

Report  
OF THE  
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Superintendent  
Arizona State Prison  
State of Arizona

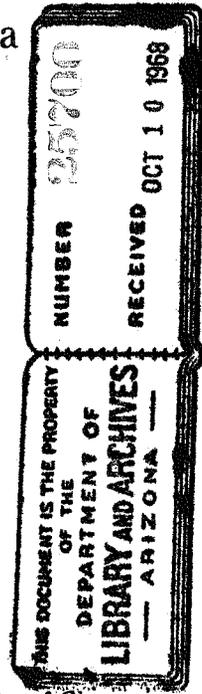
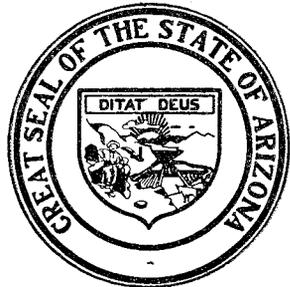
February 1st, 1913



Published by Board of Control, by authority of Chapter  
53, Session Laws of the Second Special Session  
of the First State Legislature

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# Report of the Superintendent Arizona State Prison

Florence, Arizona, February 1, 1913.

*Honorable George W. P. Hunt,  
Governor of Arizona,  
Phoenix, Arizona*

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith brief report of your administration of the Arizona State Prison, to date.

Owing to the fact that our fiscal year does not end until June 30, 1913, and the additional fact that we have had only a very limited time in which to prepare this report, I regret that we will not be able to go into the matter as fully as we would like. Therefore, we will at this time deal only with such matters as we deem of vital importance.

Since the present administration took charge of this institution the maintenance cost has been materially reduced. However, in making this reduction we have at all times taken efficiency into consideration. All useless and unnecessary help around the institution has been dispensed with and we have retained only such men as are necessary to carry on the business of the institution in an efficient manner.

While the daily provisional allowance for the inmates has been increased approximately 20 per cent, we have been able to more than offset this increase by purchasing supplies at prices much lower than those being paid before we took charge. In many instances the prices which we are now paying for provisions are 50 per cent less than the prices paid for the same grade of goods prior to March 1, 1912.

During the season just passed we raised quite a large amount of vegetables, and during the coming season we hope, and expect, to be able to raise a large proportion of what will be necessary



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to supply the institution; however, we are seriously handicapped here in trying to do any farming, for, while we have some very fertile soil, the absence of water during the middle of the summer makes it almost impossible to grow anything at a profit.

It is my opinion that one of the greatest problems which now confronts the institution is the furnishing of useful employment for the inmates which will in no way conflict with free labor. There is certainly no question but what every inmate of the institution should be employed at some useful occupation for eight hours of each working day. This will not only be of great benefit to the state as a source of revenue but will be of untold benefit to the men themselves, for every man, to keep in good condition, mentally and physically, should perform a reasonable amount of work each day. In this connection I would recommend, for the consideration of the Legislature, that a law be passed whereby a portion of the earnings of state prisoners could be paid over to the families or other dependents of the prisoners. Such a law would no doubt be the means of allaying a great deal of suffering and want among the dependents of those whom society has found it necessary to deprive of their liberty.

#### ROAD-CONSTRUCTION

Since the adoption of the "honor system" in handling the inmates of this institution our efforts along this line have been unusually successful. Our first attempt at road-building was begun in July, 1912. On July 5 we transferred a body of about thirty men to a point in the Pinal mountains near Globe, where they began the construction of what is commonly known as the Globe-Ray highway. These men remained in the mountains until about the middle of January, 1913, when they returned to Florence without guard. The camp was closed for the winter by reason of the fact that the heavy snowfall and severe cold in the mountains made it impossible to work with any degree of satisfaction. During the six months that this camp was in operation we had less than an average of thirty men engaged in actual road-construction, part of the inhabitants of the camp being employed with the survey corps and others working around the camp, as waiters, cooks, freighters, etc.

During the time these men were at work they completed about three miles of entirely new road, most of which was out through solid rock, in what is considered one of the most rugged and inaccessible mountain regions of our State. From the best information I have been able to obtain as to the estimated cost of such roadway built by free labor or under contract, it would have cost not less than five to six thousand dollars per mile. There was approximately \$8,500.00 spent at this camp, about three thousand dollars of which was expended in the purchase of road-building and camp equipment. This leaves the cost of construction at about \$5,500.00, less than \$2,000.00 per mile, and a difference in favor of prison labor of more than \$2,500.00 per mile. This represents a saving to the State of about seven thousand dollars.

On October 20, 1912, about forty men were put to work on the construction of a state highway between Florence and Higley. This road covers a distance of approximately thirty-five miles, and was completed January 24, 1913, with the exception of putting in the culverts and dragging about one-half of the distance. This dragging will be completed during the coming week, but the culverts are not to be placed until some future date. At this time we are unable to arrive at the exact cost per mile of this road owing to the fact that some of the bills incurred have not as yet reached this office, but I feel quite safe at estimating the cost, when completed, at less than \$125.00 per mile. This stretch of highway I believe to be one of the best as well as the most economically built roads which has ever been constructed in this State or Territory.

Since the inauguration of the honor system, in addition to the road work, we have constructed a sewer line from the prison to the Gila River, consisting of about two miles of ten-inch pipe laid to an average depth of about six feet. Considering the men employed on this work, together with the other men we have had outside the prison on their honor, there are 181 men who have been trusted away from the prison without guards. We have lost by escapes eight men, a little less than 5 per cent. The longest term which any of these escapes had to serve was an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years. The majority of the men who escaped had less than one year to serve—one man escaping within eight days of the expiration of his sentence, while another ran

away with less than a month of his sentence to do. In addition to the above mentioned escapes, five men made unsuccessful attempts to get away. I have before me reports from various institutions handling men under the same system and find that our percentage of escapes is much below the average.

I recommend that the Legislature appropriate for this institution the sum of from four to six thousand dollars per month to be used in road construction. We can then map out a definite plan of work for the men, and many miles of first class highway can be constructed each year, thereby utilizing for the benefit of the taxpayers a large amount of labor which has heretofore gone to waste.

#### PRISON FARM

The question of establishing a prison farm is of great importance. I can see no valid reasons why an institution of this character should not in time be made self-sustaining, and a prison farm, where the prison labor can be utilized, would be a long step in the right direction. While the 640-acre farm which I have recommended would probably be all that we could put in shape and work to advantage during the next two years, I believe that this should be purchased with the idea in view of increasing the acreage from year to year until such time as the State would have a farm sufficient in size, all in one tract, to support the institution, as it seems to me that one large farm could be handled more satisfactorily and economically than could several smaller ones.

#### IMPROVEMENTS

In connection with my recommendation that funds be appropriated with which to build an addition to the main prison, a warehouse, a stable and barn, I wish to say that the warehouse, stable and barn were a part of the original plan for the institution which has never been carried out and they should be given immediate attention as they are practically indispensable.

While the addition to the main prison was not a part of the original plan, I consider it of great importance and believe that it will prove to be a wise investment for the State. The plan which I have in view in regard to this addition to the main prison is to

separate the hardened criminals and moral degenerates from the main body of prisoners. The percentage of inmates who come under these two classes is very small—probably less than 5 per cent of the population, but it is from these two classes that all riots, insubordination and agitation generate. In some cases these confirmed criminals actually become instructors in crime among the younger and less hardened inmates, many of whom are serving their first term and many of whom are easily led and influenced. If these younger men who have made their first mistake are allowed to associate with the hardened criminals and moral degenerates they will naturally learn criminal ways and probably leave the institution to embark upon the life of crime, whereas, if the men are segregated, these men who are serving their first term and who have probably made their mistake while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or while in the grip of strong passion may be taught the error of their ways and by proper treatment and encouragement sent away from the institution with a better idea of their duty to society and better prepared to fight the battle of life. In the interest of humanity, I think that this segregation should be made.

#### THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

The Indeterminate Sentence Law, as passed by the First State Legislature, is certainly a great improvement over the old law by which a man was sentenced to serve a given length of time in prison, and at the end of that time released, regardless of whether or not his conduct while incarcerated had been good or whether he was a fit subject to be turned loose on society.

There is one change which I think should be made in this law, provided such a change is possible. That change is to so amend the law as to make it possible for restoration of citizenship to be extended a paroled prisoner without this restoration interfering in any way with his indeterminate sentence. When a man is released from this institution on parole and goes out into the world with the determination to begin over and become an honest, law-abiding and useful member of society he should be given every encouragement and assistance possible. If he is deprived of his citizenship he does not have an equal opportunity with other men and is handicapped in his effort to make good—and make good he must,



lines. The library at the time consisted of a very few dry and worn out books, which were kept in a box in the prison morgue. We have made a feeble attempt along the line of schools for the benefit of the illiterate Mexicans and others who were inclined to better their mental condition, but have met with rather limited success owing to the fact that these two branches had no established head—nobody officially responsible.

As education and enlightenment are essential to reformation, an attempt should be made to raise the prison school to a higher plane and establish it on a systematic basis. I therefore recommend that these two branches of the institution be added to the duties of the Parole Clerk and that his salary be increased to \$150.00 per month.

#### PAROLE OFFICE

The enclosed report of Mr. J. J. Sanders, Parole Clerk, is very gratifying. Of the twenty-six men paroled since we took charge only one has violated his parole, and this man was returned to prison. The percentage of parole violations is far below the average.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the great interest shown in the problems of this institution, and the keen interest you have shown and the assistance you have rendered us in our efforts to better conditions.

I desire to express my thanks to the Board of Control for the consideration and courtesy extended me during my short term. Your co-operation and fair supervision have been all that any official could wish.

To the officers and employes, I desire to express my sincere thanks for their loyalty and faithful support of the institution and in the maintenance of discipline.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. SIMS,  
Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF THE ACTING PRISON PHYSICIAN

Florence, Arizona, February 1, 1913.

The past year has been a most satisfactory one for the Hospital Department. There has been only one death, as compared with fourteen of the year before. This is also much below the average for the general public. We have not over five incurable invalids in the prison.

During the past year we have, with the assistance of the pharmacist and some untrained men, performed fifteen major operations on men who were incapacitated, and all, with the exception of one cancer case, were able to go to work afterwards.

The sanitary and hygienic conditions have been so perfect that we have no serious acute sicknesses.

While the hospital and pharmacy are almost ideal, we are very much handicapped in taking care of cases calling for laboratory diagnosis, especially syphilis, in which the treatment should be controlled by the Wasserman re-action. Many of the men undoubtedly need treatment by the Salvarsan, but it is certainly unwise to use it except in very pronounced cases, or where the history of the diseases is complete, and in these the after condition should be checked up by the Wasserman tests.

Our equipment for examining and treating eye, ear, nose and throat defects is altogether inadequate; for instance, we have three men blind from cataract, who if taken care of would be able to work. Many of the men are unable to see sufficiently to read or do careful work, besides having many reflex nervous troubles. For all such troubles we can do nothing at present.

An X-ray apparatus is very much needed. It is very inconvenient, and not always safe, and also very expensive, to take an inmate to Phoenix to locate a bullet or to examine a fracture. Besides, we need the instrument for diagnosis and treatment of many conditions.

Inasmuch as I feel that a prison should have a beneficent as well as a punitive influence, and should so care for the inmates that when they leave the institution they will not in any way be

handicapped, physically, in making an honest living, I advise that we be given an appropriation of \$1,000.00 to cover necessary equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. RANDALL,  
Acting Prison Physician.

### REPORT OF PAROLE CLERK

A convict is now considered a human being in Arizona. By the same token these convicts are now believed to have divine attributes inherent within them the same as all other human being. This attribute is what is known as good. To cultivate and nurture this good in the inmates of state prisons is the goal sought by all advanced penologists. Education and kind treatment are working wonders in all penal institutions of the progressive type in the conservation and regeneration of human beings. The great principles of Christianity are just being introduced into American prisons. Pagan customs of cruel torture were in vogue previous to the dawn of this new Christian era. America has been pagan for the last fifty years in a mad worship of dollars. Humanity has been forgotten in that dark and dismal age of our history. The writing of the Arizona Constitution marks the beginning of a new epoch in American history. That bold instrument proclaimed the rights of man and deposed the dollar czar. The nation has caught the spirit, and after March 4, 1913, Democratic principles—Christian principles—will enter once more into our national governmental life. A human soul has again become greater than the dollar. Human rights are once more risen greater than property rights.

A pagan custom of punishment still remains upon the statute books of this State. The pagans threw Christians to the wild beasts in the arena in ancient Rome, or nailed them to crosses until they died. We execute Christians by hanging them by the neck until they are dead. This pagan custom has been grafted onto our Christian civilization. I cannot say that it was a good thing in that day; I know it was not for the pagan Roman government put to death the greatest man that this world has ever known—the Nazarene. If we continue this pagan law on our statute books we

may some day put to death another great man. The Romans destroyed the physical life of the greatest character of all history by having such laws, for if they did not have such a law they would never have nailed Christ to that ignominious cross. Quit emulating these pagan Romans by having legal executions and get under the influence of twentieth century progress. Repeal all laws relating to legal executions in this State.

### THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

The Indeterminate Sentence Law, passed by the last Legislature, is working nicely. The next step will bring the indefinite sentence. Instead of sending a prisoner to the prison for an indeterminate period, the State will send the convicted party to prison until cured, the same as the State now commits insane patients to the State Insane Hospital. An abnormal human being has psychic or physical defects. These defects should be cured or remedied before the person is released on parole. The Legislature in creating the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners placed added duties upon the Attorney General and the State Auditor. These two officials have been unable to attend any of the meetings of the parole board, because their time was all taken up with the duties of their respective offices. The Legislature should remedy this defect, for the State of Arizona should deal squarely with all of its wards incarcerated in the State Prison. The letter and spirit of the Indeterminate Sentence Law will be violated when the minimum sentences expire, if the prisoner has kept faith with the State, the State should in turn keep faith with the prisoner, by having a full board at every meeting to hear each application for a parole, after having served faithfully his minimum sentence.

### PAROLED PRISONERS

We now have 46 men out upon parole. Twenty-six of this number have been paroled by this administration since March 1, 1912. Only one of this last number broke his parole, and he has been apprehended and is now in prison to serve the maximum of his sentence. Most of our prisoners on parole are holding good jobs or positions and are working steadily, providing for their families and for themselves. The State has been relieved of the ex-

pense of keeping them in prison, and they are now respected in the communities in which they reside, thus vindicating the parole system as a great conservator of human beings. The rules and regulations governing these men out on parole are submitted in this report. The sovereign State of Arizona is acting the part of the parent to the child. The danger spots are mapped and the way to higher ideals is pointed out monthly in personal letters to each and every paroled man who has to report monthly. We have a few paroled by former administrations who are required to report quarterly. This is not as satisfactory as the monthly report.

#### MAIL PRIVILEGES

The present administration inaugurated a daily mail for the prisoners. All inmates can now write as many letters to their relatives and friends as they may wish. They are also at liberty to receive as many letters as are written them by their friends and relatives, subject to ordinary inspection. Many of the daily newspapers of the State and nation enter the prison reading room. All of the leading magazines and periodicals also are allowed into the reading room. A great many scientific books have been added to the library. Many books and magazines have been presented by kind friends in the State and elsewhere. This reading room and library was established since March 1 last by the present administration. There were a very few books here at that time, and what were here were securely boxed up in the prison morgue.

The letters from mothers, sisters, brothers, relatives and friends to the inmates always bring cheer and wholesome advice. This one avenue alone is working wonders in the upbuilding of the characters of all the men incarcerated here. Let me pause here to remark, and I say it with a full knowledge of great and lasting results attained, if Governor Hunt never did anything else for the convicts, their mothers, sisters, relatives and friends he would deserve a monument as rugged and lasting as the silent sentinel of Yavapai—Old Thumb Butte. Not only has the letter mail driven gloom and despair from within the grey walls, but the instructive features of our family newspapers and magazines have lent their balm to heal the sores caused by worry and blasted hopes.

#### PRISONERS' MAIL OF OTHER STATES

Warden Tynan stated recently at a banquet in the city of Denver, Colorado, that prisons are breeding places of crime. This is not the case in the Arizona State Prison.

Noting the influence of the daily letter, newspaper and magazine mail on the inmates of this institution, I caused a circular letter to be sent to all the wardens of the various state penal institutions of the various states that compose our nation, asking what restrictions, outside of ordinary inspection, they place on prisoners' letter, magazine and newspaper mail. Nearly all of the states responded, and their replies are summarized in this report.

There is no valid reason why a prison should be a breeding place for crime no more than any other institution where a body of people are gathered together. A prison should be a place where high ideals are taught, more so than any other institution of man, for the inmates are in greater need of such training. If restrictions are placed on these great educators—personal letters, newspapers and magazines—it at once becomes apparent that all such institutions employing this primitive method or custom are in a very backward condition, and it must necessarily follow that such prisons cannot be rated other than breeding places for crime. To change a man we must change the current of his thoughts and this can be done only by education. Restrictions on this character of mail by any state of its prisoners becomes at once the concern of all the other states. A state penal institution that places restrictions upon any of these great avenues of education, other than ordinary inspection, becomes a menace to the welfare of all the other states and in the interest of progress, justice and twentieth century enlightenment this mail restriction should be abolished.

In connection with this subject I wish to quote from one or two of the letters which I received from the various wardens over the country to whom I wrote in regard to this matter.

Mr. S. M. Melick, Warden of the Nebraska State Prison, says:

“We consider the newspapers great factors and aid in prison discipline.”

Mr. J. C. Sanders, Warden of the Iowa State Prison, says:

"Daily newspapers allowed with exception of Chicago American. Magazines and periodicals allowed with exception of Red Book, Blue Book and Green Book."

Dr. J. C. Gathings, Superintendent of the Mississippi State Prison, says, in part:

"I could never see the good sense in cutting a prisoner entirely off from the outside world, and believe that such a course, long continued, tends to besodden the already resentful mind of the poor unfortunate man who has trespassed the law so that, for a time, he is taken from the usual walks of life, and you return him later a meaner creature.

"I approve of my prisoners reading the daily papers, whenever they can, and believe that they are never hurt by keeping up with the events and happenings of the world, but on the contrary their minds are brightened with current literature, and I encourage social intercourse among them.

"Of course all this must not and does not interfere with the routine business of farming, which is our principal industry. I am firmly convinced that we have the most contented lot of prisoners in the world today, chiefly because of the fact that we try to give a deserving prisoner as much liberty as he will take, making his environment in the penitentiary as nearly like freedom as is possible consistent with imprisonment, and that the true intent of our penal institutions is better carried out, i. e., *protection to society*, when you send a convict back to his world, if not a better man with this treatment, at least *not worse*."

Dr. Gathings has covered the entire matter in the last sentence of the last paragraph of his excellent letter.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. SANDERS,  
Parole Clerk.

PAROLE OFFICE

Number of men on parole January 31, 1913.....	46
Number of men paroled by the present administration between February 29, 1912, and January 31, 1913.....	26
Number of men paroled by this administration who have violated their parole .....	1
Number of men paroled by this administration returned to prison for violation of parole.....	1
Total number of men who violated parole during the eleven months beginning March 1, 1912, and ending January 31, 1913.....	5
Total number returned to prison for violation.....	4
Number of parole violators who escaped.....	1
Number of men pardoned from parole under the present administration	5
Number of men released from parole by expiration of sentence.....	16
Number of men released from parole by expiration of sentence whose citizenship has been restored.....	2

A little less than 4 per cent of the men paroled by this administration have violated the conditions of their parole. These conditions, as follows, appear in the body of the certificate of parole which is delivered to the prisoner when he is sent out from this institution on parole:

FIRST—THAT HE ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF INTOXICANTS

SECOND—That he shall not frequent places where intoxicants are sold.

THIRD—That he shall not engage in any form of gambling or frequent places where gambling is done, including pool halls and other such places.

FOURTH—That he shall abstain from vicious, lewd, or unworthy companions and associates, keeping his conduct at all times consistent with that of the best and most worthy citizens of his community.

FIFTH—That he shall on the first day of each month report in writing to the Parole Clerk of the Arizona State Prison, giving a statement of his occupations, conditions, earnings, savings, the name of his employer and such other information as the Parole Clerk may require.

The paroled prisoner is at all times in the custody of the Parole Clerk, and may be ordered rearrested and returned to prison at any time at the discretion of the Parole Clerk or any member of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners.

All men now out on parole are reporting regularly to the Parole Clerk, who is in direct communication, personally, with each and every paroled prisoner who has not been released from parole.

All paroled prisoners are now employed and earning good wages, with the exception of two men, who are physically unable to work.

During the eleven months beginning March 1, 1912, and ending January 31, 1913, there has passed through the hands of the Parole Clerk, for credit of the inmates of the institution, six thousand, six hundred, sixty-four and 39/100 dollars (\$6,664.39). This amount represents returns from the sale of novelties and trinkets manufactured by the inmates, together with donations from their friends and relatives.

#### THE PRISON LIBRARY

When the present administration took charge of the institution the Prison Library consisted of the following volumes, which were kept in a box in the prison morgue:

- One Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—very bad condition.
- Ten volumes Century Dictionary—fair condition.
- Twenty-six volumes bound magazines—fair condition.
- Nine volumes Harper's Encyclopedia of American History—22 years.
- Forty volumes, more or less, of school books in poor condition.
- Thirty-three volumes Bancroft's Americana—medium condition.
- Seven volumes Spark's American Biographies.
- Thirty-seven volumes "English Men of Letters."
- Twenty-four volumes Thackeray's complete works—good condition.
- Ten volumes fiction—very poor condition.
- Thirty Bibles, which had never been opened.
- Total, 227 volumes.

Out of the Library Fund, which has been collected at the institution and presented by private individuals, we have purchased the following:

- Fifty volumes The Harvard Classics.
- Twenty-five volumes Funk & Wagnall's Encyclopedia.
- Forty-five volumes Contemporary Science Series.
- Six volumes Power Book Library—Frank Haddock.
- Seven volumes Philosophical Works, Essays of Ralph Trine.
- Fifteen volumes Philosophical Works, Essays of C. D. Larson.
- Eleven volumes Philosophical Works, Essays of C. S. Marden.
- Seven volumes History (In the 19th Century—Various Lands).
- Six volumes Landmarks of Civilization.
- Twenty-four Volumes fiction—Dumas, Hawthorne, Bronte, etc.
- Fourteen volumes Spanish fiction.

One hundred volumes school books, mostly languages designed to aid the Mexican inmates as well as the illiterate Americans in acquiring the fundamentals of the English language. Many penmanship copy books, slates and various other school supplies have been purchased out of this fund.

Total, 310 volumes.

In addition to the above, we have expended out of this fund \$264.04 for newspapers and magazines for the library. This includes subscription for the year 1913 to about eighty of the leading magazines of the country and the following newspapers:

- The Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Col.
- The New York World, New York, N. Y.
- The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
- The Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.
- The Los Angeles Tribune, Los Angeles, Cal.

The following donations have been made to the Prison Library by private individuals and corporations:

Miss Alice Rohe, Denver, Col., 50 volumes, divided as follows: 26 fiction, 7 poetical, 4 essays, 13 scientific and sociological.

"The Outlook," New York, 15 volumes, as follows: 7 fiction, 2 travel, 3 sociological, 3 philosophical.

Mr. Roland B. Molineux, New York, 11 volumes, as follows: 8 fiction, 1 historical, 2 sociological.

Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma, 11 volumes political economy.

C. Lawrence Edholm, Los Angeles, 6 volumes fiction.

Alvin W. Knapp, Detroit, Mich., 8 volumes business and accountancy.

Mr. Joe Connors, Phoenix, 1 volume history, 1 fiction.

Mr. Logan, Prof. Farmer and others of University of Arizona, about 20 volumes of school books and a large number of magazines.

Hon. Charles R. Osburn, Secretary Board of Control, 7 volumes inspiration fiction, 1 psychology.

Swedenborgian Society of New York, 4 volumes theological discussion.

Walter De Voe, 2 volumes New Thought.

Hon. Sidney Osborn, Secretary of State, 1 volume Session Laws.

R. H. Bowman, Canon City, Col., 2 volumes Theological.

A. A. Oakes, Inmate No. 3550, 5 volumes fiction.

L. V. Eytinge, Inmate No. 2608, 8 volumes fiction, 2 business.

W. W. Powell and Dr. W. G. Randall, 8 volumes fiction.

Parker Woodman, Bisbee and Phoenix, cash with which was purchased 6 volumes Emerson, 2 volumes poetry.

Mrs. G. W. Shutz, Somerton, Ariz., 1 volume travel.

Miss Louise Maertz, Quincy, Ill., 5 volumes Christian Science, subscriptions to several magazines and a large number of loose magazines.

Miss G. Gilchrist, for Associated Charities, Phoenix, large shipment loose magazines.

Mr. Thomas Drier, Cambridge, Mass., 3 books and large number loose magazines.

In addition to the donations mentioned above, we have received, through the courtesy and interest of the Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator and the Honorable Carl Hayden, Member of Congress, numerous and valuable Governmental publications, including many bound volumes of the reports of the Agricultural Department and the U. S. Geological Survey, paper monographs and professional papers and bulletins. About 500 of these have been catalogued, and we are in receipt of publications as issued, including the Congressional Record.

By the courtesy of the various editors, the following papers are being received at the Prison Library, free of charge:

The Arizona Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz.

The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz.

The Christian Science Monitor (2 copies), Boston, Mass.

The Tucson Star, Tucson, Ariz.

The Tucson Citizen, Tucson, Ariz.

The Bisbee Review, Bisbee, Ariz.

The Silver Belt, Globe, Ariz.

The Yuma Examiner, Yuma, Ariz.

A second copy of the Tucson Citizen is received, courtesy of the Honorable Al'en B. James.

We now have in the library nine hundred and eighty-seven (987) volumes, not including six cases of Bibles received through the Board of Control, which are now on hand awaiting distribution among the men. This number is also exclusive of about two hundred very valuable Governmental papers, which are not bound.

DATA COMPILED BY J. J. SANDERS, PAROLE CLERK OF  
THE ARIZONA STATE PRISON, SHOWING RESTRICT-  
TIONS PLACED ON MAIL OF THE INMATES  
OF THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL INSTI-  
TUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

- ARIZONA—The inmates of the Arizona State Prison are all allowed the privilege of an unlimited daily letter mail. All of the leading magazines and periodicals and several of the leading daily newspapers of the country are subscribed to and paid for by the State. These are turned into the library for the use of all the prisoners.
- ALABAMA—The inmates of the Alabama State Prison are allowed the privilege of an unlimited daily letter mail. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and such of the current magazines and periodicals as they may desire.
- CALIFORNIA—The inmates of the California State Prisons at Folsom and San Quentin are allowed to write one letter each per month. In addition, they may write special letters by permission of the Warden. They are allowed to receive all letters of proper character sent to them. They are allowed the newspapers and magazines with the exception of those published within the bounds of California.
- COLORADO—The inmates of the Colorado State Prison, while their conduct is good, are allowed to write five letters per month. If any special letters in regard to important matters are necessary, permission to write them may be obtained from the officials. They are allowed to receive all the mail sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.
- CONNECTICUT—The inmates of the Connecticut State Prison are divided into three grades—according to their general conduct. The men of the first grade are allowed to write one letter each week and receive any reasonable number; the men in the second grade are allowed to write one letter each month and receive any reasonable number; the men in the third

grade have no mail privileges. The men in the first and second grades are allowed to receive weekly newspapers and two current magazines. No daily newspapers are allowed.

- GEORGIA—The inmates of the Georgia State Prison are divided into three grades. The men in the first and second grades are allowed to write two letters per month and receive all that are sent to them. The men in the third grade are not allowed to write or receive letters. All prisoners are allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.
- IDAHO—The inmates of the Idaho State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are not allowed to read the daily newspapers, but are allowed the magazines and periodicals.
- ILLINOIS—The inmates of the Illinois State Prison are allowed to write one letter every five weeks. They are allowed to receive all the letters sent to them. One daily newspaper is allowed them, also the current magazines and periodicals.
- INDIANA—The inmates of the Indiana State Prison are allowed to write one letter every two weeks. They are allowed to receive all the letters sent them, but are not allowed the daily papers. They are allowed to receive weekly newspapers and two magazines per month.
- IOWA—The inmates of the Iowa State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.
- KANSAS—The inmates of the Kansas State Prison are allowed to write one letter every three weeks. Permission can be obtained to write special letters on important matters. They are allowed to receive all letters sent them and are also allowed the daily newspapers and current magazines and periodicals.
- KENTUCKY—The inmates of the Kentucky State Prison are divided into three grades, according to their conduct. The men in the first grade are allowed to write four letters per month; the men in the second grade may write one letter per month,

and the men in the third grade are not allowed to write any letters. The inmates are allowed to receive all letters sent them. They are not allowed the daily papers, but are allowed the weekly papers and magazines.

MAINE—The inmates of the Maine State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are not allowed the daily newspapers, but are allowed the weekly newspapers and current magazines.

MARYLAND—The inmates of the Maryland State Prison are allowed to write one letter per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are not allowed to read the daily newspapers, but are allowed the current magazines and periodicals.

MASSACHUSETTS—The inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison are allowed to write one letter every three weeks and receive all the letters sent to them. They are not allowed to read the daily newspapers, but have the privilege of the weekly papers and current magazines.

MICHIGAN—The inmates of the Michigan State Prison are allowed to write three letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

MINNESOTA—The inmates of the Minnesota State Prison are allowed to receive all the letters sent them. The first grade men are allowed to write four letters per month; the second grade may write two per month, but the third grade men have no mail privileges. The men are not allowed the daily papers, but are allowed the weekly papers and current magazines.

MISSISSIPPI—The inmates of the Mississippi State Prison are allowed an unlimited daily letter mail. They are also allowed to have the daily papers and all such magazines and periodicals as they may desire.

MISSOURI—The inmates of the Missouri State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and receive all letters sent them. They are allowed the daily newspapers and current magazines and periodicals.

MONTANA—The inmates of the Montana State Prison are allowed to write one letter each week and receive all letters sent to them. They also have the privilege of the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—The inmates of the New Hampshire State Prison are allowed to receive all letters sent to them. The first grade men are allowed to write two letters per month; the second grade one letter per month, and the third grade men none. They are not allowed any newspapers, but are allowed the current magazines.

NEW MEXICO—The inmates of the New Mexico State Prison are allowed to write five letters per month, and all letters received for them are delivered daily. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

NEW YORK—The inmates of the New York State Prisons at Auburn and Clinton are allowed to write one letter per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are allowed the weekly papers and current magazines but no daily newspapers. The inmates of the State Prison at Comstock are allowed to write two letters per month and receive all letters sent them. They are also allowed to receive the daily papers and the current magazines. At Sing Sing Prison the privileges are the same as Auburn and Clinton. At Elmira the men are allowed to receive all letters. The first grade men may write one letter per month; the second grade men one letter every two months, and the third grade men are allowed to write no letters. The Elmira inmates are not allowed the daily newspapers, but the current magazines may be had from the prison reading room.

NEW JERSEY—The inmates of the New Jersey State Prison are allowed to write one letter each month. They are allowed to receive one letter each week. Are not allowed the daily newspapers, but are allowed the magazines and periodicals and one weekly newspaper.

NORTH CAROLINA—The inmates of the North Carolina State Prison are allowed to write ten letters per month and receive

all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

NORTH DAKOTA—The inmates of the North Dakota State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

OHIO—The inmates of the Ohio State Prison are divided into four grades. The men in the first and second grades are allowed to write three letters per month and receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals. The men in the third and fourth grades are not allowed to write or receive any letters, neither are they allowed any papers or magazines of any kind.

OKLAHOMA—The inmates of the Oklahoma State Prison are allowed to write one letter every three weeks and are allowed to receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

OREGON—The married inmates of the Oregon State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and the single men only one letter per month. All the inmates are allowed all letters sent to them. All are allowed the current magazines and the daily newspapers.

PENNSYLVANIA—The inmates of the Pennsylvania State Prison are allowed to write one letter per month. They are also allowed to receive all letters which may be sent to them. They are not allowed the daily newspapers, but are permitted to read the current magazines and periodicals.

RHODE ISLAND—The inmates of the Rhode Island State Prison are allowed to write and receive as many letters as they may desire. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The inmates of the South Carolina State Prison are allowed to receive only one letter per month and write only one letter per month. They are not allowed any newspapers of any description, but are allowed to receive the current magazines.

FLORIDA—The inmates of the Florida State Prison are allowed to write and receive such letters as they may desire, so long as the letters contain nothing which the officials do not think is all right. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

NEVADA—The inmates of the Nevada State Prison are allowed an unlimited daily mail, both incoming and outgoing. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals, so long as their conduct is good.

SOUTH DAKOTA—The inmates of the South Dakota State Prison are divided into three grades. The first and second grade men are allowed to write two letters per month and receive all letters sent them. They are also allowed the current magazines and the daily papers after they have been censored by the officials. The third grade men have no mail privileges.

TEXAS—The inmates of the Texas State Prison at Huntsville are allowed to write two letters per month and receive all that are sent them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines. The inmates of the State Prison at Rusk are allowed practically the same mail privileges, although the warden there states that he allows his men to write special letters upon request.

UTAH—The first grade inmates of the Utah State Prison are allowed to write four letters per month and the second grade men are allowed to write one letter per month. All are allowed to receive all letters sent to them. Both grades are allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

VERMONT—The inmates of the Vermont State Prison are allowed to write one letter each per week and are allowed to receive all letters sent to them. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

VIRGINIA—The inmates of the Virginia State Prison are allowed to write one letter every two months and are allowed to receive all letters sent them by their friends and relatives.

They are not allowed to read newspapers of any description, but are allowed to read the current magazines and periodicals.

WASHINGTON—The inmates of the Washington State Prison are allowed to write one letter every month, and all mail received for them is delivered. They are also allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

WEST VIRGINIA—The inmates of the West Virginia State Prison are divided into two grades. The first grade men are allowed to write two letters per month and the second grade men are allowed to write one letter per month. All inmates are allowed to receive all letters sent to them. All are allowed the daily newspapers and the current magazines and periodicals.

WYOMING—The inmates of the Wyoming State Prison are allowed to write three letters per month and receive all letters that are written to them. They are not allowed the daily or weekly newspapers, but are allowed the current magazines and periodicals.

WISCONSIN—The inmates of the Wisconsin State Prison are allowed to receive all letters written them by their friends and relatives. They are allowed to write two regular letters each month and as many extras as the Deputy Warden deems necessary. They are allowed the current magazines and religious and weekly papers, but no daily papers.