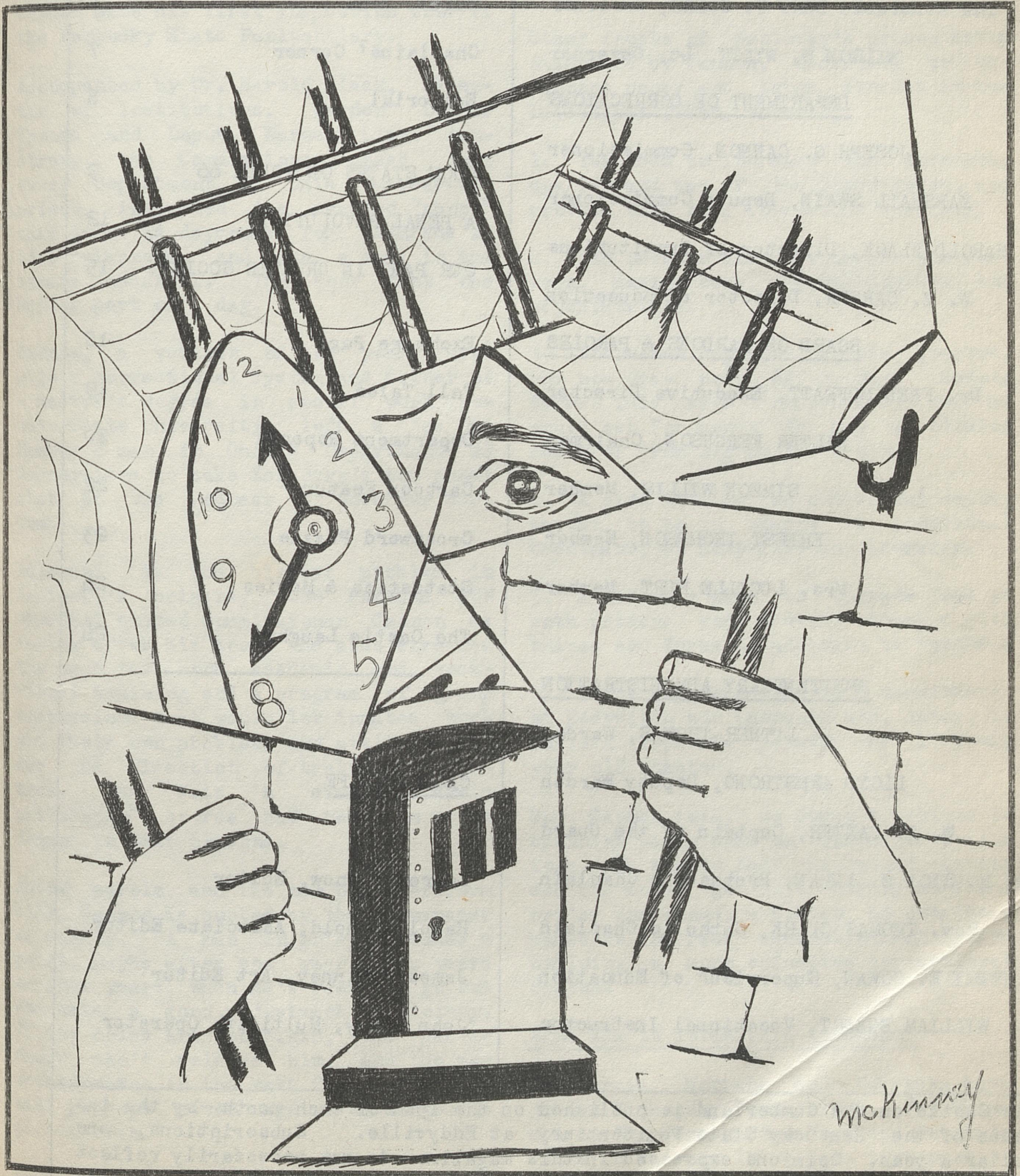


U.S. No. 5

CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND



NOVEMBER

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WILSON W. WYATT, Lt. Governor

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Rev. THOMAS CLARK, Catholic Chaplain

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WILLIAM EGBERT, Vocational Instructor

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COMMISSIONER CANNON INSPECTS PENITENTIARY, TELLS OF IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN SYSTEM

Exactly a week after he took command of Kentucky's much-criticized penal system, Commissioner of Corrections Joseph G. Cannon made his first inspection tour of the Kentucky State Penitentiary.

Accompanied by Dr. Harold Black, Director of Institutions, Warden Luther Thomas and Deputy Warden Lloyd Armstrong, the Commissioner poked into every department of this 80-year-old prison, inspected the crowded "shops" that serve as dayrooms for hundreds of idle prisoners, and ate a meal in the inmate messhall. The tour took the better part of a day.

Cannon, a veteran of 14 years with Ohio's correctional system and holder of a master's degree in social work from Ohio State University, left a job as Number 2 man in Ohio's Department of Corrections to take Kentucky's top penal slot at the request of Governor Bert Combs.

Idleness is the biggest problem in Kentucky's prisons, the PADUCAH SUN DEMOCRAT quoted Commissioner Cannon as saying after his tour. He also stressed the need for more academic and vocational training and a program of group discussions that would let inmates work out their own problems and attitudes under the direction of trained instructors. He said a similar "basic philosophy" course had been in great demand in Ohio prisons.

About parole and the new parole-reform bill, Cannon is quoted by the newspaper as saying, "A man in prison reaches a point, maybe after one year, two years or four years, when he's ready to go out and make a good adjustment to society. If the rules are too rigid, the parole board can't release him, and the man deteriorates in the next few years. He will perhaps never again be as good a parole risk."

The parole bill allows the board to release prisoners whenever it believes

they are ready to live in normal society, regardless of their actual sentences.

Other facets of Kentucky's prison setup discussed by Cannon, according to the Paducah paper and later stories in the LOUISVILLE TIMES, were:

1. The need to increase the strength, quality and pay of the guard force, and provide them with in-service training.
2. The need to hire teachers, instructors, caseworkers, psychologists and psychiatrists.
3. Increased pay for working inmates, who now draw only 8¢ a day. Cannon termed this wage "ridiculous," said he would ask for money to pay a sliding scale of from 10¢ to 50¢ a day.
4. A plan to hire an additional deputy warden, to be in charge of individual treatment, at Eddyville and LaGrange.
5. A definite plan to upgrade food at both prisons and provide inmates with knives and forks in addition to spoons.
6. Plans for erecting farm dormitories at Eddyville and LaGrange and, later, to build a separate prison for 17-to-24 year old inmates.

But, Cannon said, he doesn't believe in spending large sums on elaborate buildings. He stated that he would rather see the money go into hiring more and better personnel, a policy he considers basic to any real accomplishment toward building a more effective correctional system.

NINE NOW IN INTERSTATE AGREEMENT

California, Montana and Nebraska have joined Michigan, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in the new Interstate Agreement on Detainers, allowing prisoners with detainers to request immediate trial.

WOMAN IS FOURTH PAROLE BOARD MEMBER

An attractive young widow with impressive educational and professional qualifications has been appointed to Kentucky's newly enlarged parole board.

Mrs. Lucille Hurt, 35, was named to the \$10,000 a year position last month by Governor Bert Combs. Mrs. Hurt was special judge of Jefferson County's juvenile court when her appointment was announced.

Born in Hazard, Kentucky, Mrs. Hurt took a law degree (1952) and a master's degree in social work (1962) at the University of Louisville. She was a social worker in a Louisville children's home for 1½ years before taking on the job of supervisor of probation for the juvenile court, a position she held for three years. She was appointed special judge this spring.

Mrs. Hurt, widowed last year, has a teenage daughter of her own, according to the LOUISVILLE TIMES. She is Terry Hurt, 14, a sophomore at Sacred Heart Academy.

The parole board was enlarged to five members by a bill passed in special session this summer. The bill also raised parole board salaries and provided for the release on parole of prisoners at any time the board feels they have been rehabilitated, regardless of their actual sentence. Mrs. Hurt, first new member to be appointed, joins incumbents Walter Ferguson (Chairman), Simeon Willis and Ernest Thompson.

"Mrs. Hurt's training and experience will provide additional impetus to the developing concept of rehabilitation, training and earlier release of those who are in our State prisons," the TIMES quoted Governor Combs as saying of the appointment.

The fifth and final member of the parole board had not been announced at press-time.

OUTSPOKEN CITY JUDGE JOHNSTONE EXPRESSES HOPE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM WILL CORRECT

One of the most refreshing speakers in many months addressed the school and pre-release class last month.

He is Edd Johnstone, practicing attorney and Princeton City Judge -- a tall, raw-boned young lawyer who pulled no punches as he discussed the legal status of the alcoholic, the Kentucky judicial and penal systems, and cases he has tried.

Johnstone went on the city bench when he became interested in the Princeton Alcoholics Anonymous chapter. Far removed in attitude and personality from the typical judicial personage, Johnstone nevertheless has stayed on the bench because, as he puts it, he believes he can do some good there.

He said alcoholism is treated as a crime when it is in reality a disease. He added that in his opinion the Kentucky commonwealth attorneys and legislators who consider it a crime are "way behind times in their thinking."

Speaking of the need for penal reform in Kentucky, he said that the penitentiaries and reformatories are supposed to be correctional institutions. "But I doubt if they do much correcting," he stated. He expressed hope that the new parole laws and the appointment of a professionally-trained man -- Joseph Cannon of Ohio -- as Kentucky Commissioner of Corrections might solve some of the problems.

Johnstone, who has had long experience as a defense attorney ("Robbers, rapists and murderers are my friends -- they keep me fed"), gave the assembled inmates some practical advice on relations with their lawyers, and noted that while the prosecuting attorney has all the resources of local, state and federal law-enforcement agencies at his command to help win his case, the defense counsel -- especially when appointed to the case of an indigent defendant -- must work largely in the blind.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT, HALFWAY HOUSE, AMONG CHANGES IN OFFING, MILLS SAYS AT PRISON

When M. R. "Mike" Mills of Madisonville announced his intention of running for the office of commonwealth attorney in Hopkins County, a friend called on him with an unusual request. He asked Mills to spend a day visiting the prison to which he would be sending those he helped convict.

Mills did that, and ever since he's been persuading others to do the same. But Mike Mills, now president of the Commonwealth Attorneys Association and chairman of the Task Force on Corrections and the Commission on Corrections, went several steps further. Serving without salary on both correctional bodies, he has also stumped the state like a politician to campaign for prison reform. In the past year, he and others like him on the prison groups and in Kentucky's courts and public offices have been responsible for more genuine progress in Kentucky penology than at any other time in the state's history.

This was the man who came back to the prison late last month to explain to us the complicated legal and procedural changes that have already been made and will soon be made in Kentucky's prison system.

KEY TO ALL THE CHANGES, Mills said, is an entirely new approach to confinement and treatment in Kentucky -- treatment of the individual as an individual.

"There is no such thing as a criminal class," he emphasized. "You're not brutes set apart. There are reasons for your being here and it is our aim to find those reasons."

He said that the old ideas of "paying a debt to society" and punishment for punishment's sake have no place in the new scheme of things.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPT, made possible by the parole-reform bill passed this summer on the recommendation of the Task Force, ties in with the idea of treating offenders as individuals with

individual problems and potentials. That is the new policy, yet to go into effect, of paroling offenders at the point of individual readiness, at the "psychologically right moment."

"You won't be grouped (for parole purposes) as a 10-year man, a 5-year man," Mills stated. "You'll be Joe Smith -- Man!"

Some of the changes the new concepts will bring about are:

1. Every man committed to the prison will see the parole board within 30 days to be told what he will be expected to do to earn parole.
2. Psychiatric and medical help will be made available.
3. An effective system of academic and vocational education will be set up in both prisons.
4. A "massive attack" on illiteracy will take place.
5. A system of monthly progress reports on individual inmates will be begun.
6. Parole will come when the individual has proved he can succeed in a normal society.
7. A "halfway house" will be operated by the state to provide for parolees who have no other place to live in the crucial period immediately following release.
8. A period of supervision will end every term, even if only for 2 or 3 months. No man will be "kicked out with a \$5 bill," Mills said.

These and other changes are now being worked out by the Task Force, the Commission on Corrections and the Corrections Department, Mills said, and will be embodied in a report on November 15. The entire program is aimed at presenting recommendations to the Governor and

the legislature to implement laws that will "help advance a philosophy of corrections, which we've never had before."

Speaking of the proposed educational program and the halfway house idea, Mills said, "Every man here wants to make parole, but he's scared of it, too. We're trying to set it up so you won't have to be afraid of it."

But all this won't come free of cost to the inmate, the dynamic commonwealth attorney stressed.

"We have a challenge to provide you with the atmosphere, facilities, and assistance," he said. "Your challenge is to take advantage of every opportunity we can give you." He quoted statistics which show 90% of all jobs today require education or skill, and indicate that by 1975 there is likely to be no labor market for the unskilled man.

"My advice, our program, is that every one of you learn a useful skill," he went on. "From the day a man walks through these gates, his parole is going to be up to him. It'll be his baby."

Mills was addressing a crowd of perhaps 350 KSP inmates in the penitentiary chapel. When he invited questions from the floor, they came thick and fast. Most of them were blunt, some to the point of rudeness, but he answered them all with the courtesy and intelligence that seem to be his most distinguishing characteristics. Throughout the discussion, Mills' sincerity and dedication were so obvious that inmates later crowded around him to express their appreciation and gratitude.

NEW LIBRARY HOURS NOW IN EFFECT

In an effort to organize his time more efficiently, Chaplain Houston E. Inman has asked that inmates wishing to discuss problems with him make appointments between the hours of 10 AM and 2 PM. It is hoped that the change will permit him to see more inmates daily. The library will be closed from 8 to 10 AM to allow him time for correspondence and study.

DO SOMETHING FOR SELF, POWELL URGES

Unless he is "cast in a mold of ignorance," every man lives his life in stages, said Bill Powell, executive news editor of the PADUCAH SUN DEMOCRAT, last month. He was addressing a meeting of an inmate organization following the address here of M. R. Mills, chairman of the Task Force on Corrections.

"What a man was when he started, and what he is now, doesn't have to be what he's going to be," said Powell to members of the Barons of Good Will. He urged the men to learn to accept responsibility for themselves now, and said that there was a time when men in this country didn't look to government to provide for them, when freedom meant more than it does now.

The group presented Mr. Powell with a large pencil portrait of himself in appreciation of the stand he and his newspaper have taken on prison reform. The portrait was drawn by convict-artist Abbot.

VOLUNTEER WORK KEEPS MRS. INMAN BUSY

Unlike most other minister's wives, Mrs. Sherlene Inman has no direct role in her husband's work.

The attractive young wife of KSP's Protestant Chaplain Houston E. Inman does not, however, lead a life of leisure. In addition to making a home for Reverend Inman, she does substitute teaching in Lyon County schools and volunteer work with the Health Department. Presently she is helping with eye and ear examinations for area children.

Mrs. Inman, who toured the prison recently with a farm group, took her bachelor of science degree at Mississippi College, where she met her husband of six years.

FORMER KSP CHAPLAIN DIES IN LOUISVILLE

The Reverend Paul Jagers, minister, scholar, and student of human behavior, died late last month in Louisville. He was 64.

Retired earlier in the year when it developed that a hip ailment was in reality bone cancer, Reverend Jagers had been KSP's chaplain for more than 11 years and a minister for more than 40. He was a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, the city of his birth, and of the University of Louisville and the Bryant and Stratton Business College. His career at the penitentiary was marked by his dry wit and keen insight into human nature.

Reverend Houston E. Inman, who succeeded Reverend Jagers as chaplain, served as one of the pallbearers at the funeral. Other pallbearers included chaplains from other Kentucky institutions.

Survivors include his wife, a brother, two stepchildren, two daughters and five grandchildren.

MICHIGAN PARTIALLY ABOLISHES CENSORSHIP

Gus Harrison is a man who believes in taking a good, hard look at tradition.

Harrison is the director of Michigan's huge correctional setup, and recently his habit of examining penal traditions that have gone unquestioned otherwise resulted in the partial abolition of the old policy of censoring inmates' mail.

About half of Michigan's 8,000 convicts have been affected by the new ruling, which does away with censorship of mail in all but maximum-security units. The progressive penologist said the custom of censoring mail is an old one, but it actually accomplishes little because almost all inmates can smuggle out letters.

MARYLAND BECOMES SECOND STATE TO ALLOW PRISONERS TO WORK FOR OUTSIDE EMPLOYERS

Employers, prisoners and prison officials -- they're all happy with it.

"It" is Maryland's new work-release plan, a system that allows convicts to leave the prison by day to work at regular jobs outside the walls. The plan is tailored after the North Carolina work-release program, now five years old.

Employers are happy with the program because they have found that convicts are good workers and are absent from work less often than free employees. The prisoners -- 19 are participating, 3 of them women -- are pleased because they are paid prevailing wages for the work they do. Prison officials like the plan because it saves money for the state and helps ease tension in the prison while aiding in the rehabilitation of the prisoners involved.

Money earned by the prisoners is split three ways. Room and board paid to the prison consumes \$2.50 a day. The rest is used to support the convicts' dependents and to provide them a nest egg for release.

One of the convict participants is foreman of a crew of men. Another is an advertising salesman, others are clerks, mechanics, laborers. To be eligible for participation, the prisoner must have less than a 5-year sentence and must have served at least 6 months. He also must volunteer for the program and have a job lined up.

GUARD CAPTAIN & WIFE IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Baxter were injured when their car was sideswiped by a trailer truck last month. Both were treated in a Princeton hospital.

Mr. Baxter, who is KSP's Guard Captain, suffered rib and other fractures in the accident. Mrs. Baxter was also seriously injured.

"HOODLUM PRIEST'S" SUCCESSOR NAMED

Ex-prisoners who are being given a helping hand by St. Louis' original "halfway house" have a new supervisor. He is Reverend Fred L. Zimmerman, Pastor of St. Matthews Apostle Catholic Church, also of St. Louis, according to the KILBY SUN.

A close friend of the late Father Clark, pioneer of the halfway house idea and subject of the movie, "The Hoodlum Priest," Father Zimmerman will continue the work he started -- counseling and giving financial and moral support to newly released prisoners who have no one else to turn to.

The St. Louis halfway house, named Dismas House in honor of the Good Thief, was founded in 1959 by Father Clark, who died of a heart attack in August, 1963. Since then, several similar institutions have been founded in other metropolitan areas.

A. A. MAGAZINE MAY BE REVIVED HERE

The Alcoholics Anonymous group here in KSP hopes to revive the old A. A. publication, THE SEARCHERS.

Wayne S. and James P. will be editor and associate editor of the publication if and when it is issued. Protestant Chaplain H. E. Inman is the sponsor of the A. A. group here.

The projected magazine would be distributed to other A. A. groups in and out of penal institutions and to other interested individuals.

INDIANA COPS BUY GAMBLING STAMPS

INDIANAPOLIS -- An AP dispatch reports that the Fraternal Order of Police in Evansville, Indiana, was among the organizations and individuals issued federal gambling stamps recently.

All forms of gambling are illegal in Indiana.

PRISON TRUSTIES HELP FIGHT FIRE

A fire that destroyed two unoccupied houses and several hundred acres of field and timber near the prison was brought under control last month with the help of two crews of trusties from the KSP farm.

About 24 prisoners worked with civilian volunteers and professional firefighters on the blaze. Interestingly, one of the crews became separated from its guard in the excitement. They returned to the prison by "hitching" a ride with forestry personnel.

BANKER SAW NOTHING BUT HONEST FACES HERE

A Paducah banker who had just finished making an address to a group of men remarked that he saw not a single face in the group for which he would not cash a check without question. The group? Several hundred convicts assembled to hear his description of banking as it is practiced in his city. Oscar Bryant, a vice-president of Peoples First National Bank and Trust, is said to have made the remark to KSP officials in his surprise that convicts don't necessarily look like convicts.

Bryant, accompanied here by Walker Davis, a retired superintendent of the Illinois Central, gave a summary of the history of currency and banking. He said the Paducah bank for which he works has about \$20 million in assets, of which 35 to 40 per cent is usually out on loan. Another 12 per cent is deposited with the government, and much of the rest is in bonds. He explained that banks are not permitted to hold stocks.

Of the \$20 million, he remarked further, about \$100,000 is actually on hand at the bank.

Bryant's address followed one by Davis, who discussed railroading as it is and has been practiced in the U. S. An interesting feature of his speech was a demonstration of the hand signals by which train crews can "talk" to one another from great distances.

CHAPLAINS'



CORNER

REV. H. E. INMAN, PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

Since this is my first column and since I have just begun my duties as a chaplain, it would be good to share some of the ideas that I feel reveal the true role of the Chaplain in the total program of rehabilitation.

There are many areas of concern in a correctional institution. Each one has its own special contribution to the rehabilitation and welfare of the prisoners. The Chaplain must work in complete cooperation with each area. However, he has a unique contribution to make which must not be neglected: the spiritual resources of the Christian Faith. The Chaplain is first of all a man of God. His presence reminds the inmates of the presence of God. He embodies the community conscience inside the prison. His role is strengthened through the worship services, the Biblical content of his conversation and by his approach to human need.

The Chaplain is also a representative of the Church. His presence reminds the inmates that the Church cares for them. He should conduct himself in such a way as to communicate the fact that a whole community of Christians stands behind him. He must have special knowledge of the nature of man, his needs and of the spiritual resources of God to meet those needs.

It is my desire to keep the above ideals as the goal of my ministry here at the
(Please turn to page 14)

REV. THOMAS CLARK, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

There are many things a chaplain can't do. There are, however, many things he can do. He gets many requests to do what is impossible. But the primary reason the chaplain is here is to help you do that for which you have the greatest need -- love and serve God.

Regardless of what our own personal problems may be, there is one deep-seated need which all of us have in common: the need to be loved and to know that we are loved. We want to feel that what we do and what happens to us, mean something to somebody else besides ourselves. Without this feeling that there is someone who cares about us and cares a lot, life at best will be tasteless and at worst will be frightening -- frightening even to the point of suicide.

Our Christian philosophy of life begins with the conviction that, regardless of our human relationships, there is Someone who does love us deeply and Who does care intensely about what happens to us. That someone of course is God.

We might say, humanly speaking, that God passed over billions and billions of souls He could have created until he came to you. "There," God said, "is a soul that I can really love. There is a soul that I shall create." And so you came into being. He wanted you and nobody else would do.

(Please turn to page 14)

PROTESTANT SERVICES (SUNDAY)

8:00 AM to 8:45: Worship Service
8:50 AM to 9:45: Inmate Sunday School
9:50 AM to 11:15: Inmate Church Service

OTHER ACTIVITIES (SUNDAY)

1:30 PM to 3:00: Alcoholics Anonymous

CATHOLIC SERVICES

Mass: 12:30 Sunday
Prayer Service: To Be Announced (Mon.)

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Religious Discussion: Wednesday

EDITORIAL

PENAL CHANGES WILL BRING CHANGED RESPONSIBILITY, TOO

For a good many years now, informed persons in and around the penal world have realized that something is wrong with traditional correctional ideas. In spite of increasingly stiffer sentences, an increasingly larger number of former inmates repeat their crimes, seemingly growing worse after each period of confinement in reformatories and penitentiaries that, apparently, have not been reforming or making penitent. Yet, in penology as in weather, there has been much talking and little doing.

But if in the next few months the program discussed here by Task Force Chairman M. R. Mills goes into effect, we here in Kentucky's prison system may well see history in the making. For the changes outlined by Mr. Mills are largely the changes that have been urged for decades by enlightened persons interested in penology.

The heart of the new program, as explained by Mr. Mills, is a new philosophy of corrections centering on the individual. This means that an effort will be made to discover why the individual offender went wrong and to work out ways of eliminating the reasons behind his behavior and returning him to normal life with an even chance of staying free. It means that parole can come at any time the offender is ready for it, and it means that, following release on parole, he will be given help to help himself make the adjustment to life in a relatively unrestricted society.

If this program is begun -- and it should be remembered that it will take years to bring into full effect all the changes outlined -- it will take some getting used to, not only by prison officials and the public, but by those of us in here. For the first time in Kentucky penal history, the responsibility for earning parole will rest directly on us. Whereas in the past parole came, if it came at all, whenever it was thought that enough time had been served for the crime, it can come now only when we have proved that we are ready for it.

Whatever happens to the program that has been worked out so earnestly by the Task Force, we owe a large debt of gratitude to these men who have volunteered their time and experience and concern in our behalf over the past year. But if the changes do come, we also owe it to ourselves to take advantage of them. For, as Mike Mills said, parole will be "our baby" then.

BOOM STATES ON ROUTE 66

By John H. Brandt



JOSHUA FOREST IN ARIZONA

Pick up Route 66 in St. Louis, last great industrial center of the Midwest. Follow it across Missouri and Oklahoma, through the desolate Panhandle country of Texas, and finally over the high pass west of Amarillo. If you like what you see when you come down out of the mountains again, you won't be alone. For the three states at the end of famous Route 66 make up what is almost certainly the fastest growing area in the U. S. today.

New Mexico, Arizona and California -- to put them in the order in which hordes of west-bound tourists, jobseekers and retirees from the eastern states will see them -- exploded in population by an average of almost 54 per cent in the decade 1950-60. In that time, almost six million people from all over the

country poured into this three-state, 390-thousand-square-mile area, more than five million of them into California alone. In that time, Phoenix, Arizona increased its population by more than 300 per cent to become America's fastest growing city, and once-tiny Albuquerque, New Mexico more than doubled its population. Other cities in this area of spectacular scenery and wide-open spaces have seen their limits expand time and time again as more and more people, drawn there by a thousand motives, left the East and Midwest behind. And more and more, whenever people talk of starting fresh -- in or out of the penitentiary -- their talk will almost surely turn to one of these three boom states on Route 66.

Part of the reason is economic. Oppor-

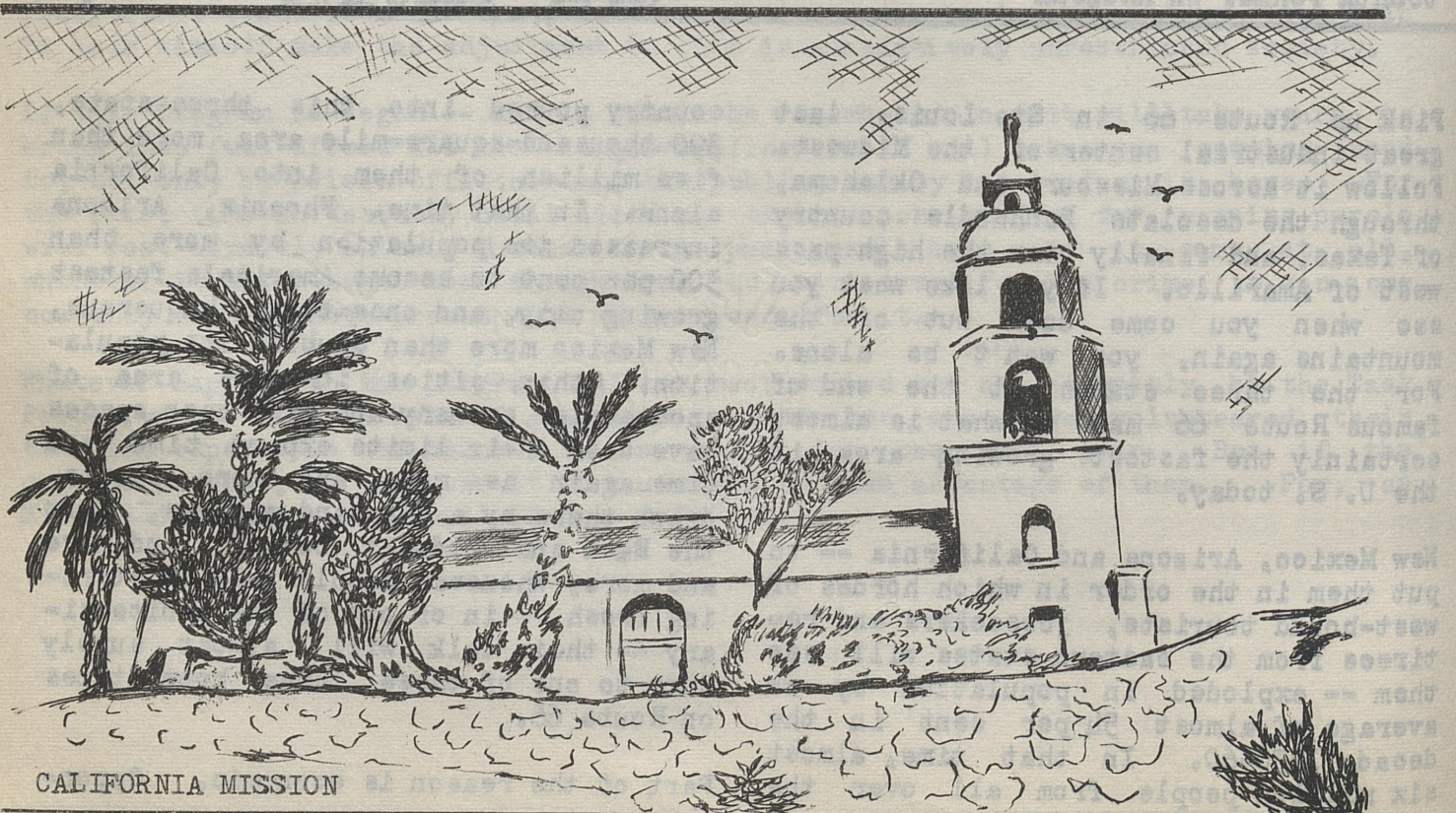
tunity is plentiful, if not exactly wide open, in either of the three states. Mining in New Mexico, rich in uranium, light industry in Arizona, and aircraft and space-age factories in California provide room for technicians and skilled tradesmen of all kinds, while the construction industry in all three states swallows up carpenters, masons, draftsmen, and others with building skills by the thousands. In 1957, the unskilled but able-bodied laborer could, by joining one of the construction unions, draw as much as \$2.75 an hour -- plus liberal fringe benefits -- just for carrying lumber and digging ditches in Southern California. (Today, the wage scale is probably even higher, but the demand for unskilled workers is not great and many are idle for months at a time.) And, as at least two national magazines have reported, the signs are right for the small businessman who cares to go into service industries and businesses catering to the homeowner.

Climate, of course, is another reason. Although most of New Mexico and large parts of the Arizona high country get liberal snowfalls every year, the winters are usually crisp and dry, and it is not uncommon to see a man step out to

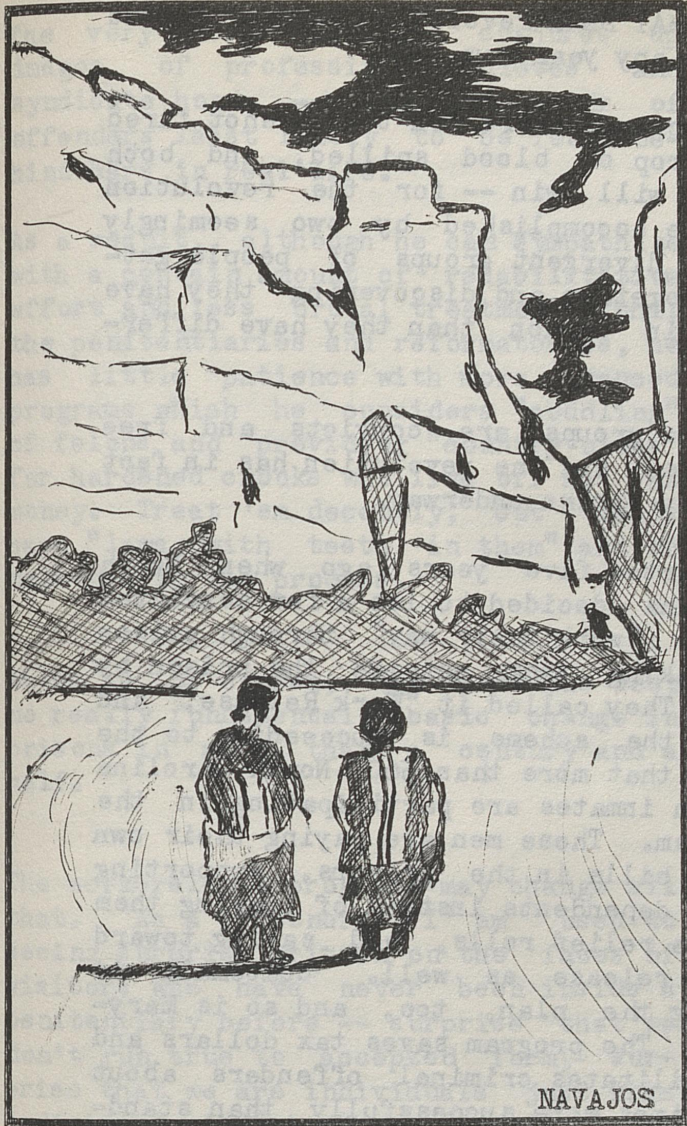
the mailbox or cross to a neighbor's house in his shirtsleeves while snow lies deep on the ground. In both Southern Arizona and Southern California, nights and early mornings are chill in winter, but days are usually only pleasantly cool, and sometimes downright hot. The snow here is confined to the peaks of distant mountains. Even as far north as San Francisco, golfers can spend virtually every day of the year on the greens if they are so inclined.

As for summertime comfort, many people who have sweltered in the humid, 90-degree heat of eastern cities are pleasantly surprised to find the dry, 100-plus degree heat of the desert regions at least as bearable -- especially with the West's widespread air conditioning. In Southern California, it is even possible to find a climate to suit your mood -- from icy ski resort to balmy ocean breeze to arid, sunny desert -- simply by driving a short distance in the family car. Many people live close enough to all three to enjoy them all in a single day if they wish!

The boom states are rich in both history and scenery as well. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the oldest seat of government



CALIFORNIA MISSION



in the country -- established by the Spanish in 1609 -- and the Governor's Palace, one of the oldest buildings. Carlsbad Caverns is the world's biggest natural hole in the ground. The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches, as well as Navajos, Utes and others, still live in the spectacular badlands and deserts that Billy the Kid and other legendary badmen knew. In Arizona (do Tombstone and Yuma awaken any historic memories?), the Grand Canyon, breathtaking Oak Creek Canyon, the San Francisco Mountains, and other high, wooded areas of great beauty contrast with the forests of saguaro cacti, the dry, rocky Superstition Mountain and the vast expanses of desert of which most people think when they think of Arizona. California, with its old Spanish missions and gold mines, offers in addition virtually every kind of topography -- including mountains,

deserts, beaches, and forests -- that could be found anywhere in the world. Indeed, a complete list of the scenic and historic attractions of this three-state area would more than fill this magazine.

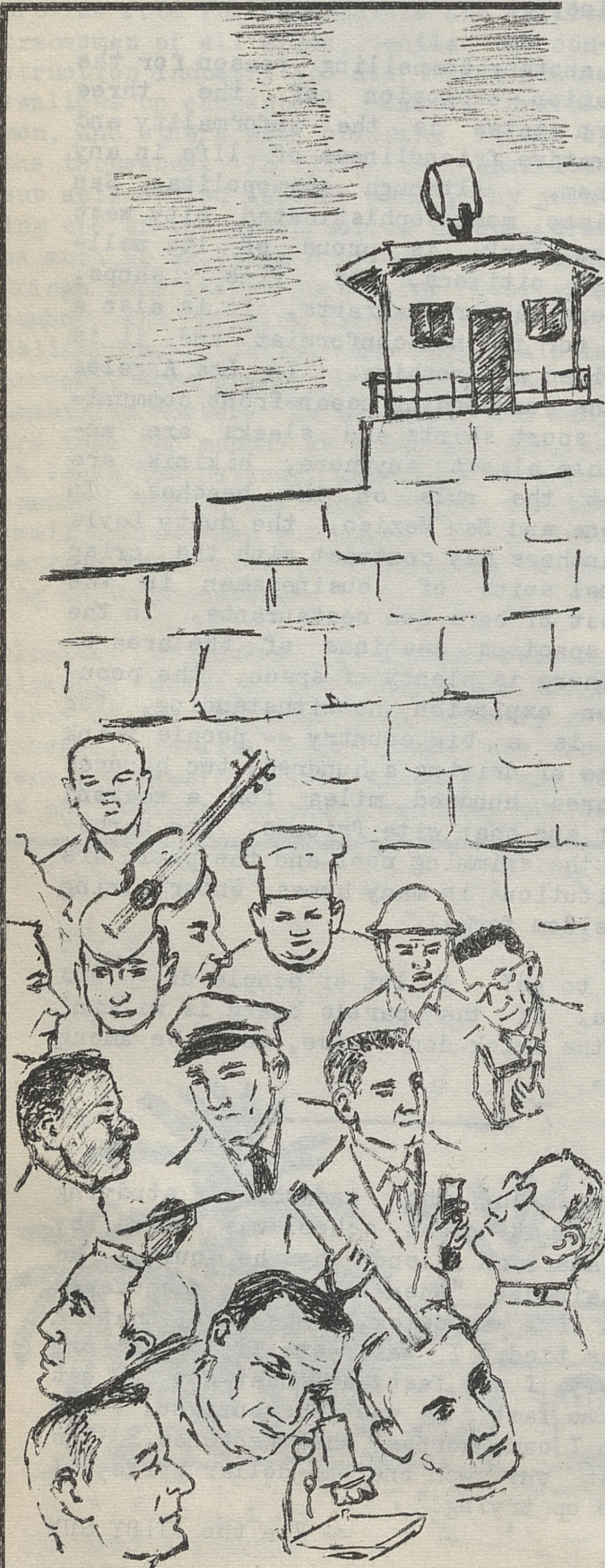
Still another compelling reason for the population explosion of the three Western states is the informality and comparative friendliness of life in any of them. Although cosmopolitan San Francisco, most sophisticated city west of New York, is proud of its well-dressed citizens, its fine shops, theaters, and restaurants, it is also a mecca for the non-conformist and it is surprised at nothing. In Los Angeles and the surrounding ocean-front communities, sport shirts and slacks are acceptable almost anywhere, bikinis are almost the rule on the beaches. In Arizona and New Mexico, the dusty Levis of ranchers may contrast with the crisp flannel suits of businessmen in the toniest of bars and restaurants. In the more spacious sections of the area -- and there is plenty of space, the population explosion notwithstanding, for this is a big country -- people think little of driving a hundred, two hundred or three hundred miles for a weekend visit and chat with friends. The barbecue, the swimming pool and the patio are institutions in many homes, entertaining is seldom formal.

Itch to go? A lot of people do -- and maybe, if the parole board is willin' and the crick don't rise, we'll be among them.

A Frenchman who had been studying English at night school was asked by his American friend why he quit. He explained: "When I first discovered that if I was quick, I was fast; that if I was tied, I was fast; if I spent too freely, I was fast; and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'The first one won one one-dollar prize,' I gave up trying!"

-- Via the KILBY SUN

A PENAL REVOLUTION



THERE MAY BE a revolution in the United States any year now.

If it comes, there won't be a shot fired or a drop of blood spilled, and both sides will win -- for the revolution will be accomplished by two seemingly widely divergent groups of people getting together and discovering they have more in common than they have differences.

The two groups are convicts and free persons, and the revolution has in fact already gotten underway.

It started five years ago when North Carolina decided to let a few convicted felons "work their way" through prison by taking jobs outside the prison by day. They called it "Work Release," and today the scheme is succeeding to the point that more than 560 North Carolina prison inmates are participating in the program. These men are paying their own board bills in the prisons, supporting their dependents instead of leaving them on the relief rolls, and saving toward their release as well. Guatemala is trying the plan, too, and so is Maryland. The program saves tax dollars and rehabilitates criminal offenders about ten times more successfully than standard penal methods -- 6.5% of work-release prisoners have reverted to crime as against 65% to 80% of prisoners who have sweated out their time in the futile prison routine.

But the penal revolution lies not so much in statistics as in the effect the convicts are having on the free people with whom they come in contact -- and vice versa.

To the average citizen, the convict is a breed apart. Although the citizen reads in his newspaper of boys and men from his community committing crimes and going to prison -- boys and men born and reared in much the same way he was -- he usually simply cannot conceive of the convict being an average person who has difficulty staying out of trouble in much the same way the alcoholic has difficulty in staying sober.

The very word "convict" conjures up images of professional thieves and syndicate hoods -- the two kinds of offenders least likely to be found behind bars in real life.

As a result, although he can sympathize with a certain amount of rehabilitative effort and less brutal treatment within the penitentiaries and reformatories, he has little patience with more advanced programs which he considers "coddling" of felons and providing "country clubs" for hardened crooks who live off his tax money. Treat 'em decently, but let's have "laws with teeth in them" and no nonsense in the process.

Which is, of course, why there has been no really fundamental, basic change in prisons in more than a century and a half.

The work-release programs may change all that. As a prisoner, I am used to seeing surprise written on the faces of visitors who have never been inside a penitentiary before -- surprise that we don't run true to accepted form, surprise that we are individuals just like individuals they know in normal life, people who are likeable or detestable, bright or dull, good, evil or indifferent -- in short, much like everyone else. And that, apparently, is the reaction employers are experiencing when they hire their help from prisons instead of employment agencies. They are surprised to find that prisoners are human beings who can be competent or incompetent, trustworthy or not trustworthy, just like their free employees.

They are also surprised at finding themselves trusting the trustworthy ones and promoting the competent ones as naturally as they would anyone else. Today, convicts in North Carolina and Maryland are working as service-station attendants, mechanics, salesmen, laborers, store clerks. One convict, an advertising salesman by day, is left in charge of the office when the boss

leaves just as a free employee would be. Another has been promoted to foreman of a work crew. The other workers accept him as a leader as readily as they would accept a free foreman. The convict-employees can even work overtime just like anyone else -- as long as the employer notifies the prison by telephone. And Louis Poole, an official of North Carolina's work-release program, says: "We just don't have enough skilled prisoners to fill all the job requests."

To date, inmates who want to participate in this revolutionary new program must not be serving more than five years. They find their own jobs, or employers request men (or women, in the case of Maryland) with certain skills. They are -- and this is important -- paid the prevailing wage scale for their particular job classification. Positions in "bad" neighborhoods or with employers who are not acceptable to the Better Business Bureau are out.

When a prisoner is selected for a work-release job, he is provided with clothes to fit his work. A service-station attendant wears company uniforms; laborers wear standard work clothes; and salesmen and office workers wear street clothes just like their civilian co-workers. They leave the prison in time to walk or ride to work, put in their day, and return. At night and on days off, they are locked in like other prisoners.

Part of the money they earn -- \$2.50 a day in Maryland, a similar amount in North Carolina -- goes to the penitentiary to pay their room and board. A larger share goes to support dependants. The rest, except for a small weekly sum for pocket money, is saved toward their release date.

The State benefits from the work-release program. Not only do prisoners pay their way -- at least partially -- but far fewer return after they are re-

leased. North Carolina, for instance, has experienced a drop in prison population of about 1300 prisoners since 1961 -- this at a time when prison populations elsewhere are rising! As a result, several prison units have been closed, institution payrolls have been cut. And the North Carolina State Prisons Department has slashed its 1963-65 budget by more than a million dollars.

The convicts who participate in the program benefit even more. First, most of their waking hours are spent away from the corrosive, degenerating atmosphere of prison -- an atmosphere that penal experts agree is responsible for more crime breeding than crime prevention. They work side by side with free people, keep in contact with normal society, and hatred and bitterness have less chance of creeping in. Instead of being deprived of responsibility, they are gaining in self-respect and self-confidence by providing for themselves and their families. At release time -- a time when other convicts, given a cheap suit of clothes and a few dollars by the state, will find themselves in desperate financial trouble -- the work-release prisoner has a stake to tide him over the rough days ahead. At least one, a mechanic, has used this stake to go into business for himself. He is now hiring convict workers.

But society generally stands to benefit most from the work-release programs. If the idea spreads, more and more people who formerly never gave much thought to the crime problem except to cluck their tongues about it over the breakfast newspaper are going to be meeting convicts in the flesh, learning about them as human beings, as people with a problem that they may grow to realize can't be solved by shutting men away behind stone walls for longer and longer periods of time. If that happens, something is going to be done about the prison problem and a lot of human beings are going to be salvaged.

-- Lawrence Snow

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN (Continued)

prison. At least, I feel that this is the proper perspective to have and anything less than this would mean that I am not being faithful to the confidence of the Christian community which supports me.

(Some of the ideas incorporated in this article were adapted from a paper published by Chaplain Harold Waking of the Eastern State Hospital, Lexington)

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN (Continued)

God has never stopped loving you, even in your moments of blackest ingratitude. He hates your sin, but He will never hate you. His love still presses upon you, trying to find a tiny crack in your armor of self-love through which He may enter and turn you back to Himself.

It is not enough to simply believe this with the mind. For any true and lasting happiness it must be the deepest conviction of your heart; that God does love you with a terrific love; that He is intensely aware of your present problems; that He cares tremendously about what happens to you; that out of your present burdens, imposed by the ignorance and malice of others (or by your own foolishness) God is going to bring good to you. Not for what you have done, but for what you can do.

To help you realize these basic needs of our nature and put them into practice is what the Chaplain can do. He can't make you do them. He can, however, help you do them. The religious services are for you.

SLABS LAID FOR OUTDOOR DINING AREA

Sergeant William Herndon last month rounded up a crew of men to pour a three-level slab just outside the KSP cookshack so that men purchasing meals to supplement messhall fare would have a place to eat them. He also hopes to have some rough tables made for the slabs. Prior to his project, no place had been set aside for this purpose.

OUR PART IN GREATER SOCIETY

By G. W. Joines

If we prepare ourselves to earn our living at some useful work, are we doing all that anyone has a right to expect of us? If we support ourselves, we are doing a good decent minimum. But if no one does any more than that, there is a great deal of work that needs doing in the world, work that is necessary for the happiness of all of us, work that will never be done.

Then must some do more than their share? That would be true if it were not for one thing: no two persons necessarily have the same share of work. We must give back to the world in proportion as we receive from it.

Some people get very little out of the world. They walk through it, blind, deaf and dumb. They do not see the streets they use every day. They do not hear the tones in the voices of their associates, tones that would often tell them a great deal. They seldom succeed in saying the things they feel most strongly. They cannot help it, it seems. The world touches them at few points, and they have little effect on the world. Such people -- and there are many -- give all that they have to give and just reach the minimum. From the larger work of Greater Society they must be excused, precisely as we excuse the feebleminded from reaching even the minimum that we ask these people to reach. Upon the stronger, more fortunate men and women must fall all the extra responsibilities.

What is Greater Society, and what are the responsibilities which it forces on some of us?

Greater Society is a name given by many to the world that we are living in today -- a world in which great numbers of people are herded together into large cities, and these cities are tied to one

another by railroads and airplanes and telephones and wireless and cables until they form one great, complex whole. Within these cities men work, not for themselves or for other men, but for great organizations. When they come home at night, they come in herds, and the homes to which they come are often great buildings in which each head of a family has a right to a few square feet. Often he is compelled to crowd into the limited space that he may call his own twice as many human beings as can live there and maintain decent, self-respecting privacy.

What are the responsibilities growing out of Greater Society?

A big, complex world like this must have a very complex machinery to run it. Some men have had the task of inventing this machinery. If it is to run smoothly, other men must thoroughly understand it and keep it oiled and working. If it is to be changed to meet the constant changes going on in Greater Society itself, interested, able men must be ready with new devices.

What is the machinery that runs Greater Society? There is a good deal of it. Some of it is very good machinery, some of it should probably be scrapped. In our own country we have Wall Street, the Anti-Saloon League, boards of trade, Ladies' Aid societies, trades unions, cooperative societies, trusts, political parties, newspapers, Rotary Clubs, and the government. Each of you can make interesting additions to this list.

Of all the organizations that you can list, the greatest and most dignified is Government. Government is not composed of any small group of men. Back of Government is every citizen of the United States. Through it every citizen has the power to declare how he would like to run Society. Every citizen belongs to it, it belongs to every citizen. To Government every citizen looks for protection -- protection of his life, of his property, and of his right

to be happy. Of what other organization is this true?

What, then, is this great and powerful thing called Government? Are you for it or against it? Do you think it is a help or a nuisance?

Government was brought into existence by a set of laws. By the laws which it makes and enforces it maintains its power. Do you believe in laws? Which laws? The ones of which you chance to approve, or all the laws of your country?

From time to time there have been good men, wise in many ways, who have frankly expressed their disapproval of Government.

Years ago, men were not prepared to live without Government. Are they ready today? Have the crowding together in cities and the enormously greater complexity of modern life made rules and regulations more necessary or less necessary?

Many have avoided the need of rules and regulations by living quite alone in a cabin in the woods. So long as there are woods enough to go around, this offers a possible solution to men impatient of laws. If a man goes alone into the wilds and makes himself a home, he can be quite free from restraint other than that which nature imposes on him. He will be free to do as he likes, with no one to tell him what he shall or shall not do. In his wilderness he will be king, policeman, and garbage collector. He will be free to work or to starve.

If, however, he finds that this freedom has its drawbacks, that he is lonely, at times helpless against nature, needs someone to work with him -- and if he, therefore, induces a man to share with him his hut in the wilderness -- he will at once, in return for companionship and assistance, be forced to give up some degree of his freedom. He will not be quite free to decide when he will work and when he will rest, whether the

cooperative coffee is to be weak or strong, whether he will sleep with the windows open or closed.

If later he should decide to marry and bring a wife to the woods, life will immediately demand a greater sacrifice of his freedom. He may have to wash the frying pan instead of wiping it out with whatever is handy. He may have to give up his pipe. He may even have to wipe his shoes at the door, and tolerate curtains at the window. If in the course of time children come, he will have to step softly so as not to wake the baby.

Why should a man consent to such sacrifice of his freedom in either case? Only because he thinks he gains more than he loses. If he can arrange to get what he wants and yet give up nothing, he will probably so arrange. This is seldom possible.

The citizen with good common sense knows that if he chooses to live in a town instead of in the country, he cannot have the freedom that he had in the country; that if he lives in an apartment instead of a house, he cannot have the freedom he had in the house; that if he takes a single room in an apartment belonging to someone else, he cannot have the freedom he had in his own apartment. He therefore fully understands that the people living in a thickly settled community must submit to many regulations never imposed upon the isolated settler. And, knowing this, he wastes no energy in growling about it. He obeys the laws of the community in which he has elected to live.

All of us, then, whether we like it or not, are a part of Greater Society. As I have said, Greater Society is kept running by a variety of agencies, the most important of which is Government. In our own country, the United States, every citizen has some control over Government and, therefore, some control over the world in which he lives. The amount of control will depend on the interest he takes in it, the time and strength which he is willing to give to

it, and the intelligence he brings to it. It will also depend to a great extent on his understanding that in a complex society there must be a spirit of cooperation, an understanding of other men, a sympathy with points of view other than his own, and a spirit of compromise in nonessentials.

TOLERANCE

by Harold Arnold

How many times
Have we heard it said,
"Oh, if I had his ways
I'd rather be dead."?

Or ...

... "My country's government
Is absolutely the best;
Hasn't it through time and trials
Stood all of the tests?

"My way is right,
So your way is wrong,"
Man's age-old way of thinking,
His immortal battle song.

Be it individual to individual
Or nation to nation
"My way is right,
Yours an abomination."

In the beginning,
When the race of Man was young
It was perhaps excusable that
Intolerance was the song that was sung

Now Man has matured
And learned many things,
But he still lacks the peace
That tolerance brings.

We are all individuals
And individuals must stay
Why not be tolerant of each other
And each other's individual way?

LATE NEWS

IOWA MAY PROVIDE LEGAL AID FOR CONVICTS

Iowa Governor Harold E. Hughes is seriously considering establishing a "court of last resort" for prisoners who feel they were convicted unjustly, according to the PRESIDIO, Iowa State Penitentiary.

Governor Hughes is said to feel that Iowa lawyers have an obligation to fulfill in this area, and he is soliciting their support for the project.

Many inmates who feel that they have been wrongfully committed expend a great deal of study and effort preparing briefs that are often useless because of the inmate's ignorance of legal procedure. The court would, in certain cases, do the job for the prisoners.

The Governor hopes to have his "court" in operation by the first of the year, The PRESIDIO said.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS HELP

The Castle on the Cumberland is a non-profit organ of expression for the inmates of the Kentucky State Penitentiary. Through it, we hope to give our outside readers a better insight into who and what prisoners are, how they think, what they feel. Your support and your subscriptions are solicited. Anyone may subscribe by sending one dollar for a year's subscription (12 monthly issues) to:

Castle on the Cumberland
Box 128
Eddyville, Kentucky

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(City, State, Zone)

EXCHANGE PAGE

By Harold Arnold

STIFF SENTENCE FOR RIOTERS IN OHIO PENS -- Via OP NEWS

Adult prisoners in Ohio penal institutions are liable to a 5-to-30 year sentence if they participate in a riot or demonstration or take any person hostage. The new law was passed in June and took effect the following month. The law also provides that the sentence shall be served consecutively -- that is, it will not begin until the original sentence has expired.

NEW HALFWAY HOUSE OPENS IN CHICAGO -- Via MENARD TIME

Another halfway house, St. Anthony's Inn, has been opened in Chicago. Capable of housing a total of 12 men, St. Anthony's Inn is under the supervision of Father Phillip Marquand, OFM. In addition to the Catholic priest, a part-time staff of 10 consultants and counselors and a Franciscan chaplain will assist in the work.

INDIANA CONS FIGHT FOR CRIPPLED KIDS -- Via LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK

Fight fans, former boxing greats and the general public showed up in Indiana's Michigan City Prison recently to witness a boxing match between amateurs -- a match staged by convicts to raise funds for the state's Crippled Children's Summer Camp.

Hiawatha Gray, Archie Moore's trainer, was one of the celebrities on hand for the benefit fights.

MICHIGAN CONVICT-SCHOLARS GO ON PAYROLL -- Via HILLTOP NEWS

The Michigan Corrections Commission recently ruled that inmates participating in school or training programs shall receive 10¢ a day for their efforts. The ruling was made to allow inmates who depend on the income they receive from regular work to attend school instead without losing needed income.

Ten cents a day is the minimum "wage" paid Michigan convicts.

RECIDIVISM RATE LOW IN PROGRESSIVE "OLD" ENGLAND -- Via THE MENTOR

Weekends and holidays at home and other earned privileges are among the incentives British prisoners have to keep their noses clean and try to rehabilitate themselves under England's famed Borstal System.

Under the system, discipline is strict, but sentences are considerably shorter than in the U. S. Probation is more widely used, to the extent that only a third as many offenders, per capita, are sent to English prisons as are sent to American institutions. How well the system works is evidenced by the low English recidivism rate -- only about 8 per cent of the prisoners repeat their crimes. In the U. S., as many as 80 per cent may return to prison.

By
Floyd
"Dago"
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James Calvert has the most unusual occupation I've ever heard of. Tell us what it is, Dinger. Roy Maggard traveled all the way to Indiana only to become lonesome and bored. After 18 months' vacation, he returned to the big Castle with the rest of us.

Parolee Paul McClure is still lounging around in here with us. Seems parole isn't too difficult to make, but the big trouble is getting out afterward, Paul. October 9, 1963 -- big day, birthday, and to help celebrate it, my parole papers returned, refused, denied. Man, I don't care for any more birthdays with gifts like that!

Vernon Aaron walks disconsolately around since he lost his position in the cannery. Cheer up, Vernon, that cannery will open again next year. "Hi-Guy" confidently told me that if he lived through this sorrow, he'd never get that way again. What way is that, Guy? Mr. William "Hot" Watts returned again to Four Shop, saying those kids in Three were too much competition. James Fultz decided old age won't slow him down. No, sir, Fuzzy just ordered some Levis and learned to do the twist!

Big Dewey "Mose" Castle sure keeps busy peeking around corners and so on. What have you lost, Mose? Siftu Bogden has ceased to make music with Bobbie Johnson. Told me Gary "Velvet" Utterback had a better voice and can even strum a guitar.

William "Grandmaw" Harris is striving to become an author. He's been writing a novel for three years, and he has already finished the first page. Almost, anyway. If you took Pappy Jack Hall's dominoes away from him, he'd sure be cryin'. Yet the old gent has never been known to win a game. Gordon Mercer is prayerfully waiting for the LaGrange bus.

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Mr. Hubert Stringfield sure knows some fine stories about possum huntin' on an old bank mule. This 70-year-old juvenile delinquent even knows some Injun stories. E. J. Fugate told me if I wanted a winner in the Series, take the Yanks. Sorry, E. J., I forgot to bet -- didn't you? Clyde Collier left here a handsome young man and returned an oldish, gray-haired gent. That free world too fast for you, Clyde?

O'Neal Downing told me a terrific scandal on Billy White, but I don't dare mention it. Neal is the genial chef in the cookshack. Since Eddy Arnold became such a weightlifting enthusiast, they're calling him "The Body." Lala Lamarr smiles so smugly over his 60-day setback, but he'll never pass that nut doctor, and what'll the parole board say then?

Gilbert Gooch has started strolling the yard, smiling and looking so satisfied.

And it's so much pleasure to have Gypsy Adams serve you coffee. Of course, you've got to beat him a game of casino to get it, but that's so easy it embarrasses me. I asked W. T. Morefield why he carried that box around with him, but he wouldn't tell me anything except that it was his money box. There wasn't any money in it, though, 'cause I peeked!

It is a shame that our inmate teachers aren't a little better trained. James Loudermilk, oldest teacher in the school and a math instructor, can count to 20 everywhere except in a pinochle game!

Eugene Treviso, I thank you for that cup of coffee, but it really wasn't necessary. I would have written Loudermilk up without being bribed to do it!

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

SCHOOL DAZE -- D. Trodglan & Red Wise

VOCATIONAL AUTO MECHANICS: I dropped in unexpectedly this week on the auto mechanics class. After stepping over the engine, transmission, and a bunch of gears the grease monkeys call the differential, I found out what it was all about. Paul Holland, our inmate instructor, gave me this rundown on the happenings:

The students assigned to the class learn the mechanics, as well as some bookwork, of motor overhaul and assembly, transmission repair, brake systems, carburetion and fuel systems, clutch, and that bunch of gears called the differential. For your information, that is located in the back end between the wheels somewhere. Well, anyway, the grease monkeys can tell you.

After completion of the class work and practical work in taking down and rebuilding the auto, the student must pass an extensive written test and take down and rebuild a plastic "engine" in which all moving parts can be seen from outside. If it works and they pass the written test, they are then graduated and given a certificate of proficiency to prove they are mechanics. Anyone care to try? See the Education Supervisor, Mr. Cowan, or the Vocational Supervisor, Mr. Egbert.

GED HIGH SCHOOL REFRESHER: Our present high school refresher course will soon be in for a time. Tests will be given to these students, and those who pass will be given a GED equivalency high school diploma. This is a certificate showing that the student has satisfactorily completed tests covering the course of study prescribed by the Kentucky State Board of Education for high school students.

This certificate is well worth having by

those who never had the opportunity outside. Enrollments will be accepted at any time for the next class. Contact Mr. Henry Cowan at the school. He will give you the rundown on the class.

MASONRY CLASS: Taught by inmate-instructor Burleson, this class is still in progress, with the class studying various designs in brick and blocklaying -- and doing a good job. Some of these men will soon be taking jobs as brick-masons in the institution. Care to learn? Join up!

CABINET SHOP: I can give a long story of what is happening in the cabinet shop, but I'd just be taking a job from the shop reporter. From the vocational end, things are buzzing. The shop is very productive under the direction of Mr. Bridges, with the vocational end supervised by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Egbert.

It should be sufficient to say that all vocational and academic departments are running smoothly and productively, thanks to the cooperation of all persons, inmate and administrative, in trying to make the institution a better place.

LAUNDRY BITS -- by Buck Penn

Here it is time for this column again and as always our editor has made two trips up here after this little piece of paper again, for I'm late again. Boy, does he frown! If he was paying me, I'd be fired.

As I told you last month, we are going to write about one inmate in the laundry each month until we cover all who are willing. I'll start with "Cantankerous Sid," otherwise known as "Steel Guitar Red" and "Southern Sid." He answers to almost any name if you know him. Of

course I'm talking about none other than Sidney Bruce, our janitor.

Sid was born right here in Eddyville. No, I'm not joking! He lives right over the wall on that knob of a hill called Pea Ridge. He was born February 8, 1929, and at the age of five built his first steel guitar. It was made out of a cigar box, strings, and a broom handle. I guess some of you will say, "So what?" The thing about it is, he still makes them -- only now they are really something to see.

He has a single-neck steel that will come up with anything you could buy from a store, and he's working on a double-neck job. It's already a thing of beauty.

How does he do it? When I ask him, he tells me all his life he has tried to find something he couldn't do with his hands. I know this: he can play a steel as well as anyone I've heard.

As for his being the janitor here in the laundry, he says that's all he has ever done in the joint. He keeps it real clean, and he never has to be told to clean up. He has been offered other jobs in the laundry, but says he'd rather stay on this one.

Sid doesn't have too much more time to serve, and he says he might try to hook up with a band and stay out. He should be able to get a job playing, that's for sure.

Anyway, we wish him luck.

Guess I'll stop for now and smoke one of Dago's free cigars. Man, that Dago sure is considerate and free with his smoking!

Renew your subscription now!

CABINET SHOP NEWS

For those of you who missed the new order concerning the cabinet shop, we are now authorized to make picture frames and radio cabinets for inmates. A minimum fee of \$0.50 for picture frames and \$1.00 for radio cabinets has been established for this service. Naturally, for larger frames and cabinets the charge is raised accordingly.

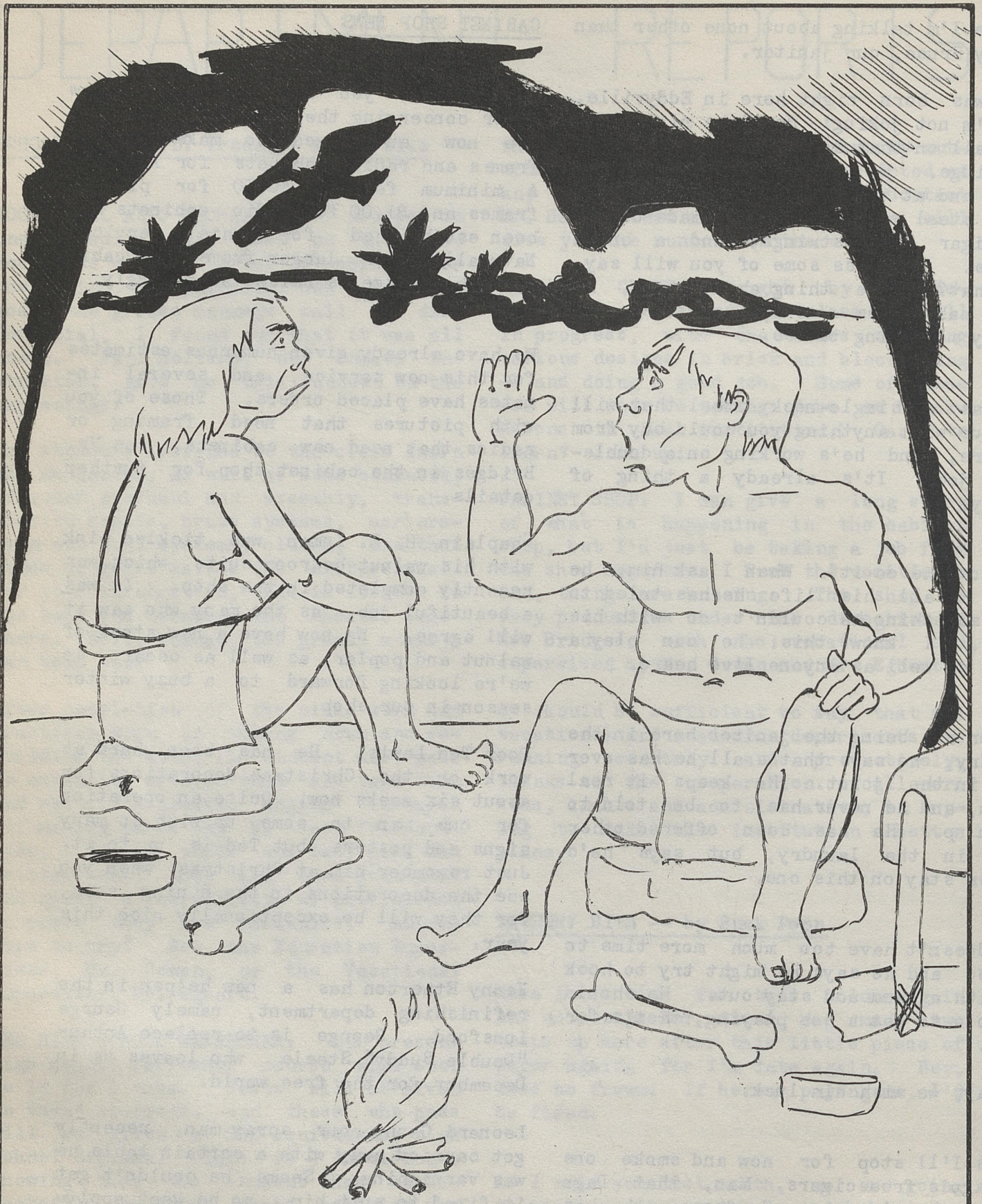
We have already given numerous estimates for this new service, and several inmates have placed orders. Those of you with pictures that need framing or radios that need new cabinets, see Mr. Bridges in the cabinet shop for further details.

Chaplain H. E. Inman was tickled pink with his walnut bedroom suite, which was recently completed in the shop. It was a beautiful job, as the many who saw it will agree. We now have a new stock of walnut and poplar, as well as cedar, so we're looking forward to a busy winter season in our shop.

Poor Ted Lewis! He has been hard at work on the Christmas decorations for about six weeks now. Quite an operation for one man to come up with so many signs and posters, but Ted is up to it. Just remember him at Christmas when you see the decorations in the dining room, for they will be exceptionally nice this year.

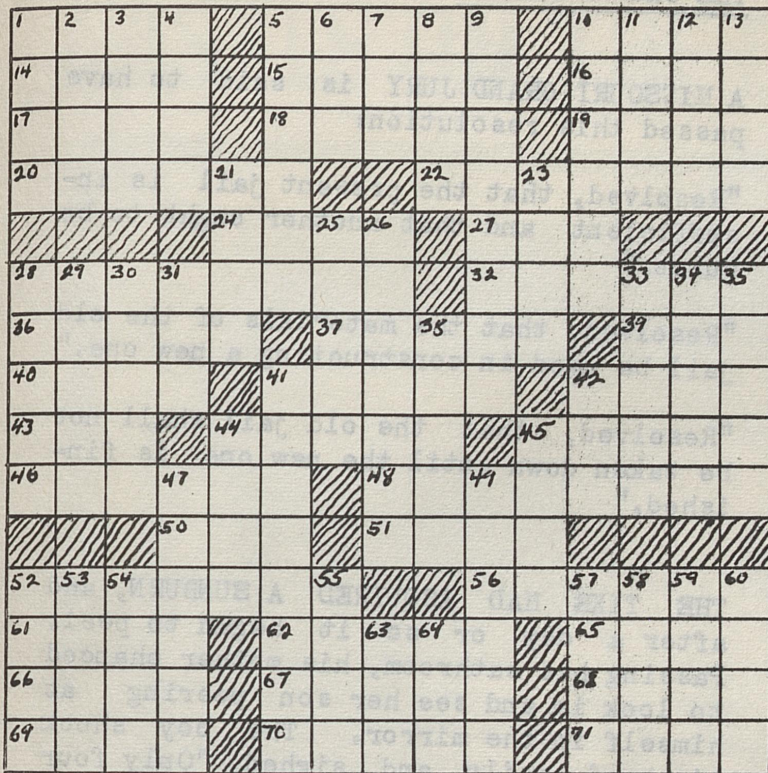
Kenny Etherton has a new helper in the refinishing department, namely George Lunsford. George is to replace Arthur "Double Buddy" Steele, who leaves us in December for the free world.

Leonard Gann, our spray man, recently got carried away with a certain table he was varnishing. Seems he couldn't get it fixed to suit him, so he kept applying the varnish. How many times did you spray it, Leonard? Was it six or seven? We lost count somewhere along the line. We will admit one thing, though, it was a good job when you did finish it!



Jim McKinney

"Pterodactyl eggs and lemons?! You'll be wanting pickles and ice cream next!"



- 21. Diving bird
- 23. Measure of distance
- 25. Security organization (Abbr.)
- 26. Man's name -- plural
- 28. Glue
- 29. Palm (Var.)
- 30. Monkey
- 31. Kettle
- 33. Body of water
- 34. Plait
- 35. Wiser
- 38. Russ. trade union
- 41. Gives aid and comfort
- 42. Entreat
- 44. Crack
- 45. Parts of face
- 47. The _____ Cometh (2 wds)
- 49. Before
- 52. Makes believe
- 53. Trickened mass
- 54. Pen
- 55. Great amount (sl)
- 57. Outer covering
- 58. Fine
- 59. Pro _____
- 60. Insult
- 63. Sheltered side
- 64. Girl's name

ACROSS

- 1. Bristle
- 5. Cars
- 10. Take out
- 14. Persian poet
- 15. Lasso
- 16. Irks
- 17. Rasp
- 18. Proverb
- 19. Poses
- 20. Lye or ammonia
- 22. Vie
- 24. Chemist's wire
- 27. Complete
- 28. Offered
- 32. Lets
- 36. Jewish high priest
- 37. Cognizant
- 39. Civil Engineers Assoc. (Abbr.)
- 40. Administer now -- medical
- 41. Movie bigwigs
- 42. Vegetable
- 43. Brown
- 44. Not prolonged
- 45. Depart
- 46. Motor
- 48. Planner

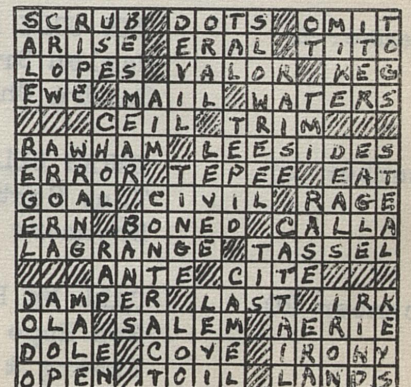
50. Silent _____

- 51. Garbage
- 52. Receives
- 56. Movie awards
- 61. Silent animal
- 62. Girl's name
- 65. By mouth
- 66. Roman garment
- 67. Overseer
- 68. Aleutian island
- 69. British gun
- 70. Take an oath
- 71. Russian depot

DOWN

- 1. Divan
- 2. Man's name
- 3. Converse
- 4. Estent
- 5. Hoardes
- 6. United Ironworkers Assoc. (Abbr.)
- 7. Stress
- 8. Pertaining to the ear
- 9. Tea urns
- 10. Disperse
- 11. Great Lake
- 12. Latvian
- 13. Existence

Answers to last month's puzzle:



KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY STATISTICS
(October, 1963)

Escapes	0
Death Row	8
Admitted by Commitment	37
Transferred from KSR	24
Transferred to KSR	5
Released by Expiration	15
Released by Parole	24
Released by Death	0
High Number	24576
Low Number	5240
Total Population	1153

MOVIES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

November 15	KING KONG VS GOD-ZILLA -- Michael Keith & Harry Holcomb: S. F.
November 22	DEVIL AT 4 O'CLOCK Spencer Tracy and Frank Sinatra: Drama
November 29	THE BIRDS Rod Taylor and Suzanne Pleshette: Drama
December 6	THE UGLY AMERICAN Marlon Brando & Sandra Church: Drama
December 13	TARAS BULBA Tony Curtis & Yul Brynner: Drama
December 20	CALL ME BWANA Bob Hope & Anita Ekberg & Edie Adams -- Comedy

THE CASTLE LAUGHS

A MISSOURI GRAND JURY is said to have passed this resolution:

"Resolved, that the present jail is insufficient and that another ought to be built."

"Resolved, that the materials of the old jail be used in constructing a new one."

"Resolved, that the old jail shall not be taken down until the new one is finished."

THE TIKE HAD ACQUIRED A SUNBURN, and after a day or so it began to peel. Passing his bathroom, his mother chanced to look in and see her son peering at himself in the mirror. The boy shook his head sadly and sighed, "Only four years old and wearing out already!"

THEY TELL ME that John P. was stopped on the compound recently for not having a number on his shirt. "Oh, I'm supposed to be incognito," John told the officer. "I'm in Alcoholics Anonymous!"

THEY ALSO TELL ME that the chief cause of divorce is marriage; that parenthood is a hereditary condition; and that a deaf man can't be convicted because you can't imprison a man without a hearing.

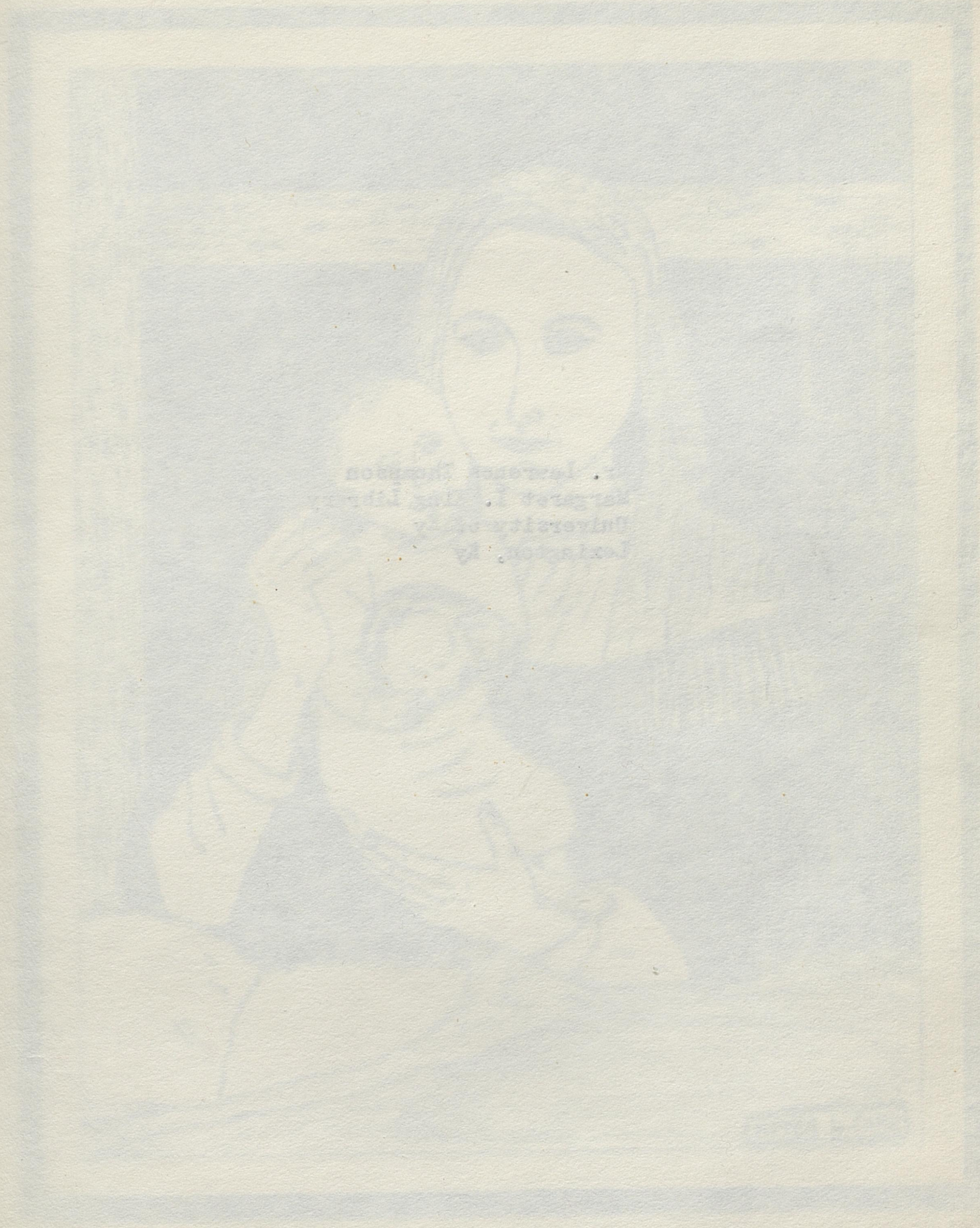
A DOCTOR ASKED his new patient if she had been to any other doctor about her complaint.

"No," she replied, "but I did go see my druggist."

"Well, that shows just how much sense some people have," the doctor moaned. "And what sort of idiotic advice did your druggist give you?"

"Oh," she answered sweetly, "he told me to see you."

CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND



DECEMBER

1953

CASTLE ON THE CUMBERLAND
Box 128
Eddyville, Kentucky

TO: Mr. Lawrence Thompson
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