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## WEEKLY SCENE

## INSTITUTION

 ADMINISTRATION
## warden



KENT PARFISH

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THILS IS A WEGKLY PUBLICATIOM PRDNTED BY THE TRMATES OF THE CONNECTICUT CORREGTIOMAL INSTITUTION AT SOMERS

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CHARLRS JORES ADVIGORY BOARD, AND ARE HOT TO BE COMBTRUED AS THOSE OF THE IMETITU-CIRCULATION I, 525 TIOM ADMINISTRATION.

# -coxquo to EXPERIMENTAL COURSE GIVRN AT STILLWATER <br> Daily 'Meditation' May Help Prisoners 



Bevo B'rosersq sily "osat snlalool 2o 11
Does the Maharishi Ma- , 2alasde :gys ₹ords 3 B
hesh Yogi have the an-
swer to what ails America's prisons?'

The practitioners of transcendental meditation in the Twin Cities area aren't making any definite claims.
But tests have indicated a decrease in anxiety levels among 25 Stillwater State Prison inmates who have been meditating daily after an experimental course in the technique was given to them last fall.
Teacher of the course is David Ballou, a graduate student at the University of Kansas. He is writing his doctoral dissertation about the results noted in follow-up studies of the inmates.
Ballou, currently living in Bayport, holds discussion sessions with the inmates now and tries to determine if they are pracicing the meditation technique properly. He is also administering tests, including the one measuring anxiety levels.
The meditation lechnique, called "TM" by its advocates, is practiced for 15 to 20 minutes each morning and evening. The Maharishi introduced it in the United States in 1965 .
The technique brings deep rest to the nervous system and allows the mind to arrive at a new state of consciousness, according to practitioners.

Comsol-IS ow bon Balloul said TM is not primarily intended as a rehabilitation - techinique, though it may have promise in this area It is basi: cally aimed at persons leading normal lives in society, he said, and has about 250,000 practitioners 108 juods in in the United States and p alool sez: some 2,200 in the Twin ady didw Cities area.
8Loorlos 3:dy An article in the Kentucv 2 Ldtunn ky Law Journal said TM has rarely been tried as a method of rehabilitation for prisioners. A correctional institution in Canada and a federal penitentiary in Texas have experimented with it.
ess of रebe One/study has shown a substantial decrease in drug use by students who began meditating.
sartw I sxoves
S8 Ry The inmates chosen by cerow shis Ballou for the initial study are in D-Hall at the prison, a unit for inmates with special problems - including drug use, alcoholism and emotional difficuities.
ass I posila
flauozdy on of
The technique was presented to about 75 inmates last Sept. 24, and about 50 expressed an interest in learning TM, Balloù sâid. A class of 30 was chosen. Four did not complete the training, and one has since stopped practicing meditation regularly.
Ballou tested two conDrow dow bidla 31 , eoveof $\begin{aligned} & \text { interest in the course; the } \\ & \text { second included inmates }\end{aligned}$
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"This is a learning experience to me, as well as an opportunity to teach. I am meeting some very real people, and in our sharing, I have added a lot to me, as a person. Yes, I am glad I came to Somers tc teach, for I have found a lot here..."

S-eaking, was Mr. Scott Reeves,a tall and articulate young man who seems alive with the very music that he teaches here. At 26 years old, he has achieved a balance in life that shows in the his attitudes as he shares his knowledge and talent; his abilities, experience and warmth with his students. With a natural ease that seems to relax those sharing with him, it is zasy to see why the Guitar Class has so quickly become the alive program that it has.

A prison would be the last place that one would expect to find something beautiful happening, yet that is just what is raking place at the Correctional Institution, at Somers, Connecticut. Since his arrival last November, Mr. Reeves has manged to bring something new to classroom experiences. Both from him, and from the members of his class, this writer received a dimentional view of what a learning experience can be.

With a background of 18 years experience at learning, playing, and loving the Guitar, and Music, Mr. Reeves brought a vitallity, and human concern with him, in addition to his knowledge in the music and teaching fields. The size and interest of his class attests to the aliveness of what he has offered the men of Somers.

Instead of conducting a straight and rigid question/answer interview, I would like to share with the readers what I saw and heard, what I felt and discovered as I shared with Scott Reeves and his students. This will perhaps, give you some clearer insight into why this program is a positive reflection of the fine quality of work being done by the Education Dept. here at Somers.
"Music is Beauty, Communications, and Self-Expression. It is also a training ground for self-discipline, awareness of
one's own dimensions, and offers some very constructive outlets for expression by the individuals involved."

There is a deep sincerity to his voice, which is deep and musical. He carries his head erect, and has a habit of looking into the person's eyes as they are sharing. The long blond hair and well-formed beard frame a face that mirrors his deep interest in life. His hands never wander aimlessly for there is a calm self-discipline in almost each part of his appearance.
"One of the first things that impressed me about Somers, was that the School area looks exactally like those outside, with the same type of atmosphere that schools outside of prison have. If anything, I found people in here seem to have a stronger desire to learn, and grow."

Our conversation was casual and relaxed. And I soon found myself respounding to the sincerity and warmth. It was easy to see why this class has become so popular. Seated in a circle the students shared with their teacher. I asked several what made this class so interesting to them, and some of the remarks were:
"He takes the time with each of us, as individuals....." "I'm learning something that makes me feel good" "It's a place I can say some of what is inside me through my music." "I'd rather be in here doing something for myself, than sitting like a fool and doing nothing in a prison cell."

Helping equip the men with a working knowledge of the fundimentals of reading music, the basic structure needed, and the paths to take in learning to play the guitar, as well as how to attain a degree of self-discipline, are all part of this course. I asked Mr. Reeves, if this was more than a job to him, and he said that it was a growth experience to him,a place where he has also learned a lot. He said that he had changed a lot of
ideas he had about prisons and prisoners since arriving here. Most of his ideas had been formed through Movies, books \& TV concerning prisoners, but meeting the men in here showed him that prisoners are indeed, people.

There was one thing I really couldn't help but notice. It was the great motivation that Mr. Reeves has managed to instill in his students. The 15 members of his class, seem to look forward to each session, and have said that they leave each class with a good feeling.

Scott said that there are no disciplinary problems, mainly because there is a mutual respect shown, and they are all too deeply involved in learning, growing and sharing, to waste energies.

One of the other things that impres= sed this reporter, was the credit that Mr . Reeves gave to the splendid job that is being done by Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. Tom Healey, respectivly the Principal \& the Assistant Principal of the Education Department here, and the school atmosphere that they have managed to create in this type of setting. The quality of a program, is also measured by those that administor it. In this case there is a strong "work together" attitude that has made so many successful programs and classes possible.

When asked what else added to making his classes meaningful and successful, Mr. Reeves said, "The Students. That is what makes or breaks any class. It is their interest, their individual contributions, and their hunger to learn and grow, that is the primary reason we have a class we see filled as this one is.

Usually Summertime is a time for the outdoors. It is a time when most are out in the yard, or into something other than sitting inside a schoolroom. Yet each night, at recreation time, out come the guitars, and in come the men. Something real must be happening. And it is not only in this one class that we can see this. In many other areas, we are seeing men reaching for better tomorrows \&
showing a willingness to put forth the efforts needed.

When I asked Scott Reeves how long his class lasted, when do the men graduate, he answered with a smile. "They never graduate, for as long as they are interested, and play, they are still in class, and learning something new every day.

In trying to sum up what I saw \& shared during the interview, I have to say that I saw a real portrait of a teacher, for I saw more than a person who opens books, or follows set rigid patterns. I saw a person interested in the e:owth of other people.......

Yes, sometimes beautiful things can happen within a prison, it really all depends on what you are seeking for and daring to reach out for.

I left with a good feeling. To see and feel I am a part of what happens in a group that reaches for tomorrows, is a good feeling. Thanks for coming in to our institution, and helping build some meaningful bridges, and thanks Mr .
Scott Reeves for bringing such honesty and integrity to your program.

## W. Has Earned <br> Work Relea

Wrank
 1) Convicts $\$$

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Every day about 150 men and women convicts leave their cells or dormitory rooms in the morning to work in factories and shops in the community and return at night.

The convicts, whose crimes range from burglary to manslaughter, are working as plumbers, machinists, assemblers, laborers and many other jobs and are earning' an average of $\$ 116$ a week.

Since the Connecticut Department of Correction began its Community Work Release program in 1969, more than 2,500 convicts have become part of the state's work force, paying $\$ 27$ a day for their room and board and helping to support their families while behind bars. To date;, their total earnings have exceeded $\$ 1.2$ million.

Although there have been escapes, incidents of alcohol or drug usage on the job, and minor crimes such as petty thefts, no convict in the program has ever committed a violent crime, according to John Waters, program director.

Of the 528 convicts who participated in the work release program last year, 10 escaped and 85 were returned to jail or prison for committing minor crimes or because they violated rules. Waters said most of the violations involved drugs or alcohol.

Despite the high unemployment rate in the state, the department said it has had relatively little difficulty in getting these convicts jobs.

In Bridgeport, for example, where the unemployment rate is more than 11 per cent, there are 50 convicts present-: ly working for about 45 different firms.

George Gentoli, the community release counselor at the Bridgeport jail, said the reason he has been successful in finding jobs for his convicts despite the shortage of work "is because we've been hustling more than the people on the street.
"We've also had more experience. We've been placing men out there now for more than two years. The employers know these men are going to be at work at time and that they've had a good night's sleep," Gentoli said.

Employers interviewed by The Courant said they have generally had a good experience with the program.
"I personally think the program is excellent," said Edward Ferris, manager of industrial relations for Pratt \& Whitney Machine Tool Division of Colt Industries in West Hartford.

Ferris said only one of the three convicts he hired was

Iq a disappointment, "but we would go that route again." He said the one convict began having an absentee problem after the was granted a parole.

He sald the company tried to keep the fact that it had hired convicts from the other employes at the plant to protect the men involved, "but they (the convicts) let their situation be known to their peers." Ferris said that although some employes at the plant "raised questions" about the program, most accepted the convicts.

The only convict presently working at the West Hartford plant is serving a term for manslaughter. He is a union assembler and is earning $\$ 4.45$ an hour. Ferris described him as an "extremely fine employe.
(10) Gerry McGrath, plant manager of the Hartford Faience Co., said he employs three convicts as semi-skilled laborers "and we're quite happy with them They're good workers and haye made a vital contribution here,' he said.

Waters said the department has not had much success in getting the larger companies in the state to hire convicts in the work release program: He said repeated talks with the Southern New England Telephone Co. and Electric Boat Division of,General Dynamics Corp. in. Groton "produced very little.'

He said he suspects that some top" executives at these firms were just against hiring convicts in any capacianty.

11 Waters said the reason that Connecticut's work release program has not had many escapes or other problems is because of the rigid screening process and because the convicts are only placed in semi-skilled and skilled jobs with opportunities for advancerrient.

Although most jobs pay an average of $\$ 116$ a week, one convict employed as a union plumber was earning $\$ 570$ for a 50 -hour week.

Waters said it would be counferproductive to place these convicts in low paying and "deadend" jobs, "because of theyowould all quit after their final parole date.'
two All conviets in the state's prison system who have good records while behind bars who are not considered dangerous and who have a year or less before parole eligibility are considered for work reléase, Waters said.
sil. He said that work release is probably the single most s important rehabilitation program in the state's prison system.

If you put a person out without a job, he's just nowhere, Waters said.



## COMVICTION DOESN'T OBVIATE PAROLRE'S PROMPT REVOCATION HEARING RIGHI

Delaying hearings on revocation warrants until after service of intervening sentence denies due process.

The frequent government practice of delaying parole revocation hearings on allaged violations that heve led to conviction until the parolee has served his intervening sentence denies such on inmate due process, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eight Circuit holds. The inmate must be afforded a reasonably prompt hearing notwithstanding his conviction for the conduct alleged. to consttute a parole violation.

While this may result in automatic concurrent sentences for the original offense and the subsequent offense, this is problem that requires a legislative remedy, not short-circuiting of due process rights.

However, the court holds that the remedy for the delays in these cases is a prompt hearing, not quashing of the warrant.
(Cleveland. v. Ciccone, 6/10/75)
Digest of Opinion: (Text) In 1973 this court held thet . state prisoner had been denied due process of law when, prior to the opportunity for hearing, his conditions of confinement were appreciably worsened as the result of a detainer lodged against him for a parole ravocation pending in another state. Cooper v. Lockjart, 489 F.ed 308, I4 CrL 2341 (8th CLr. 1973). Today, in these consolidated habeas corpus actions, we hold that fedaral prisoners are entitied to reasonably prowpt hearings on lederal parole or release violation warrents and that the heretofore frequent practice of deferring such hearings until the expiration of an inmate's intervening sentence violatas due prow cass of lew. A brief statement of the comon events from which these appeals arise will place our holaing in its proper factual context $W_{k} \%$. (Ind Text)


## HORICE

Over the past few months immates have been asking me whether the Connecticut Lagislature has passed sny new laws pertsining to the parole system. For all practical purposes, the answar is wo. Ho new parole statutes that are helpful or of interest to insates have been passed by the Connecticut Lagislature over the pest Pew months. The sole excegtion is the following Special Act (Fo. 75-2)



a. of asos MAKK AN INIIERTM REPORTI TO THES GMTERAL ASSEMBLY.
The C.C.I.S. Library has a copy of this act. Anyone wishing to read this Act should come to the library.

Craig M. Warren, Librarian

## WALTERS'




In modern music, it is possible to move one chord to any other chord. However, there are certain rules which govern the movement of choras in most:music.

BOMINANT SEVENIH chords move to a chord built one fifth lower. This means that a. $G-7$ chord usually moves to $C$, a $D 7$ chord would move to $G$ a $B$ chard to $\mathbb{E}$, a Bb 7 chord to EO , etc. This progression in Roman Numerals is cailed V7-I.

This means that Dominent Seventh choras move to the Tonic. A Tonfe Chord. in this progression may be either a major or minor chord.

A 7th chord is considered a dissonant chord (because the outside interval of a 7 th is considered a dissopance), and dissonant chords are expected to resolve into consonent chords.

Major and minor chords are considered consonant chords. For that reason, the C Major chord would be a resolution of the C7th chord.

Chart giving the natural resolution of all Dominant Seventh Chords:

G7 goes to C B7 goes to $G$ A7 goes to $n$ E7 goes to A. B7 goes to E 77 goes to B




D07 goes to Gb
Ab' goes to Db
Ab7 goes to Do
Eb7 goes to Ab
Bb 7 goes to Eb
F7 goes to Bb
(THAM REMVOL)
sod of murso sy'I nam Whonol. A

(LONELY MAN)
A lonely man I've came to be, confessing the wrong, thats been done to me.

For 365 days a year I pay, at night, in the morning, until the next day.

All this time Iv.'e got ahead to do, and like a child I'm sitting here crying to you, you, and you, knowing all the time you are blue to.

Look up my friend look to the sky,
for when you were free you pass life by.
Now you can only wonder and wait, time plus thought will make you hate.

Lonely man am I, but I don't cry, and if you ask me why, I'll say life is to beautiful to just pass by.

Charles Benjamin

## (MY BLACK BEING)

I want to love curess and hold you Black Woman
I want to love you with feeling and emotion
only your black man can give you
I long for you each night black woman
We are so far apart but yet so very close my beloved
If my thoughts could satisfy us both we would always be filied
I have no one to love or share my inner thoughts with because
I am afraid that they may be destroyed
But only you can understand my hate and misery
You are the queen of my whole being
You are a very special part of me
I hope I dwell in a part of you which seals our love forever
Ervin Alonzo Brewer







THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION NEITHER PERMITS NOR SANCTIONS THE PURCHASING OF LOMTERY TICKETS BY INMATES. APPARENTIY MEN YAVE ATTEMPTED TO CIRCUMNENT THIS RESTRICTION BY APPLYING FOR "PLAYERS CHOICE" THROUGH THE COMMISION ON SPECIAL REVENUE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LOTHERY DIVISION HAS BEEN SO NOTIFIED OF THE DEPARTNENT'S POLICY. MONEY ORDERS WIIL NOT BE APPROVED FOR SUCH ACTIVITIES AT THE INSTITUTION AND THE USE OF CASH BY INMATES IS NOT AUTHORIZED.

THOSE MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY PURCHASED LOTTERY TICKETS OR WHO HAVE HAD THEM PUR-.CHASED FOR THEM WILL HAVE SAID TICKETS PLACED IN THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY OR SENT HOME.

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## NOTICE

Books and magazines addressed to the inmates should be mailed from publishers or bookstores, rather than from home, family or friends of the inmates.....

Inmates should be certain to advise their families and friends of this policy. Recently, exceptions have ocassionally been made. But in the future, books and magazines mailed from friends or family will be returned to the sender.

Thank-you
Library

## NOTICE

LIBROS y revistas deben de ser enviados por tiendas de libros o por los publicadores en vez de por sus familiares o amigos. Avisen a sus familiares de esta regla. Porque si le envian un libro o una revista, sera devuelta a ellos.

## gracias

Ia Biblioteca

If you wish to receive a IV Guide from the Jaycees, please fill out the following and put in the Jaycees mailbox near the radio station.

NAME $\qquad$ NUMBER
HOUSE UNITT

## SHOWAM ONIMASH2


 SAIURDAY 112 MINUTES JULY 26,1975 SABADO 112 MINUNOS YA YY JULTO 26, 1975 BRING ME THE BEAB OE ALPREDO GARCLA (R) BRITVG GE IHE HEAD OF ALFREDO GARCIA (R) Stars: Warren Gats, Gig Young and Krisser Kilistofferson. A million dollar bounty is ofiered for the head of Alfredo Carcia. A iflm with much bloodshed and excitement.

 THE TAKING OF PHLHAM ONE TWO THREE (R) THE TAKING CN PELFAM ONE TWO THRBE CIV (R) Stars: Whlter Mothau, Robert Shaw afidm Staris: "Malter Mathau, Robert Shaw, and Jerry Sstiller. Hijacking a New York Sub Jerry Stiller. Blacto de secuestrar a un way train in broad daylight is the plot- tren del ferrecarril subterxaneo en pleno for the story. The bandits demand mil- dia es en lo que se base este peliculs... 11 on dollars for ransom. The book wes es Los bandtdos piden un milion de dolares -
 Stars; Warren Oats, Gig Young and Krisser Kristofferson. Un millon de dolares se pagan por la cabezs de Alfredo Garcia.Bsta pelicula es muy excitante y se ve correr mucha sangre. por redimir al tren. Ei. libro de esta his toria tuvo buen exito.

GOOD FLICS FOR TTHE WEMKMTD

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 please put them in the Weekly Scene ma11box next to the radio Station. 3TM

## CRUCIGRAMA



## horizontal

2. Punto cardinal
3. Perjuicio
4. Amarré
5. Onda
6. Composición poética
7. A nivel
8. Lesionar, lisiar :
9. Divinidad escandinava
10. Hermana religiosa
11. Hilera
12. Predio de terreno
13. Lujurioso
14. Observar
15. Tela para hacer velos
16. Mujeres nobles
17. Cludad de Rusia
18. Ciudad de Rusia
19. Preposición
20. Maiz
21. Varonil
22. Yunque para plateros
23. Preposición
24. Alta
25. Doce meses
26. Ciudad de Irán
27. Aire musical

## VERTICAL

1. Gobernador turco
2. Condimento
3. Estado de la Unión Americana
4. Monarcas
5. Finar
6. Parte del tejado
7. Articulo
8. Hamaca
9. Detrés
10. Ocre, color
11. Roda
12. Número
13. Tranquilidad
14. Nota musical
15. Relativo a las naves
16. Engafioso, mentiroso
17. Artículo
18. Cuadrúpedo
19. Preposición inseparable
20. Número
21. Terminación verbal
22. Treinta días
23. Monja
24. Letra griega
25. Antigua ciudad de Caldea
26. Aumento
27. Poner el pie sobre algo
28. Expresión de alegría (P1)
29. Madero
30. Hilera de árboles ?
31. Monarca
32. Igual
33. Impar
34. Indigno
"Soy empleado de la Acade. mia Gimnasia por Correspondencia... Le ruego nos perdone, Por un error muy lamentable le hemos enviado ciento treinta $y$ siete veces la misma lección."
emtivion e. 10 g90 ИA:CUD TMIUOLRO YUTHAC शEスKC MIXIG Mresad सMAKg サM

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| $\frac{5}{A}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{v}$ | $\frac{2}{N}$ | $\frac{4}{3}$ | $\frac{6}{N}$ | $\frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{1}$ | $\frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{8}{7}$ | $\frac{4}{4}$ | $\frac{6}{0}$ |
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| M |  |  | R | - | - | E | A | c | c | 5 | $\checkmark$ | ¢ |
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| 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
|  | N | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | M | A | 1 | A | E | J | 1 | - | L |
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| $\frac{7}{R}$ | A | $\checkmark$ | $\frac{2}{T}$ | $\bigcirc$ | E | L | N | R | $\bigcirc$ | E | E | E | diario. Se trata de un rompe-cabezas numérico que deletreará su fortuna. Cuente las letras de su nombre. Si ef número de letras es de seis o más, quitele cuatro. Si el nombre ea menos de seis, añádale tres. El resultado será su número-clave. Entonces anote en un papel todas las letras bajo su númerociave, de izquierda a derecha y aparecerá el mensaje điario que le trae ""nl Pozo đe ta Dicha."

Not for drinkers only is this puzzle that should more than "wet" your whistle. Search, find and enjoy.

## COCKTAIL HOUR



gakBbiq dojoonvertur

## ROLL ${ }^{6} \mathrm{EM}$

 . OLfot oncazo
esclots cise



Which of the eight numbered imprints is that left by the roller?

ACROSS 62 German river.
1 Brew.
6 Sprint.
10 Part of church.
14 Type of house 15 Miss Pitzo
gergld or Miss Raines,
15 Forehead
17 Landed

## estate.

18. An Apostle.

19 Dress.
20 Listing previously. 22 Proposer.
23 Give.
${ }_{25}^{24}$ Bets. carte.
28 Field.
29 Verdi opera.
30 Bait.
32 Act of
standing still.
37 Deposit.
39 Hostelry.
40 Combine. 41 Inundation. 44 Dreadful.

## 45 Lesve.

46 Salt, in
France.
48 Indian weight.
49 Fir tree.
52 Perfume from flowers.
54 Nurses.
55 Musical
passage.
59 Girl's name.
60 Roman magistrate.


| 25 Mountains. | 133 Gross fess |
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| he | in Engl |
| 27. Horse. | , |
| 29 Skeptical. | 49 Lordly title. |
| 31 Babylonian | 50 Chemical |
| deity of | prefix. |
| vegetation. | 51 Afterward. |
| 33 Cuckoo. | 52 Gods of the |
| 34 Egyptian | Teutonic. |
| messenger of | pantheon. |
| the gods. - | 53 R1ding con |
| 35 Monster, | 55 Italia |
| 36 Not at any | 55 |
| time: poetic. | 57 N |
| 38 state of the | 58 |
| union. |  |



MENU FOR THE WEAK OF JULY 27, 1975


