are directing the pending crime seminar, at Lakeview, Connecticut, Aug 1-8. Mr. Courtney B. Bourns, chairman of the Board of the Connecticut Prison Association, was said by the newspapers to be coordinating the seminar. It is planned that convicted criminals, legislators, business and community leaders, representatives of the state criminal justice system, broadcast and newspaper journalists, will take part in the seminar, all to discuss the Connecticut system of justice and how it might be improved....I volunteer to go and put in our two cents worth if anyone wants to hear it.

ITEM: Got a new designation popping up now on the transfer sheets, showing men transferred to ROC. Investigation shows that ROC stands for Resource Opportunity Center, run by the Resource Opportunity Commission of the Department of Correction. It is a half-way house operated in New Haven on Federal funds by the state correction department.

ITEM: Mail Regulations - A release from the Department of Corrections dated July 5, 1971, says, among other things: Each institution shall make every effort to encourage and actively support the maintenance of family ties. While this is an important morale factor for individual inmates, it is even more important for his rehabilitation. Sustaining family ties during incarceration is as important in many cases as vocational training, educational and counseling programs. Programs to facilitate strengthening these relationships are a vital part of a rehabilitation program.

ITEM: Hobbyists - A handbook titled CRAFT SHOPS/GALLERIES U.S.A., is a 78 page booklet listing 600 shops and gal-

leries in all 50 states which buy and sell American crafts. It provides address, telephone number, and operating hours of each shop. It indicates which shops are interested in being contacted by craftsmen and the purchasing policies of each. It is available at \$2.50, plus 25¢ postage, from American Crafts Council, 29 W. 53rd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019.

ITEM: Be careful if you sweat excessively. Vital chemicals such as salt are lost through profuse sweating. As one loses them it tends to upset his ordinary pattern of stability and permits him, in some cases, to become extraordinarily nervous or irritable, thereby endangering him. Salt tablets are provided by the recreation department, as they also tend to prevent heat prostration. Ask for them.

ITEM: In order to have an open, inquiring mind, one must first be aware that every man he meets is his superior in some way. Then he must also remember that it doesn't matter much, as even the best of the human race are not much more than half-educated animals, with the same body functions other animals have. We humans are on top of the heap because we think better, because we organize more intelligently, because we learn from each other and apply our knowledge for the survival of the most intelligent animal, not the strongest or most ruthless.

ITEM: Connecticut badly needs the services of a non-political Ombudsman, not just a political appointee, nor an elected person with only powers of recommendation, but a genuine Ombudsman with the authority and integrity to prosecute official wrongdoers without delay.

30 - 30

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HELP WANTED - MALE

Experienced Painter at Connecticut Correctional Institute Niantic. Full state benefits. Phone 739-5413 Monday for appointment.

-----Norwich Bulletin July 24th-----

AFTER 37 YEARS, AN M.A.
CON WISES UP TO A DEGREE

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) John A. Smalley, who has spent over half his life in prison, decided to learn Spanish a few years while plotting an escape to Mexico.

But instead of aiding his escape plans, Smalley's Spanish studies touched off a thirst for knowledge that will reach a milestone Aug 14 when he receives a master's degree in sociology from the University of Utah.

Smalley spent 37 of his 61 years in the Colorado State Prison on armed robbery charges. Ten years of that time was spent in solitary confinement after he escaped three times.

He says he smoked marijuana for 32 years while in prison. "Seventy per cent of the prison population was on drugs, mostly marijuana because it was easy to smuggle in."

Smalley was released from prison in 1961 to go to school but continued smoking marijuana. When he was caught smoking pot while attending Adams State College in Colorado in 1963 he was sent back to prison for five years.

When Smalley got out in 1968 he decided to break his drug habit.

"It's against the law," he said.

Smalley, a short, outgoing man, says he doesn't think his 32 years on drugs affected him. "At least I'm not aware of any problems from smoking marijuana," he said.

Smalley gives this account of his record: he dropped out of school at the eighth grade and was sent to prison the first time for four years when he was 18.

Then began a prison - release cycle that looked as if it never would end. He was released after his first term, spent 33 days outside and was jailed for four years for armed robbery.

Then he was out for 17 days again and finally imprisoned for 50 to 90 years for armed robbery and habitual criminality. "I just couldn't get along on the outside," he said. "I had no trade, not much education."

He escaped three times, but was quick-

ly recaptured each time and two years added to his term.

"I'm still serving parole on that sentence and Colorado officials say I won't be free until 1995," he said.

"But the Utah parole board says if I continue my progress I'll be out in two years."

Smalley said he decided in the 1950s to use the long, lonely hours in solitary confinement learning Spanish so he could escape to Mexico.

He spent four years studying in solitary, borrowing books from the old prison school which had been closed down 20 years earlier.

"By then I was hooked on learning. I promised myself that I wasn't going to steal anything until I got an education."

In 1961, prison officials gave him a chance to attend an outside school.

"It was a whole new world for me," Smalley said. "I made a clean break with everything—the prison, my old associates and everybody."

"That's the only way I made it. Without a clean break, I'm sure I would have gone right back to stealing," he said.

After getting out of solitary, Smalley taught fellow inmates for three years, then was made a trusty at a nearby reformatory.

He attended a junior college, then received a bachelor of arts degree from University of Colorado in 1969, graduating with an A-minus average.

He wrote his masters thesis at Utah on "Homosexual Behavior in a Penal Setting" and has received nearly straight A grades in two years of graduate studies at Utah.

Next will be a doctorate in Sociology. "Then I hope to teach at the University of Puerto Rico," he said.

"I have some friends there and I can use my Spanish. Besides, they don't have any income tax."

He says there is nothing he can tell college students about leading a socially responsible life because their personalities and values have been formed by the time they come to college.

--VIA THE BRIDGEPORT POST---

WHY DON'T WE
TEAR DOWN
OUR PRISONS?

Continued from last week---

Punish, the system surely does: grindingly, fatuously, persistently. Even after convicts have served their sentences they are forced to wear their criminal records like a scarlet letter: They cannot work, vote or conduct normal civic affairs in most states. Our prisons have become a social disaster.

Even prison administrators do not believe in the institution they are administering. A few years ago, while attending the annual meeting of the American Correctional Association, I found myself in a hospitality suite in a San Francisco hotel, chatting with a roomful of very relaxed prison administrators.

Each man headed a major prison institution; all were veterans in the business; none were "bleeding hearts," "soft" on crime or naïve about criminals. I asked the warden sitting next to me what percentage of the people under his supervision needed to be in prison.

"By what standards?" he asked.

"In order to protect society from personal injury," I replied.

"About 10 to 15 percent," he said. We canvassed the other wardens in the room; none disagreed. Since then, on visits to numerous prisons around the country and abroad, I have always asked the same question. I have never received a different answer.

If the system fails from the perspectives of correction, public safety, economy and humanity, and if those who know it best to not believe in it, how did we get into this predicament and what direction do we take to get out?

The general practice of imprisonment as punishment for the commission of crime is a relatively recent and essentially home-grown innovation. Prisons originally were built to hold people temporarily (like our jails) until their trials and punishment. Prison was an intermediate step in the penal process. In our Colonial period, capital punishment was de-

creed for hundreds of crimes. Criminals who were not killed were flogged, mutilated, branded, put in stocks. But those who survived were released after their physical punishment.

At the end of the eighteenth century, the American Quakers, in Pennsylvania particularly, pressed for more enlightened practices. Out of their good intentions, the first penitentiary system evolved. It was theorized that the best way to reform criminals was to lock them in cells, give them Bibles, and keep them alone day and night. In this solitude, prisoners would have no alternative but to consider their acts, repent, and reform. They were supposed to emerge penitent.

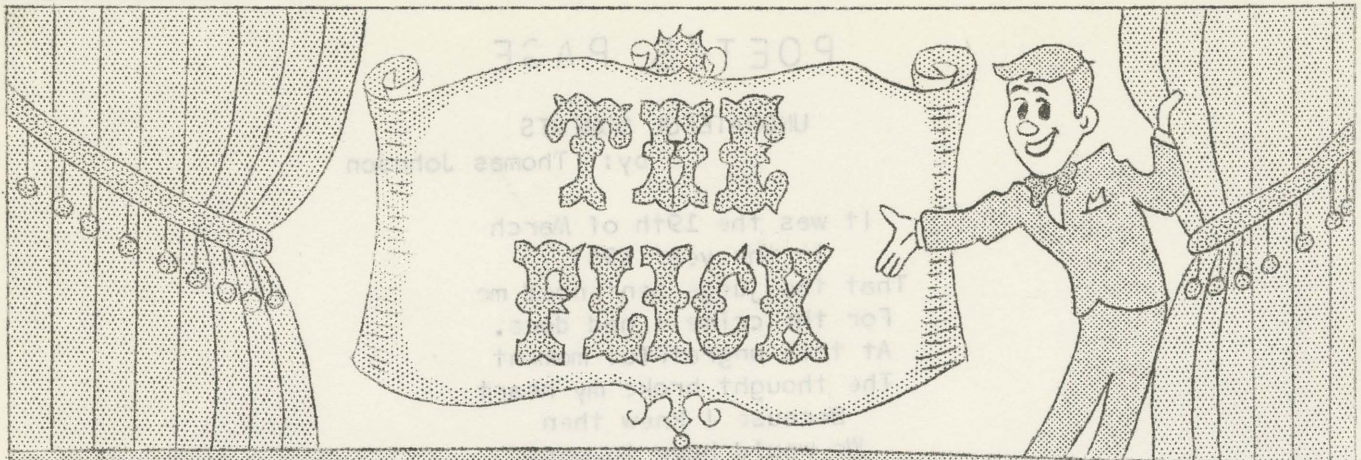
But as Thomas Osborne, one of our foremost prison administrators has said, the solitary-confinement prison became "the ante-chamber to the madhouse."

Many men went insane, committed suicide or died. In attempting to reform men by forcing them to think right, he said, the Quakers "showed a touching faith in human nature, although precious little knowledge of it."

Modern versions of these human warehouses now stand all over the world. Of more than 400 expensive, old and overcrowded prison institutions in the United States, 60 date back to the nineteenth century and 25 began operations before the Civil War. Into them we dump, willy-nilly, young, minor offenders, pathological criminals, alcoholics, addicts, first offenders and inveterate criminals. Over 4,000 jails, and innumerable lock-ups, and work-houses, supposed to be used for pretrial detention, also house some sentenced convicts. For the most part, these detention facilities are neither necessary nor successful.

The first way to improve and replace the prison system is to question the inevitability of using it in the great majority of cases. Most of the men in America's prisons are there because they are poor. The middle and upper classes as a general rule solve their problems and correct their offenders in the community because it works better; for the lower

---cont'd on page 16.



ALEX IN WONDERLAND

FROM THE CREATORS OF "BOB & CAROL & TED & ALICE" WITH THE STAR OF M*A*S*H.

Movie director (Sutherland) is enjoying the success of his first film. He, wife (Burstyn), daughters (Meg Mazurky & Glenna Sergent), and mother (Spolin) cope with their Hollywood surroundings until Spolin leaves after an argument. Sutherland's main concern is to find a project he believes in & doing a movie about it. MGM producer (Paul Mazurky) is too commercial and Sutherland yearns for something relevant: the story of Christ or Lenny Bruce or the race problem. Sutherland is given to fantasies and thinks his friends don't offer anything constructive. In Rome, he accidentally meets Fellini, who's too busy to talk. He sees Jeanne Moreau and imagines having an affair and then filming an Army attack on Hollywood Boulevard. After a drug trip with Andre Philippe, he returns home and finds what a strain everything's been on Burstyn. Wandering through his new house, he reveals some harsh self-truths.

Donald Sutherland, Ellen Burstyn, Jeanne Moreau,
Federico Fellini, Meg Mazursky, Paul Mazursky.

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GRAFT, GREED AND GENOCIDE:

An article on Harlem's drug trade from "Muhammad Speaks," July 9, 1971. Submitted by Robert X. Brice.

NEW YORK - Sirens make a lot of noise in Harlem. The red eyed police cars are always in a hurry, and if you get your feet run over or your raincoat mud-splattered, it could be that they're out to bust a pusher or gung-ho after his pocketbook. In addition to citing mass graft-tak-

ing on the part of crooked cops who are protecting the drug market in Harlem, Harlem Rep. Charles Rangel and N.Y. State Senator Sidney Von Luther, two "new breed politicians," see the State Department as conspiring with France and Turkey to import illegal drugs into Black communities, facilitating a planned program of genocide aimed at destroying Black youth.

The New York Medical Board released
---cont'd on page 14---

POET'S PAGE

UNGRATEFUL MOMENTS

by: Thomas Johnson

It was the 19th of March
 In the year 1967
 That the judge sentenced me
 For the crime I had done.
 At this ungrateful moment
 The thought broke my heart
 Because I knew then
 We would have to part.

I heard the soft sigh
 And when I turned around
 You had already begun to cry.
 I'm sorry this had to happen to us
 And I know I'll always regret this day,
 But I guess I found out for myself
 That crime doesn't pay.

If you ever get to read this poem, Tina
 There is one thing I want you to know;
 My love for you will always continue to grow.

* * * * *

Richard W. Sherbo

A LONELY MEMORY

Richard W. Sherbo

As I lay here this dark and lonely night,
 The memories of our past go through my mind
 Like a flashing light.
 The thoughts of the things we did throughout the years,
 The good and the bad times and shedding of tears.
 But the past is gone and we live for tomorrow,
 With more good times and still more sorrow.
 But remember, for I have this to say,
 We will pick up again where we left off, one day.

TIME

Time is the one thing that I have plenty of,
 To sit and think of a long lost love.
 I wake up each morning to a meaningless day,
 Alone in myself, with my life so far away.
 The days go by like a snail on the ground,
 While I sit in my "cube" and just look around.
 I look around and all that I see,
 Is a lonely man bound by lock and key,
 To waste my life under this lonely dome
 Without the right to get up and go home.
 It's a hell on earth, no lie shall be told,
 I grow in my spirit and my thoughts turn old,
 But yet I'm here and still I live.
 Not a single joy can a broken heart give.
 And I'll carry on, yet my life is a waste,
 And watch time go by in such a lonely place.

MY A. A. PHILOSOPHY FOR ONE DAY

Just for today I will live through the next 24 hours and not tackle or try to tackle all my whole life problems at once.

Just for today, I will try and learn something useful. I will try and make amends to those that I have wronged.

Just for today, I will be agreeable I will try and be courteous and considerate to my fellow man.

Just for today, I will live the A.A. way. I won't try to improve anyone but myself.

Just for today I will do a good turn and keep it a secret and if anyone should find it out it won't count.

Just for today, I will do two things that I don't want to, but will help me in the end anyhow. By doing good for others you always get good from someone else or from your higher power, "God".

Just for today, I will be unafraid. Especially to face what lies ahead, and I will be unafraid to enjoy that which is beautiful.

--xx-- --xx--

I have been asked by a few of my fellow inmates what I hope to accomplish by writing the things I do about A.A...

First off, I am 34 years old and out of those 34 years I have been in and out of trouble for 17 of them. Half of my life has been nothing but one headache after another. Physically I have never harmed anyone, I have never carried a gun except when I went hunting. I might add that I own six guns. Guns to my thinking are for hunting and trap shooting at different meets. Since I have come back here after being out for seven years, I have found out through the A. A. program they have here at the institution that I have a drinking problem. It took me seventeen years to find this out, and believe you me, it's not the easiest thing in the

world to admit, to myself, let alone to other people, that I am an Alcoholic.

But I do know it and maybe by writing the things I do and relating to others what alcohol has done for me, I can in all probability help someone else, who has been in some kind of trouble on account of alcohol. For one thing, I let different people pick me for a so-called friend. Well let me tell you something, it doesn't work that way, because people will use you and say they are your friend.

These kind of people no one needs, especially a person who lets other people think for them.

Everyone has a choice. They can either think for themselves or they can let someone else make decisions for them.

I have found out in A. A. that I can make my own decisions, and when I do I can't blame anyone but myself for any mistakes or decisions that I may make.

I can do anything when I am sober, and not really have to worry about the things I do. No matter what I do, I will remember that day, and the next day, what I have done, just as long as I don't take the first drink. People in here, some of them, will laugh and call the famous call wino,....but...in the very near future I hope to be back out in that free world and with the knowledge I have gained here from A.A., I will have a better chance at being a good father and a better husband and a useful citizen instead of what I am, and I don't like what I am now.

For those of you that think you might have an alcohol problem, I would just like to inform you that we have open meetings on the last Thursday of each month, during recreation. For those of you that would like to attend, you may come to the A/V room in the school on this evening.

There is a reason why everyone of us are here. It could be on account of drugs or it could be you have an alcohol problem. Every man that is in this institution needs some kind of....."help!"

Del Burdick, Chairman
Todays Group

THE PUZZLE PAGE

by: John McCauley

SOLUTION TO LAST WEEKS PUZZLE:

There were a total of 37 triangles contained in the diagram. They are found at the following points:

1, 2, 3
 3, 4, 5
 3, 9, 15
 3, 9, 33
 4, 8, 9
 5, 6, 17
 5, 8, 15
 6, 8, 16
 7, 25, 32
 9, 10, 11
 9, 10, 14
 9, 11, 14
 9, 12, 13
 9, 15, 33
 9, 16, 18
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 23, 28, 29
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 27, 28, 34
 30, 31, 33
 34, 35, 36

Again, our first correct solution was from Art Davieau. Either this guy really likes puzzles or he has a lot of idle time now that we have a new computer. How about that Mr. Merritt?

And now here's a nice 'brain twist-er to keep you busy for a while.

This one submitted by Brad Bouton,
 #23369

PROBLEM:

A rope hangs over a pulley. On one end of the rope hangs a weight, on the other end hangs a monkey, equal in weight to the weight. The combined age of the monkey and his mother is four years. The rope weighs four (4) ounces per foot. The monkey's weight is as many pounds as the mother's age.

The mother is twice as old as the monkey was when the mother was half as old as the monkey will be when the monkey is three times as old as the mother was when she was three times as old as the monkey was.

The weight of the rope plus the weight of the weight is $\frac{1}{2}$ again as much as the difference between the weight of the weight and weight of the weight and weight of the monkey.

QUESTION: (are you ready for this?)

How long is the rope?????????

For those of you who can't quite get into that one, here's one a little easier.

PROBLEM:

If it takes a clock 6 seconds to strike 6, how many seconds does it take to strike 12?????

Answers to the above problems will be printed next week.

FALL SESSION PARDON BOARD

FALL SESSION MEETS ON THE FIRST MONDAY
IN OCTOBER AND THE FIRST MONDAY
IN NOVEMBER

APPLICATIONS: All inmates who are planning to make application to the Board of Pardons for appearance at the fall sessions are encouraged to submit their requests to Mr. Farnham, Supervisor of Records, as soon as possible.

These requests should be submitted immediately, if possible, and inmates are reminded that the last day for receiving requests is August 23, 1971.

APPLICATIONS RESULTING IN A STARRED (*) CASE: Under the established rules of the Pardon Board, cases cannot be heard if the petitioner has:

- (1) appeared within a year,
- (2) served less than a year. This one year cannot include jail time.
- (3) appeared or was eligible for parole.

It is also the policy of the Board not to hear a case if the petitioner has any pending legal action, such as an appeal or a writ of habeas corpus.

A starred case in one of these categories is very rarely heard. By therefore, waiting for a regular session, not only are inmates saved the labor of preparing required letters, but friends, lawyers, prison staff, State's Attorneys, and the Board is spared the effort which should be given regular petitioners.

It is suggested that before undertaking the task of a starred petition, an inmate should seek the advise of the prison staff, which will be readily given.

SESION DE OTOÑO - JUNTA DE PERDON

LA SESION DE OTOÑO SE REUNIRA EN EL PRIMER LUNES DE OCTUBRE Y EL PRIMER LUNES DE NOVIEMBRE.

APLICACIONES: Todo recluso que este planeando hacer aplicaciones a la Junta del Perdon para aparecer en la sesion de Otoño deben someter sus peticiones (request) a Mr. Farnham, Supervisor de Records, lo mas pronto posible.

Estas peticiones deben ser sometidas inmediatamente, si es posible, y se le recuerde a todos que el ultimo día de enviar estas peticiones es Agosto 23 de 1971.

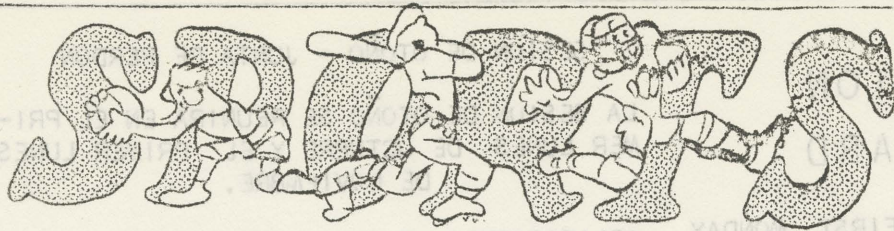
APLICACIONES RESULTANTES EN UN CASO MARCADO (*): Bajo las reglas establecidas de la Junta del Perdon, no se oiran casos si el peticionario ha:

- (1) aparecido frente a la Junta en un año,
- (2) servido menos de un año. Este año no incluye tiempo de carcel,
- (3) aparecio o fue elegible para el parol.

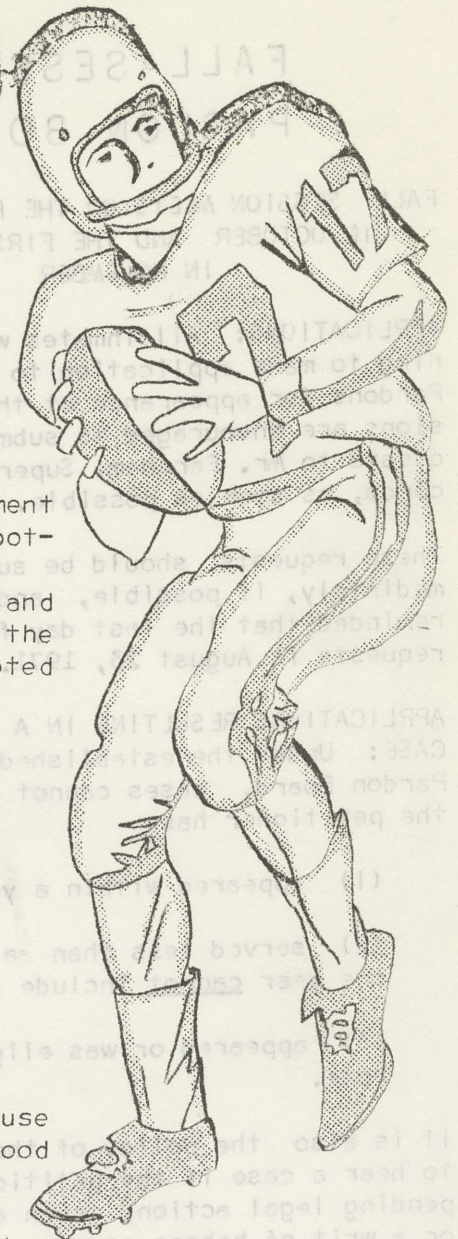
Es tambien la poliza de la Junta el no oir un caso si el peticionario tiene alguna accion legal pendiente, tales como una apelacion o un habeas corpus.

Un caso marcado en cualquiera de estas categorias es raramente escuchado. Por lo tanto, esperando por una sesion regular, no solo se ahorran los reclusos la labor de preparar cartas requeridas, pero sus amigos, abogados, personal penal, Los Fiscales del estado y la Junta se le ahorran los esfuerzos que se le deben de dar a los peticionarios regulares.

Se le sugiere que antes de emprender la tarea de un caso marcado, el interesado debiera de buscar el consejo de algun personal de la prision, que le sera prontamente brindado.



FOOTBALL



Requests are now being accepted by the Recreation Department for those wishing to participate in the Intra-Mural football program.

Those wishing to participate must submit their names and requests to the Recreation Department no later than the AUGUST 22nd deadline date. No request will be accepted after this AUGUST 22nd deadline.

- T DEADLINE.....AUGUST 22nd
- I M S PHYSICALS.....AUGUST 25th
- E C H D DRAFT.....AUGUST 27th
- J U FIRST PRACTICE....AUGUST 31st
- L E FIRST GAME.....SEPTEMBER 25th

It is requested that those men who are going to play use this time prior to the first game (practice) to get in good physical shape.

DAVID P. MUSCO
Recreation Director

PLEASE ADD MY NAME TO THE INTRA-MURAL FOOTBALL LIST

NAME

NUMBER

HOUSING UNIT

WORK AREA

RING QUIZ - Answers to last weeks quiz:

1. The five foreigners who held the Heavyweight crown:

- Fitzsimons (England), Burns (Canada)
- Schmeling (Germany), Carnera (Italy)
- Johansson (Sweden)

(Fitzsimons had taken out his U.S. Naturalization papers prior to his victory over James J. Corbett, but was not yet a citizen).

2. The last scheduled 45 round bout took place on April 5, 1915 at Habana, Cuba for the Heavyweight title. The name of the two fighters were.

- Jack Johnson and Jess Willard.
- Jess Willard scored a knockout in the 20th round.

3. Dick Tiger fought in two Divisions from 1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1968. They were:

- Middleweight - 1963-66
- Light heavyweight - 1966-68

4. Who was the heavlest heavyweight champion? Primo Carnera - 267 pounds.

5. Who was the tallest heavyweight Champion? Jess Willard - 6 ft. 6 1/2 in.

6. How long did Joe Louis remain world Heavyweight Champion?

Ans. 11 years and 8 months - Joe Louis won the title in June 22, 1937. On March 1, 1949, he retired as undefeated world champion after 25 successful defenses of his title. When he returned to the ring to fight Ezzard Charles, it was 13 years and 3 months after winning the crown, but he no longer was the champion when he faced Charles.

7. How many championship bouts did Ezzard Charles have while he was heavyweight Champion?

Ans. 13 - includes NBA title bouts.

8. How many times did Henry Armstrong engage in Championship bouts?

Ans. 26 - Won featherweight title, then vacated same; won lightweight title and

defended once; won welterweight title and fought as challenger once; defended 20 times; challenged for middleweight title once.

9. How many times did Joe Louis engage in championship bouts?

Ans. 27 - won heavyweight title and 25 defenses and challenged once.

10. How old was Floyd Patterson when he won the heavyweight title?

Ans. 21 - Patterson knocked out Archie Moore, 5 rounds in Chicago, Ill. to win the vacant title.

All questions and answers were taken from the 1971 Ring Record Book and Boxing Encyclopedia.

* * * * *

On October 5, 1853 John L. Sullivan, known as the Boston Strong Boy, fought a match that lasted 37 rounds against Morrissey who won the fight. How did he win this fight, by knock-out or by decision?

Submitted by J. Schoendorf

Sorry, but if you check your records you will see that "The Boston Strong Boy" John L. Sullivan, was only minus 5-years old on the date that you give, seeing that he was born on October 15, 1858 in Roxbury, Mass.

The Sullivan you're thinking of is Yankee Sullivan whom Morrissey beat in 37 rounds at Boston Corners, N.Y. on October 12, 1853.

Manuel Santos

* * * * *

COMING, AUGUST 8, 1971

Outside Show! "The Soul Syndicate" will be here for your entertainment on August 8, in the T.V. room, the Recreation Department announced recently.

GRAFT, GREED - cont'd from page 7

information which claimed over one thousand and known deaths from illegal drugs in New York during the period 1970-71. It is no coincidence that fifty percent of those casualties were so-called Negroes, twenty-five percent Puerto Ricans, making a total of 75 percent Black and 25 percent white. Over one half of these dead were under age 21 and the majority of these deaths resulted from the use of heroin.

Of heroin and other illegal drugs Rep. Rangel said, "the Department of Justice is aware that 90 percent of the drugs brought into this country illegally are being grown in Turkey and being processed in southern France" (countries whose governments enjoy U.S. support).

In continuing its unwinding course, the interview unveiled the Methadone program as one having good looks in the window, yet not actually designed to suit the needs of those it is supposed to help, but rather to ignore the crying necessity for a real solution.

"Giving a drug addict another drug does not solve the problem," said Rangel. Moreover it was indicated that the millions of dollars actually being poured into Methadone programs, and the enactment of such laws as the Preventive Detention law employed in the District of Columbia (often a cover up for false arrest) are based on the assumption that black people can and should be drug addicts.

Elaborating further and singling out the behavior of law enforcement officers here in Harlem and their "no knock-come thief in the night policy", brother Rangel revealed that some raids are definitely prompted by ulterior motives calculated to result in gain. This practice often guarantees the complete freedom of the narcotics salesman.

"Some policemen have begun to see graft as part of their salaries," said Rangel, "I challenge any District Attorney in the State of New York, the Knapp Commission, or any US prosecutor to deny that such corruption exists."

Needless to say, such collaboration to see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing, on the part of judiciary and upper law enforcement officials would insure the continued flow of the drug traffic in the Harlem community.

"Furthermore", continued State Senator Von Luther, who was interviewed in his Harlem office later that afternoon, "drugs are a multi-billion dollar industry where profit is only a by-product of a need to keep the needs and aspirations and the aggressiveness of Black youth in check.

This is why drugs in the Black community are as available as chitterlings.

"In fact," said the brother Senator, "drugs are the only cut-rate product in the Black community!"

In circles they touch, Senator Von Luther and Rep. Rangel are both launching programs to deal with the drug situation in Harlem.

Von Luther would utilize deputized community residents to deal with the widespread sale of drugs that police corruption has condoned.

Rangel would encourage legislative measures against Turkey and France. Both, however, gave Messenger Muhammed credit for having the most effective program for dealing with the drug problem. Said Senator Von Luther, "what the governor, the mayor, and the Health Department have failed to recognize is the Muslim Program, and I mentioned to the Health Committee of the Senate that they should consider the Muslim Program and that a commission should be formed to study the Muslims... and now one must begin to invest the monies where there is the most success."

Interestingly enough both representatives saw the reason for the inefficiency of drug rehabilitation programs as being attributed to such programs' failure to deal with the cause of drug addiction.

Rangel calls the cause "self hatred" coming from a lack of knowledge of self and saw knowledge of self as taught by Messenger Muhammed, as the key to the Nation's success with the drug problem.

In absence of the possession of such

knowledge by the masses, the genocide conspiracy continues, and nine year olds still "nod" in the school yards.

Admittedly, the cesspool of Harlem's drug market is contributed to by many rivers which flow from mountains on Capitol Hill. These rivers have tributaries such as the law enforcement complex, the Methadone programs and the Underworld.

In terms of a solution the rehabilitation "bust a pusher" syndrome appears to be only one of many alarm clocks that may be ringing, but are not really awakening the Black community to the fact that genocide is being perpetrated upon them. And the addict doesn't know who the MAIN PUSHER really is.

At last work, Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy was "still investigating" the State Department, still playing "blind man's bluff," and police cars were still in a hurry.

* * * * *

NIGHT COUNSELING

For the week of Aug 2nd thru Aug 6th the schedule will be as follows:

MON.	Mr. Bills	5 & 6
TUES.	Mr. Reardon	1 & 2
WED.	Mr. O'Meara	9 & 10
THUR.	Mr. Tuthill	7 & 8
FRI.	No one assigned	

You are assigned to the Counselor according to the last digit in your institutional number.

Please contact your Counselor by request for an evening appointment. Do not just drop in on your counselor or on any of the Counselors. You must have an appointment to see them.

Do not ask for an evening appointment to discuss business that can be taken care of during regular work day hours.

NOTICE FROM THE WARDEN

It has come to my attention that the inmate population is becoming rather unruly during outside stage shows. In addition to not remaining in their seats, they are causing damage to the benches in the T.V. room.

This is not the first time this has happened, and I must caution everyone that any further demonstrations during outside shows will mean the curtailment of all outside activities. I would hope that the ones who are responsible will think of their fellow inmates and behave properly so that we can continue to entertain you with outside programs.

Frederick E. Adams
Warden

NOTICIA DEL ALCAIDE

Han traído a mi atención que la población reclusa esta siendo un poco desordenada durante la presencia de espectáculos de afuera. Además no se mantienen sentados en los bancos, esto esta causando daño a los bancos en el cuarto de T.V

Esta no es la primera vez que esto pasa, y yo debo advertirle a todos que cualquier demostración futura durante algun espectáculo de afuera resultara en la acortacion de todas las actividades de afuera. Yo espero que los responsables de dichos actos piensen en los demas compañeros y se comporten propiamente para que nosotros podamos continuar divirtiendolos a ustedes con espectáculos de afuera.

Frederick E. Adams
Alcaide

* * * * *

T.V. GUIDES

If you did not get a T.V. schedule this week (Jaycee subscribers) please leave your name in the Jaycee mailbox, in the main corridor. —McCauley

TEAR DOWN OUR PRISONS - from page 6

classes, anything short of what may be deemed cruel and unusual will do. With the benevolent contrivance of the law, the rich can tailor-make private solutions for the individual offender; restitution, psychiatric care, special schooling, training and other sensible alternatives to imprisonment. The poor have no alternatives; they are thrown into institutions that cannot treat them as individuals.

Prof. Richard Korn, a criminologist and author who just possibly might be America's prophet of correctional reform, has criticized the hypocrisy of this system. In a report to the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, he urged that innovative and sympathetic community treatment of all offenders not be viewed as radical or even new. It is no more, he writes, than what is provided by the well-to-do on behalf of their deviant members. Korn does not believe such treatment indicates "dishonest official connivance with wealth or privilege. If anything, (it reflects) an honest recognition that the private, unofficial treatment of offenders is vastly superior to most available public programs..the scandal lies in the fact that such alternatives are denied to the poor, through nothing more deliberate than the incidental fact of their inferior economic position."

This point of view is pragmatic as well as fair. If 90 percent of all convicts return to the community and eventually must "make it" there, that is where the correction system must operate. In California, under a probation subsidy program, the California Youth Authority and the state correction department turned over to the probation department a subsidy for every person who was placed on probation instead of being sent to a state correctional institution.

During the program's first four years, the state, even after paying \$28 million to the counties for improved probation services, saved \$79 million in institutional operating costs and millions in the costs of capital construction.

In a great number of cases, we would do better to take the money we spend to put men in prison, and do almost anything else. In prison planning, just as in Bauhaus architecture, less is more. The less men in prison, the lower the costs of the correction system, and the more that can be done for those who need treatment.

When the system has to be called into play, it could be used more economically and more effectively. A full-blown victim-compensation program is a major alternative to imprisonment. Over 80 percent of crime relates to property, and punishing the offender does little to protect the victim or make him whole. In most cases, it seems to me that the one thing the victim of say, a theft wants and society in general wants for its collective peace of mind is redress for the victim. If someone steals \$100 from me, it does me very little good if the thief is sent away to prison for a year. I would rather have my \$100 back, possibly a little more to pay for my trouble.

In cases where the criminal is not caught, or if caught and convicted cannot afford to compensate the victim, some pool for compensation could be devised. The criminal without money could serve his sentence on a public-works project to earn money to pay the cost of his crime. The extraordinary offender might be deprived of the right to work outside of prison on probational control, but even he should be required to work in prison to pay his victim.

-----conclusion next week-----

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PRISON INMATES LEARN HOW TO DRIVE AGAIN
Petros, Tenn. (AP) The Tennessee State Highway Patrol has launched a driver re-education program for prison inmates completing long sentences.

The program is designed to familiarize Brushy Mountain State Prison inmates about to be released on parole, with current driving conditions and laws.

"Many persons about to be paroled have been in prison 10, 15 or more years," said Lt. Benny Walker. "They don't know anything about driving on interstate highways, or about the new speed limits."

AROUND THE BIG YARD

by: Del Burdick

I hear they took the hose away from the guys who work out in the big yard.

I was wondering how Hough is going to keep the Bocchie ball courts good and packed if he can't wet the dirt down.

Have to form a line with paper cups at the drinking fountain I guess and take a cup at a time over.

Lee Noack was so engrossed in playing paddle tennis the other day, that he did a beauty of a job on his eye. Have to watch out for that back hand Lee, better to hit the ball instead of yourself.

* * * * *

Sunday night that great group "The Hooka" came back to CCIS to bring the guys a little bit of enjoyment and they were great. They were so good that Little Louie got up from his seat and did one of his famous dances. And it takes a really good band to get Lou up.

----Jimmy Schoendorf

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LADY WITH AN UGLY BABY

Once upon a time there was a woman who had a very ugly baby. At this particular time she was on a train enroute to her vacation site when her baby began crying continuously without letting up. Passengers on the train began to make comment. Finally one gentleman rose from his seat and said to the lady, "Will you please quiet that monkey down!"

The lady began screaming and shouting. "You can't call my baby that. I paid my fare just as the rest of you did. For that I shall report you to the conductor of this train."

The lady left the coach in search of the conductor. When she found him she told him that there was a man in her coach that was being very rude and she wished to have him removed. The conductor see-

ing the lady was quite upset, told her to return to her seat and that he would be there in a moment to straighten things out.

When the conductor came back to her coach he saw she was still quite upset and asked her if she would like a drink to relax her. "Yes," said the lady. "O.K.," said the conductor, "I'll be right back with a drink for you and I'll also bring a banana for your monkey."

Submitted by Jesse Hardy

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PARDON US TENT

The Pardon Us Tent will have a movie August 4th, at 7 PM in the School A/V Room. There will be a business meeting held at 6 PM for all members. Anyone wishing to join the Club may also attend the business meeting at 6 PM.

The nights movies will be: first a Laurel and Hardy short film, then a feature film starring the great comedy actor, W.C. Fields, in "Tillie and Gus".

We are now having personal cards made up for each member to keep with him when he leaves this institution. These cards will be membership cards that will be recognized in any of the Sons of the Desert clubs around the country. On page 19 is a list of clubs you can enjoy when you leave---I might add, free of charge.

Outside they are becoming more popular every day and we hope that in the future we will be able to establish an outside chapter of the Pardon Us Tent, for all to enjoy after leaving our tent here at CCIS.

PARDON US TENT

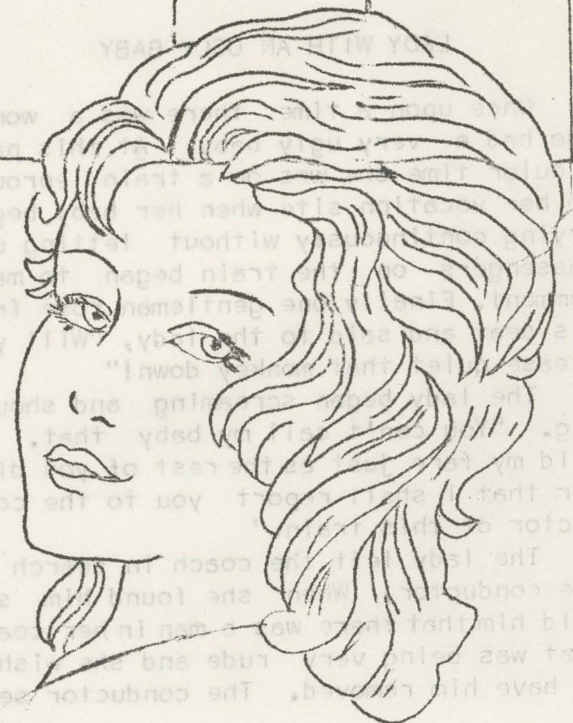
Box 100
Somers, Conn.

Reg. Harold O. Stanton
P.O. Box 2210
Springfield, Mass., 01101

"Mike" Baron - Grand Shiek

1971		AUG.					1971	
1 J.C. PICTURES	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 J.C. PICTURES		
22 J.C. PICTURES	23	24	25	26	27	28 J.C. PICTURES		
29	30	31						

BIRTHDAY &
ANNIVERSARY
PICTURES
AUG. 21, 22, 28,
C.C.I.S. JAYCFES



TENTS OF THE SONS OF THE DESERT

Bob Smith
Paramount Film Dts. Corp.
401 No. Pearl Expressway
Dallas, Texas, 75201

"TIT FOR TAT" Tent
Paul Herriott
30 Collage St.
Toronto 2, Canada

Thomas Sefton
San Diego Trust & Savings
P.O. Box 1871
San Diego, Calif. 92112

"MUSIC BOX" Tent
Randolph Tobey
P.O. Box 221
Gladstone, N.J. 07934

"CHUMPS AT OXFORD" Tent
Bob Watson
5824 France Ave., So.
Edina, Minn. 55410

"BLOCKHEADS" Tent
Dick Bann
1390 Christensen Ave.,
W. St. Paul, Minn., 55118

"ANOTHER FINE MESS" Tent
William A. Hamill
536 Ryeside Ave.
New Milford, N.J. 07646

"DOUBLE WHOOPEE" Tent
Mike Marcely
1011 Kinne St.
E. Syracuse, N.Y. 13057

Arnold M. Horowitz
1814 W. 10th St.
Duluth, Minn., 55812

Frank Sommo, Jr.
35 Thomas St.
New Providence, N.J. 07974

Donald G. Spears
20359 Arnita Ave. #12
Castro Valley, Calif., 04546

"WAY OUT WEST" Tent
Lori Jones
4444 Simpson Ave.,
N. Hollywood, Calif 91607

Bob Bartnik
4125 Walmsley Blvd.
Richmond, Va., 23234

"DANCING CUCKOOS" Tent
Paul H. Toepp
2064 Yorkshire
Birmingham, Mich., 48008

Russell Duino
12701 Shaker Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio, 44120

Alan P. Hurland
11700 Old Columbia Pike (Apt. 208)
Silver Springs, Md., 20904

"THICKER THAN WATER" Tent
Ernest Drapela
1320 Corum Ave.
Eugene, Oregon, 97401

Tom Stockley
Feature Dept., Seattle Times
Fairview Ave. N. & John St.,
Seattle, Wash., 98111

"BOSTON BRATS" Tent
Norman Kay
Box 98
Newton Highlands, Mass., 02161

"BACON GRABBERS" Tent
Charles Huck Jr.,
P.O. Box 158
Warrensburg, Ill. 60555

"BLOCKHEADS" Tent
Joseph Katz
Rd 2, Box 788E
De Land, Florida, 32720

Tye Morrow
130 W. 44th St.
New York, N.Y. 10036
(parent tent)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
SUMMER CYCLE MENU No. 1

8/1/71, 8/29/71, 9/26/71

BREAKFAST

Orange Juice
Hot and/or cold cereal
Pastry - muffins

Fresh fruit - orange
Hot and/or cold cereal
Scrambled eggs, toast

Tomato juice
Hot and/or cold cereal
Pastry - crumb cake

Pineapple juice
Hot and/or cold cereal
Boiled eggs

Fresh fruit - banana
Hot and/or cold cereal
Pastry - sweet buns

Blended juice
Hot and/or cold cereal
French toast - syrup

Stewed prunes
Hot and/or cold cereal
Pastry - coffee cake

LUNCHSUNDAY

Roast Turkey
w/dressing & gravy
Buttered carrots
Whipped potatoes
Ice cream

MONDAY

Steamed franks
Boiled potatoes
Sauerkraut
Chocolate pudding

TUESDAY

Yankee pot roast
Potatoes - gravy
Mixed vegetable
Strawberry jello

WEDNESDAY

Meat loaf
Mashed potatoes
Green beans
Pear halves

THURSDAY

Veal cutlet w/gravy
Whipped potatoes
Wax beans
Apple Betty (dried)

FRIDAY

Fried Flounder
Tartar sauce
Oven browned potatoes
Buttered beets
Ice cream

SATURDAY

Beef stew w/vegetables
Coleslaw
Biscuit
Fruit cocktail

SUPPER

Turkey soup
Spanish rice
Grilled bologna
Lettuce salad
Canned peaches

Grilled ham steak
Lima beans
Hash brown potatoes
Jello

Corned beef hash
Mixed vegetables
Garden salad
Rice pudding

Kielbasa
Boiled cabbage
Parslied potatoes
Pastry - oatmeal
cookies

¼ Baked chicken
Potatoes or rice
Gravy - Peas
Orange jello

Clam chowder
Baked macaroni &
cheese
Tossed green salad
Bread pudding

Assorted cold cuts
Potato salad
Dill pickle
Soup
Jelly

DAILY BEVERAGES: COFFEE, TEA, MILK
BREAD AND BUTTER WILL BE SERVED WITH MEALS
CONDIMENTS ARE LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR