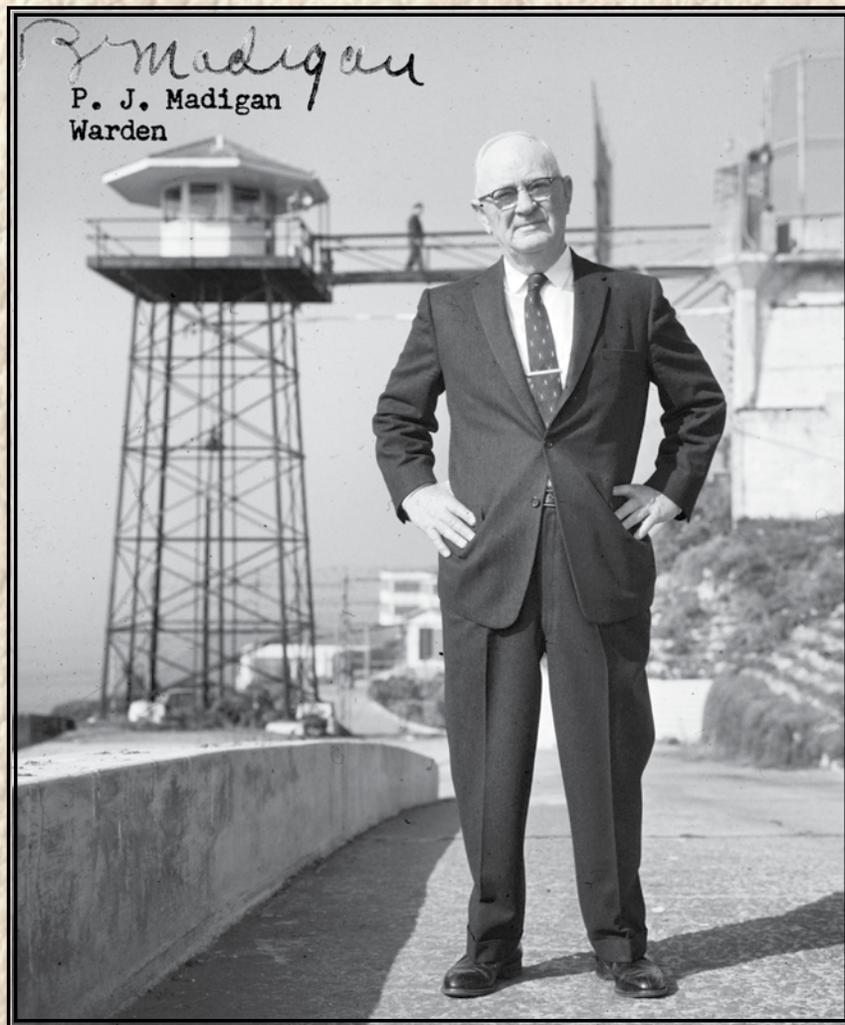


Alcatraz

Rules & Regulations



Alcatraz Warden, Paul J. Madigan

Contents

Original Rules & Regulations Manual	1
Alcatraz Search Cell Protocol	27
Escape Plans	33
Brief History of Alcatraz: Written by the Bureau of Prisons	39
Inmate Register	45
Alcatraz Inmate Daily Activity Schedule	53
Rules & Regulations —Printable Text Version	55

INSTITUTION RULES & REGULATIONS
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA

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U. S. PENITENTIARY
ALCATRAZ, CALIF.

FILE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
ALCATRAZ
CALIF.

INSTITUTION RULES & REGULATIONS



ALCATRAZ ISLAND

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA

PAUL J. MADIGAN
Warden

ALCATRAZ PRISONERS
RULES & REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
REVISED 1956

INMATE Reg. NUMBER, _____

This set of Institution Regulations is issued to you as Institutional Equipment. You are required to keep it in your cell at all times.

ALCATRAZ PRISONERS
RULES & REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
INDEX

	PAGE
1. GOOD CONDUCT	1
2. GOOD WORK RECORD	1
3. GOOD CONDUCT RECORD & GOOD WORK RECORD	1
4. STATUTORY GOOD TIME, MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME AND INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME	1
5. PRIVILEGES	1
6. DISCIPLINARY ACTION	1
7. TREATMENT UNIT	1
8. PROSECUTION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT	1
9. FORFEITURE OR WITHHOLDING OF EARNED GOOD TIME, STATUTORY GOOD TIME OR INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME	1
10. RESTORATION OF FORFEITED OR WITHHELD GOOD TIME	1
11. TRANSFER TO OTHER FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS	2
12. RECOMMENDATION FOR CLEMENCY FOR MILITARY PRISONERS	2
13. YOUR COMMITTED NAME & REGISTER NUMBER	2
14. COMMENDATORY REPORTS	2
15. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS	2
16. CONTRABAND	2
17. ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE EMPLOYEES	2
18. THREATENING, RIDICULING, OR ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE OR ASSAULT OFFICERS, OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES OR VISITORS	2
19. TRADING, GAMBLING, SELLING, GIVING OR LOANING	2
20. RECREATION	2
21. WORK	3
22. LOAFING, LOITERING, VISITING OR UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE FROM WORK	3
23. YOUR CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS OR LEGITIMATE COMPLAINTS	3

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
INDEX

	Page
24. INTERVIEW REQUEST SLIPS	3
25. MONEY	3
26. PRISONER'S TRUST FUND	3
27. THE PRISONER'S MAIL BOX	3
28. DAILY ROUTINES	4 & 5
29. BATH ROOM RULES	6
30. CELLHOUSE RULES	7-8-9
31. CLASSIFICATION, PAROLE, EDUCATION & SOCIAL MATTERS	9 & 10
32. CLOTHING	10 & 11
33. DINING ROOM RULES	11
34. HAIRCUTS & SHAVES	11 & 12
35. INTERVIEWS	12
36. MEDICAL ATTENTION	12
37. MOVEMENT OF INMATES	12
38. SUPPLIES	12
39. WORK REGULATIONS	13
40. AUDITORIUM RULES	13 & 14
41. CORRESPONDENCE	14
42. YARD PRIVILEGES	14 & 15
43. LEGAL WORK: USE OF TYPEWRITERS	15
44. LIBRARY RULES	15 & 16
45. MOVIES	16
46. MUSIC RULES	16
47. RADIO	17
48. RELIGIOUS SERVICES	17

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
INDEX

	PAGE
49. SPECIAL PURCHASES	17
50. TOBACCO & SMOKING REGULATIONS	17 & 18
51. VISITS	18
52. GOOD TIME LAW	18 & 19
53. GENERAL RULE	19

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 1

This booklet is issued for the information and guidance of inmates of the U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. It outlines the Institution's routines and explains what is expected of you in the matter of conduct and work. You are expected to learn and obey the rules and to perform your assigned work to the best of your ability.

1. GOOD CONDUCT means conducting yourself in a quiet and orderly manner and keeping your cell neat, clean and free from contraband. It means obeying the rules of the Institution and displaying a co-operative attitude. It also means obeying orders of Officials, Officers and other employees without delay or argument.
2. GOOD WORK RECORD means the reputation you establish as a willing, capable workman, doing your best at whatever work you are told to do.
3. YOUR GOOD CONDUCT RECORD AND YOUR GOOD WORK RECORD will be reviewed every time you are considered for work assignments, cell changes, and disciplinary action.
4. STATUTORY GOOD TIME, MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME AND INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME are types of reduction in sentence which can be earned only by inmates who establish and keep a good conduct record and a good work record.
5. PRIVILEGES. You are entitled to food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. Anything else that you get is a privilege. You earn your privileges by conducting yourself properly. 'Good Standing' is a term applied to inmates who have a good conduct record and a good work record and who are not undergoing disciplinary restrictions.
6. DISCIPLINARY ACTION may result in loss of some or all of your privileges and/or confinement in the Treatment Unit.
7. TREATMENT UNIT is the segregation section of the Institution where privileges may be restricted to a minimum.
8. PROSECUTION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT in addition to Institutional disciplinary action may result if you commit any serious offense such as assault, escape, attempt to escape, rioting, destruction of government property, etc.
9. FORFEITURE OR WITHHOLDING OF EARNED GOOD TIME, STATUTORY OR INDUSTRIAL, in addition to disciplinary action and/or prosecution in the District Court, may result if you become involved in any serious misconduct.
10. RESTORATION OF FORFEITED OR WITHHELD GOOD TIME will not be recommended unless you can show at least one year of better than average good conduct and good work when you are called for your annual Classification Hearing.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 2

11. TRANSFER TO OTHER FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS will not be recommended unless you can show a better than average good conduct record for several years at this Institution.
12. RECOMMENDATION FOR CLEMENCY FOR MILITARY PRISONERS will not be made unless they can show better than average good conduct and good work records for several years at this Institution.
13. YOUR COMMITTED NAMES AND REGISTER NUMBER are used as a means of identification. You will be addressed by your surname (last name) only. Your register number is also used as the laundry mark on your Institutional clothing.
14. COMMENDATORY REPORTS may be submitted by Officers who observe your behavior and find it better than average. Such reports are filed and help you to establish a good record.
15. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS may be submitted by Officers who observe your behavior and detect violations of the Institutional regulations. If you are interested in keeping a good record, you should conduct yourself according to the rules.
16. CONTRABAND. Anything found on your person, or in your cell, or at your work place, which was not Officially issued to you, or Officially approved and purchased by you, and Officially listed on your property card, will be classed as contraband. Possession of contraband of any sort is a serious offense and will result in disciplinary action. If you steal anything from other inmates or from employees, or from the Institution, you will be punished.
17. ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE EMPLOYEES by giving, or promising to give them anything, is a serious offense. You must not give or sell or receive or buy anything except through the Official channels.
18. THREATENING, RIDICULING, OR ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE OR ASSAULT OFFICERS, OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES OR VISITORS is a very serious offense.
19. TRADING, GAMBLING, SELLING, GIVING, OR LOANING your personal property or your government issue items or services, or contraband of any kind is a serious offense. You are expected to keep the things that are legitimately in your possession. If they are found in another inmate's possession, disciplinary action will result for both parties. If anything is stolen from you, report the loss to the Officials as soon as possible.
20. RECREATION. As a general rule, you will work eight hours a day, five days a week, with Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays devoted to recreation. Movies are shown twice each month. Exercise Yard activities include baseball, handball and various table games. Newly arrived inmates are kept in Quarantine Status for 30 days and are not allowed recreation during that period.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 3

21. WORK. You are required to work at whatever you are told to do. Usually your first assignment will be to temporary maintenance jobs around the cellhouse. Other maintenance jobs include the Culinary Unit, the Clothing and Bath Room, the Library, and the Yard Detail. By doing good work on your maintenance assignment you earn Statutory Good Time. You may also qualify for additional Meritorious Good Time and/or pay, if your work and behavior are outstandingly good and are of outstanding value to the Institution. If you make a better than average work and conduct record while on your maintenance job, you may be considered for an assignment to a Federal Prison Industry Shop where you may earn Industrial Good Time and pay in addition to your Statutory Good Time.
22. LOAFING, LOITERING, VISITING, OR UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE FROM WORK will result in disciplinary action, and may result in loss of your job, and withholding of, or forfeiture of, good time.
23. YOUR CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS OR LEGITIMATE COMPLAINTS if made by you to the proper Officials will receive careful consideration. However, if you make groundless complaints for the purpose of creating dis-satisfaction and/or stirring up trouble; or if you 'agitate' or 'rib' yourself or others into trouble, you will be subject to disciplinary action.
24. INTERVIEW REQUEST SLIPS may be obtained from the Cellhouse Officer. When you wish to ask an Official for information, for an interview to request some service or when you want to make a constructive suggestion or a legitimate complaint — use an interview slip. Instructions are printed on the slips.
25. MONEY. You are not allowed to have money of any kind in your possession while in this institution. Use of cigarettes or other items as 'jail money' is forbidden. Your earnings and whatever funds you brought with you, or which may be sent to you by approved correspondents, will be kept on deposit for you in the Prisoner's Trust Fund.
26. PRISONER'S TRUST FUND is operated like a savings account in a bank, except that it does not draw interest. With the approval of the Associate Warden, you may authorize the withdrawal of funds from your account for legitimate purposes such as the payment of attorney's fees and/or purchase of text books and educational materials. You are required to save a part of what you earn, and may contribute part of your earnings to dependents.
27. THE PRISONER'S MAIL BOX: in each Institution is designed to provide any inmate an opportunity to write directly, without inspection by institutional authorities, to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Attorney General, the Parole Board, the Surgeon General, Federal Judges, Department of Justice Officials, and in the case of military prisoners to the Secretary of War or Navy, or the Judge Advocate General, or the Adjutant General, regarding any matter of importance to the individual, to the inmate group as a whole, or any matter of importance affecting the institution and its personnel or Officials. The Prisoner's Mail Box is open to all inmates regardless of their status. See Section #41.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 4

28. DAILY ROUTINE:

7:00 A.M. Weekdays . . . 7:15 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:
Morning wake-up bell. See Section 30 for instructions in making bed, policing cell, etc.

7:20 A.M. Weekdays . . . 7:50 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:
Count Bell. Stand up by your cell door, facing out, remain there until the bell signal sounds again, indicating the count is correct. Absolute silence must prevail during all counts.

7:30 A.M. Weekdays . . . 7:50 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:
Breakfast. When your door opens come out promptly and proceed in single file to the Dining Room in a quiet orderly manner. Do not change places in line by moving forward or backward. You may carry books and magazines to the library exchange table but do not carry books or anything else to exchange with other inmates nor put anything in other inmates' cells.

The Officer at the tray-dispenser cart will direct you to file past the steam table to the right or left, as he sees fit, to balance the lines. You must follow his instructions without question. See Section #33 for other Dining Room Rules.

Upon returning to your cell after breakfast, tidy up your cell, placing all trash in your wastebasket. Place this basket outside the cell door at the first opportunity so that orderlies may empty it. If you leave the building for work or recreational activity, put on appropriate clothing. Caps are not worn inside the cellhouse at any time.

8:00 A.M. Weekdays: Outside Work Call. Industries and other outside details will proceed in single file through the rear cellhouse door to the yard.

In rainy weather, all outside workers are called out by details. Remain in your cell until your detail is called, then proceed promptly to the West End of the cellhouse. Your detail officer will escort you as quickly as possible to your place of work.

In fair weather, or when it is not raining too hard, details will remain on the Yard until the Lieutenant gives the signal to line up. You will have a few minutes to smoke and converse. When the line-up bell rings, move promptly to your proper place in your detail and face the South wall. Smoking is not permitted between the Yard and your place of work. Your detail officer will give the signal to proceed through the rear gate to the Work Area. Move in single file.

Laundry workers will turn right at the ramp and enter the Laundry. Gardners and incinerator operator will wait at the Garden Area Gate. If you work in a "lower-level" shop or "outside", proceed to the lower level and stop at the designated lines. Form a column of Twos and await the signal from your detail Officer to proceed.

When you reach your place of work, change in to your work clothes and go about your work as directed by your detail Officer or Foreman.

Smoking is permitted in the shops except where there is some hazardous condition. Smoking is a privilege. Be very careful about putting matches and butts in the butt-cans.

8:25 A.M. Count Bell on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

8:30 A.M. Saturdays --- Main Line Bath (See Section #29)

9:25 A.M. Saturdays --- Count Bell.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 5

9:30 A.M. Saturdays --- Yard (See Sections #37 & #42)
8:30 A.M. Sundays ----- Religious Services. (See Sections #40 & #48)
8:40 A.M. Sundays ----- Yard
8:30 A.M. Holidays ----- Yard

8:40 A.M. Weekdays: Inside details will proceed directly and quietly to their places of work. They will confine their activities strictly to their assigned duties and upon satisfactory completion of these duties will return directly and quietly to their cells.

Culinary Detail inmates have a special schedule of work and recreation hours.

11:35 A.M. Weekdays: Outside details will stop work, check in tools, wash, change clothing and prepare for return to the cellhouse.

11:45 A.M. Weekdays: Outside details leave shops on signal and proceed in column of twos to the cellhouse. Do not carry on loud and boisterous conversations. Do not jostle or indulge in horseplay with others. YOU MAY BE STOPPED AND SEARCHED AT ANY TIME. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO

CARRY CONTRABAND.

11:50 A.M. Weekdays: COUNT BELL

12:00 Noon. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays --- Return to cellhouse from recreation Yard. Line up in Yard according to cell block and gallery area and proceed to the cellhouse on signal.

12:00 Noon. Weekdays: Dinner.

12:10 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays: COUNT BELL.

12:15 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays. Dinner.

12:30 P.M. COUNT BELL.

12:35 P.M. SICK CALL. See Section #36.

INTERVIEWS: You will be notified if you are scheduled for an interview with any Official. See Section #24.

1:00 P.M. Weekdays: Outside Work Call. Same as A.M. Routine.

1:00 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays. COUNT BELL.

3:10 P.M. (TUESDAYS ONLY). Return to cellhouse for Tuesday bathline.

3:25 P.M. COUNT BELL. (Tuesday Only).

3:30 P.M. Bath lines --- Tuesday Only.

3:30 P.M. Weekdays. (Other than Tuesday) Yard recreation period ends. Return from recreation area.

4:10 P.M. Stop work on outside details.

4:20 P.M. Outside details leave shops to cellhouse.

4:35 P.M. COUNT BELL.

4:40 P.M. Supper.

5:30 P.M. COUNT BELL. Final Lock-up Count.

SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS:

3:45 P.M. Return from yard.

3:55 P.M. COUNT BELL.

4:00 P.M. Supper.

4:40 P.M. COUNT BELL. Final Lock-up Count.

RECREATION PERIODS:

Saturdays: 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M.

Sundays : 8:40 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M.

Holidays : 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M.

Movies are shown twice monthly on Sundays and Holidays in the afternoon.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 6

29. BATH ROOM RULES: Bathing and laundry exchange are scheduled for mainline bath inmates every Tuesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Items of clothing will be exchanged as follows:

TUESDAY:

1 Handkerchief	3 pairs of socks	1 face towel
1 Sheet	1 pillow case	1 lt. undershirt
1 shorts or drawers		

SATURDAY:

1 handkerchief	3 pairs of socks	1 face towel
1 B & W pants	1 blue shirt	1 lt. undershirt
1 shorts or drawers		

When you go to the bathroom you will display all items of soiled clothing before the inspecting Officer. You will then deposit this clothing in the proper hampers and take your bath. You are expected to bathe in a reasonable length of time. Go to the issue window and draw your clean clothing. Check each item. Minor repairs and replacements will be made immediately, if possible. If this cannot be done, the Clothing Room Officer will take your name and number and place you "on call"

Special issues of clothing and equipment will not be handled during bathline. Give your name and number to the Clothing Room Officer and he will place you "on call" for these special items.

Do not carry blankets, coats, shoes or other articles to the bathroom. Special arrangements are made for collection and laundering of woolen articles and for the repair of shoes.

CULINARY DETAIL BATH LINES: The culinary details will bathe on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays, in two groups as designated by the Steward. Each group will go to and from the bathroom in a body. When the first group has finished bathing and returned to the Culinary department or to their cells, the second group will proceed to the bathroom. Exchange items and days will be as follows:

MONDAYS:

1 Face towel	1 pr shorts	2 pairs of socks
1 lt undershirt	1 white pants	1 white shirt
1 handkerchief		

WEDNESDAYS:

1 face towel	1 pr shorts	2 pair socks
1 lt. undershirt	1 white pants	1 white shirt
1 handkerchief	1 sheet	1 pillowcase

FRIDAYS:

1 face towel	1 pr shorts	2 pair socks
1 B & W pants	1 blue shirt	1 heavy undershirt
1 lt. undershirt	1 white pants	1 white shirt
1 handkerchief		

On Wednesdays and Fridays, Culinary inmates will draw those other supplies which are issued to the Mainline on Tuesdays & Saturdays.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 7

30. CELLHOUSE RULES. Caps are never worn in the cellhouse. You may smoke in your cell, in the Library or in A-Block, but not elsewhere in the cellhouse. DO NOT SMOKE OR CARRY LIGHTED CIGARETTES OR PIPES ON THE GALLERIES OR FLATS IN THE CELLHOUSE AT ANY TIME. WALK - DO NOT RUN when moving from one place to another.

Upon entering the cellhouse, remove your cap and walk directly and quietly to your cell. Loud talking, loitering or visiting on the galleries, stairs or aisles is not permitted. Don't enter any other inmate's cell at any time.

When you talk in the cellhouse, talk quietly. Don't create a disturbance. Keep your cell neat and clean and free from trash and contraband. Keep your property neatly arranged on your shelves, as shown in the cell diagram on Page # 8. Don't leave things stacked on the bars or on your folding table and seat. Don't paste or tack anything on the walls or shelves in your cell. Keep the floor and the bars of the cell-front free from dust and dirt. The only articles permitted on the cell floor are shoes, slippers, trashbaskets, drawing boards and musical instruments.

Your cell is subject to search at any time. Contraband items found in your cell will be confiscated and a disciplinary report will be placed against you for possession of same.

Any dangerous articles such as money, narcotics, intoxicants, weapons, or tools, found in your cell or on your person, that could be used to inflict injury, destroy property, or aid in escape attempts will result in disciplinary action and possibly U.S. District Court action. The presence of articles of this nature on your person or in your cell will be considered evidence of intent to use them for unlawful purposes. "Extra" razor blades are classed as dangerous weapons.

At the wake-up bell in the morning you must get out of bed and put on your clothes. Make up your bed properly (as shown in the diagram on Page #8) with your pillow at the end near the bars, blankets tucked neatly under the mattress, and extra blankets folded neatly at the foot of the bed. Sweep your cell and place the trash in the trash basket. Don't attempt to flush trash down the toilet. Don't sweep trash or dirt out onto the gallery or off the gallery.

At 9:30 P.M. lights out, retire promptly. All conversations and other noises must cease immediately.

Keep your person, clothing, bedding, cell equipment, toilet articles, personal property, library books, etc., clean and in good order at all times. You must not mark or deface your cell, library books, furniture, equipment or fittings of the institution. Do not throw anything from your cell at any time.

Advise the cellhouse Officer when you need hot water and a mop to clean your cell. You will be required to remain in your cell and clean it whenever it is reported for being dirty.

Loud talking, shouting, whistling, singing or other unnecessary noises are not permitted. You are permitted to hold QUIET conversations and to play games QUIETLY with your adjoining neighbors ONLY.

Do not tamper with the electric outlets or radio fixtures in your cell. If they do not operate properly, notify the Cellhouse Officer.

Your cell light must be turned out when you leave your cell except when you go to meals. LEAVE YOUR CELL LIGHT BURNING WHEN YOU GO TO MEALS.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 7

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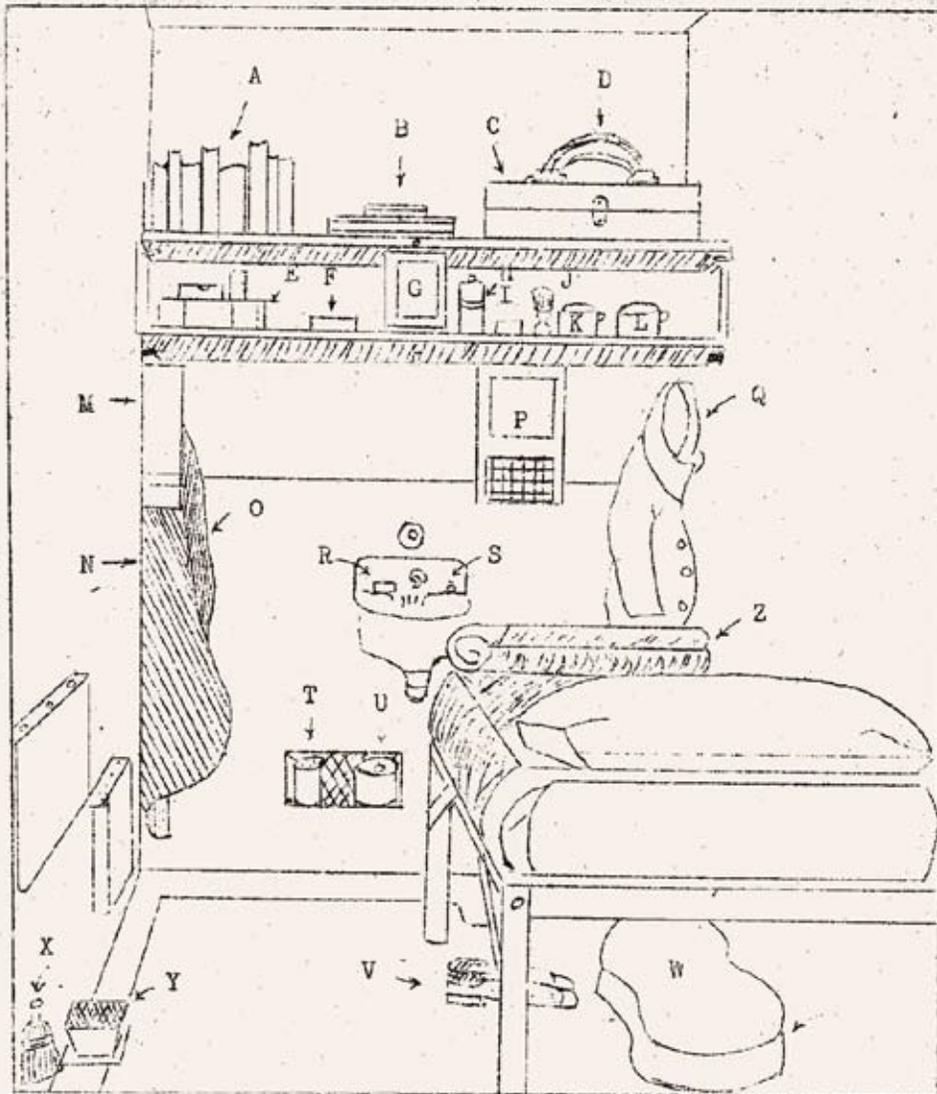
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Your cell light must be turned out when you leave your cell except when you go to meals. LEAVE YOUR CELL LIGHT BURNING WHEN YOU GO TO MEALS.

ALCATRAZ PRISONERS

RULES & REGULATIONS



- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A - 12 Books (Maximum) | J - Shaving Brush | S - Sink Stopper |
| B - Personal Papers | K - Shaving Mug | T - Cleaning Powder |
| C - Paint Box etc. | L - Drinking Cup | U - Toilet Tissue |
| D - Radio Headphones | M - Face Towel | V - Extra Shoes & Slippers |
| E - Ash Tray & Tobacco | N - Bathrobe | W - Musical Instrument/Case |
| F - Extra Soap | O - Raincoat | X - Broom |
| G - Mirror | P - Calendar | Y - Trash Basket |
| H - Toothpowder | Q - Coat & Cap | Z - Extra Blankets |
| I - Razor & Blades | R - Soap | |

N.B. Extra Blanket is to be folded neatly at foot of bed. Pillow at the head of the bed toward the bars. Blankets are to be tucked in under the mattress. Shoes, slippers and musical instruments & cases are to be under the bed with the shoes or slippers under the leading edge of the bed.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 9

No fires are permitted in the cell for any purpose whatsoever. Do not attempt to heat water in your cell.

Cell changes are made only on the approval of the Associate Warden. Submit a written request to the Cellhouse Officer who will forward it to the Associate Warden for consideration.

Each inmate is given a property card on which the cellhouse Officer has listed all his personal property. UNLISTED articles which are found in your cell will be confiscated and considered as contraband. At no time will you change or alter your property card. The cellhouse Officer will list any authorized additions to your card. In addition to the personal property listed on your property card, you are allowed the following articles in your cell:

CELL ISSUE EQUIPMENT

2 shelves	1 sink stopper	1½ rolls toilet tissue
2 sheets stationary	1 75-watt light bulb	1 drinking cup
2 envelopes	4 wall pegs	1 ash tray
1 can cleanser	1 whisk broom	2 cleaning rags
3 pencils	1 lamp shade	1 wastebasket
1 Radio Headset	1 set INSTITUTION REGULATIONS	

NO SPECIAL SHELVES, BOXES, DESKS OR PICTURE FRAMES WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEDDING

2 Mattresses (Maximum)	2 sheets	2 pillows
1 to 4 blankets	2 pillow cases (if 2 pillows)	

TOILET ARTICLES

1 shaving cup	1 comb	1 shaving brush
2 razor blades	1 pair nailclippers	1 mirror
1 safety razor	1 can toothpowder	1 face towel
1 cake soap	1 toothbrush	1 cake shaving soap

You will keep your property card listing your personal property, above your cell door behind the locking mechanism.

31. CLASSIFICATION, PAROLE, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MATTERS:

At this institution, these functions center in the Parole Office and you are free to request an interview with the Parole Officer when problems arise concerning these matters.

CLASSIFICATION: You will be reclassified each year shortly before or during the month of your parole eligibility date (except military prisoners who are reclassified just prior to their military annual review dates) and you will be given an opportunity to appear at the Classification Committee meeting to present any problems you may wish to discuss with the Committee.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 10

PAROLE: A few months before your Parole Eligibility Date, you may file an application for a parole hearing. If you do not choose to file at that time, you may sign a waiver. This waiver will not interfere with your right to file for a hearing at a later date.

EDUCATION: Although there are no school classes at this institution, limited facilities are provided for cell study of books available from the library or from correspondence schools. Library rules are listed in Section #45.

SOCIAL MATTERS: If you have social problems outside the institution, such as correspondence problems, you are free to request an interview with the Parole Officer. The Parole Officer will also help you with the development of your release plans.

32. **CLOTHING:** The standard inmate uniform for all normal activities inside the cellhouse consists of: blue chambray shirt, Blue & white (B&W) trousers, web waist belt and issue shoes. This uniform is worn at visits, interviews, meals, movies, etc. Your shirt will be buttoned except for the top collar button. The sleeves will be rolled down and buttoned. Your belt will be worn with your register number in plain view, at the center of your back.

You are required to wear this standard uniform to and from outside work or the Recreation Yard, but you may add to it your cap, jacket, coat or raincoat. You may wear tennis shoes to the Recreation Yard only.

You will wear your robe and slippers or shoes when going to and from bath.

You are not allowed to change or alter any of your issue clothing. Keep your clothing neat, clean and in good repair at all times.

Special work clothing is issued for work details. This special clothing will be kept at the place of work and will not be brought to the Yard or cellhouse.

Culinary inmates wear a special work uniform consisting of white cap, white shirt and white pants. This uniform is issued for work only but is worn between the cell and Culinary Unit. Culinary workers are cautioned to be wearing their complete uniform with all buttons except the top collar button fastened before leaving their cells to go to work.

INMATES WILL BE ISSUED ON ARRIVAL:

1 B & W Pants	1 Cap	1 wool coat
1 Blue shirt	1 belt	1 pr shorts
1 bathrobe	3 pairs socks	2 handkerchief
1 Rain coat	2 pairs shoes	1 wool undershirt
1 pair slippers	1 lt undershirt	(on request)

AUTHORIZED EXTRA CLOTHING ISSUE:

Culinary workers: 1 white shirt: 1 white cap: 1 white pants.
Barbers : 1 white shirt.
Office Orderlies: 1 white shirt.
Passmen : 1 white shirt: 1 white pants.
Hosp. Orderlies : 1 white shirt: 1 white pants

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 11

When they are available, heavy undershirts may be issued upon request to the Clothing Room Officer. They are issued on the call-out list after the Saturday bath. Heavy undershirts are worn for a full week and are not exchanged on Tuesday bathline.

Clothing issue, replacement and repair are scheduled during Saturday bathline. Inspect your issue clothing when you receive it. Make certain that you have your own clothing and that all of it is in the lot. Report immediately any discrepancies to the Clothing Room Officer and tell him of your needs for replacement or repairs. If the service cannot be provided immediately, you will be recalled after the bathline for attention.

If you damage your clothing accidentally during the week, notify the Cellhouse Officer and you may be permitted to go to the Clothing Room for repairs or an emergency issue.

33. DINING ROOM RULES: Meals are served three times a day in the dining room. Do not exceed the ration. Do not waste food. Do not carry food from the dining room.

Wear standard uniform. (See Section #32).

Conduct yourself in a quiet, orderly manner. You may converse in normal tones with persons near you. Boisterous conduct will not be tolerated in the dining room.

Observe the ration posted on the menu board and take all that you wish to eat within the allotted amounts, but you must eat all that you take.

You may go to the coffee urn on your side of the dining room only when no other inmate is there. Do not go to the urn for the purpose of visiting with others.

Do not pass or exchange food, cigarettes, notes or any other items anywhere in the dining room.

You will be given ample time to eat but no loitering will be permitted.

Shortages of silverware at the table must be reported to the Officer immediately before beginning to eat.

After you have finished eating, place your silverware in the right hand compartment of your tray. Empty bread, cake or pie trays and pitchers will be passed to the end of the table toward the center of the Dining Room. Inmates seated at that end of the table will arrange them for inspection by the officer assigned to the table.

When all inmates on a table have finished eating, the inspecting Officer will give the signal to rise and leave the dining room. Proceed in single file directly to your cell. Enter your cell without delay. Do not loiter or visit on the galleries. Do not enter another inmate's cell at any time. Cell door will be locked as soon as you enter your cell.

34. HAIRCUTS AND SHAVES: Haircuts will be of regulation type. You are not permitted to wear your hair in an unusual manner or have any special haircut except as authorized by the Associate Warden.

You will be placed on call for a haircut approximately every three weeks. You will be told when you are scheduled for it.

You may be allowed to go to the Recreation Yard after your haircut if you are in good standing.

You will shave in your cell. Razor blades are exchanged each Saturday by the Evening Watch Officer. Two new blades are issued in exchange for

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 12

your two old blades. Failure to account for both of your blades at any time will result in a disciplinary report. Loss of a razor blade must be reported to the Cellhouse Officer immediately. Do not wait until issue night to report the loss.

You must be clean shaven at all times. No special beards, mustaches or goatees are allowed.

35. INTERVIEWS: If you wish an interview with the Warden, Associate Warden, Captain, or other Official, submit a written request slip stating briefly what you wish to discuss and give the request slip to the Cellhouse Officer. You will be notified when to remain in your cell for the interview.
36. MEDICAL ATTENTION: Medical attention is available to all inmates. A member of the Hospital Staff conducts a daily Sick-Call line in the Cellhouse. at about 12:30 P.M.
To attend sick-call, proceed directly to the West End of the Cellhouse and stand quietly in line until called. After consultation, return directly to your cell. Do not loiter or visit on the gallery.
If you become ill at any time, notify an Officer and you will receive medical attention. Do not make unnecessary disturbances.
When you receive a medical lay-in, you will remain in your cell except for religious services, meals and movies.
If you are notified by the Medical Officer at sick-call to remain in your cell for Hospital call-out, you must do so.
You are allowed to keep in your cell only those medications issued to you by the Hospital Staff. Empty and unused bottles are to be returned to the West End desk. No medications will be kept in your cell longer than 30 days.
37. MOVEMENT OF INMATES: All inmate movements will be by block and galleries, to yard, work, meals, sick-line, band room and bathline. Movements will be from cells to West End of the Cellhouse and then to destination.
Movements to picture shows and Religious Services will be from cells to East End of cellhouse and then to Auditorium.
All movements from yard will be by galleries. Inmates will line up by cellblocks and galleries in the designated areas on the yard and proceed to the cellhouse as called by the Yard Officer. While awaiting the signal for your gallery to come in, do not wander around in other gallery lines, or indulge in scuffling or jostling with others. Industries and other "outside" details will return to the cellhouse without lining-up in the yard.
38. SUPPLIES: Toilet tissue, matches, soap, cleanser, etc., will be issued on Tuesdays and Saturdays during bathlines. Writing paper and envelopes are issued only on Tuesdays. Toothpowder will be issued on either of the bathdays in exchange for your empty container.
Toothbrushes, combs and fingernail clippers will be issued by the Clothing Room Officer, after a proper request slip has been submitted. Your old item must be exchanged for the new item.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 13

39. WORK REGULATIONS: If you are assigned to an Industries shop, go to your place of work as stated in Section #28. Do not leave your assigned station in the shop without permission from your Foreman or Officer.

Work assignments are made by the Associate Warden. If you wish a work assignment or re-assignment, send a request slip to the Associate Warden and state your experience in the type of work you are requesting. Send a separate slip with this information for each job application.

Work changes will not be made for trivial reasons. Your request will be considered only on the basis of merit, and then only when a vacancy exists.

When in need of advice regarding your work or work assignment, consult the Associate Warden by interview slip.

The regular work-reports submitted by your superiors, supervisors, foremen, shop Officer or other Official are taken into consideration at all hearings for other matters. Special attention is paid to work reports at your hearings before Board meetings for consideration of restoration of forfeited good-time, transfer, parole reports, clemency and/or work changes.

Do not take issue with an Officer, foreman, supervisor or civilian employee on account of any order he may issue to you. If it should seem to you that such person is exceeding his authority or abusing his office, do not argue. Follow his instructions and report the matter to the Associate Warden after the duty is performed.

Smoking is permitted in designated areas. If in doubt, ask your foreman or Officer.

Do not carry any unauthorized articles to or from your place of work.

Do not carry work clothing from the work area to the cellhouse.

Removing tools or other articles from your work area is forbidden. Do not loan any tools or other work material to any inmate without the express approval of your superiors.

Immediately report any injury received while at work. If you become ill, report to your foreman.

Do not manufacture any unauthorized or contraband article, nor perform any unauthorized service for yourself or for any other inmate. Do not assist or interfere with another inmate's work except as directed by an Officer or foreman.

40. AUDITORIUM RULES: When preparing to attend religious services or movies, in the Auditorium, you must remove everything from your pockets except your handkerchief and eyeglasses and eyeglass case. All other items will be classed as contraband. There is no smoking permitted in the Auditorium and you are not allowed to wear or carry, caps, coats, jackets, cushions, blankets or pillows.

Use the East-End cellhouse stairs when going to and from the Auditorium. WALK quietly and be co-operative if and when you are searched for contraband. Upon arrival at the Auditorium, take the seat assigned. If you have poor vision, and wish to sit in the front seats tell the Officer who is directing the seating.

After being seated, remain in your seat until the Officer directs you to leave. Loud talking, pushing or boisterous conduct is forbidden.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 14

In general, you are expected to conduct yourself in an orderly manner, with proper consideration for the rights of others.

Leaving the Auditorium before the end of the program is permitted only in emergencies. Quietly notify the Officer in charge and he will permit you to leave. You will not be able to return to the Auditorium.

The privilege of attending Religious Services and movies is important to you. This privilege may be withdrawn for violation of the rules.

41. CORRESPONDENCE: Upon entrance to the institution, each inmate will be given a form to fill out, listing the persons with whom he wishes permission to correspond. After approval of the list, inmates may correspond only with the approved correspondents. You will refrain from discussing other inmates or institutional affairs. Violent or abusive letters will not be mailed. Correspondence is limited to two (2) outgoing and seven (7) incoming letters a week. All regular inmate mail will be collected by the evening watch Officer in the cellhouse. Writing materials are issued during the Tuesday P.M. bathline, at the supply table in the clothing room.

SEALED CORRESPONDENCE: As stated in Section 27, sealed correspondence may be addressed to certain Officials. Such letters may be sealed and placed in the special mail box which is located at the West End of the Cellhouse. You are not required to place any identifying information on the envelope and it will be forwarded to the Bureau without inspection.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAIL: In addition to your regular mail privileges you will be allowed to send your Mother an extra letter on Mother's Day. At Christmas time you will be allowed to mail (4) Christmas Cards. You may receive greeting cards only on the following occasions: Christmas, Easter, Father's Day and your birthday.

Inmates will not ask Officers, Officials or civilians to write or post letters for them or receive mail through Officers, Civilians or Officials except when acting in their Official capacity.

42. YARD PRIVILEGES: Exercise yard rules:

All inmates in good standing are allowed the yard privilege on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, if the weather permits. In addition, inmates who have completed their assigned tasks, or who have been "laid in" by detail foremen, or who have been "held in" for haircut, medical attention, interview or other Official business, may be allowed the yard privilege on weekday afternoons if they are otherwise eligible.

Inmates who are "restricted" or who are in "idle" status because they have quit a job, or refused a job, or were removed from a job for disciplinary reasons, are not eligible for weekday afternoon yard.

Inmates held in for dental or hospital call may have yard after their appointments, subject to the Doctor's approval.

Inmates using cushions, tables or other institutional athletic equipment must return the same to the metal detector when recreation period is over.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 15

No gambling is allowed. You may play chess, checkers or backgammon. Authorized card games are Hearts, Cribbage, and dominoes. No card game will be allowed if it is a "draw" type of game or does not use the full deck on the deal.

All card tables will be set up behind the screens at the West-End of the yard.

All games will cease immediately when the bell rings for the termination of the yard period. No loitering will be permitted to finish uncompleted hands or games.

43. LEGAL WORK: USE OF TYPEWRITERS: You are permitted to work on your own case or to hire a lawyer to represent you. A typewriter is available if you are able to type. Apply to the Associate Warden for permission. You are not permitted to work on another inmate's case or to give another inmate legal advice or instructions.

After you obtain permission to use the typewriter, you will be notified when a machine is available. You will bring all materials to "A" Block where they will be inspected. All typing material, books, papers, etc., will remain in "A" Block until the typing has been completed. All papers will be signed and labeled. One copy of all papers typed shall be made for the Institution records. After the papers have been inspected by the Associate Warden, your copy will be returned to you.

44. LIBRARY RULES: Each cell contains a catalog which lists all of the books contained in the library. If you do not have a library catalog or library card, address a request to the Librarian to obtain one. Fill out this card with your name, register number and cell location.

(1) To request delivery of library books to your cell, refer to the catalog for the "Call" or identification number of the book you want and place that number on your library card. Place the card on the table at the entrance to the dining room on your way to breakfast. Return books in the same manner.

(2) The library books you request are checked out to you and must be returned within the time limit shown on the DATE-DUE slip inside the back cover of the book. Failure to return the book to the library prior to or on the date due, may result in forfeiture of library privileges.

(3) You are permitted to have not more than three CIRCULATING library books in your cell at one time. Keep your books and magazines neatly arranged on the shelf in the cell when they are not being read.

(4) In addition to the circulating books, you are permitted to have a Bible, Dictionary and study books up to a maximum of twelve (12) in your cell at one time. This includes all books, personal, library and study course books. Books beyond the maximum of 12 will be confiscated.

A maximum of 24 pamphlets may be kept in your cell at one time. Pamphlets beyond this maximum will be confiscated.

(5) Handle library books carefully. Many of the worn out books, especially fiction books, can not be replaced since they are out of print. You are cautioned not to loan or exchange books with other inmates or to toss books to other tiers or the flag. Defacement, mutilation or destruction of books will be cause for disciplinary action even to the extent of forfeiture of good time.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 16

MAGAZINES: The library subscribes to a few magazines such as the National Geographic and these magazines can be obtained from the library, not by using the library card, but by submitting a request form. Library magazines must be handled with care and promptly returned to the library for redistribution. Do not remove articles or pictures.

You are permitted to purchase (by subscription) not more than eight (8) magazines from the approved list. Requests for the purchase of magazines are submitted to the Mail Censor using the regular request slip. When magazines arrive at the institution, the Mail Censor marks your number on them and forwards them to the Library for distribution. Magazines are withdrawn from circulation 30 days after delivery.

45. MOVIES: Movies are shown twice monthly for inmates in good standing. See the AUDITORIUM RULES in Section #40.

46. MUSIC RULES: Musical instruments may be purchased if approved by the Associate Warden.

Guitars and other stringed instruments may be played in the cellhouse in a QUIET manner only between the hours of 5:30 P.M. and 7:00 P.M.. No singing or whistling accompaniments will be tolerated. Any instrument which is played in an unauthorized place, manner, or time will be confiscated and the inmate placed on a disciplinary report.

Wind instruments, drums and pianos will be played in the band or Orchestra Rooms on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. At no time will you play any wind instrument in the cellhouse.

Permission to play instruments in the Band, Orchestra or bathrooms may be granted by the Associate Warden to inmates in good standing. The Band room is a privilege and permission to play there must be requested from the Associate Warden.

A limited number of inmates may be allowed to take musical instruments to and from the recreation yard. Permission must first be obtained from the Associate Warden.

No inmate on "idle" status or on "report" or restricted will be allowed to use the Band Room, Orchestra Room or to take instruments to the yard.

An inmate whose musical privileges have been restricted or revoked shall be removed from all musical lists, and his instrument stored in "A" Block until otherwise authorized by the Associate Warden.

No inmate is allowed to give, sell, trade, exchange, gamble, loan or otherwise dispose of his personal or institutional instrument or to receive such from another inmate.

Institutional instruments may be loaned to inmates in good standing upon the approval of the Associate Warden.

All instruments will be listed on personal property cards. Institutional instruments shall be listed as "On Loan" from the institution, together with the date of the loan and the identification number of the instrument. Surplus parts for musical instruments together with and including extra sets of guitar strings shall be kept in "A" Block. Guitar strings shall be purchased in the regular manner and stored in "A" Block until needed. An old set of strings must be turned in to the cellhouse Officer to draw a new set.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES

U.S.P., ALCATRAZ

PAGE 17

47. RADIO: Radio programs are carefully selected for the enjoyment of all concerned. Protect your radio privilege by conducting yourself properly with consideration for the rights of other inmates during broadcasts.
- You are issued a radio headset on the signing of a receipt for the same. Do not tamper with your radio outlets, phones, or other equipment. If they do not work properly, notify the cellhouse Officer quietly. Your headsets are of a "tamper-proof" type. Evidence of tampering with any part of your radio equipment will result in a disciplinary report.
- The operator of the radio is not in the cellhouse. Do not shout any instructions, advice or abuse.
- Programs are scheduled for the following hours:
- Weekdays: 6:00 PM to 9:30 PM
SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS: 1:00 PM to 9:30 PM
- Loud laughter, yelling, cheering or clapping will not be tolerated. Your headset must be kept at the rear of the cell when you are out. Do not leave your headset plugged-in when you leave the cell. Headsets found plugged-in or hanging on the outlet box will be picked up.
48. RELIGIOUS SERVICES: Catholic and Protestant Services are held regularly on Sundays in the Chapel. Jewish Services are held on appropriate occasions. Religious advice and counsel are available by sending a request slip to the Chaplain. The menu board in the dining room will indicate the schedule of the Religious Services.
- Regular Auditorium Rules will be observed during all Services. See Section #40 for Auditorium Rules.
49. SPECIAL PURCHASES: There is no commissary at Alcatraz. The institution supplies all your needs. You are not allowed to have anything sent to you from home, friends or relatives. You may be allowed to purchase certain items such as text books, correspondence courses, musical instruments, or magazine subscriptions. All such purchases must be listed on your property card by the cellhouse Officer.
- After your purchase request is approved, you must sign a withdrawal slip and return it to the cellhouse Officer. If you receive only a part of what was signed for on this withdrawal slip, the balance of the money will be returned to your account. Only those items actually received are charged to you.
- All purchases will be entered on your property card. No bartering, trading or giving as a gift of any purchase is allowed. You are not permitted to loan any items to any other inmate nor to borrow from another inmate.
50. TOBACCO AND SMOKING REGULATIONS: Pipe and cigarette tobacco is available from the dispensers at the West-End of the cellhouse. Take what you need for immediate use, not to exceed six packs altogether. Don't hoard tobacco. Don't waste tobacco.
- Cigarettes: One pack of cigarettes may be issued to each inmate in good standing, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Inmates who are restricted or on report will not receive cigarettes. You are not permitted to have more than 3 packs (60 cigarettes) at any one time. If you

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 18

are found to have in excess of 60 cigarettes at any one time, all will be confiscated and you will be placed on a disciplinary report.

Matches: Matches and cigarette papers are distributed during bath-lines. Do not accumulate more than 10 books of matches nor more than two of the 150-paper size books of cigarette papers.

Smoking: Smoking regulations vary for different areas. If in doubt, ask your foreman or Officer. No smoking is permitted in the Cellhouse at any time except within the cells, library or "A" Block. Smoking is not permitted in the dining room or kitchen except for certain areas assigned for kitchen workers. Smoking is permitted in the yard but not between the yard and your place of work.

51. **VISITS:** You are allowed to receive one visit each month from members of your immediate family or other persons approved by the Warden. Visiting hours are approximately 1:30 PM to 3:10 PM weekdays.
- In all personal visits you will confine your talk to personal matters and refrain from discussing other inmates, Institutional matters, etc.
- Visits with your Attorney of record may be arranged through the office of the Associate Warden.
52. **THE GOOD TIME LAW:** Revised Title 18 of the United States Code, effective September 1, 1948, provides in Section 4161 as follows:
- "Each prisoner convicted of an offense against the United States and confined in a penal or correctional institution for a definite term other than for life, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules and has not been subjected to punishment, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence beginning with the day on which the sentence commences to run, to be credited as earned and computed monthly as follows:
- Five days for each month, if the sentence is not less than six months and not more than one year.
- Six days for each month, if the sentence is more than one year and less than three years.
- Seven days for each month, if the sentence is not less than three years and less than five years.
- Eight days for each month, if the sentence is not less than five years and less than ten years.
- Ten days for each month, if the sentence is ten years or more.
- When two or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences shall be the basis upon which the deduction shall be computed.
- Section 4165 provides as follows:
- "If during the term of imprisonment a prisoner commits any offense or violates the rules of the institution, all or any part

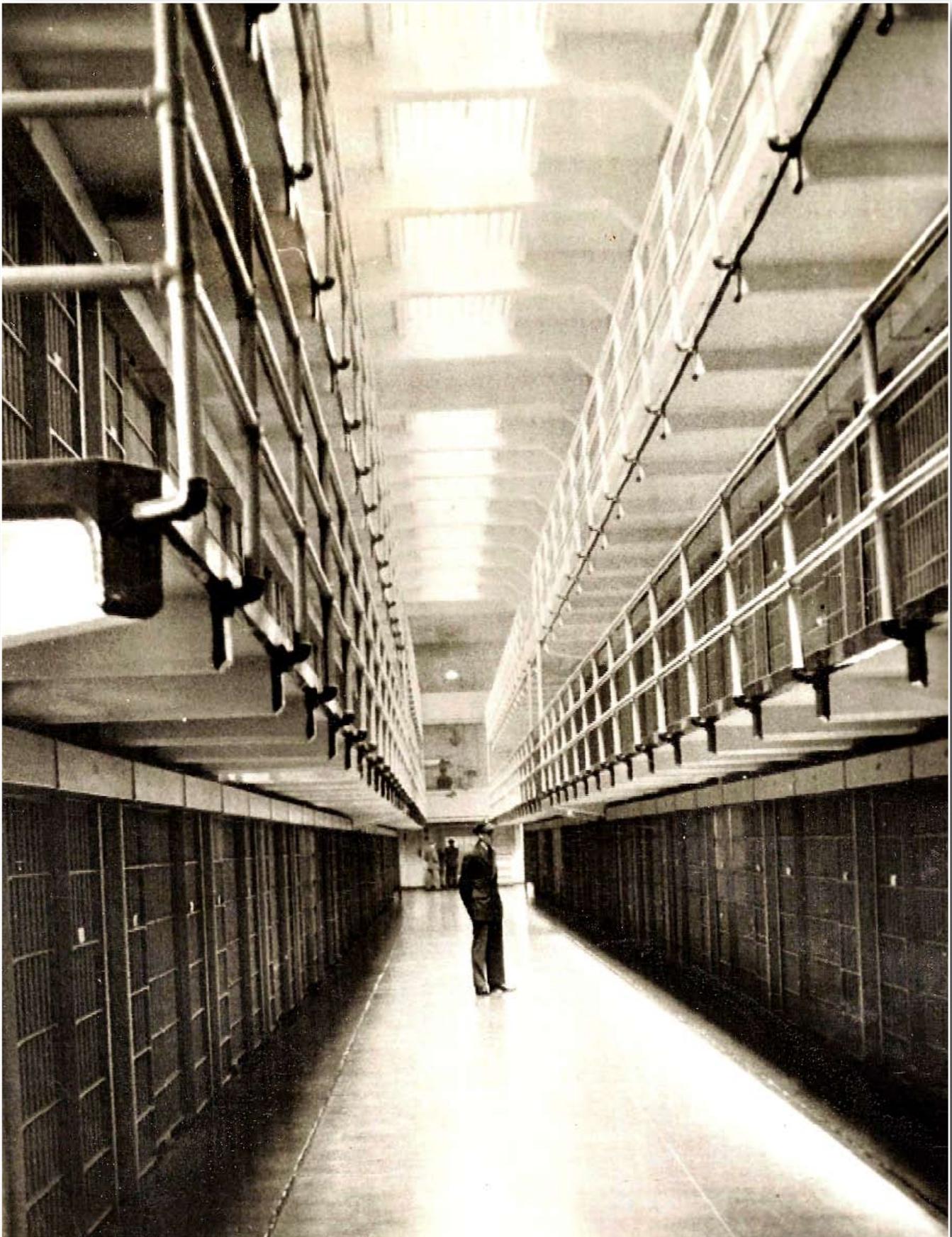
REGULATIONS FOR INMATES
U.S.P., ALCATRAZ
PAGE 19

of his earned good time may be forfeited."

Section 4166 provides as follows:

"The Attorney General may restore any forfeited or lost good time or such portion thereof as he deems proper upon recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons."

53. GENERAL RULE: Though not mentioned in these rules, any disorder, act or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and any conduct which disturbs the orderly routine of the institution shall be taken cognizance of by the Warden or his representative, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of the Warden or other lawful authority.



The main Alcatraz cellblock corridor known as Broadway.

Alcatraz Cell Search Protocol

U.S.P. Alcatraz, Correctional Officer Training Curriculum, 1956

ONE OF THE PRIMARY ASSIGNMENTS of a correctional officer is that of searching cells. Some officers seem to have the ability to find whatever contraband is in a cell, while others are less adapted for the job. Among the reasons for searching cells of inmates confined in a penal and correctional institutions are: to carry out the orders of the Warden and Associate Staff; to keep contraband at a minimum; recover stolen property; to see that cells are properly equipped; to insure that cells are clean and orderly, to maintain security of the institution, minimize stealing and prevent the accumulation of junk.

A new officer assigned to search cells may feel that he is prying into some one's personal property and go about the job rather reluctantly. He must overcome that feeling and recognize the fact that searching cells is part of the job, which must be done to insure the safety of the prison, protect the property of the State as well as that of inmates.

The officer who is searching cells should have a plan, which will insure the search of every cell. Unless the whole prison is to be searched at one time, it is a good plan to do a section in one part of the prison and then move over to some other place and do another section. This helps to keep the inmates from knowing just where the frisks are to be made, and discourages the keeping of contraband in the cells. A random frisk during an officer's night shift may reveal items one would seldom find if the cells were frisked only during the day tour. Inmates frequently take "hot" items with them to their jobs or hide them during the day. Frisks on Saturday afternoon or Sundays while inmates are in the recreation yard,

sometimes turn up articles which may have been carried to the cells from the kitchen or shop with the intention of using the articles over the weekend and then returning them to their proper place Monday morning. A quick look through a great many cells for some large object may be made in a short time, but a more thorough search for small objects takes time and patience.

If an inmate is suspected of having contraband, it is good practice to look over not only his cell but also the cells of the rest of the members of his gang, shop workers and associates. Frequently the article is cached away in the cell of one of his associates. It pay off occasionally to go back and frisk a cell a short time after it has been frisked, as contraband may have been transferred into it. An example of this occurred when two men were suspected of having stolen sugar from the kitchen. Both men came to a cell on C block just as the officer finished searching the cell and giving it a clean bill. When the officer left the cell to do another job, the two inmates made a hasty trip to the cell on C block, got the sugar, and took it back to B block and put it in the cell which had just been searched.

When searching cells one must be suspicious of everything until convinced of its innocence. Men just days from their transfer off Alcatraz have stolen articles on their last day in this prison, and nearness of the transfer is no assurance of a cell free from contraband. Forbidden articles may be hidden in the most unlikely places. Among the favorite hiding places are these: in a broom, in shoes, in coat pockets, sleeves, collars, pant legs, the band or fly of the pants, in soiled clothes,—in the vent channel,

bed, bed legs, in between the mattresses for inmates having two, in pillows and between blankets—also in boxes with false bottoms or tops, also around the toilet, in between the sheets of the toilet paper, Bibles, crucifixes, books, magazines, pictures, folded clothing, back corners of the paint box, in their accessory boxes, back of loose cement unnoticed by officers.

While searching cells one must be careful not to needlessly damage or destroy the property of the inmate. Carelessness in handling property causes resentment and bitterness. By using care in handling and replacing articles under suspicion, much resentment can be avoided. It may be necessary at times to have the inmate in the cell while it is being frisked, but usually it is best not to have him present. If some article of personal property is broken accidentally, it should be reported to the officer in charge.

Notation of Articles

Occasionally while one is frisking on the flats, some light-fingered inmate will take advantage of the situation to help himself to articles belonging to someone else. This makes it look as if the one who did the frisking picked up the articles. It is a good practice to jot down in a notebook every article removed from the cells. It proves useful, too, to make a note of unusual things observed while frisking. A note that 3 clarinet reeds and 2 trumpet mouthpieces are in B-151 may prove worthwhile if some time later the music instructor is looking for a mouthpiece. The notebook record of articles reported stolen is handy to refresh one's memory when looking for the missing article.

While no system of control has ever proved wholly satisfactory, contraband can be kept at a minimum by constant and unexpected searching. The fact that someone is frisking cells is frequently sufficient check to keep contraband scarce. The inmates do not know what the officer is looking for, and if there is contraband, the appearance of the officer is the cue to toss or pass the articles, or flush it down the toilet, so as not to be found with it in their possession. An officer picking up in the yard or library after a search is likely to pick up as much contraband as the officer doing the search.

As a friendly gesture, an inmate may offer an officer artwork or magazines. It is not good policy to

accept anything from the inmates even though it is offered in good faith. No articles should be removed from the cells unless they are contraband or do not conform to the rules of the institution.

Cell Bars

When conducting a search it is usually good practice to inspect the bars of the cells for evidence of tampering. Most bars are cut on the right hand side (since most men are right handed) near a cross bar or other feature calculated to hide the cut. Frequently the cut is filled to make it appear that the bar is whole. It demands close scrutiny to detect where an attempt has been made to cut a bar if the cut has been well concealed.

Full use should be made of all the senses to detect any article which might be hidden from view. False labels have been attached to bottles and cans to give the wrong impression of their contents. Evidence of cooking may be noticed by the smoked or charred appearance of articles which have been near the heat. Liniment may have been burned in an ashtray resulting in the discoloration of the tray. Toilet bowls may show evidence of smoke from fire. A piece of thread around a vent may be supporting some article in the backside of the vent. Only by using some imagination and thinking where contraband might be hidden can one find the numerous recesses used to secrete contraband. A prison is never free of contraband, but the constant searching of cells does keep it at a minimum.

Searching a Cell

To search a cell thoroughly, swiftly, and orderly means that the correctional officer must do some thinking and planning beforehand. An officer who has a plan to work with will do a better and faster job of searching than one who goes at it haphazardly.

First of all, I want to know what I am to search for. My superior officers tell me this. Sometimes it is only for a few certain articles, other times it is for all contraband. I often make a list of all contraband articles and go over this frequently. This enables one to spot contraband immediately, and saves minutes of wondering if this or that is contraband, or of tak-

ing something from the cell that later has to be returned.

Then another good plan is to, in your spare time, think about the cell as empty. It has four walls, one ventilator, a washbowl, a toilet, and a light and fixture. Let us search first the things mentioned above. Take the washbowl. Look around the rim and underneath thoroughly. Sometimes articles are stuck to the bowl with adhesive. In one case four morphine ampules were found imbedded in some chewing gum which was stuck underneath and on the back side of the bowl. There should be no gum chewing by the officers on the floor. Inmates might use the expended gum as an adhesive. The searcher should provide himself with a piece of wire from six inches to a foot in length, that can be bent easily. This wire can be used in probing inside of the faucets and in the bowl drain. Examine the drain well. Often things are fastened to a string and let down this drain, with one end of the string fastened to the drain cover. Next examine the toilet bowl in the same manner. Now go to the ventilator, if there are any, run your wire in them and watch for loose pieces of string or thread, as there might be something fastened to one end. Go to the light next, unscrew the light globe, look inside for folded paper, benzedrine strips or other drugs possibly stolen from the Alcatraz hospital pharmacy. Next glance around the floor and walls. Look in the corners for chewing gum or other sticky material that might contain contraband. I might add that should there be any paint on the walls that is peeling off, you might pull off a piece of this paint and see if you can find any bed bugs. The sanitation officer would like to know about this. Report any unusual findings to the Captain or Associate Warden at once.

Now we can add the shelf. If there are articles on the shelf, lay them on the bed. Next place the articles back on the shelf. Examine all books. They are a favorite hiding place for contraband. Often a hole is cut through the leaves in the center of the book forming a good sized pocket. If you suspect that a book contains obscene material or went undetected by the censor you might glance through a sentence here and there. All boxes of tobacco should be looked over to see if they have been tampered with. All pasteboard and wooden boxes should be examined for false bottoms. All packaged articles should

be examined in the same way. All personal folded letters should be opened. Bibles seem to be a favorite place to hide paper contraband.

Now let us take the bed. First strip the bed of blankets and sheets and expose the mattress. Look the blankets over for small pockets sewed on them, also for things pinned to them. On Alcatraz we have a laundry that does work for both inmates and officers. Often inmates will steal sheets, pillowcases and towels from the officers. All these have a laundry mark on them. The inmate will either blot out this mark with ink, or cut the hem containing the mark and then make a new hem. If you are looking for these articles, look at the sewing of the hems. This makes it easy to spot stolen linen. Now we come to the mattress. Examine the seams carefully to see if they have been ripped open and resewed. Look to see if any cuts have been made in any part of the mattress. Run your hands over both sides, feeling for any hard objects. We have found homemade knives, drugs, and about all other articles that are contraband. Run your wire up the legs of the bed and also look over the metal for sticky materials such as chewing gum, et cetera.

I want to finish by saying that all searching should be done in such a manner that all articles and bedding can be replaced in as neat a manner as the inmate had them. Carelessness with an inmate's property will bring resentment and anger to the inmate against officers and the institution in general that will be hard to overcome. The inmate values the few possessions he has as much as you do yours. The inmate will know his cell has been searched. He expects this and to find an officer has handled his things with care creates no ill feeling.

Frisking is a necessary evil. Necessary because there will always be those in any penal institution who will want to possess contraband, some just for the hell of it, and some for nefarious purposes. It is an evil because no matter how it is done is a frisk, be it of a single cell, or a block, or an entire institution, always creates resentment. One cell searched might concern no one other than the occupant of that cell. But it stirs up for other prisoners who know about it that ever present feeling of "the law" versus "con." If a number of cells are searched we have the same thing on a larger scale plus particular resentment from those

who abide by the rules and feel that they should be suspected or discommoded. Many prisoners like to be trusted and genuinely merit trust. No one, prisoner or not, likes to have his privacy invaded.

So what? The wise officer who knows the value of good morale will rely upon common sense in use of the search. There will always be good reason for any search and general searches will not be ordered just for the sake of putting “the fear” into the population. Usually the members of a population know whether or not officials have a legitimate cause for conducting a frisk. Under such circumstances resentment is at a minimum. But the brew from which trouble springs is made when searches are known to be without real objective. If cells are properly inspected day by day there is reduced need for the general frisk.

When a search is ordered one of two results is expected: finding of the article or definite assurance that it is not there. Nothing less is acceptable. Take nothing for granted. We know of a case where an inmate was being checked out for transfer. He had one more officer to pass before transfer off U.S.P. Alcatraz. This officer knew that the inmate was a “lob” and a would-be smartster.” While it was not a part of the officer’s routine to do so, he decided to make an examination just on a hunch. Some of the inmate’s property was in a pasteboard box. The officer emptied the box and carefully examined and felt every square inch of it. The box looked and felt almost perfect, but not quite. A knife blade was inserted through the edge into the cover. When the cardboard split apart there was found some ingeniously prepared messages and addresses carefully sealed away. This officer not only took the trouble to recheck the work of someone else, but he also displayed a lot of something which makes one officer better than another.

Wise use of the search we must make, but let us do it effectively while handling articles with care. Careful handling induces deliberateness which will result in careful scrutiny as well as in preventing unnecessary damage to property. I will never forget a sixteen-year-old reformatory inmate that I observed many years ago. He had been committed for the theft of \$2. He had lived in a sheltered home and never was in trouble before. In most courts today this boy would have been placed upon probation.

He was a shy fellow who was thoroughly frightened. Someone learned that he was a musician and asked him to send for his violin. This he did. It was a good instrument and the boy could play it well. It was the only comfort he had in his strange and terrifying environment. One day a general search was ordered. A thick-skulled con hating guard who resented the effort he had to exert in making a search, walked into each cell on his corridor and pitched everything loose, except the furniture, clear across the corridor against the stone wall. The boy’s violin was crushed beyond repair. Later on each inmate picked up his stuff and put it back. No contraband turned in. It was wanting enough to destroy the violin. Who can say what was destroyed in the boy?

Here are some exercises which might be set up for training purposes with fellow officers:

1. Rig up an empty cell so that it will look like it would if it were occupied. Plant several articles of contraband. Ask the trainee to find them. Let other officers or trainees observe and make notes. Keep time only for the purpose of judging whether or not the search was too rapid. Except in a rare emergency time is not an important factor. Many faulty searches are so because they were made too rapidly. The searcher will not know how many objects are hidden. When he announces that he is finished, hold a discussion. Repeat the exercises for other trainees using different plants.
2. A “pigeon” has reported that some prisoner who locks in Cell Block C has an article of contraband. All he knows is what he has heard by way of rumor. He does not know who the inmate is, where he locks, or what the article is except that it is about the size and weight of a paving block. He will try to learn more about it. Let the trainee take it from there. Write an answer to this exercise or discuss it in a group. Begin by considering the report. What to do with it? What might the object be? Will you conduct an immediate search, or if not what preliminaries? What kind of search if any? Pursue this exercise to some logical conclusion. What is it?
3. In all that the officer does his power of accurate observation plays a vital part. Searching

and reporting require the ability to observe accurately and in detail. The following exercise (and others like it) will develop the ability to observe and report.

Set up situation somewhat elaborately with a complete record and diagram of the setup. An action is to follow. Some of the objects in the setup will be related to the action and some will not. Plan an action involving two or more actors (not too many) such as a sham fight or a homicide. Rehearse the action several times. Then carry it out with trainees observing. After the action is completed, give trainee pencil and paper and ask each to write down exactly what he saw. Then compare and discuss the reports.

How to Search the Person of an Inmate

It may seem strange, but it is a fact that one of the most carelessly done jobs in many prisons is that of searching inmates. Perhaps this is because it is a distasteful task. There is the possibility also that like most things done routinely there is a tendency to become a victim of that same routine. Whatever the reason, a search that fails of its purpose is wholly useless. There is no middle ground. When we search a man we want, without fail, to find the object that he is concealing, or to prove beyond doubt that he is not concealing anything.

Inmates with large objects concealed under the clothing have been known to pass under the eyes of officers. Anyone with his eyes open, one would believe, could see the bulge. Yet, apparently, that did not happen. Consider this one: A city boy working in a field saw a large crane. Later he said he thought it was a "peasant" meaning pheasant. He killed the crane, dressed it, put it under his coat and carried it to his cell inside the prison. Beginning with the gang supervisor, who saw nothing, how many official eyes did the inmate pass? Several. But none were seeing eyes. In another instance an officer gave an inmate a pat frisk. After he had finished, either to get the officer's goat or to show him up, the inmate handed over a small screwdriver which had been concealed between his body and his belt.

Lieutenant Neil W. Morrison writes how he thinks a search of the person should be made. In addition

to telling us how it should be done, he makes an important observation when he says, "As long as the inmates know that they are going to be subjected to a thorough search, they will seldom try to get anything past you." This is prevention.

Discussion by Neil W. Morrison, Lieutenant, U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz Island, California

The searching of inmates is one of the duties that an officer is frequently required to perform. We search inmates, at various times and places, for the purpose of detecting the presence of contraband articles concealed on their persons. These articles may range all the way from firearms, saws, knives, or guns, to smuggled candy, chewing-gum, or cigarettes. Inmates are apt to carry most any kind of contraband, more or less cleverly hidden on their persons. Some of them make no particular effort to conceal it, other than to carry it stuffed in a pocket. Sometimes it is food stolen from the kitchen or dining room. At other time it is clothing or materials, stolen from the shops. Frequently it is a knife, or a file, or a hacksaw, or some money, or a key, or a lock-pick.

In our effort to keep the prison free of such contraband, we are continually searching all prison buildings to which inmates have access. These searches make it difficult for an inmate to safely hide anything make it difficult for an inmate to safely hide anything anywhere except upon his person. We search his person frequently, to make it difficult to carry contraband about with him.

To search an inmate thoroughly requires time and effort. No search is on one hundred per cent effective unless we compel the inmate to remove all of his clothing so that his entire body-surface can be carefully examined. We recommend this procedure when placing inmates in "solitary;" when moving inmates to or from Court, or to and from another institution; when receiving inmates or when discharging them, or at any other time when it seems advisable.

We carefully examine the hair, ears, eyes, nose and mouth to see that nothing is concealed therein. We make certain that nothing is written on the body, or fastened to the body with adhesive tape, scotch tape, rubber bands, string, or glue. A favored trick is to fasten small articles to the testicles or in the rectum. Another trick is to conceal contraband under flesh-

colored adhesive tape—fastened to the soles of the feet, or in the armpits or on other parts of his body.

After carefully scrutinizing the inmate's body we take each of his garment and examine it thoroughly; checking the seams, the lining, the cuffs, collars, lapels, pockets and contents of pockets, and every other place where anything might be hidden. The shoes are always given a particularly careful inspection.

As a rule, it is not possible to undress the inmate, in order to search them. Most of our daily searches are made while the inmate is fully clothed. In such cases, your fingers must, to a certain extent, take the place of your eyes. You must proceed slowly and cautiously, running your hands over his entire person—starting at his head and working down to his toes. When you reach his hips, don't squeamish about conducting a thorough search. Inmates frequently take advantage of your natural reluctance and use the vicinity of their testicles as a handy hideout for contraband. They gladly endure the discomfort of walking with a knife or a saw concealed in their shoe.

Remember, an inmate is apt to be resentful of the fact that you are searching him. Sometimes he shows his resentment, at other times he conceals it, but, in either case, you must always be prepared to protect yourself against any act of resistance on his part. Always be sure that he is under the gun of an armed officer, before you start to search him. Don't get between him and the officer's line of fire. Be on your guard against any attempt to strike you or to kick you in the face or body. If possible, always have another officer standing by to back you up in event of trouble.

When searching a group of inmates, always take the first in line away from the others. When you finish searching him, keep him away from the others who have not been searched. This precaution will prevent them from passing contraband from one to another, so as to defeat your search.

If an inmate whom you are searching is carrying anything on his person, you must examine it carefully, no matter how innocent it looks. Be suspicious of medicine bottles and other medicine containers. Don't let a "sealed" package of tobacco fool you, because we frequently find contraband concealed in what appears to be unopened packages or sacks of tobacco. Check the contents of every box of matches. Contraband may be concealed beneath or between the matches.

Razor blades are often found hidden in match-boxes, sometimes in between the sections of the box.

Inmates will sometimes attempt to conceal small articles of contraband in their hands or between their fingers. Examine their hands carefully when you search them. Knives and other weapons are generally found taped to the wrist or ankle or suspended by a cord around the neck, hanging down the back or below the chest. You may also find them taped up under the armpits, between the thighs, flat against the abdomen, or in the inmate's shoes.

When your fingers tell you that you have found what appears to be dangerous contraband, you can be almost certain that you have a desperate and dangerous inmate to deal with. Before proceeding further with the search of his person, call the attention of the nearest armed officer to the fact that you have reason to believe that the inmate being searched has dangerous contraband concealed on his person.

It is a well known fact that inmates rarely attempt to smuggle any contraband on their persons when officers are on the job to search them properly. On the other hand, if no searching is done, the inmates become quite brazen about carrying things on their persons. We want to convey the impression to them that they are subject to search at any time or place. We want them to know that all such searches will be thoroughly done. This means that all officers must take their duties seriously, and always do a good job of searching. As long as the inmates know that they are going to be subjected to a thorough search, they will seldom try to get anything past you. The minute they realize that an officer is lax or indifferent or haphazard in his searches, they will start to try to "beat" him.

When you are assigned to a post where it is necessary to do a great deal of searching of inmates, you must be careful and conscientious. Keep your mind on what you are doing at all times. It is possible for an officer to become accustomed to searching so many times every day that he become bored with the work and just goes through the motions of searching. A poor search is little better than no search at all. Try to do a good job, and make each job of searching a little more skilled and a little more thorough than the one preceding it.

Escape and Riot Plans

Alcatraz Correctional Officer Protocol

United States Penitentiary
Alcatraz, California
January 1, 1957



Escape and Riot Plans

GENERAL. Our first responsibility in any emergency is to maintain custody of the inmate population. Prompt and proper action may prevent an escape or control a potential riot. Delay or indecision during the first few minutes may let a disorder progress beyond routine control measures. At the same time, the premature or ill-considered use of force, particularly in the presence of a group of fractious inmates, may make a bad situation worse.

Good judgment is measure by our success in restoring good order, while protecting life and property.

All emergency plans are based upon the coordinated efforts of the organization, rather than upon individual performance. Each assigned post in an important part of the organizational plan and each employee who carries out his duties properly has contributed to any final success.

We have escape and riot plans to cover six different situations. These plans are intended to cover emergencies of short duration only. When disorders continue for hours or days, plans will be made to meet developments. The six plans apply to the following situations.

ESCAPE:

- Plan #1-Day Watch on Duty
- Plan #2-Day Watch off Duty
- Plan #3-Cell house

RIOT:

- Plan #4-Work Area
- Plan #5-Dining Room
- Plan #6-Recreation Yard

The escape plans are designed to cover the reservation as quickly as possible with patrols and searching parties while we place men in position to apprehend or prevent the movement of the escaped inmate (s).

The riot plans are designed to restrict and contain the disturbance while we deploy a sufficient force to bring the situation under control.

RIOT

ESCAPE AND SIGNALS — FIRE SIGNALS:

- ESCAPE—KLAXON HORN, STEADY BLAST SIREN, May supplement Klaxon
- RIOT—KLAXON HORN, Usually Signal #2 (Admin. Bldg.)
- FIRE—KLAXON HORN, Signals 2-3-4 or 5.
- POWERHOUSE WHISTLE, Signals 2-3-4 or 5

ESCAPE SIGNAL A steady blast of the Klaxon will be sounded to announce an escape or the fact that most probably an escape has been made. The siren may be used to supplement the Klaxon signal in special circumstances. All employees not on duty and all others who can be spared without endangering the safety of the institution, including clerks, mechanics and construction workers, will proceed by the safest and shortest route to the Administration Building, unless otherwise notified. All other employees will remain on their posts and take whatever steps are necessary and possible to maintain the safety and security of the institution.

Members of families and all other persons on the Island will remain indoor with the doors locked until the “all clear” signal (one long blast on the powerhouse whistle) is sounded. Family members must

not use telephones except to report something of importance. They will call EMERGENCY NUMBER 2221 to report any inmate seen without escort after an escape has been signaled. They will admit officers who are searching quarters only after recognizing the officers. Parents will be held responsible for the actions and behavior of their children.

Employees who are on the mainland at the time of an emergency will call the institution and proceed as instructed.

Employees who reside on the mainland and who do not call in, will be called and instructed as to the time and place to report. Many regular assignments may be changed to suit the situation.

RIOT SIGNAL. The Klaxon horn will be sounded to announce uncontrolled riots. It will sound signal #2 (Admin Bldg.) unless there is some reason to call available employees to some other area.

FIRE SIGNAL. The powerhouse whistle and the Klaxon horns will be sounded to announce fire. The area locations are as follows:

- Two (2) blasts—Upper level
- Three (3) blasts—Parade Ground
- Four (4) blasts—Work Area
- Five (5) blasts—Dock/Tunnel/Powerhouse Area

NOTE: The steady sound of the klaxon or the sounding of the siren means there is an escape. Any riot or fire may be cover for an escape that has not been discovered. Proceed with caution when any emergency signal is sounded.

METHOD OF OPERATION— GIVING THE ALARM.

The first person aware of an escape, attempted escape, riot or other emergency will immediately notify the Control Center by:

1. Calling #2221 or
2. Removing a telephone receiver from its cradle, or
3. Calling on Intercom system or
4. Shouting, blowing whistle, firing a shot, or otherwise attracting the attention of someone who can make the report.

Control Center. Upon receiving the alarm will:

1. Alert all armed posts immediately, giving all known facts briefly.
2. Notify the Warden, Associate Warden and Captain.
3. Sound the appropriate emergency signal. In case of fire, call Powerhouse to blow whistle signal and start pumps.

Control Supervisor. The highest-ranking official present will take charge. He will delegate the operation of the Escape or Riot Plan to the first available Supervisor, or any other experienced officer until a Supervisor arrives. This officer will be known as the Control Supervisor. Together with the officials present he will decide which plan to put into operation, depending upon the information that has been supplied.

ESCAPE AND RIOT PLAN CARD CASE. The control supervisor will open the appropriate card case and issue cards to employees who report for duty. This card case contains numbered cards in three colors. Each card contains a complete description of a particular assignment and a list of any equipment required. Blue cards denote supervisory positions such as Control Center, Captain's Office, in charge of searching parties, etc. Red Cards are for armed positions and will be issued to officers who are skilled with firearms. White Cards are for unarmed patrolmen, searching parties, etc.

All employees will be issued cards according to their abilities and the needs of the institution and a record of assignments will be made. Upon receiving his card, each employee will read his instructions, draw his equipment, ask any questions and then proceed to his post and remain there until recalled or relieved.

MASTER MAP. A master map showing the limits of each post or area is kept in the Captain's Office. Each employee should become so familiar with this map and the designated positions that he can proceed to his assignment without delay or confusion.

TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICERS. Two officers, possibly the first two to reach our dock at Fort Mason, will be assigned to control traffic there. They

will maintain order, direct traffic, relay messages, etc., and carry out orders from the institution. They will keep Dock telephones available for necessary messages.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER AGENCIES When an escape has been confirmed, the following agencies will be notified:

By Radio: U.S, Coast Guard-2670 kc. Call NOVEMBER MIKE CHARLIE or NOVEMBER MIKE CHARLIE NINER

Launch "Warden Johnston"-2670 kc Call WHISKEY ZULU 2421

"McDowell"-2670 kc. Call WHISKEY ZULU 2420

By Telephone: FBI, San Francisco Police, Yukon 2-2155, San Francisco Police, Sutter 1-2020, Provost Marshal, Fort Mason, Prospect 6-2200 Ext 6119 or 6198.

By Teletype: Director, Bureau of Prisons, Wash., D.C. WA-558

PREVENTION OF ESCAPES AND RIOTS.

ESCAPES. Escapes and escape attempts are directed against weakness in the physical plant, the procedures, the personnel, or some combination of these elements. Inmates will plan intensely to exploit a mechanical fault to escape.

1. Plant Weakness: Mechanical defects or deficiencies are to be reported on Form #5. If urgent repair is indicated, as in the matter of locks, bars, or other security elements, call the Captain or the Lieutenant of the Watch at once.

2. Procedural Weakness: Routine procedures must be followed in normal situations. In emergencies, however, changes may be made to meet the situation. Employees are urged to study procedures and report any apparent weakness by Form #5 or letter.

3. Personnel Weakness: While the plant and the procedures are relatively constant, the effectiveness of individuals may vary throughout wide ranges. It is the duty of every employee to give his assignment his best attention and to be alert for signs of weakness, whether mechanical, structural, procedural or personal.

RIOTS. Rioting may occur with or without obvious cause. The cause is often obscured by the unrea-

soning acts of psychopathic or psychotic inmates and unspoken resentments that follow imprisonment.

DEFENSE AGAINST ESCAPE

PREVENTION. Prevention of escape is covered in post orders and numerous memoranda which prescribe counting and locking procedures, searching and inspection methods, control of individual and mass movements and the identification of inmates, employees and visitors.

ESCAPE ATTEMPTS AND PLANS Escape attempts and plans may be discovered by:

1. Inmates Behavior Report all suspicious requests for cell or job changes, any re-alignment of inmate friendships or groups, unusual behavior or any confidential reports that you receive from inmates.

2. Contraband. Abrasives or cutting instruments, weapons of any type, volatile solvents, ropes, ladders and planks, drills and sledges, screw-jack parts, and money or unauthorized clothing are among the contraband items which indicate escape plans. Report immediately and avoid smearing latent fingerprints.

3. Tampering with Security Features. Any evidence of tampering with locks, bars, switches wiring, etc., must be regarded as an alert signal and reported immediately.

4. Disguises and Subterfuge. Discovery of masks, mannequins, or any object with the size or shape of the human body, or any attempt to deceive or confuse an officer making a count are likewise indications of escape preparation.

METHODS OF ESCAPE. Past experience indicates that escaping inmates will most probably proceed toward the shoreline. Their progress may be made by stealth or violence or a combination of the two. They may take hostages either in the institutional or residential area. They may possess weapons or attempt to capture them from armed positions. Attempts of inmates to disguise themselves in stolen or captured clothing are a probable method and employees must be careful to recognize one another by facial scrutiny, particularly during the hours of darkness. Capturing the institution's motor vessels, either with or without the

use of hostages, is a probable objective of escaped inmates.

CONTAINMENT OF RIOTS. Every effort must be made to prevent the spread of riotous activity to unaffected units. The general principle will be to restrict inmate traffic and place all un-locked and non-participating inmates in (1) their cells or (2) the Recreation Yard, if the cell house is out of control. The initial objective is to isolate the ringleaders and participants. The second step will usually be to return any tractable inmates to their normal duties or a safe place (their cells or Recreation Yard). Procedure will be dependent upon the area involved and the numbers and degree of resistance of the riotous element. In riots of all types, the premature use of force may react unfavorably. Hard and fast rules cannot be prescribed but officers present must proceed with caution, especially in situations which have not progressed beyond mere defiance and threats.

1. Removal of Rioters Whenever possible, rioters will be escorted to T.U. or A-Block (if T. U. is out of control) without force or by the use of defensive holds only. If no other means are effective, the use of night-sticks, fire hoses and tear gas will be considered in that order. Night-sticks may be used defensively or to push rebellious inmates. Fire hoses may be used to disperse inmates or to deny them access to or use of an area. Fire is probable under riotous conditions and will be brought under control by the officers assigned to the hoses. Tear gas is issued for use in dispersing rebellious groups or to deny—in an area. Its employment will be described in the manual THE USE OF TEAR GAS AND SMOKE. It must not be used against a single inmate except with the written approval of the Warden. The decision to use tear gas will rest with the Control Supervisor except that any officer is authorized to use tear gas against a mass disturbance when, in his judgment, it offers advantages to outweigh the risks involved and when life will be endangered by delay.

2. Removal of Hostages. Hostages whose lives are endangered may be removed under cover of whatever force is required including the use of firearms.

3. Protection of Emergency and Security Equipment. Valves, switches, locks, vehicles vessels and

other major items of emergency or security significance will be protected from assault or sabotage by riotous inmates by whatever force is required including the use of firearms.

4. Riot in the Cellhouse (Plan #3). Assuming T.U. is functional, known ringleaders and participants will be individually escorted to that Unit. Non-participants will be kept in their cells and inmate traffic will be suspended between other Units. If T.U. is out of control, the use of A-Block as an emergency isolation unit is authorized. Officers assigned to fire hoses will disperse rebellious groups and control fires. They may also use fire hoses to prevent assaults and damage to property. Tear gas will not ordinarily be used in this Unit because of the limited tactical advantage and the difficulty of decontamination. It is estimated that 8 tear gas grenades or 14 shells (projectiles) will produce an intolerable concentration in the cellhouse. Air currents would dilute this concentration and three times that amount could be used without danger to life.

5. Riot in the Work Area (Plan #4). Cellhouse and Recreation Yard inmates will immediately be returned to their cells. Ringleaders and participants will be escorted individually or in groups, depending upon their response, to the Yard or the Treatment Unit. If groups are brought to the Yard, they will be escorted individually to Treatment Unit. If rioters cannot be removed quickly, non-participating inmates, including outside crews, will be returned to the cellhouse and the use of force will be delayed until this group has been secured in their cells. Serious fires are a virtual certainty when a riot exists in the Work Area. The fire truck with its crew will report to the area to fight fires and assist in controlling or dispersing inmate groups. Rioters will be removed as described in #1, above. If other methods are ineffective, tear gas may be used in the Industries Building without many of the problems which would restrict its use in and about the cellhouse. It is estimated that 12 grenades in the Laundry or 8 grenades in any of the other shows would produce an INTOLERABLE concentration. As a satisfactory rule of thumb, twice that number of 1.5 inch shells or projectiles would be equally satisfactory. The Old Model Building may be gassed with from 24 to 36 projectiles as a preventive mea-

sure or to drive inmates from it, if the situation justifies the risk of setting fire in that building.

6. Riot in the Dining Room (Plan #5). For so long as the situation does not progress beyond passive resistance, defiance or threats, the use of force should be delayed until officers move to their riot stations. A cooling-off period may resolve the situation without force. Tractable inmates will be returned to their cells. Rioters will be removed as described in #1, above.

Five (5) tear gas grenades or nine (9) shells will produce an INTOLERABLE concentration in a space the size of the Dining Room. Tear gas offers only a dubious advantage in this Unit and its use should be considered only when other means have failed. Hoses have equivalent physical advantages and may produce the desired result at lesser risk.

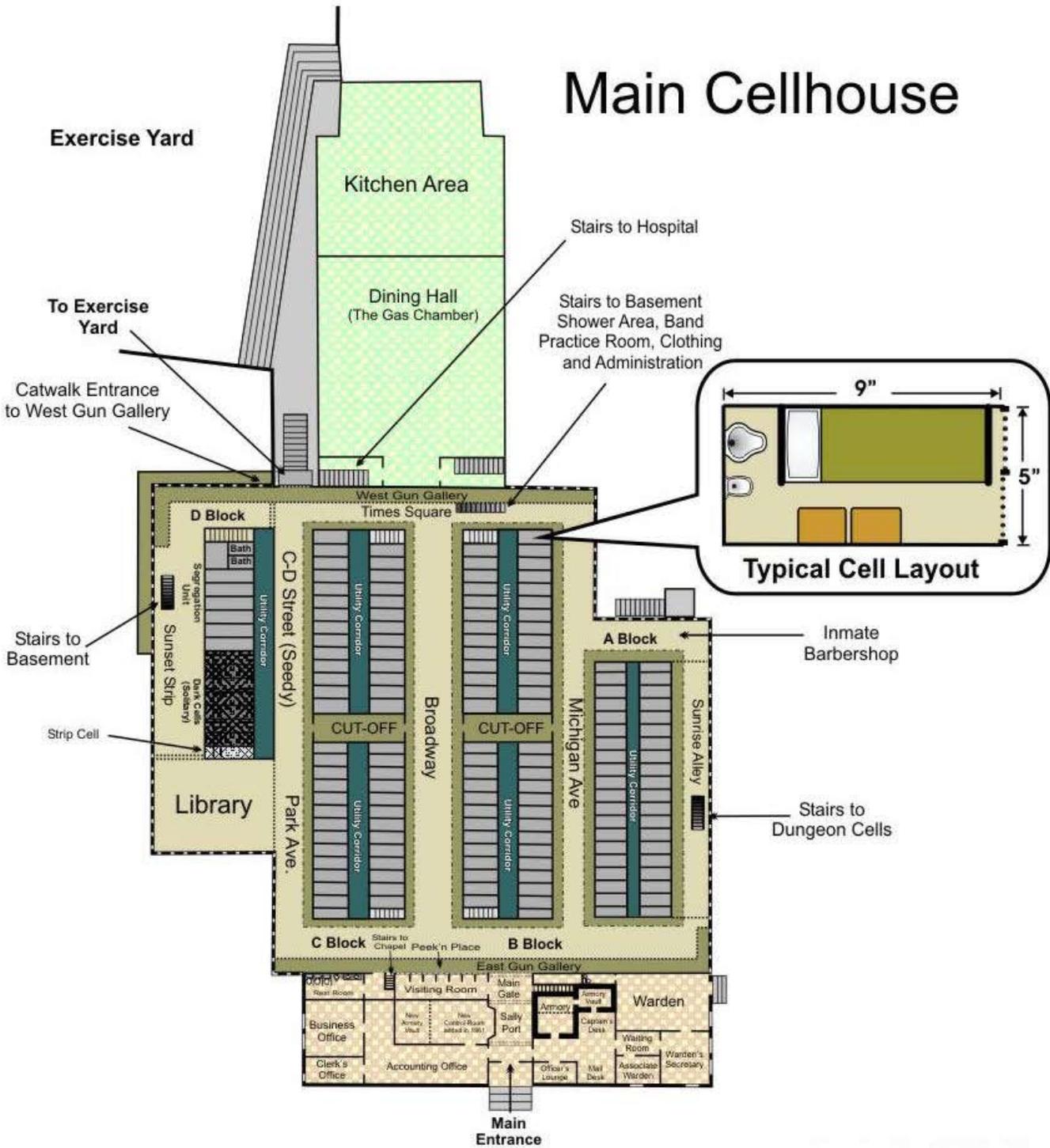
7. Riot in the Recreation Yard. (Plan #6). This plan is identical with Plan #5, except that armed positions along the North wall of the cellhouse are transferred to extra armed positions on the Yard Wall.

The use of tear gas in the Recreation Yard is not limited by danger of lethal exposure or unusual difficulty in decontamination. Large numbers of grenades (projectiles or shells) would be required to produce an intolerable concentration in this wind-swept area. However, the other factors such as hysteria and frenzy, which limit the use of tear gas generally, would apply in the Yard and the decision to use tear gas will rest with the Control Supervisor, except in cases of extreme emergency.

BARRICADES, STRONGHOLDS AND FORTIFICATIONS. In the event that inmates have created a strong defensive position, possibly equipped with firearms, which cannot be safely approached, the use of tear gas is indicated. Such positions will be reduced by a gas squad under cover of carbine or rifle fire. A squad of four selected officers, armed with 2 gas projectors and gas grenades will station themselves in the nearest safe cover and fire gas projectiles into windows, doors or other weak points. Grenades may be thrown upwind from the stronghold.

When it appears that the occupants have become ineffective, the gas squad will move in closer, under cover of carbine or rifle fire, and subdue them.

Main Cellhouse



A Brief History of Alcatraz

United States Bureau of Prisons Publication

Before the Prison

The name Alcatraz is derived from the Spanish “Alcatrazes.” In 1775, the Spanish explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala was the first to sail into what is now known as San Francisco Bay - his expedition mapped the bay and named one of the three islands Alcatrazes. Over time, the name was Anglicized to Alcatraz. While the exact meaning is still debated, Alcatraz is usually defined as meaning “pelican” or “strange bird.”

In 1850, a presidential order set aside the island for possible use as a United States military reservation. The California Gold Rush, the resulting boom in the growth of San Francisco, and the need to protect San Francisco Bay led the U.S. Army to build a Citadel, or fortress, at the top of the island in the early 1850s. The Army also made plans to install more than 100 cannons on the island, making Alcatraz the most heavily fortified military site on the West Coast. Together with Fort Point and Lime Point, Alcatraz formed a “triangle of defense” designed to protect the entrance to the bay. The island was also the site of the first operational lighthouse on the West Coast of the United States.

By the late 1850s, the first military prisoners were being housed on the island. While the defensive necessity of Alcatraz diminished over time (the island never fired its guns in battle), its role as a prison would continue for more than 100 years. In 1909, the Army tore down the Citadel, leaving its basement level to serve as the foundation for a new military prison. From 1909 through 1911,

the military prisoners on Alcatraz built the new prison, which was designated the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks for the U.S. Army. It was this prison building that later became famous as “The Rock.”

The Rock

The U.S. Army used the island for more than 80 years--from 1850 until 1933, when the island was transferred to the U.S. Department of Justice for use by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Federal Government had decided to open a maximum-security, minimum-privilege penitentiary to deal with the most incorrigible inmates in Federal prisons, and to show the law-abiding public that the Federal Government was serious about stopping the rampant crime of the 1920s and 1930s.

USP Alcatraz was not the “America’s Devil’s Island” that many books and movies portray. The average population was only about 260-275 (the prison never once reached its capacity of 336 - at any given time, Alcatraz held less than 1 percent of the total Federal prison population). Many prisoners actually considered the living conditions (for instance, always one man to a cell) at Alcatraz to be better than other Federal prisons, and several inmates actually requested a transfer to Alcatraz.

Birdman of Alcatraz

The island’s most famous prisoner was probably Robert Stroud, the so-called “Birdman of Alcatraz.” In reality, Stroud never had any birds at Alcatraz,

nor was he the grandfatherly person portrayed by Burt Lancaster in the well-known movie. In 1909, Stroud was convicted of manslaughter; while serving his prison sentence at the U.S. Penitentiary (USP), McNeil Island, Washington, he viciously attacked another inmate. This resulted in his transfer to USP Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1916, he murdered a Leavenworth guard, was convicted of first-degree murder, and received a death sentence. His mother pleaded for his life, and in 1920, President Woodrow Wilson commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment.

It was Stroud's violent behavior that earned him time in segregation. During his 30 years at Leavenworth, he developed his interest in birds and eventually wrote two books about canaries and their diseases. Initially, prison officials allowed Stroud's bird studies because it was seen as a constructive use of his time. However, contraband items were often found hidden in the bird cages, and prison officials discovered that equipment Stroud had requested for his "scientific" studies had actually been used to construct a still for "home-brew." Stroud was transferred to Alcatraz in 1942, where he spent the next 17 years (6 years in segregation in "D Block" and 11 years in the prison hospital). In 1959, he was transferred to the Medical Center for Federal prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, where he died on November 21, 1963.

Prison Life

While several well-known criminals, such as Al Capone, George "Machine-Gun" Kelly, Alvin Karpis (the first "Public Enemy #1"), and Arthur "Doc" Barker, did time on Alcatraz, most of the 1,576 prisoners incarcerated there were not well-known gangsters, but prisoners who refused to conform to the rules and regulations at other Federal institutions, who were considered violent and dangerous, or who were considered escape risks. Alcatraz served as the prison system's prison - if a man did not behave at another institution, he could be sent to Alcatraz, where the highly structured, monotonous daily routine was designed to teach an inmate to follow rules and regulations.

At Alcatraz, a prisoner had four rights: food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. Everything else was a privilege that had to be earned. Some privileges a prisoner could earn included working, corresponding with and having visits from family members, access to the prison library, and recreational activities such as painting and music. Once prison officials felt a man no longer posed a threat and could follow the rules (usually after an average of five years on Alcatraz), he could then be transferred back to another Federal prison to finish his sentence and be released.

Escape Attempts

There were, however, prisoners who decided not to wait for a transfer to another prison. Over the 29 years (1934-1963) that the Federal prison operated, 36 men (including two who tried to escape twice) were involved in 14 separate escape attempts. Of these, 23 were caught, 6 were shot and killed during their escape, and 2 drowned. Two of the men who were caught were later executed in the gas chamber at the California State Prison at San Quentin for their role in the death of a correctional officer during the famous May 2-4, 1946, "Battle of Alcatraz" escape attempt.

Whether or not anyone succeeded in escaping from Alcatraz depends on the definition of "successful escape." Is it getting out of the cellhouse, reaching the water, making it to land, or reaching land and not getting caught? Officially, no one ever succeeded in escaping from Alcatraz, although to this day there are five prisoners listed as "missing and presumed drowned."

Following are summaries of the 14 escape attempts:

1. April 27, 1936—While working his job burning trash at the incinerator, Joe Bowers began climbing up and over the chain link fence at the island's edge. After refusing orders to climb back down, Bowers was shot by a correctional officer stationed in the West road guard tower, then fell about 50-100 feet to the shore below. He died from his injuries.

2. December 16, 1937—While working in the



Alcatraz Federal Prison

mat shop in the model industries building, Theodore Cole and Ralph Roe had, over a period of time, filed their way through the flat iron bars on a window. After climbing through the window, they made their way down to the water's edge and disappeared into San Francisco Bay. This attempt occurred during a bad storm and the Bay's currents were especially fast and strong - most people believe Roe and Cole were swept out to sea. Officially, they are listed missing and presumed dead.

3. May 23, 1938—While at work in the wood-working shop in the model industries building, James Limerick, Jimmy Lucas, and Rufus Franklin attacked unarmed correctional officer Royal Cline with a hammer (Cline died from his injuries). The three then climbed to the roof in an attempt to disarm the correctional officer in the roof tower. The officer, Harold Stites, shot Limerick and Franklin. Limerick died from his injuries. Lucas and Franklin received life sentences for Cline's murder.

4. January 13, 1939—Arthur "Doc" Barker, Dale Stamphill, William Martin, Henry Young, and Rufus McCain escaped from the isolation unit in the cellhouse by sawing through the flat iron cell bars and bending tool-proof bars on a window. They then made their way down to the water's edge. Correctional officers found the men at the shoreline on the west side of the island. Martin, Young, and McCain surrendered, while Barker and Stamphill were shot when they refused to surrender. Barker died from his injuries.

5. May 21, 1941—Joe Cretzer, Sam Shockley, Arnold Kyle, and Lloyd Barkdoll took several correctional officers hostage while working in the industries area. The officers, including Paul Madigan (who later became Alcatraz's third warden), were able to convince the four that they could not escape and they surrendered.

6. September 15, 1941—While on garbage detail, John Bayless attempted to escape. He gave up shortly after entering the cold water of San Francisco Bay. Later, while appearing in Federal court in San Francisco, Bayless tried, again unsuccessfully, to escape from the courtroom.

7. April 14, 1943—James Boarman, Harold Brest, Floyd Hamilton, and Fred Hunter took two

officers hostage while at work in the industries area. The four climbed out a window and made their way down to the water's edge. One of the hostages was able to alert other officers to the escape and shots were fired at Boarman, Brest, and Hamilton, who were swimming away from the island. Hunter and Brest were both apprehended. Boarman was hit by gunfire and sank below the water before officers were able to reach him; his body was never recovered. Hamilton was initially presumed drowned. However, after hiding out for two days in a small shoreline cave, Hamilton made his way back up to the industries area, where he was discovered by correctional officers.

8. August 7, 1943—Huron "Ted" Walters disappeared from the prison laundry building. He was caught at the shoreline, before he could even attempt to enter San Francisco Bay.

9. July 31, 1945—In one of the most ingenious attempts, John Giles was able to take advantage of his job working at the loading dock, where he unloaded army laundry sent to the island to be cleaned - over time, he stole an entire army uniform. Dressed in the uniform, Giles calmly walked aboard an army launch to what he thought was freedom. He was discovered missing almost immediately. Unfortunately for Giles, the launch was headed for Angel Island, not San Francisco as Giles hoped. As Giles set foot on Angel Island, he was met by correctional officers who returned him to Alcatraz.

10. May 2-4, 1946—During this incident, known as the "Battle of Alcatraz" and the "Alcatraz Blastout," six prisoners were able to overpower cellhouse officers and gain access to weapons and cellhouse keys, in effect taking control of the cellhouse. Their plan began to fall apart when the inmates found they did not have the key to unlock the recreation yard door. Shortly thereafter, prison officials discovered the escape attempt. Instead of giving up, Bernard Coy, Joe Cretzer, Marvin Hubbard, Sam Shockley, Miran Thompson, and Clarence Carnes decided to fight. Eventually Shockley, Thompson, and Carnes returned to their cells, but not before the officers taken hostage were shot at point-blank range by Cretzer (encouraged by Shockley and Thompson). One officer, William Miller, died from his injuries. A

second officer, Harold Stites (who stopped the third escape attempt), was shot and killed attempting to regain control of the cellhouse. About 18 officers were injured during the escape attempt. The U.S. Marines were eventually called out to assist, and on May 4, the escape attempt ended with the discovery of the bodies of Coy, Cretzer, and Hubbard. Shockley, Thompson, and Carnes stood trial for the death of the officers; Shockley and Thompson received the death penalty and were executed in the gas chamber at San Quentin in December 1948. Carnes, age 19, received a second life sentence.

11. July 23, 1956—Floyd Wilson disappeared from his job at the dock. After hiding for several hours among large rocks along the shoreline, he was discovered and surrendered.

12. September 29, 1958—While working on the garbage detail, Aaron Burgett and Clyde Johnson overpowered a correctional officer and attempted to swim from the island. Johnson was caught in the water, but Burgett disappeared. An intensive search turned up nothing. Burgett's body was found floating in the Bay two weeks later.

13. June 11, 1962—Made famous by Clint Eastwood in the movie *Escape from Alcatraz*, Frank Morris and brothers John and Clarence Anglin vanished from their cells and were never seen again. A fourth man, Allen West, believed by some people to have been the mastermind, was also involved; however, he was still in his cell the next morning when the escape was discovered. An investigation revealed an intricate escape plot that involved homemade drills to enlarge vent holes, false wall segments, and realistic dummy heads (complete with human hair) placed in the beds so the inmates would not be missed during nighttime counts. The three men exited through vent holes located in the rear wall of their cell - they had enlarged the vent holes and made false vent/wall segments to conceal their work. Behind the rear wall of the cells is a utility corridor that

had locked steel doors at either end. The three men climbed the utility pipes to the top of the cellblock, and gained access to the roof through an air vent (the men had previously bent the iron bars that blocked the air vent). They then climbed down a drainpipe on the northern end of the cellhouse and made their way to the water. It is believed they left from the northeast side of the island near the powerhouse/quartermaster building. They used prison-issued raincoats to make crude life vests and a pontoon-type raft to assist in their swim. A cellhouse search turned up



the drills, heads, wall segments, and other tools, while the water search found two life vests (one in the bay, the other outside the Golden Gate), oars, and letters and photographs belonging to the Anglins that had been carefully wrapped to be watertight. But no sign of the men was found. Several weeks later, a man's body dressed in blue clothing similar to the prison uniform was found a short distance up the coast from San Francisco, but the body was too badly deteriorated to be identified. Morris and the Anglins are officially listed as missing and presumed drowned.

14. December 16, 1962—John Paul Scott and Darl Parker bent the bars of a kitchen window in the cellhouse basement, climbed out, and made their way down to the water. Parker was discovered on a small outcropping of rock a short distance from the island. Scott attempted to swim

towards San Francisco, but the currents began pulling him out to sea. He was found by several teenagers on the rocks near Fort Point (beneath the Golden Gate Bridge) and was taken to the military hospital at the Presidio Army base suffering from shock and hypothermia, before being returned to Alcatraz.

One of the many myths about Alcatraz is that it was impossible to survive a swim from the island to the mainland because of sharks. In fact, there are no “man-eating” sharks in San Francisco Bay, only small bottom-feeding sharks. The main obstacles were the cold temperature (averaging 50–55 degrees Fahrenheit), the strong currents, and the distance to shore (at least 1¼ miles). Prior to the Federal institution opening in 1934, a teenage girl swam to the island to prove it was possible. Fitness guru Jack LaLanne once swam to the island pulling a rowboat, and several years ago, two 10-year-old children also made the swim.

If a person is well-trained and -conditioned, it is possible to survive the cold waters and fast currents. However, for prisoners - who had no control over their diet, no weightlifting or physical training (other than situps and pushups), and no knowledge of high and low tides - the odds for success were slim.

Alcatraz Closes

On March 21, 1963, USP Alcatraz closed after 29 years of operation. It did not close because of the disappearance of Morris and the Anglins (the decision to close the prison was made long before the three disappeared), but because the institution was too expensive to continue operating. An estimated \$3-5 million was needed just for restoration and maintenance work to keep the prison open. That figure did not include daily operating costs - Alcatraz was nearly three times more expensive to operate than any other Federal prison (in 1959 the daily per capita cost at Alcatraz was \$10.10 compared

with \$3.00 at USP Atlanta). The major expense was caused by the physical isolation of the island - the exact reason islands have been used as prisons throughout history. This isolation meant that everything (food, supplies, water, fuel...) had to be brought to Alcatraz by boat. For example, the island had no source of fresh water, so nearly one million gallons of water had to be barged to the island each week. The Federal Government found that it was more cost-effective to build a new institution than to keep Alcatraz open.

After the Prison

After the prison closed, Alcatraz was basically abandoned. Many ideas were proposed for the island, including a monument to the United Nations, a West Coast version of the Statue of Liberty, and a shopping center/hotel complex. In 1969, the island again made news when a group of Native American Indians claimed Alcatraz as Indian land with the hope of creating a Native American cultural center and education complex on the island. The “Indians of All Tribes” used their act of civil disobedience to illustrate the troubles faced by Native Americans. Initially, public support for the Native Americans’ cause was strong, and thousands of people (general public, schoolchildren, celebrities, hippies, Vietnam war protesters, Hells Angels...) came to the island over the next 18 months. Unfortunately, the small Native American leadership group could not control the situation and much damage occurred (graffiti, vandalism, and a fire that destroyed the lighthouse keeper’s home, the Warden’s home, and the Officers’ Club). In June 1971, Federal Marshals removed the remaining Native Americans from the island.

In 1972, Congress created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Alcatraz Island was included as part of the new National Park Service unit. The island opened to the public in the fall of 1973 and has become one of the most popular Park Service sites - more than one million visitors from around the world visit the island each year.

Inmate Register

Listed in order of Register (AZ) Number

1	Bolt, Frank Lucas	44	Smith, Mack	87	Van Gorder, Hayes Overn	130	Keating, Francis Lawrence
2	Copp, Charles R.	45	Kerr, George William "Red"	88	Matchok, Joseph John	131	Brown, Stanley
3	Gregory, Leon Harold	46	Stadig, John Millage	89	Buckner, Walker Beverly	132	Berta, Charles
4	Harrison, Joseph Constantine	47	Wutke, Edward	90	O'brien, Edward William	133	Boyd, John
5	Henry, Forrest B.	48	Lewis, Edgar Robert	91	Patterson, Lester William	134	Ryan, Phil Francis
6	Hicks, Clyde F.	49	Kelly, Walter	92	Bicks [Bajczyk], Frank Joseph	135	Sherwood, Erwin Ralph
7	Hills, Ralph L.	50	Kennedy, Willie	93	Costner, Isaac Allen	136	Barnett, Howard E.
8	Hoke, Albert D.	51	Brown, Thurman Alexander	94	Gempp, William Phillip	137	Bates, Albert Lawrence
9	Hood, Alan Whitney	52	Weston, Herbert Sheely	95	Larry, Henry Kenneth	138	Holden, Thomas James
10	Hulme, Frederick Lasalle	53	Fontaine, Harold	96	Lepinski, Frank Alexander	139	Bailey, Harvey John
11	Janda, Edward Joseph	54	Goleboski, John	97	Mangiere, Charles Patrick	140	Underwood, Tom
12	Johnson, Charles E.	55	Moten, Frank Edward	98	Reiss, Charles	141	Nolan, George
13	Johnson, Luby L.	56	Brown, Benjamin A.	99	Ritchey, William Malcolm	142	Grauer, Harry
14	Landers, William D.	57	Simmons, William Joseph	100	Wilmoth, Virgil Edward	143	Rogers, George
15	Limas, Manuel	58	Kronz, George Safford	101	Murdock, Theodore (Nmi)	144	Miller, Edward A.
16	Marud, John	59	Fondren, Pearl Turner	102	Walden, Spencer	145	Warren, Byron W.
17	Miller, John Leroy	60	Colson, James	103	Dickerson, Howard C.	146	Sobalesky, John
18	Mumma, William J. F.	61	Eaton, Ruey	104	Donohue, John	147	Ballew, Andrew
19	Nelson, Jack	62	Bearden, Walter Edward	105	Kendrick, John Allen	148	Beane, Clement Wallace
20	Paris, Angelo George	63	Coleman, Robert	106	Sweeney, Elmer "Bull Dog"	149	Thomas, Lafayette David
21	Payne, William G.	64	Waters, Francis Leo	107	Best [Besmanoff], Albert	150	Delbono, Frank
22	Petarson, John H.	65	Marsh, James C.	108	Reisner, John Joseph	151	Belcastro, Rocco
23	Prokopf, Leo	66	Messamore, John Richard	109	Mcdonald, Arthur T.	152	Chiesa, Frank
24	Riley, Joseph F.	67	Montgomery, Harold Leroy	110	Gardner, Roy G.	153	Johnson, Harry "Limey"
25	Sodoma, Frank	68	Watts, James W.	111	Grindle, Hubert Alexander	154	Rowland, Edward
26	Soliwode, Joseph	69	Marques, Armand	112	Brownie, Frank B.	155	Tesciona, Frank
27	Vinson, Harold Ray	70	Fulbright, Floyd	113	Morris, Daniel Joseph	156	Gouker, Frank
28	Walters, Ervie R.	71	Schmidt, Ludwig "Dutch"	114	Alcorn, Gordon Francis	157	Gill, Willie
29	Weber, George Watson	72	Krug, Charles Richard	115	Mcdonald, Bert	158	Grove, James
30	Wilde, George Earle	73	Gogich, Lazar	116	Dixon, Riley	159	Dotson, Louis
31	Wolfe, Gilbert D.	74	Mcintosh, Leo Dale	117	Kelly, George R. "Machine Gun"	160	Jones, Robert (Nmi)
32	Woody, Harold Orville	75	Mcnealy, James Lester	118	Varsalona, Joe	161	Wallace, Abraham
33	White, Frederick Grant	76	Zuckerman, Louis	119	Westbrook, Charles E.	162	Taylor, Acie
34	Moxon, Robert Bradford	77	Morland, Thomas Leroy	120	Alexander, Joseph	163	Fitzmaurice, William Alfred
35	Cole, Elmer Hutchinson	78	Cleaver, Charles	121	Talarico, Mike	164	Martini, Louis
36	Raap, Verrill Hersey	79	Wareagle, Thomas W.	122	Badgett, Lewis	165	Stroud, Mack
37	Souza, Frank	80	Bender, John Francis	123	Lagomarsino, Ray Louis	166	Harden, Alfred
38	Reynolds, Perry	81	Denny, Theodore	124	Perry, James Francis	167	Anderson, Frank
39	Fernandez, Hal Joseph	82	Hooker, Stanley Richard	125	Chapman, Frank	168	Lawrence, Louie
40	Burke, Joseph Francis	83	Walton, James H.	126	May, William David	169	Serfess, Walter B.
41	Dean, Harry E.	84	Thomas, John Virgil	127	Stevens, Olin Dewitt	170	Sullivan, Daniel
42	Boyd, William Edward, Jr.	85	Capone, Alphonse "Scarface"	128	Pettijohn, Milton T.	171	Owen, William Aloysius
43	Walsh, James John	86	Carter, William Jackson	129	Sargeart, James Louis	172	Poulos, James "Jimmy The Greek"

173	Bowen, Hugh Allen	233	Berlin, Samuel Charles	293	Conway, [James] Bryan	351	Seals, Taylor
174	Davis, Robert	234	Carroll, John H.	294	Harpin, Harold	352	Harvey, Leland Legrea
175	Wolf, Ralph Edward	235	Vessila, James	295	Donald, Phoenix	353	Phillips, Bob
176	Fisher, Gerald Perry	236	Terry, Milton Edward	296	Streng, Arend John	354	Wells, Ernest Marion
177	Sieman, Jack	237	Davis, George W.	297	Sawyer, Harry	355	Howder, Elzear John
178	Bouman, Joe	238	Chase, John Paul	298	King, William Patrick	356	Palmersino, Carmine
179	Ballin, George (Nmn)	239	Bartlett, William Edward	299	Farmer, Elmer Charles	357	Holmes, Kellory Weston
180	Blackwood, Ira Earl	240	Deshelley, Luis Eduardo	300	Miller, Robert V.	358	Hewitt, George Ormand
181	Reed, Pet	241	Delmar, Frank	301	Gilmore, Dewey Earnest	359	Harris, James
182	Young, Cal	242	Clark, James	302	Brown, Floyd Emmett	360	Spinks, Donald
183	Wiggins, Walker Harris	243	Smiddy, Ennis Fay	303	Gulick, Virgil	361	Brown, Fred (Nmi)
184	Hanna, William J.	244	Young, Henry J.	304	Cooper, Russell Land	362	Lynch, William
185	Colyer, William E.	245	Wiley, Edward E.	305	Porter, Frank Howard	363	Kendrick, William
186	Levin, William Hyman	246	Kalinoski, Joseph Frank	306	Lambert, Robert Everett	364	Dixon, Major
187	Loomis, Alfred Merritt	247	Berman, Jacob	307	Bentz, Edward Wilhelm	365	June, Harold C.
188	Mckee, Frank (Nmi) "Blackie"	248	Waley, Harmon Metz	308	Williams, Frank	366	Sladowski, Henry
189	Ryan, James	249	Thompson, George	309	Epplesheimer, Frank Francis	367	Lovvorn, James A.
190	Kelly, Harry C.	250	Giles, John Knight	310	Nichols, Robert Elmer	368	Conley, John Carl
191	Tatum, Ralph William	251	Gayden, Walter	311	Davis, Andrew Webb	369	Brandt, Rudolph
192	Thompson, Orville Ulesse	252	Mcglone, John Patrick "Sonny"	312	Pierce, Amin	370	Martin, William
193	Warden, Walter Lee	253	Fisher, Joseph	313	Cossack, Loeb L.	371	Lucas, William
194	Green, Charles	254	Rettich, Carl	314	Garrett, Donnie	372	Myers, Henry Lloyd
195	Youngberg, Arthur Henry	255	Harrigan, Charles Joseph	315	Fitzgerald, Charles Joseph	373	Minntole, Harry
196	Smith, Clint	256	Dugan, Thomas John	316	Nelson, Neils	374	Brunette, Alfred Walter
197	Satterfield, Joseph Hiram	257	Hensley, Rudolph "Jack" (Nmi)	317	Yanowsky, Charles	375	Schatz, Morris
198	Sullivan, Harry	258	Cole, Theodore	318	Medley, Philip Henry	376	Giacalone, Vito
199	Cherrington, Arthur S.	259	Phillips, Burton Earnest	319	Stein, Joe	377	Gebhart, Marvin
200	Spark, Walton	260	Roe, Ralph	320	Fleisher, Harry	378	Phipps, Earl
201	Fallon, Daniel Joseph	261	Goode, John Elmer	321	Reese, Fred	379	Robinson, Thomas Henry, Jr.
202	Moore, Ross W.	262	Rector, Rollie "Hardrock Roy"	322	Campbell, Harry	380	Brest, Harold Martin
203	Norton, James	263	Limerick, Thomas Robert	323	Mckinney, Marshall	381	Melton, Virgil "Red"
204	Telfian, Charles	264	Lloyd, Jack	324	Dimenza, Philip	382	Moore, Jesse Ernest
205	Collins, Floyd L.	265	Unsell, Aubrey Curtis	325	Karpavicz, Alvin Francis	383	Cannon, Jerry
206	Minnema, Howard	266	Egan, Earl John		"Creepy Karpis"	384	Logan, Harry James
207	Macklin, Elmer	267	Mccain, Rufus Roy	326	Selbin, Jack	385	Pickens, Elmer Bentley
208	Audett, Theodore James	268	Barker, Arthur R. "Doc"	327	Fleisher, Sam	386	Saccotello, James Samuel
209	Carroll, John Patrick	269	Binkley, Homer Eldridge	328	Sparger, Clarence	387	Franzeen, Richard C.
210	Bowers, Joseph "Dutch"	270	Cert, Warren	329	Walker, Jack Charles	388	House, Evans Earl
211	Allen, Jack	271	Davis, Volney Everett	330	Mulloy, Frank B.	389	Sullivan, John Lawrence
212	Kilpatrick, Steward M.	272	Kralj, John Thomas	331	Galatas, Richard Tallman	390	Hansen, Frederick T.
213	Urbaytis, Joseph	273	Verheul, Ernest	332	Farmer, Herbert Allen	391	Fusco, Charles Robert
214	Mahoney, Frank William	274	Leaman, William Frank	333	Hawk, Henry	392	Kress, Robert
215	Baker, Jack	275	Rhodes, Jack Robert	334	Parker, Homer Zeamon	393	Janaway, Carl
216	O'brien, Michael	276	Pivaroff, James	335	Franklin, Rufus William	394	Cumby, Ernest Emerson
217	Armes, Monroe Harry "Blackie"	277	Clay, Clarence Clyde		"Whitey"	395	Remine, Ramon
218	Raymond, Robert	278	Brammer, Webb	336	Bequette, Charles	396	Stewart, Jackson Luther
219	Conroy, Earl Francis	279	Carter, James Alex	337	Von Glahn, George	397	Fisher, George M.
220	Hardin, Jack	280	Clayton, Hicks	338	Murrietta, Lorenzo	398	Martinez, Jesus
221	Spain, Loren	281	Kales, Louis M.	339	Mcdonald, John	399	Moffitt, Thomas C.
222	Snow, Cecil	282	Huffsttler, John William	340	Anderson, Allie Theodore	400	Lewis, Charles
223	Kyne, Harry Paul	283	Harper, Francis Virgil	341	Wylie, Arlin Price	401	O'keith, Charles
224	Lucas, James C.	284	Persful, Rufe	342	Roubideaux, Jefferson	402	Hunter, Fred John
225	Skoog, Albert Winfield	285	Sadler, (Sidney) Herman	343	Hesly, Daniel Ferdinand	403	Voss, John Wilbur
226	Doll, Edward	286	Neumer, Richard Adam	344	Ripley, James	404	Ward, George Henry
227	Kulick, John	287	Butcher, Hugh	345	Murphy, Patrick Edward	405	Pringle, Robert Lee
228	Hall, Harlan Karl	288	Dupont, John	346	Koonen, Ernest "Red"	406	Stanley, Herbert Alvin
229	Watkins, Jesse R.	289	Johnson, Roy	347	Deane, Claude Rowlett	407	Brown, Royce Rockwood
230	Whitaker, Norman T.	290	Brown, Charles Edward	348	Snyder, Lee	408	Hathaway, Robert M.
231	Cochran, Cecil Elmo	291	Minor, Andrew Davis	349	Edwards, Edison Jackson	409	Wade, George Claire
232	Dunn, John	292	Sullivan, Ralph C.	350	Backner, Joseph Paul	410	Cline, Charlie William

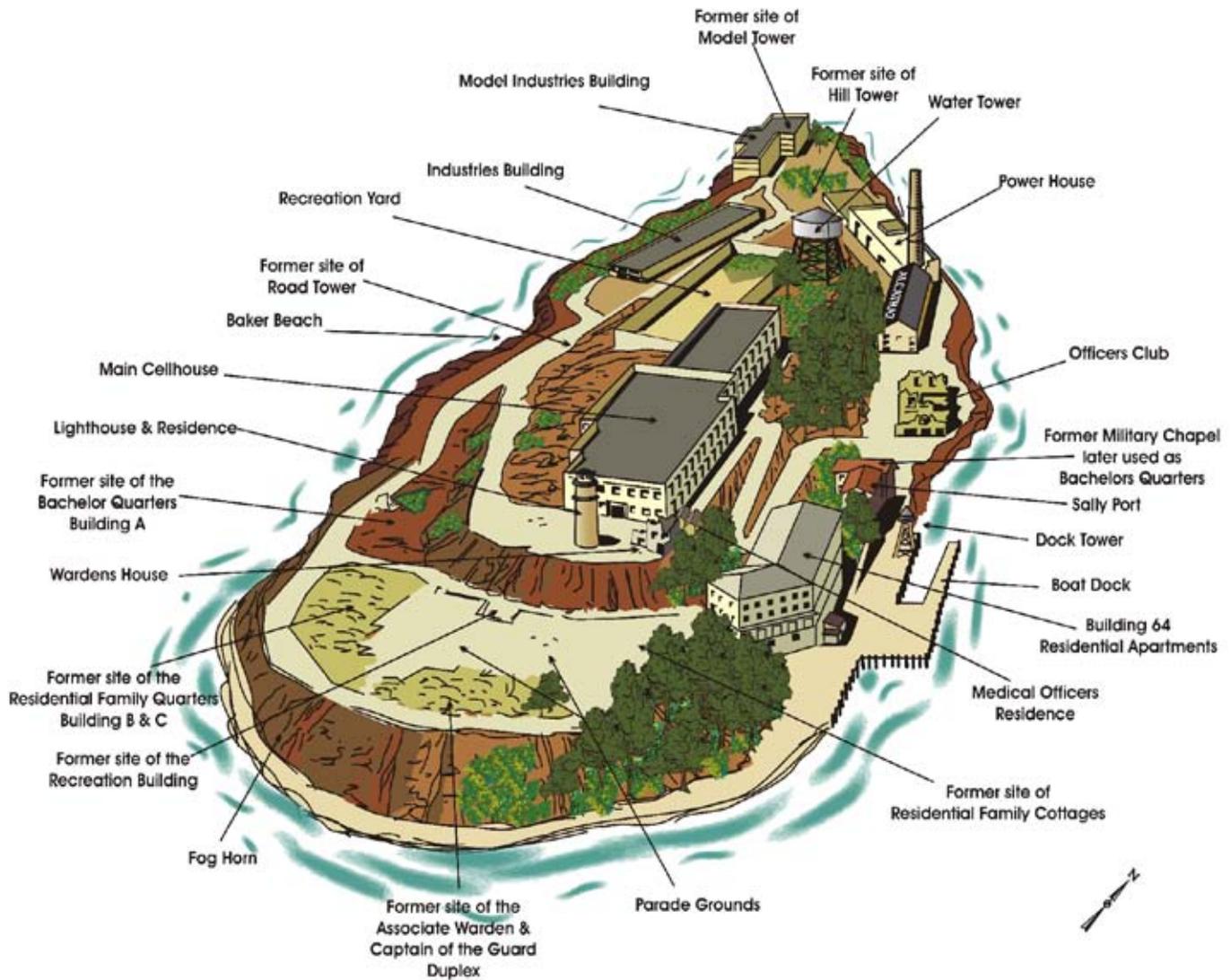
411	Lewis, Edward	471	Price, Richard	531	Kelley, Eichler Odell	591	Glivinski, Leo
412	Vance, Robert (Nmi)	472	Burns, Robert	532	Mahoney, Truman Richard	592	Nard, Jettie (J. T.)
413	Bell, Robert Vivion	473	Vacca, Herman (Nmi)	533	Hughes, L. D.	593	Daniel, Lathan
414	Sink, George	474	Long, [Jeremiah] Samuel	534	Steffler, Fred William	594	Stroud, Robert F. "Birdman of Alcatraz"
415	Coy, Bernard Paul	475	Burman, Willard	535	Cole, Charles Franklin	595	Banghart, Basil Hugh
416	Mcneill, Thomas Michael	476	Parnell, Terry Wesley	536	Walters, Huron Ted	596	Ludwig, Kurt Frederick
417	Mancuso, Salvatore	477	Dainard, William	537	Parrish, Hardin	597	Hart, John Marion
418	De Stefano, Pier	478	Darlino, Jimmie	538	Booth, Eugene Edward [Thomas]	598	Clendenon, Russell Raymond
419	Boyd, Marl	479	Griesemer, Charles Wayne	539	Gilreath, Leonard	599	Moses, Joseph Ernest
420	Northcutt, Guy Burruss	480	Burall, Louis	540	Williams, Virgil Leroy	600	Newagon, Arthur
421	Morgan, David Crockett	481	Embry, George	541	Byrd, [John] Bowling	601	Dunbar, Floyd
422	Holiday, Forrest	482	Bruce, Floyd	542	Thompson, Sidney James Owen	602	Mcdonald, Walter (Nmi)
423	Barkdoll, Lloyd H.	483	Bruce, Ray	543	Dunnock, William Wesley	603	Young, Ike
424	Bailey, Reese Lloyd	484	Miller, Raymond	544	Butler, Howard	604	Morneau, Walter Joseph
425	Crockett, William Cecil	485	Habermann, Leonard	545	Sweetney, Clarence Mackle	605	Rutkowski, Frank C.
426	Brown, Glen P. (Bill)	486	Paris, Peter Joseph, Jr.	546	Orloff, John	606	Gould, John Murray
427	Hood, Carl Owen	487	Brest, Harold Martin	547	Kyle, Arnold Thomas	607	Mrozik, Edward Richard
428	Mercer, Martin Ralph	488	Miller, George	548	Cretzer, Joseph Paul	608	Crapo, Alton F.
429	Norman, Paul Kenneth	489	Turner, William	549	Lynch, Joseph Pershing	609	Murphy, Edward
430	Hitesman, George Lorenzo	490	Long, Willard	550	Willis, Thomas Arthur	610	Carrollo, Charles Vincent
431	Cavanaugh, James Buchanan	491	Herring, Maurice Merle	551	Audett, Theodore James	611	Decloux, Lawrence
432	Collins, Arthur Elmer	492	Evans, Everett	552	Barber, William	612	Mccready, Loyal Dean
433	Osborne, George Guy	493	Jazwiak, George	553	Abernathy, Forest	613	Hoskins, Edward Garrett
434	Kuykendall, Malloy	494	Cox, Earl	554	Bartholemew, John Thurston	614	Vasilick, William
435	Stamphill, Dale Evert	495	Johnson, Raymond Stanley	555	Deloura, Anthony	615	Scott, James Moore
436	Widmer, James H.	496	Wofford, Thomas Merryl	556	Dressler, Oliver Lawrence	616	Lovett, Charles Joseph
437	Shauver, Ray	497	Wilson, Herbert "Hub"	557	Davis, John Boyce	617	Richards, Larry
438	Bird, Frank	498	Pendergast, Donald Ward	558	Smith, Bruce Richard	618	Beland, Charlie L.
439	Garrison, Orville Chester	499	Mcdowell, John Robert	559	Taylor, Lee William	619	Heck, George Franklin
440	Harris, James W.	500	Baker, W. L., Jr.	560	Wilfong, George Marion	620	Waldon, John Frank
441	Palmer, William Wallace	501	Wright, William	561	Moyle, Joseph Anthony	621	Coulter, Willis Tipton
442	Baker, Vincent T.	502	Smith, Allen Treat	562	Willmont, Robert	622	Rausch, Gerald
443	Ross, William Henry	503	Houghtalin, Victor	563	Steinmetz, Charles Merle	623	Buckles, Luther Nave
444	Gant, Hugh Archer	504	White, Ernest Newton	564	Aurechio, Carmine	624	Branch, Claude Clyde Colbert
445	Levy, Hymie Herbert	505	Ramos, Raul San Miguel	565	Souza, Frank	625	Owens, Clifford Houston
446	Leigh, Arthur William Oliver	506	Jones, Kenneth Hural	566	Brooks, George	626	Cunningham, Ross
447	White, Samuel Williams	507	Vigouroux, Joseph Clarence	567	Macomber, Ora Bernard	627	Erskine, Harry Albert
448	Bundy, Richard Clay	508	Mahoney, Harry Alfred	568	Mcmillan, William	628	Reyes, Edward Guerrero
449	Yoakum, Mack	509	Montgomery, William Edward	569	Langston, Talmadge Henry	629	Brown, Russell Berlin
450	Barker, Clarence Russell	510	Aeby, Aubrey	570	Bledsoe, Billy Bernard	630	Cory, William Frank
451	Hill, Floyd Allen	511	Keeney, Winfred	571	Boarman, James Arnold	631	Johnson, John Elgin
452	Mcdaniel, Dennis Barkley	512	Duke, Curtis	572	Stalling, Raymond	632	Kammer, Warren Joseph
453	Stevenson, Ray Chilton	513	Pifer, Louis Andrew	573	Sanford, Norman Harding, Jr.	633	Atkeson, Marvin Hazel
454	Coulter, Ira L.	514	Murray, James (Nmi)	574	Fleish [Fleisher], Louis	634	Lampaces, George Thomas
455	Oley, John Joseph	515	Lockhart, William Henry	575	Tippett, Ellis Matthew	635	Acton, Frank Harry
456	Geary, Percy	516	Chandler, Elmer	576	Lynch, Jay William	636	Trammell, Berlis
457	Mccollum, Fremont	517	Dobbs, Robert Eugene	577	Davis, Paul	637	Hilliard, Hughes Robert
458	Wells, Selvie Windfield	518	Johnson, Wallace	578	Michener, Elliott Wood	638	Kimbrough, Vernon Paul
459	Price, Homer Carl	519	Perrine, Edward Marshal	579	Wright, Cecil Lester	639	Spear, Ben
460	Nelson, Thomas	520	Smith, William Lee	580	Freeman, John	640	Greene, Ralph Waldo
461	Edwards, Harry Herbert	521	Howell, Frederick Richard	581	Jackson, Isaac	641	Orick, Guy
462	Shockley, Samuel Richard	522	Breshears, Eldridge Owin	582	Bartlett, William Edward	642	Mugavero, John (Nmi)
463	Mcgrew, Sam	523	Hamilton, Floyd Garland	583	Austin, Thomas Ostend	643	Burton, George King
464	Murry, Harry (Peck)	524	Pyles, Clifford	584	Chappell, Robert C.	644	Aldrich, Wayne Charles
465	Pyle, Raymond Howard	525	Warner, Edward John	585	Pichette, George	645	Hubbard, Marvin Franklin
466	Bayless, John Richard	526	Ritter, Paul	586	Quillen, James John	646	Kern, Edward John
467	Barker, Raymond Loyd	527	Reed, Chester Herman	587	Russ, Lonnie Lee	647	Haskins, Frank Jones
468	Couch, John	528	Rogers, David	588	Wilson, Raymond John	648	Nimerick, Clyde H.
469	Washington, John James	529	Walker, Robert Raymond	589	Pepper, [Joseph] "Jack" William, Jr.	649	Zidack, Joseph Edward
470	Lewis, Morson Johnson	530	Reynolds, George	590	Swihart, Ralph Thomas		

650	Robbins, William Vester	710	Cook, Edgar William	770	Graham, Ben I.	829	Birchfield, D. L.
651	Roedel, Heinrich Herman	711	Stubblefield, George William	771	Carter, Frank F.	830	Williams, George Benjamin
652	Mcmiller, Benjamin Harrison	712	Mcgary, Leroy (Nmi)	772	Winhoven, Willard Arthur	831	Mainhurst, Richard Lewis
653	North, James	713	Walton, Calvin	773	Davis, Dando Tennyson	832	Kovalik, George Michael
654	Hope, Edgar (Nmi)	714	Carnes, Clarence Victor	774	Penska, Gazie Alexander	833	Smith, Clayton Roby
655	Schank, James William	715	Newell, William Wood	775	Eklund, John Eugene	834	Hawkins, William Murray
656	Smith, Henry	716	Testerman, James Edward	776	Fleck, Frank Earl	835	Scott, Nick Julius, Jr.
657	Luckett, Willis	717	Harrell, Floyd Henderson	777	Melton, Ollie Oliver	836	Castone, Lonnie Alfonso
658	Colonna, Anthony James	718	Altmayer, Michael Robert	778	Larson, George Fabian	837	Mason, Joseph Stone
659	Gent, Charles William	719	Whitehurst, Samuel Phillip	779	Thomas, Richard (Aka Williams, Richard)	838	Manuel, Ono
660	Merrill, Frank	720	Duboice, Ray L.	780	Mayes, Henry Leslie	839	Womack, Edison Russell
661	Chinn, Schon Stephenson	721	Brussart, Leroy	781	Wilson, Robert Thomas	840	Stevens, Wilborn K.
662	Bell, Edward Howard	722	Bradford, James Roy	782	Stidham, James William	841	Lawhon, Walter Lee
663	Greco, Raphael	723	Estes, Albert Bennett	783	Webb, Henry C.	842	Thomas, Morris
664	Dohrman, Leroy	724	Spencer, William Ellsworth	784	Ellis, William Willard	843	Kenney, Paul Lester
665	Pugowski, Anthony Joseph	725	Gilbert, Flavis Godfrey	785	Horase, Willie	844	Davis, Lawrence Alvin
666	Radkay, William Isaac	726	Connelly, Patrick Raymond	786	Spradley, Douglas	845	Robinson, Andrew
667	Bracey, Jack Harold Wilber	727	Gooch, Lonnie Clyde	787	Watson, Arthur Vernon	846	Strickland, Harry
668	Sanders, Hilliard Alton	728	Mcdowell, John Leonard	788	Herbert, Raymond	847	Lindsey, Roland Junior
669	Smith, Albert E.	729	Thompson, Miran Edgar	789	White, Henry William	848	Walker, Ross, Jr.
670	Turner, James Carlo	730	Stallings, Roy Carlton, Jr.	790	Neason, Paul	849	Humphrey, Hezkiah
671	Fagan, Henry Carroll	731	Cartwright, Thomas M.	791	Knight, Leander	850	Stevens, Williams Charles
672	Moore, Perry William	732	Cumming, Robert Alexander	792	Oden, Guy Edward	851	Guzman, Josefino Pacapac
673	Bishop, William Jennings	733	Dunn, William Howard	793	Hopkins, Willie Lee	852	Wilson, David C.
674	Oddo, Joseph Peter	734	Phillips, Ellis Franklin	794	Karabelas, Spiro Peter	853	Russell, Moses
675	Bush, Lavelle Homer	735	Roberson, Samuel	795	Bruinsma, Ray Nelson	854	Smith, George Edward
676	Livers, Charles Thomas	736	Mcknight, Marvin William	796	Stephenson, Floyd R.	855	Jackson, Edward, Jr.
677	Cloud, Donald Lee	737	Powell, John Richard	797	O'leary, William Patrick	856	Fuller, Leroy E. Alex
678	Morris, Luther Eugene	738	Mayberry, Edward R.	798	Irvin, Theodore Andrew	857	Martin, Edward Dennis
679	Strignano, Michael Benny	739	Buchan, Woodrow Wilson	799	Mcgee, Mickey	858	Smith, Johnny Ray
680	Jensen, Howard T.	740	Tippett, Ellsworth John	800	Watson, John Theodore	859	Philpott, James Floyd
681	Roper, Delton Eugene	741	Smith, John Eddington	801	Taylor, Carl Mendel	860	Evans, Theodore Roosevelt
682	Massey, William Jesse	742	Skinner, Orval Lloyd	802	York, Kilburn Jack	861	Alred, William Edward
683	Graham, Frank Ernest	743	Mitchell, Eugene Richard	803	Sorrentino, Stephen	862	Rivers, Joseph Bernard
684	Phelps, Robert	744	Anderson, Irvin	804	Nunes, Gilbert Walter	863	Close, Carl
685	Palmer, Kenneth George	745	Brewster, Herrie	805	Bedient, Robert Burr	864	Johnson, Clyde Milton
686	Ison, Burgin	746	Varnado, Joseph (Nmi)	806	Cookston, Clarence Leonard	865	Denormand, Kingdon William
687	Thompson, Walter	747	Evens, William James	807	Crump, William Max	866	Gimple, Erich
688	Whitehead, Thomas Jefferson	748	Jefferson, Curtis Purken	808	Byrd, Clarence W.	867	Bistram, Carl Harvey
689	Sharpe, Edwin Wade	749	Hart, John Marion	809	Ludwick, Roger Paul	868	Messamore, William Dessie
690	Tyree, Ernest	750	Wilson, Sherman Leon	810	Edwards, Leon William	869	Scribner, Sam
691	Hollingsworth, George Cecil	751	Cheser, Joseph Lee	811	Pearson, West	870	Landreth, Walter Joseph
692	Myles, Richard Arthur	752	Price, L. Z.	812	Mann, Floyd George	871	Mitchell, Edward E.
693	Adams, Jack Floyd	753	Tiverny, Theophil	813	Beck, Harold Willie	872	Abbott, Charles Melvin
694	Cantrell, Paul Ellis	754	Forbush, Walter Haywood	814	Williams, Alvin	873	Runnels, George Williamson
695	Temple, David	755	Washington, James	815	Dewitt, Joseph Charles	874	Medina, Robert Victor
696	Westley, Willie James	756	Payne, Harry Joseph	816	Schillo, Duke	875	Webber, Raymond Seymoure
697	Lopez, Ernest Barragan	757	Haughton, Charles Frank	817	Merritt, Billy Eugene	876	Kuehl, Roger Walter
698	Benjamin, Arthur	758	Davis, William Roscoe	818	Williams, Jewell James	877	Wayne, Patrick
699	Dillon, George Donald	759	Watson, Walter Ellsworth	819	Bullock, James A.	878	Grover, James Mason
700	Lucas, Cecil Stanley	760	Isenberg, Joseph Gordon	820	Nettles, James Edward	879	Wagner, Richard Peter
701	Peabody, Gerard Rushton	761	Mcnealy, James Lester	821	Frazier, Bivens	880	Carter, Charles Joseph
702	Miller, Robert Daniel	762	Pierce, Joel Thomas	822	Brunson, William M.	881	Baker, Joseph
703	Burke, Lee Bonnie	763	Porter, Robert Lee	823	Cooper, Henry Lee	882	Blakeney, John Jaymond
704	Mcmahan, Dorsey Willard	764	Norris, Thomas Nathan	824	Osborne, Floyd J.	883	Hayman, Herman Robert
705	Kitchens, Joseph Archie	765	Mansour, John	825	Wyatt, Charles Sumner, Jr.	884	Barsock, Joseph
706	Fleming, Frank Douglas	766	Mignogna, Louis Thomas	826	Macintyre, David Merrill	885	Duverney, Lawrence
707	Blankenship, Julius	767	Austin, Eugene Rex	827	Barker, Houston Hubert	886	Wells, Charles L.
708	Newell, Fred Augustus	768	Townsend, Charles Edward	828	Barker, Paul Dean	887	Morris, Isaac
709	Robinson, Thomas Henry, Jr.	769	Sweat, John Calvin			888	Buswell, Lyle Howard

889	Bynum, Jesse (Atlas)	949	Anderson, James Averster	1009	Dounias, Peter Nicholas	1068	Reverse, John Harold
890	Collins, Ernest	950	Kirby, John Edward	1010	Johnson, Raymond Vincent	1069	Robinson, Oscar O'brant
891	Anderson, Paul L.	951	Shope, William Mckinley	1011	Gregory, Cleo	1070	Sumpster, Joseph Obbie
892	Green, John Leroy	952	Allen, Hank	1012	Cole, Donald William	1071	Vasquez, Emerito Rivas
893	Thomas, Freddie Lee	953	Hardaway, Willard	1013	Gascoe, Clinton Lemuel	1072	Wagstaff, Joseph Alfred
894	White, George Alvin	954	Johnson, Robert Ebon	1014	Lee, John	1073	Rodriquez, Henry
895	Moore, Sidney (Nmi)	955	Saxton, Gaylord Miles	1015	Kay, Richard Willard	1074	Zavada, George (Nmn)
896	Jordan, William Thomas	956	Wilson, Floyd Page	1016	Wilfong, Robert	1075	Catalonotte, Guiseppe
897	Hawkins, Benjamin Franklin	957	Harrington, James	1017	Rainey, Hiram Russell	1076	Dekker, John F.
898	Baker, Oliver, Jr.	958	Walton, Johnnie Lee	1018	Pogolick, Henry Ford	1077	Frazier, Kenneth Douglas
899	William, Eddie	959	Sanders, Timothy	1019	Pruett, Charles Edward	1078	Hale, Calvin Gene
900	Allen, Robert Neal	960	Vasquez, Emerito Rivas	1020	Duncan, Lawrence Robert	1079	Hixon, James A.
901	Nite, Robert Allen	961	Miller, Robert (Nmi)	1021	Gaynor, Frank	1080	Manzulla, Victor
902	Ross, Jack	962	Ward, Charles Earl	1022	Holtshouser, Edward Joseph, Jr.	1081	Powers, Carl William
903	Rowley, Eugene Gilford (Clifford)	963	Forrest, Frank, Jr.	1023	Holland, Raymond Evan	1082	Sommerville, Robert A.
904	Bois, Joseph Roland	964	Hodges, H. L.	1024	Bent, Joseph Franklin	1083	Tomblinson, James J.
905	Demos, John	965	Custer, Lloyd Lester	1025	Kimes, Roy	1084	Jacobanis, David Stanley
906	Burnaugh, Poney Max	966	Bayless, John Richard	1026	Coons, Clarence Earl, Jr.	1085	Current, Fleet Robert
907	Romano, Michael Anthony	967	Higgins, Wilbert	1027	Fuller, Arthur Eugene	1086	Bremmeyer, Jerie
908	Robertson, Robert Lee	968	Merrill, Elmer Anthony	1028	Rayborn, Benjamin Franklin	1087	Hawkins, Benjamin Franklin
909	Shelton, Henry Harland	969	Wright, Luster	1029	Thomas, Artus Floyd	1088	Thompson, William Elwood
910	Henley, William John	970	Parker, John Nelson	1030	Hoyland, James Alva	1089	Deloach, William Lawrence
911	Wagner, Ivan Laughlin	971	Stevenson, William Asbury	1031	French, Charles, Jr.	1090	Hendrikson, Harold Emil
912	Byers, Vernon Howard	972	Galmon, Ben	1032	Borecky, Joseph	1091	Riehl, Wallace Conrad
913	Davenport, Franklin Thomas	973	Mitchell, John Paul	1033	Egerly, David Whalen	1092	Turpin, Dave
914	Hammond, John Larry	974	Bell, Robert Alonzo	1034	Newman, Eli Olen	1093	Quilop, Eufemio Jacob
915	O'carter, Patrick	975	Obery, Leonard Reginald	1035	Kimmy, Hiram Walter	1094	Nelson, Robert John
916	Meeks, George Harrison	976	Thomas, Joseph	1036	Kimbaugh, Charles	1095	Tryanowski, Stanley (Nmi)
917	Mckinney, Joseph Cecil	977	Washington, Willie	1037	Neuman, James Edward Howard	1096	Mccauley, Neil Ade
918	Cook, William Edward, Jr.	978	Rich, Lester Griffin, Jr.	1038	Taylor, Courtney Townsend	1097	Jupiter, Earl
919	Layman, Talbert Jackson	979	Havicon, Albert Charles	1039	Beard, William A.	1098	Mabane, Willie D.
920	Sanetsky, John	980	Bell, James Lee	1040	Campbell, Warren Arealous	1099	Raskin, David
921	Willis, Donald Walter	981	House, Albert Ross	1041	Hayes, Hiller Arthur	1100	Robinson, Thomas Junior
922	Hill, Floyd Allen	982	Brown, Henry Floyd	1042	Knight, Willie Lee	1101	Truman, John Arthur
923	Forrester, J. D.	983	Nipp, Gale Kenneth	1043	Chalupowitz (Or Chapman), Abraham	1102	Williams, Marion John
924	Cooper, Gaith	984	Ward, Arley Irvin	1044	Thompson, Robert George	1103	Williams, Nathan Glenn
925	Kennon, Paul Clifford	985	Estep, Ted Lee	1045	Williams, Leonard James	1104	Toliver, Charles Edward
926	Gilford, Robert Lee	986	Lopez, Serapio Delasara	1046	Bellew, Richard Bernard	1105	Barry, Lee William
927	Holloman, Earl Ulysses	987	Kitts, Kenneth Allen	1047	Tucker, Forrest Silva	1106	Bonner, Ferrell Cannard
928	Rhodes, William L.	988	Consolo, Frank	1048	Charles, James D.	1107	Cox, Meredith Leroy
929	Steen, Leroy (Nmi)	989	Jackson, Orba Elmer	1049	Angell, Henry Carl	1108	Crawford, Glen Cleveland
930	Anderson, Nathaniel Boss	990	Colbert, Wesley Leon	1050	Atwater, Chester	1109	Chittenden, Robert Eugene
931	Mckinney, Willard Derondo	991	Burgett, Aaron Walter	1051	Butterfield, Dwight Richard	1110	Davis, Jimmie Lee
932	Gilliam, James Samuel	992	Wilkins, Joseph R.	1052	Chesney, Vincent Nichols	1111	Dyer, Johnny Crosswaite
933	Tollett, Henry Clay	993	French, John Burke, Jr.	1053	Gallagher, Hammond Nesterfield	1112	Eidson, James Billy Thomas
934	Brown, Darrell James	994	Fry, David Richard	1054	Morden, Edward Neil	1113	Freeman, Victor Dwight
935	Carignan, Harvey Louis	995	Smith, Joseph Orby, Jr.	1055	Osborne, Kethel	1114	Guthrie, James Albert
936	Garcia, Victor Margreto	996	Sobell, Morton	1056	Smith, Earl E.	1115	Harbison, Henry Lee
937	Dunn, Joe Kenneth	997	Fontenot, Pershing Lee	1057	Watson, John Edward	1116	Herrera, (Jose) Arsenio
938	Hall, Edwin	998	Grills, Thomas Francis	1058	Butler, Rex Melrose	1117	Johnson, Ellsworth Raymond "Bumpy"
939	Henry, Winston Churchill	999	Ray, Ervin	1059	Kawakita, Tomoya "Meatball"	1118	Luke, Robert Victor
940	Jakalski, Joseph	1000	Smith, Calvin	1060	Bielizna, Joseph	1119	Morgan, Emmanuel Nunez
941	Mann, Floyd George	1001	Taylor, Earl William	1061	Bradham, John Wesley	1120	Pavlovich, Alexander Vasljie
942	Kahl, John Raymond	1002	Chebetnoy, John Max	1062	Brooks, Louis Rafe	1121	Smith, Thomas Francis
943	Dauer, John Henry	1003	Addison, Irving	1063	Catalano, Daniel, Jr.	1122	Winchell, Milton Emerson
944	Davidson, Richard Wayne	1004	Oughton, Chester Leroy	1064	Dougherty, Wilbur Webb	1123	Dancy, Oscar, Jr.
945	Harrington, Hoyt K.	1005	Butler, Oscar Larry	1065	Hill, Charles Ray	1124	Edwards, Edward Charles
946	Tassos, Christopher	1006	Copley, Jay Paul	1066	Hoffler, Sylvester	1125	Larson, Lewis Woodard
947	Cole, Alexander	1007	Satterwhite, Clarence Andrew	1067	Mockford, Stanley Edward	1126	Michael, Joseph Charles
948	Collins, Walter Woodrow	1008	Butterfield, Wilbert William				

1127	Piatt, Edson	1185	Ellis, George John	1245	Hawkins, William Murray	1304	Shannon, Andrew Jackson
1128	Sawyers, Walter Hamilton	1186	Hopkins, Charles Edward	1246	Kendrick, John Allen	1305	Baker, Joseph
1129	Trumblay, Lawrence Alfred	1187	Stegall, Charles Edward	1247	Mccord, John Wesley	1306	Cantrell, Johnny
1130	West, Allen Clayton	1188	Carpenter, Kenneth Darrell	1248	Small, Samuel Richard, Jr.	1307	Flynn, Derotha Lee
1131	Simcox, Ronald Eugene	1189	Heflin, Lorton Lewis, Jr.	1249	Thomas, James Bernard	1308	Martin, William Paul
1132	Bridges, Fred Douglas	1190	Juelich, Herbert Eugene	1250	Thompson, Joseph Haywood	1309	Blassingame, Samuel
1133	Banner, John Richard	1191	Inman, Defoye	1251	Barchard, Richard Robert	1310	Rhodes, Clifford Edward
1134	Gauvin, Edward Horace	1192	Gillette, Thomas James	1252	Drake, Roy Rudolph	1311	Sloan, Richard William
1135	Banks, William	1193	Drake, John Franklin	1253	Albert, Morris	1312	Woods, Vernie Samuel, Jr.
1136	Barber, Isaac Orbin	1194	Murdock, Raymond Leo	1254	Breaton, Marvin Ferris	1313	Tillman, Levi
1137	Craddock, Clarence Julian	1195	Bishop, Jack Allen	1255	Harris, Eddie	1314	Banks, Henry
1138	Hamlin, Wade Darnell	1196	Sizemore, Delbert Herschel	1256	Taylor, Earl Curtis	1315	Brent, Percy Russell
1139	Hayes, Harold Raymond	1197	Iozzi, John Guido	1257	Miles, Lawrence Melvin	1316	Burdette, Jesse
1140	Hayes, William Sheridan	1198	Brennan, John James	1258	Allmond, Bruce Edward	1317	Carter, Robert
1141	Lipscomb, Robert Edward	1199	Austin, Robert Roe	1259	Baker, William Garnett	1318	Deford, Frank Raymond
1142	Mcclelland, Hubert	1200	Gross, Sidney Louis	1260	Ballin, George (Nmn)	1319	Fitch, James Hodge
1143	Phillips, Raymond	1201	Smith, Leaman Russell	1261	Boyes, Trent	1320	Jones, Carl Redginald
	Harold Holmes	1202	Morris, Farris Egbert	1262	Bennett, James Jefferson	1321	Lyles, Archibald
1144	Tarbett, Birdson Francis	1203	Dewey, Donald Francis	1263	Clermont, Raymond	1322	Mcelroy, Elah Cisero
1145	Ukena, Tracey William	1204	Carriker, Charles Boyce		William Joseph	1323	Quarles, William Jerome
1146	Ward, William Andrew	1205	Mccoey, George Junior	1264	Peabody, Gerard Rushton	1324	Riston, George
1147	Hildebrandt, Howard	1206	Bailey, Donald Everett	1265	Tiblow, Samuel	1325	Roy, Herbert Lee
1148	Huckeby, Harold Montdean	1207	Devine, Charles Everett	1266	Henderson, Woodard Peyton	1326	Sawyers, Walter Hamilton
1149	Irving, Marshall	1208	Nolen, Earl Loftin	1267	Thomas, Herschell Carl, Jr.	1327	Spaulding, Lindsey
1150	Neal, Joseph	1209	Radcliff, Robert James	1268	Dalton, William Henry	1328	Burton, Carl Edward
1151	Roberts, Jesse James, Jr.	1210	Austin, Roe Robert	1269	Bright, Joseph Dayton	1329	Davis, Harold Wayne
1152	Robinson, Clarence Eugene	1211	Bostick, Ezzie	1270	Jones, Robert Lloyd	1330	Mcchan, George H.
	Joseph	1212	Spinosa, Joseph Elmo	1271	Post, Raymond Louis	1331	Hart, George Washington
1153	Thomas, Raymond Andrew	1213	Trevino, Ruben Dominguez	1272	Cooper, Delmar Eugene	1332	Jefferson, Garland Lloyd
1154	Schultz, Charles John, Jr.	1214	Hall, Jack Walter	1273	Kimbrough, Vernon Paul	1333	Mollett, Walter David
1155	Banks, Chester	1215	King, Robert Douglas	1274	Davis, William D.	1334	Pyles, Jonathan Plato
1156	Cooper, Charles	1216	Pahmahmie, Dale Rome	1275	Williams, Robert	1335	West, Allen Clayton
1157	Mcmahan, Dorsey Willard	1217	Audett, James Henry (Theodore)	1276	Duncan, William Howard	1336	Alvarez, George Nunez
1158	Merrill, Elmer Anthony	1218	Brown, Gene Carrol	1277	Mcdole, Francis Laverne	1337	Bassett, Eugene Thorpe
1159	Ragan, Jack V. K.	1219	Callaway, Sherman Thomas	1278	Conklin, Lawrence Doyle	1338	Boyles, Joe Albert
1160	Roberts, Lawrence John	1220	Laclair, Bernard Edmond	1279	Lebolo, Andrew Arby	1339	Clymore, Jerry Wayne
1161	Whitacre, George Thomas Alden	1221	Langford, Charles Emery	1280	Seiber, Byrel Franklin	1340	Crespo-crespo, Hiram
1162	Young, Thomas Edward	1222	Lewis, Richard Ray	1281	Guy, Frank	1341	Garnett, Russell George
1163	Miranda, Rafael Cancel	1223	Pamplin, Billy Ray	1282	Gomez, Isaac Gomez	1342	Griggs, James Trammell
1164	Page, Enoch Benford	1224	Smith, Earl Kill	1283	Mendoza, Armando Javier	1343	Heffington, Landon Fournoy
1165	Sanchez, Carmel	1225	Stephens, June Heyward, Jr.	1284	Gussman, Harry	1344	Hess, Louis Clifton
1166	Armitage, Joseph Taylor	1226	Weaver, Robert Theodore	1285	O'rourke, Domingo Edward	1345	Hughes, Felton Lee
1167	Ho, Herbert Kim Leong	1227	Wilburn, Haywood Floyd	1286	Russell, Charles Benton	1346	Hinsley, Billy James
1168	Beck, Harold Willie	1228	Armstrong, Charles Harper	1287	Evans, William (Nmi)	1347	Johnson, Eugene Clifford
1169	Campbell, George Joseph	1229	Bell, Roland	1288	Nirenberg, Abraham	1348	Leather, James Joseph
1170	Hattaway, Ray Orlen	1230	Clark, David	1289	Swann, Harold (Nmi), Jr.	1349	Long, James Edward
1171	Stone, Ronald Lee	1231	Francis, William French	1290	Wilson, Eugene Kenneth	1350	Lowe, Glen Franklin
1172	Kast, Donald Dean	1232	Lowe, John Paul	1291	Leyvas, Rudolph Reyes	1351	Mantell, Lloyd Emerson
1173	Thomas, Walter Howard	1233	Mckinney, James Franklin	1292	Farley, Charles Leo	1352	Mcewen, Malcolm Lewis
1174	Duncan, Charles Wesley	1234	Nolan, James Wilson	1293	Reyes, Severo C.	1353	Riley, John Calvin
1175	Lathman, David Lee Roy	1235	Payne, Harry Joseph	1294	Clinton, Homer Richard	1354	Rouwenhorst, John Bruce
1176	Nichols, Oscar Alvin, Jr.	1236	Rimanich, Robert Michael	1295	Curl, Roosevelt	1355	Schibline, Robert James
1177	Quatsling, George (Juraj)	1237	Skinner, Ralph Newton	1296	Hatfield, Frank	1356	Scusselle, Gino
1178	Barton, Clifford Gerald	1238	Smith, Carl George, Jr.	1297	Lawrence, William Jr.	1357	Skinner, Donald Blaine
1179	Dunn, William Howard	1239	Teller, Louis Emery	1298	Jenkins, William Ernest	1358	Spasoff, Richard
1180	Green, Theodore	1240	Waites, Jack Dempsey	1299	Montos, Nick George	1359	Duncan, John Douglas
1181	Reed, William Andrew	1241	Williams, John Henry	1300	Nicholson, Joseph Cevac	1360	Eves, Samuel
1182	Bird, Donald Walter	1242	Allen, Solomon King	1301	Drew, James Frederick	1361	Gilliam, James Samuel
1183	Brown, James Boyd	1243	Cooper, Vernon	1302	Hahn, Edward Phillip	1362	Twining, Jack Wright
1184	Williams, Robert Leroy	1244	Floyd, Louis Ellis	1303	Lee, Morris Wilbur	1363	Watson, Lewis Frank

1364	Nolan, Marshall Edward	1424	Williams, William Gerald	1483	Johnson, Lee Roy	1543	Neal, James Raymond
1365	Stetson, Harvey Edwin	1425	Rosario-maldonado, Antonio	1484	Tatum, Ernest	1544	Santiago, Carlos Ruben
1366	Padilla, Angel Jose	1426	Levine, Abraham	1485	Anglin, Clarence	1545	Lurk, Benny
1367	Mcclelland, Hubert	1427	Gulovsen, Donald H.	1486	Marcella, Anthony Frank	1546	Johnson, David Graham
1368	Coppola, Frank Richard	1428	Bulger, James Joseph, Jr. "Whitey"	1487	Brown, Jess	1547	Lindsay, Thomas Norman
1369	Burbank, Charles Robert	1429	Harris, Henry, Jr.	1488	Gilbert, George, Jr.	1548	Feeney, Martin Francis
1370	Jackson, Deather	1430	Jones, Walter	1489	Atkins, Harold Jerome	1549	Halliday, Russell Thomas
1371	Jarrett, Billy Junior	1431	Sunday, Richard Benjamin	1490	Mitchell, Robert (Nmi)	1550	Fuller, Leroy E. Alex
1372	Johnston, William Reece	1432	Pravato, Edward	1491	Rogers, Rayford Daniel	1551	Teetzel, Bruce Harry
1373	Machibroda, John	1433	Karabelas, Spiro Peter	1492	Williams, Thomas Laurence	1552	Mchenry, Edward Elmer
1374	Lupino, Rocco Salvatore	1434	Deutschmann, Albert Edward	1493	Spears, Robert Vernon	1553	Kent, Arthur Shelton
1375	Iannelli, Donald Rick	1435	Doyle, John Bernard	1494	Cain, Richard Oliver	1554	Hernandez, Amadeo Brisano
1376	Mills, George Albert	1436	Romero-sandoval, Bernabe	1495	Price, Carl Jerome	1555	Rosenberg, Martin
1377	Kerner, Arthur Eugene	1437	Sanders, Charles Edward	1496	Case, Robert	1556	Salter, Herman Clayton, Jr.
1378	Riley, Fred Charles	1438	Jefferson, Leroy	1497	Tucker, Raymond Lee	1557	Scherk, Peter Stuyvesant
1379	Harvey, Elbert Dewitt	1439	Talbot, L. Fred	1498	Accardo, Anthony Michael	1558	Tibbs, Harlan Allen
1380	Soviero, Louis	1440	Seltenrich, Stanley Earl	1499	Jones, James Edward	1559	Gresham, Joseph Thomas, Jr.
1381	Catalano, Charles	1441	Morris, Frank Lee	1500	Linkenauer, David Ralph	1560	Brous, Bernard Jerome
1382	Dulworth, Charles Mitchell	1442	Mcnicholas, Martin Joseph	1501	Daoust, Louis Joseph	1561	Paul, Benson
1383	Deveny, Michael John	1443	Kent, Thomas Augustine	1502	Henson, Oliver, Jr.	1562	Fong, T. Wayne
1384	Davidson, Taylor	1444	Contreras, Daniel	1503	Semiean, Lonnit	1563	Pummill, Walter Harold
1385	Amato, Vincent	1445	Dellamura, Joseph	1504	Beavers, Hugh Chester	1564	Bearden, Leon Finifus
1386	Arquilla, Louis Arnold	1446	Darland, Robert Leon	1505	Lessard, Albert Joseph	1565	Henley, Melvin Eugene
1387	Cagle, William, Jr.	1447	O'brien, John Joseph	1506	Jones, Curtis Lee	1566	Garris, David Wesley
1388	Wacker, Carl Virgil	1448	Mcgowan, William Laird	1507	Groves, Lyle Mark, Jr.	1567	Molless, Lincoln Joseph
1389	Overman, Mark Lee	1449	Modock, Anthony (Nmi)	1508	Tate, Mack Elroy	1568	Carbo, Paul John "Frankie"
1390	Redden, Clifford Pierce	1450	Vinson, Orville Gene	1509	Harris, Nathaniel James	1569	Duval, Guy Auguste
1391	Heirman, John Leroy	1451	Carlton, Matthew	1510	Page, Clarence	1570	Beardsley, Kenneth Ray
1392	May, Glenn Leslie	1452	Pependrea, Ronald Ralph	1511	Pearce, Luther Dow	1571	Flores, James Gallardo
1393	Hubbard, Clifford Eugene	1453	Miller, Frederick Sibley	1512	Milani, Joseph Harry	1572	Strickland, Adrill Clisby
1394	Rosen, Carl	1454	Armstrong, Henry Grady	1513	Ralph, John Edward	1573	Dickey, Robert Dean
1395	Kritsky, Stephen	1455	Askew, Charles Moran	1514	Hess, Donald Kilmuth	1574	Gill, Bobby Ray
1396	Scroggins, John Gewin	1456	Crymes, Virgile Allen	1515	Massie, James Robert	1575	Hansen, Fred John
1397	Skiba, Walter E.	1457	Sosa, Emilio Chavez	1516	Gupton, Earl S.	1576	Weatherman, Frank Clay
1398	Gomez, Gumersindo	1458	Young, Raymond Douglas	1517	Battle, John Thomas		
1399	Hall, Willard Henry	1459	Quinn, Michael Patrick	1518	Cohen, Meyer Harris "Mickey"		
1400	Cozzolino, Ralph Robert	1460	Carter, Aubrey Randolph	1519	Peterson, Charles Osborne		
1401	Malone, John Raymond	1461	Gandara, Salvadore Mendoza	1520	Gainey, Woodrow Wilson, Jr.		
1402	Maness, Daniel Duane	1462	House, Bernard G.	1521	Reiley, Edward		
1403	Scott, John Paul	1463	Reino-caballero, Angelo	1522	Crumpton, Volton		
1404	Hall, Johnnie Lamar	1464	Stein, Fred	1523	Oliver, Charles Lee		
1405	Moore, Melvin Eugene	1465	Thompson, Leon Warren	1524	Macey, Peter William		
1406	Mccraw, Carl Earnest	1466	Caughorn, Lonas Ray	1525	Jenkins, James Francis		
1407	Marcum, Charles Wilbur	1467	James, William Carl	1526	O'brien, James Joseph		
1408	Splitt, Walter Carl	1468	Rixinger, Henry George	1527	Mitchell, Eugene Owen		
1409	Hernandez, Henry Sanchez	1469	Stewart, Charles Willis	1528	Sutherland, Ben Herbert		
1410	Hamilton, William Chester	1470	Weber, Isaac	1529	Roe, Harold Pitts		
1411	Lanosa, Henry	1471	Fernandez, Manuel Cordiera	1530	Andrews, Isaiah		
1412	Adams, Robert Thomas	1472	Landin, John Manuel	1531	Buckskin, Presley		
1413	Parker, Darl Dee	1473	Howard, Preston Lavern	1532	Nunez, Antonio Hernandez		
1414	Spreng, Frank Lawrence	1474	Mcgann, Clarence Duke	1533	Nunez, Gregory Hernandez		
1415	Boggs, William Adger	1475	Alarcon, Vincent Rodriguez	1534	Quigley, Francis Thomas		
1416	Dillon, Edward Joseph	1476	Anglin, John William	1535	Barrett, Robert Baragas		
1417	Chamberlain, Kenneth Wayman	1477	Johnson, James	1536	Jones, Doyle		
1418	Chamberlain, Gary Lee	1478	Malek, Thomas Franklin	1537	Williams, Felix		
1419	Smith, Lee Harold	1479	Moon, Thomas Wright	1538	Carpenter, Russell Wayne		
1420	Donovan, Robert Lawrence	1480	Townsend, Edwin Albert	1539	Reynolds, Winston Marion		
1421	Smith, Warren David	1481	Hayes, Hiller Arthur	1540	Hunsaker, Jack Donald		
1422	Coon, Darwin Evert	1482	Patterson, Henry	1541	Robbins, Robert Joseph		
1423	Jackson, Choyce Lee			1542	Mcdonald, Berl Estes		



Alcatraz Inmate Daily Activity Schedule

- 07:00 hours:** Prisoners are awoke by cell house bell. Prisoners are expected to get up, shave, get dressed, make their beds, and clean their cell before leaving.
- 07:20 hours:** Second morning bell. Prisoners cell doors are opened. All inmates are to stand quietly outside their cell facing forward. The inmates are expected to remain standing until the second bell sounds indicating a correct count. Absolute silence is the rule during every count process. Inmates are marched into the mess hall in line numbers by order of tier. Inmates are expected to sit in cell order.
- 07:30 hours:** Breakfast. Prisoners are allowed to take as much food as they like as long as they eat everything. The motto is well known among inmates "Take what you like, eat what all that you take." Inmates are allowed to talk quietly during meals, and when finished, they are expected to prominently place all of their silverware on their trays. In order, correctional officers count silverware for each place set and validate counts.
- 07:50 hours:** Breakfast concludes. Inmates line up for their work details. Inmates with no work assignments are led back to their cells by order of tier. Inmates with work assignments in the industries are led to the Recreation Yard and lined up by work detail (primary details are laundry, tailor shop, glove, shoe, gardening, standard labor and metal shop).
- 08:00 hours:** Inmates are led by division to their respective assignments down the steep stair ledge and through the snitch box (metal detector) and expected to line up at their duty post for counts. Counts are completed and validated by correctional officers.
- 08:20 hours:** Work details begin.
- 10:00 hours:** Inmates are given an eight-minute break. Inmates are allowed to smoke during the break in designated areas.
- 10:08 hours:** Prison industries whistle signals end of break and allows inmates two minutes to return back to their duty assignment.
- 11:35 hours:** Prison industries whistle signals end of work period. Inmates are lined up and marched through the snitch box (metal detector), up the stair trail into the recreation yard for counts before lunch. After counts are validated inmates are led into the mess hall.
- 12:00 hours:** Lunch begins.
- 12:20 hours:** Lunch period concludes. In order, correctional officers count silverware for each place set and validate counts. Inmates are lined up and marched back to their cells for the 12:30 count and then locked-up for short break.
- 13:00 hours:** Inmates assigned to work details are marched back to the recreation yard awaiting counts. Inmates are led back to their duty post and counts validated by correctional officers.
- 13:20 hours:** Work resumes.
- 15:00 hours:** Prison industries whistle signals end of work period. Inmates are allowed to break in designated areas to smoke.
- 15:08 hours:** Prison industries whistle signals end of break and allows inmates two minutes to return back to their duty assignment.
- 15:10 hours:** Work resumes.
- 16:10 hours:** Work period ends.
- 16:20 hours:** Prisoners are led back to recreation yard, lined-up and prepared for counts. Prisoners

are counted and led back to the dining hall for dinner.

16:35 hours: Prisoners not on work assignments are released from cells and marched into the dining hall for dinner meal.

16:40 hours: Supper.

17:00 hours: Dinner period concludes. In order, correctional officers count silverware for each place set and validate counts. Prisoners are lined up and led back to their cells for count. Inmates

are permitted to enter cells and locked down for the night.

17:30 hours: Final lock-up count.

21:30 hours: Inmate evening count and then lights out.

** See Alcatraz Rules & Regulations for inmate recreation schedules.



Alcatraz Federal Prison, visitors portal

Alcatraz: Inmate Regulations, 1956

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NOTE: These "Institution Rules & Regulations" were in revised and implemented at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, during Warden Paul J. Madigan's administration (1955-1961). They were issued to all inmates in the form of a typewritten booklet to be kept in the cell.

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES U.S.P., ALCATRAZ REVISED 1956

INMATE Reg. NUMBER, _____

This set of Institution Regulations is issued to you as Institutional Equipment. You are required to keep it in your cell at all times.

INDEX

1. GOOD CONDUCT
2. GOOD WORK RECORD
3. GOOD CONDUCT RECORD & GOOD WORK RECORD
4. STATUTORY GOOD TIME, MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME AND INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME
5. PRIVILEGES
6. DISCIPLINARY ACTION
7. TREATMENT UNIT
8. PROSECUTION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT
9. FORFEITURE OR WITHHOLDING OF EARNED GOOD TIME, STATUTORY GOOD TIME OR INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME
10. RESTORATION OF FORFEITED OR WITHHELD GOOD TIME
11. TRANSFER TO OTHER FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
12. RECOMMENDATION FOR CLEMENCY FOR MILITARY PRISONERS
13. YOUR COMMITTED NAME & REGISTER NUMBER
14. COMMENDATORY REPORTS
15. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS
16. CONTRABAND
17. ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE EMPLOYEES
18. THREATENING, RIDICULING, OR ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE OR ASSAULT OFFICERS, OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES OR VISITORS
20. RECREATION
21. WORK
22. LOAFING, LOITERING, VISITING OR UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE FROM WORK
23. YOUR CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS OR LEGITIMATE COMPLAINTS
24. INTERVIEW REQUEST SLIPS
25. MONEY
26. PRISONER'S TRUST FUND
27. THE PRISONER'S MAIL BOX
28. DAILY ROUTINES
29. BATH ROOM RULES
30. CELLHOUSE RULES
31. CLASSIFICATION, PAROLE, EDUCATION & SOCIAL MATTERS
32. CLOTHING
33. DINING ROOM RULES
34. HAIRCUTS & SHAVES

35. INTERVIEWS
36. MEDICAL ATTENTION
37. MOVEMENT OF INMATES
38. SUPPLIES
39. WORK REGULATIONS
40. AUDITORIUM RULES
41. CORRESPONDENCE
42. YARD PRIVILEGES
43. LEGAL WORK: USE OF TYPEWRITERS
44. LIBRARY RULES
45. MOVIES
46. MUSIC RULES
47. RADIO
48. RELIGIOUS SERVICES
49. SPECIAL PURCHASES
50. TOBACCO & SMOKING REGULATIONS
51. VISITS
52. GOOD TIME LAW
53. GENERAL RULE

REGULATIONS FOR INMATES U.S.P., ALCATRAZ

This booklet is issued for the information and guidance of inmates of the U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. It outlines the Institution's routines and explains what is expected of you in the matter of conduct and work. You are expected to learn and obey the rules and to perform your assigned work to the best of your ability.

1. GOOD CONDUCT means conducting yourself in a quiet and orderly manner and keeping your cell neat, clean and free from contraband. It means obeying the rules of the Institution and displaying a co-operative attitude. It also means obeying orders of Officials, Officers and other employees without delay or argument.

2. GOOD WORK RECORD means the reputation you establish as a willing, capable workman, doing your best at whatever work you are told to do.

3. YOUR GOOD CONDUCT RECORD AND YOUR GOOD WORK RECORD will be reviewed every time you are considered for work assignments, cell changes, and disciplinary action.

4. STATUTORY GOOD TIME, MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME AND INDUSTRIAL GOOD TIME

are types of reduction in sentence which can be earned only by inmates who establish and keep a good conduct record and a good work record.

5. PRIVILEGES. You are entitled to food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. Anything else that you get is a privilege. You earn your privileges by conducting yourself properly. "Good Standing" is a term applied to inmates who have a good conduct record and a good work record and who are not undergoing disciplinary restrictions.

6. DISCIPLINARY ACTION may result in loss of some or all of your privileges and/or confinement in the Treatment Unit.

7. TREATMENT UNIT is the segregation section of the Institution where privileges may be restricted to a minimum.

8. PROSECUTION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT in addition to Institutional disciplinary action may result if you commit any serious offense such as assault, escape, attempt to escape, rioting, destruction of government property, etc.

9. FORFEITURE OR WITHHOLDING OF EARNED GOOD TIME, STATUTORY OR INDUSTRIAL, in addition to disciplinary action and/or prosecution in the District Court, may result if you become involved in any serious misconduct.

10. RESTORATION OF FORFEITED OR WITHHELD GOOD TIME will not be recommended unless you can show at least one year of better than average good conduct and good work when you are called for your annual Classification Hearing.

11. TRANSFER TO OTHER FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS will not be recommended unless you can show a better than average good conduct record for several years at this Institution.

12. RECOMMENDATION FOR CLEMENCY FOR MILITARY PRISONERS will not be made unless they can show better than average good conduct and good work records for several years at this Institution.

13. YOUR COMMITTED NAME AND REGISTER NUMBER are used as a means of identification. You will be addressed by your surname (last name) only. Your register number is also used as the laundry mark on your Institutional clothing.

14. COMMENDATORY REPORTS may be submitted by Officers who observe your behavior and

find it better than average. Such reports are filed and help you to establish a good record.

15. **DISCIPLINARY REPORTS** may be submitted by Officers who observe your behavior and detect violations of the Institutional regulations. If you are interested in keeping a good record, you should conduct yourself according to the rules.

16. **CONTRABAND**. Anything found on your person, or in your cell, or at your work place, which was not Officially issued to you, or Officially approved and purchased by you, and Officially listed on your property card, will be classed as contraband. Possession of contraband of any sort is a serious offense and will result in disciplinary action. If you steal anything from other inmates or from employees, or from the Institution, you will be punished.

17. **ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE EMPLOYEES** by giving, or promising to give them anything, is a serious offense. You must not give or sell or receive or buy anything except through the Official channels.

18. **THREATENING, RIDICULING, OR ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE OR ASSAULT OFFICERS, OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES OR VISITORS** is a very serious offense.

19. **TRADING, GAMBLING, SELLING, GIVING, OR LOANING** your personal property or your government issue items or services, or contraband of any kind is a serious offense. You are expected to keep the things that are legitimately in your possession. If they are found in another inmate's possession, disciplinary action will result for both parties. If anything is stolen from you, report the loss to the Officials as soon as possible.

20. **RECREATION**. As a general rule, you will work eight hours a day, five days a week, with Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays devoted to recreation. Movies are shown twice each month. Exercise Yard activities include baseball, handball and various table games. Newly arrived inmates are kept in Quarantine Status for 30 days and are not allowed recreation during that period.

21. **WORK**. You are required to work at whatever you are told to do. Usually your first assignment will be to temporary maintenance jobs around the cellhouse. Other maintenance jobs include the Culinary Unit, the Clothing and Bath Room, the Li-

brary, and the Yard Detail. By doing good work on your maintenance assignment you earn Statutory Good Time. You may also qualify for additional Meritorious Good Time and/or pay, if your work and behavior are outstandingly good and are of outstanding value to the Institution. If you make a better than average work and conduct record while on your maintenance job, you may be considered for an assignment to a Federal Prison Industry Shop where you may earn Industrial Good Time and pay in addition to your Statutory Good Time.

22. **LOAFING, LOITERING, VISITING, OR UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE FROM WORK** will result in disciplinary action, and may result in loss of your job, and withholding of, or forfeiture of, good time.

23. **YOUR CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS OR LEGITIMATE COMPLAINTS** if made by you to the proper Officials, will receive careful consideration. However, if you make groundless complaints for the purpose of creating dissatisfaction and/or stirring up trouble; or if you agitate' or rib' yourself or others into trouble, you will be subject to disciplinary action.

24. **INTERVIEW REQUEST SLIPS** may be obtained from the Cellhouse Officer. When you wish to ask an Official for information, for an interview to request some service or when you want to make a constructive suggestion or a legitimate complaint—use an interview slip. Instructions are printed on the slips.

25. **MONEY**. You are not allowed to have money of any kind in your possession while in this institution. Use of cigarettes or other items as jail money' is forbidden. Your earnings and whatever funds you brought with you, or which may be sent to you by approved correspondents, will be kept on deposit for you in the Prisoner's Trust Fund.

26. **PRISONER'S TRUST FUND** is operated like a savings account in a bank, except that it does not draw interest. With the approval of the Associate Warden, you may authorize the withdrawal of funds from your account for legitimate purposes such as the payment of attorney's fees and/or purchase of text books and educational materials. You are required to save a part of what you earn, and may contribute part of your earnings to dependents.

27. **THE PRISONER'S MAIL BOX** in each Institution is designed to provide any inmate an opportunity to write directly, without inspection by institutional authorities, to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Attorney General, the Parole Board, the Surgeon General, Federal Judges, Department of Justice Officials, and in the case of military prisoners to the Secretary of War or Navy, or the Judge Advocate General, or the Adjutant General, regarding any matter of importance to the individual, to the inmate group as a whole, or any matter of importance affecting the institution and its personnel or Officials. The Prisoner's Mail Box is open to all inmates regardless of their status. See Section #41.

28. DAILY ROUTINE:

7:00 A.M. Weekdays—7:15 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:

Morning wake-up bell. See Section 30 for instructions in making bed, policing cell, etc.

7:20 A.M. Weekdays—7:50 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:

Count Bell. Stand up by your cell door, facing out, remain there until the bell signal sounds again, indicating the count is correct. Absolute silence must prevail during all counts.

7:30 A.M. Weekdays—7:50 A.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays:

Breakfast. When your door opens come out promptly and proceed in single file to the Dining Room in a quiet orderly manner. Do not change places in line by moving forward or backward. You may carry books and magazines to the library exchange table but do not carry books or anything else to exchange with other inmates nor put anything in other inmates' cells.

The Officer at the tray-dispenser cart will direct you to file past the steam table to the right or left, as he sees fit, to balance the lines. You must follow his instructions without question. See Section #33 for other Dining Room Rules.

Upon returning to your cell after breakfast, tidy up your cell, placing all trash in your wastebasket. Place this basket outside the cell door at the first opportunity so that orderlies may empty it. If you leave the building for work or recreational activity, put on appropriate clothing. Caps are not worn

inside the cellhouse at any time.

8:00 A.M. Weekdays: Outside Work Call. Industries and other outside details will proceed in single file through the rear cellhouse door to the yard.

In rainy weather, all outside workers are called out by details. Remain in your cell until your detail is called, then proceed promptly to the West End of the cellhouse. Your detail officer will escort you as quickly as possible to your place of work.

In fair weather, or when it is not raining too hard, details will remain on the Yard until the Lieutenant gives the signal to line up. You will have a few minutes to smoke and converse. When the line-up bell rings, move promptly to your proper place in your detail and face the South wall. Smoking is not permitted between the Yard and your place of work. Your detail officer will give the signal to proceed through the rear gate to the Work Area. Move in single file.

Laundry workers will turn right at the ramp and enter the Laundry. Gardeners and incinerator operator will wait at the Garden Area Gate. If you work in a lower-level shop or outside, proceed to the lower level and stop at the designated lines. Form a column of Twos and await the signal from your detail Officer to proceed.

When you reach your place of work, change in to your work clothes and go about your work as directed by your detail Officer or Foreman.

Smoking is permitted in the shops except where there is some hazardous condition. Smoking is a privilege. Be very careful about putting matches and butts in the butt-cans.

8:25 A.M. Count Bell on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

8:30 A.M. Saturdays—Main Line Bath. (See Section #29)

9:25 A.M. Saturdays—Count Bell.

9:30 A.M. Saturdays—Yard. (See Sections #37 & #42)

8:30 A.M. Sundays—Religious Services. (See Sections #40 & #48)

8:40 A.M. Sundays—Yard.

8:30 A.M. Holidays—Yard.

8:40 A.M. Weekdays: Inside details will proceed directly and quietly to their places of work.

They will confine their activities strictly to their assigned duties and upon satisfactory completion of these duties will return directly and quietly to their cells.

Culinary Detail inmates have a special schedule of work and recreation hours.

11:35 A.M. Weekdays: Outside details will stop work, check in tools, wash, change clothing and prepare for return to the cellhouse.

11:45 A.M. Weekdays: Outside details leave shops on signal and proceed in column of twos to the cellhouse. Do not carry on loud and boisterous conversations. Do not jostle or indulge in horse-play with others.

YOU MAY BE STOPPED AND SEARCHED AT ANY TIME. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CARRY CONTRABAND.

11:50 A.M. Weekdays: COUNT BELL.

12:00 Noon. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays—Return to cellhouse from recreation Yard. Line up in Yard according to cell block and gallery area and proceed to the cellhouse on signal.

12:00 Noon. Weekdays: Dinner.

12:10 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays: COUNT BELL.

12:15 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays: Dinner.

12:30 P.M. COUNT BELL.

12:35 P.M. SICK CALL. See Section #36.

INTERVIEWS: You will be notified if you are scheduled for an interview with any Official. See Section #24.

1:00 P.M. Weekdays: Outside Work Call. Same as A.M. Routine.

1:00 P.M. Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays: COUNT BELL.

3:10 P.M. (TUESDAYS ONLY): Return to cellhouse for Tuesday bathline.

3:25 P.M. COUNT BELL. (Tuesday only).

3:30 P.M. Bath lines—Tuesday Only.

3:30 P.M. Weekdays. (Other than Tuesday) Yard recreation period ends. Return from recreation area.

4:10 P.M. Stop work on outside details.

4:20 P.M. Outside details leave shops to cell-

house.

4:35 P.M. COUNT BELL.

4:40 P.M. Supper.

5:30 P.M. COUNT BELL. Final Lock-up Count. SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS:

3:45 P.M. Return from Yard.

3:55 P.M. COUNT BELL.

4:00 P.M. Supper.

4:40 P.M. COUNT BELL. Final Lock-up Count.

RECREATION PERIODS: Saturdays: 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M. Sundays: 8:40 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M. Holidays: 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon: 1:15 P.M. to 3:40 P.M. Movies are shown twice monthly on Sundays and Holidays in the afternoon.

29. BATH ROOM RULES: Bathing and laundry exchange are scheduled for mainline bath inmates every Tuesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Items of clothing will be exchanged as follows:

TUESDAY:

1 handkerchief

3 pairs of socks

1 face towel

1 sheet 1 pillow case

1 lt. undershirt

1 shorts or drawers

SATURDAY:

1 handkerchief

3 pairs of socks

1 face towel

1 B & W pants

1 blue shirt

1 lt. undershirt

1 shorts or drawers

When you go to the bathroom you will display all items of soiled clothing before the inspecting Officer. You will then deposit this clothing in the proper hampers and take your bath. You are expected to bathe in a reasonable length of time. Go to the issue window and draw your clean clothing. Check each item. Minor repairs and replacements will be made immediately, if possible. If this cannot be done, the Clothing Room Officer will take your name and number and place you "on call."

Special issues of clothing and equipment will not be handled during bathline. Give your name and number to the Clothing Room Officer and he will place you "on call" for these special items.

Do not carry blankets, coats, shoes or other articles to the bath room. Special arrangements are made for collection and laundering of woolen articles and for the repair of shoes.

CULINARY DETAIL BATH LINES: The culinary details will bathe on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays, in two groups as designated by the Steward. Each group will go to and from the bathroom in a body. When the first group has finished bathing and returned to the Culinary department or to their cells, the second group will proceed to the bathroom. Exchange items and days will be as follows:

MONDAYS:

- 1 face towel
- 1 pr shorts
- 2 pairs of socks
- 1 lt undershirt
- 1 white pants
- 1 white pants
- 1 handkerchief

WEDNESDAYS:

- 1 face towel
- 1 pr shorts
- 2 pair socks
- 1 lt. undershirt
- 1 white pants
- 1 white shirt
- 1 handkerchief
- 1 sheet
- 1 pillowcase

FRIDAYS:

- 1 face towel
- 1 pr shorts
- 2 pair socks
- 1 B & W pants
- 1 blue shirt
- 1 heavy undershirt
- 1 lt. undershirt
- 1 white pants

- 1 white shirt
- 1 handkerchief

On Wednesdays and Fridays, Culinary inmates will draw those other supplies which are issued to the Mainline on Tuesdays & Saturdays.

30. CELLHOUSE RULES. Caps are never worn in the cellhouse. You may smoke in your cell, in the Library or in A-Block, but not elsewhere in the cellhouse. **DO NOT SMOKE OR CARRY LIGHTED CIGARETTES OR PIPES ON THE GALLERIES OR FLATS IN THE CELLHOUSE AT ANY TIME.** WALK—DO NOT RUN when moving from one place to another.

Upon entering the cellhouse, remove your cap and walk directly and quietly to your cell. Loud talking, loitering or visiting on the galleries, stairs or aisles is not permitted. Don't enter any other inmate's cell at any time.

When you talk in the cellhouse, talk quietly. Don't create a disturbance. Keep your cell neat and clean and free from trash and contraband. Keep your property neatly arranged on your shelves, as shown in the cell diagram on Page #8 [**included in scanned version**]. Don't leave things stacked on the bars or on your folding table and seat. Don't paste or tack anything on the walls or shelves in your cell. Keep the floor and the bars of the cell-front free from dust and dirt. The only articles permitted on the cell floor are shoes, slippers, trashbaskets, drawing boards and musical instruments.

Your cell is subject to search at any time. Contraband items found in your cell will be confiscated and a disciplinary report will be placed against you for possession of same.

Any dangerous articles such as money, narcotics, intoxicants, weapons, or tools, found in your cell or on your person, that could be used to inflict injury, destroy property, or aid in escape attempts will result in disciplinary action and possibly U.S. District Court action. The presence of articles of this nature on your person or in your cell will be considered evidence of intent to use them for unlawful purposes. "Extra" razor blades are classed as dangerous weapons.

At the wake-up bell in the morning you must get out of bed and put on your clothes. Make up your

bed properly (as shown in the diagram on Page #8) with your pillow at the end near the bars, blankets tucked neatly under the mattress, and extra blankets folded neatly at the foot of the bed. Sweep your cell and place the trash in the trash basket. Don't attempt to flush trash down the toilet. Don't sweep trash or dirt out onto the gallery or off the gallery.

At 9:30 P.M. lights out, retire promptly. All conversations and other noises must cease immediately.

Keep your person, clothing, bedding, cell equipment, toilet articles, personal property, library books, etc., clean and in good order at all times. You must not mark or deface your cell, library books, furniture, equipment or fittings of the institution. Do not throw anything from your cell at any time.

Advise the cellhouse Officer when you need hot water and a mop to clean your cell. You will be required to remain in your cell and clean it whenever it is reported for being dirty.

Loud talking, shouting, whistling, singing or other unnecessary noises are not permitted. You are permitted to hold QUIET conversations and to play games QUIETLY with your adjoining neighbors ONLY.

Do not tamper with the electric outlets or radio fixtures in your cell. If they do not operate properly, notify the Cellhouse Officer.

Your cell light must be turned out when you leave your cell except when you go to meals. LEAVE YOUR CELL LIGHT BURNING WHEN YOU GO TO MEALS.

- A - 12 Books (Maximum)
- B - Personal Papers
- C - Paint Box etc.
- D - Radio Headphones
- E - Ash Tray & Tobacco
- F - Extra Soap
- G - Mirror
- H - Toothpowder
- I - Razor & Blades
- J - Shaving Brush
- K - Shaving Mug
- L - Drinking Cup

- M - Face Towel
- N - Bathrobe
- O - Raincoat
- P - Calendar
- Q - Coat & Cap
- R - Soap
- S - Sink Stopper
- T - Cleaning Powder
- U - Toilet Tissue
- V - Extra Shoes & Slippers
- W - Musical Instrument/Case
- X - Broom
- Y - Trash Basket
- Z - Extra Blankets

N.B. Extra Blanket is to be folded neatly at foot of bed. Pillow at the head of the bed toward the bars. Blankets are to be tucked in under the mattress. Shoes, slippers and musical instruments & cases are to be under the bed with the shoes or slippers under the leading edge of the bed.

No fires are permitted in the cell for any purpose whatsoever. Do not attempt to heat water in your cell.

Cell changes are made only on the approval of the Associate Warden. Submit a written request to the Cellhouse Officer who will forward it to the Associate Warden for consideration.

Each inmate is given a property card on which the cellhouse Officer has listed all his personal property. UNLISTED articles which are found in your cell will be confiscated and considered as contraband. At no time will you change or alter your property card. The cellhouse Officer will list any authorized additions to your card. In addition to the personal property listed on your property card, you are allowed the following articles in your cell:

CELL ISSUE EQUIPMENT

- 2 shelves
- 1 sink stopper
- 1 roll toilet tissue
- 2 sheets stationary
- 1 75-watt light bulb
- 1 drinking cup
- 2 envelopes

- 4 wall pegs
- 1 ash tray
- 1 can cleanser
- 1 whisk broom 2 cleaning rags
- 3 pencils
- 1 lamp shade 1 wastebasket
- 1 Radio Headset
- 1 set

INSTITUTION REGULATIONS

NO SPECIAL SHELVES, BOXES, DESKS OR PICTURE FRAMES WILL BE ALLOWED

BEDDING:

- 2 Mattresses (Maximum)
- 2 sheets
- 2 pillows
- 1 to 4 blankets
- 2 pillow cases (if 2 pillows)

TOILET ARTICLES:

- 1 shaving cup
- 1 comb 1 shaving brush
- 2 razor blades
- 1 pair nail clippers
- 1 mirror
- 1 safety razor
- 1 can toothpowder
- 1 face towel
- 1 cake soap
- 1 toothbrush
- 1 cake shaving soap

You will keep your property card listing your personal property, above your cell door behind the locking mechanism.

31. CLASSIFICATION, PAROLE, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MATTERS: At this institution, these functions center in the Parole Office and you are free to request an interview with the Parole Officer when problems arise concerning these matters.

CLASSIFICATION: You will be reclassified each year shortly before or during the month of your parole eligibility date (except military prisoners who are reclassified just prior to their military annual

review dates) and you will be given an opportunity to appear at the Classification Committee meeting to present any problems you may wish to discuss with the Committee.

PAROLE: A few months before your Parole Eligibility Date, you may file an application for a parole hearing. If you do not choose to file at that time, you may sign a waiver. This waiver will not interfere with your right to file for a hearing at a later date.

EDUCATION: Although there are no school classes at this institution, limited facilities are provided for cell study of books available from the library or from correspondence schools. Library rules are listed in Section #45.

SOCIAL MATTERS: If you have social problems outside the institution, such as correspondence problems, you are free to request an interview with the Parole Officer. The Parole Officer will also help you with the development of your release plans.

32. CLOTHING: The standard inmate uniform for all normal activities inside the cellhouse consists of: blue chambray shirt, Blue & White (B&W) trousers, web waist belt and issue shoes. This uniform is worn at visits, interviews, meals, movies, etc. Your shirt will be buttoned except for the top collar button. The sleeves will be rolled down and buttoned. Your belt will be worn with your register number in plain view, at the center of your back.

You are required to wear this standard uniform to and from outside work or the Recreation Yard, but you may add to it your cap, jacket, coat or raincoat. You may wear tennis shoes to the Recreation Yard only.

You will wear your robe and slippers or shoes when going to and from bath.

You are not allowed to change or alter any of your issue clothing. Keep your clothing neat, clean and in good repair at all times.

Special work clothing is issued for work details. This special clothing will be kept at the place of work and will not be brought to the Yard or cellhouse.

Culinary inmates wear a special work uniform consisting of white cap, white shirt and white pants. This uniform is issued for work only but is worn between the cell and Culinary Unit. Cu-

linery workers are cautioned to be wearing their complete uniform with all buttons except the top collar button fastened before leaving their cells to go to work.

INMATES WILL BE ISSUED ON ARRIVAL:

- 1 B & W Pants
- 1 Cap
- 1 wool coat
- 1 Blue shirt
- 1 belt
- 1 pr shorts
- 1 bathrobe
- 3 pairs socks
- 2 handkerchief
- 1 Rain coat
- 2 pairs shoes
- 1 wool undershirt (on request)
- 1 pair slippers
- 1 lt undershirt

AUTHORIZED EXTRA CLOTHING ISSUE:

Culinary workers: 1 white shirt, 1 white cap,
1 white pants.

Barbers: 1 white shirt,

Office Orderlies: 1 white shirt.

Passmen: 1 white shirt, 1 white pants.

Hosp. Orderlies: 1 white shirt, 1 white pants.

When they are available, heavy undershirts may be issued upon request to the Clothing Room Officer. They are issued on the call-out list after the Saturday bath. Heavy undershirts are worn for a full week and are not exchanged on Tuesday bath line.

Clothing issue, replacement and repair are scheduled during Saturday bathline. Inspect your issue clothing when you receive it. Make certain that you have your own clothing and that all of it is in the lot. Report immediately any discrepancies to the Clothing Room Officer and tell him of your needs for replacement or repairs. If the service cannot be provided immediately, you will be recalled after the bathline for attention.

If you damage your clothing accidentally dur-

ing the week, notify the Cellhouse Officer and you may be permitted to go to the Clothing Room for repairs or an emergency issue.

33. DINING ROOM RULES: Meals are served three times a day in the dining room. Do not exceed the ration. Do not waste food. Do not carry food from the dining room.

Wear standard uniform. (See Section #32).

Conduct yourself in a quiet, orderly manner. You may converse in normal tones with persons near you. Boisterous conduct will not be tolerated in the dining room.

Observe the ration posted on the menu board and take all that you wish to eat within the allotted amounts, but you must eat all that you take.

You may go to the coffee urn on your side of the dining room only when no other inmate is there. Do not go to the urn for the purpose of visiting with others.

Do not pass or exchange food, cigarettes, notes or any other items anywhere in the dining room.

You will be given ample time to eat but no loitering will be permitted.

Shortages of silverware at the table must be reported to the Officer immediately before beginning to eat.

After you have finished eating, place your silverware in the right hand compartment of your tray. Empty bread, cake or pie trays and pitchers will be passed to the end of the table toward the center of the Dining Room. Inmates seated at that end of the table will arrange them for inspection by the officer assigned to the table.

When all inmates on a table have finished eating, the inspecting Officer will give the signal to rise and leave the dining room. Proceed in single file directly to your cell. Enter your cell without delay. Do not loiter or visit on the galleries. Do not enter another inmate's cell at any time. Cell door will be locked as soon as you enter your cell.

34. HAIRCUTS AND SHAVES: Haircuts will be of regulation type. You are not permitted to wear your hair in an unusual manner or have any special haircut except as authorized by the Associate Warden.

You will be placed on call for a haircut approximately every three weeks. You will be told when

you are scheduled for it.

You may be allowed to go to the Recreation Yard after your haircut if you are in good standing. You will shave in your cell. Razor blades are exchanged each Saturday by the Evening Watch Officer. Two new blades are issued in exchange for your two old blades. Failure to account for both of your blades at any time will result in a disciplinary report. Loss of a razor blade must be reported to the Cellhouse Officer immediately. Do not wait until issue night to report the loss. You must be clean shaven at all times. No special beards, mustaches or goatees are allowed.

35. INTERVIEWS: If you wish an interview with the Warden, Associate Warden, Captain, or other Official, submit a written request slip stating briefly what you wish to discuss and give the request slip to the Cellhouse Officer. You will be notified when to remain in your cell for the interview.

36. MEDICAL ATTENTION: Medical attention is available to all inmates. A member of the Hospital Staff conducts a daily Sick-Call line in the Cellhouse at about 12:30 P.M. To attend sick-call, proceed directly to the West End of the Cellhouse and stand quietly in line until called. After consultation, return directly to your cell. Do not loiter or visit on the gallery. If you become ill at any time, notify an Officer and you will receive medical attention. Do not make unnecessary disturbances. When you receive a medical lay-in, you will remain in your cell except for religious services, meals and movies. If you are notified by the Medical Officer at sick-call to remain in your cell for Hospital call-out, you must do so. You are allowed to keep in your cell only those medications issued to you by the Hospital Staff. Empty and unused bottles are to be returned to the West End desk. No medications will be kept in your cell longer than 30 days.

37. MOVEMENT OF INMATES: All inmate movements will be by block and galleries, to yard, work, meals, sick-line, band room and bathline. Movements will be from cells to West End of the Cellhouse and then to destination. Movements to picture shows and Religious Services will be from cells to East End of cellhouse and then to Auditorium. All movements from yard will be by galler-

ies. Inmates will line up by cellblocks and galleries in the designated areas on the yard and proceed to the cellhouse as called by the Yard Officer. While awaiting the signal for your gallery to come in, do not wander around in other gallery lines, or indulge in scuffling or jostling with others. Industries and other "outside" details will return to the cellhouse without lining-up in the yard.

38. SUPPLIES: Toilet tissue, matches, soap, cleanser, etc., will be issued on Tuesdays and Saturdays during

bathlines. Writing paper and envelopes are issued only on Tuesdays. Toothpowder will be issued on either of the bath days in exchange for your empty container. Toothbrushes, combs and fingernail clippers will be issued by the Clothing Room Officer, after a proper request slip has been submitted. Your old item must be exchanged for the new item.

39. WORK REGULATIONS: If you are assigned to an Industries shop, go to your place of work as stated in Section #28. Do not leave your assigned station in the shop without permission from your Foreman or Officer.

Work assignments are made by the Associate Warden. If you wish a work assignment or re-assignment, send a request slip to the Associate Warden and state your experience in the type of work you are requesting. Send a separate slip with this information for each job application. Work changes will not be made for trivial reasons. Your request will be considered only on the basis of merit, and then only when a vacancy exists.

When in need of advice regarding your work or work assignment, consult the Associate Warden by interview slip.

The regular work-reports submitted by your superiors, supervisors, foremen, shop Officer or other Official are taken into consideration at all hearings for other matters. Special attention is paid to work reports at your hearings before Board meetings for consideration of restoration of forfeited good-time, transfer, parole reports, clemency and/or work changes.

Do not take issue with an Officer, foreman, supervisor or civilian employee on account of any order he may issue to you. If it should seem to you

that such person is exceeding his authority or abusing his office, do not argue. Follow his instructions and report the matter to the Associate Warden after the duty is performed.

Smoking is permitted in designated areas. If in doubt, ask your foreman or Officer.

Do not carry any unauthorized articles to or from your place of work.

Do not carry work clothing from the work area to the cellhouse.

Removing tools or other articles from your work area is forbidden. Do not loan any tools or other work material to any inmate without the express approval of your superiors.

Immediately report any injury received while at work. If you become ill, report to your foreman.

Do not manufacture any unauthorized or contraband article, nor perform any unauthorized service for yourself or for any other inmate. Do not assist or interfere with another inmate's work except as directed by an Officer or foreman.

40. AUDITORIUM RULES: When preparing to attend religious services or movies, in the Auditorium, you must remove everything from your pockets except your handkerchief and eyeglasses and eyeglass case. All other items will be classed as contraband. There is no smoking permitted in the Auditorium and you are not allowed to wear or carry, caps, coats, jackets, cushions, blankets or pillows. Use the East-End cellhouse stairs when going to and from the Auditorium. WALK quietly and be co-operative if and when you are searched for contraband. Upon arrival at the Auditorium, take the seat assigned. If you have poor vision, and wish to sit in the front seats tell the Officer who is directing the seating. After being seated, remain in your seat until the Officer directs you to leave. Loud talking, pushing or boisterous conduct is forbidden. In general, you are expected to conduct yourself in an orderly manner, with proper consideration for the rights of others.

Leaving the Auditorium before the end of the program is permitted only in emergencies. Quietly notify the Officer in charge and he will permit you to leave. You will not be able to return to the Auditorium. The privilege of attending Religious Services and movies is important to you. This priv-

ilege may be withdrawn for violation of the rules.

41. CORRESPONDENCE: Upon entrance to the institution, each inmate will be given a form to fill out, listing the persons with whom he wishes permission to correspond. After approval of the list, inmates may correspond only with the approved correspondents. You will refrain from discussing other inmates or institutional affairs. Violent or abusive letters will not be mailed. Correspondence is limited to two (2) outgoing and seven (7) incoming letters a week. All regular inmate mail will be collected by the evening watch Officer in the cellhouse. Writing materials are issued during the Tuesday P.M. bathline, at the supply table in the clothing room.

SEALED CORRESPONDENCE: As stated in Section 27, sealed correspondence may be addressed to certain Officials. Such letters may be sealed and placed in the special mail box which is located at the West End of the Cellhouse. You are not required to place any identifying information on the envelope and it will be forwarded to the Bureau without inspection.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAIL: In addition to your regular mail privileges you will be allowed to send your Mother an extra letter on Mother's Day. At Christmas time you will be allowed to mail (4) Christmas Cards. You may receive greeting cards only on the following occasions: Christmas, Easter, Father's Day and your birthday.

Inmates will not ask Officers, Officials or civilians to write or post letters for them or receive mail through Officers, Civilians or Officials except when acting in their official capacity.

42. YARD PRIVILEGES: Exercise yard rules:

All inmates in good standing are allowed the yard privilege on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, if the weather permits. In addition, inmates who have completed their assigned tasks, or who have been "laid in" by detail foremen, or who have been "held in" for haircut, medical attention, interview or other Official business, may be allowed the yard privilege on weekday afternoons if they are otherwise eligible.

Inmates who are "restricted" or who are in "idle" status because they have quit a job, or refused a job, or were removed from a job for disciplinary

reasons, are not eligible for weekday afternoon yard.

Inmates held in for dental or hospital call may have yard after their appointments, subject to the Doctor's approval.

Inmates using cushions, tables or other institutional athletic equipment must return the same to the metal detector when recreation period is over.

No gambling is allowed. You may play chess, checkers or backgammon. Authorized card games are Hearts, Cribbage, and dominoes. No card game will be allowed if it is a "draw" type of game or does not use the full deck on the deal.

All card tables will be set up behind the screens at the West-End of the yard. All games will cease immediately when the bell rings for the termination of the yard period. No loitering will be permitted to finish uncompleted hands or games.

43. USE OF TYPEWRITERS: You are permitted to work on your own case or to hire a lawyer to represent you. A typewriter is available if you are able to type. Apply to the Associate Warden for permission. You are not permitted to work on another inmate's case or to give another inmate legal advice or instructions. After you obtain permission to use the typewriter, you will be notified when a machine is available. You will bring all materials to "A" Block where they will be inspected. All typing material, books, papers, etc., will remain in "A" Block until the typing has been completed. All papers will be signed and labeled. One copy of all papers typed shall be made for the Institution records. After the Associate Warden has inspected the papers, your copy will be returned to you.

44. LIBRARY RULES: Each cell contains a catalog which lists all of the books contained in the library. If you do not have a library catalog or library card, address a request to the Librarian to obtain one. Fill out this card with your name, register number and cell location.

(1) To request delivery of library books to your cell, refer to the catalog for the "Call" or identification number of the book you want and place that number on your library card. Place the card on the table at the entrance to the dining room on your way to breakfast. Return books in the same manner.

(2) The library books you request are checked out to you and must be returned within the time limit shown on the DATE-DUE slip inside the back cover of the book. Failure to return the book to the library prior to or on the date due, may result in forfeiture of library privileges.

(3) You are permitted to have not more than three CIRCULATING library books in your cell at one time. Keep your books and magazines neatly arranged on the shelf in the cell when they are not being read.

(4) In addition to the circulating books, you are permitted to have a Bible, Dictionary and study books up to a maximum of twelve (12) in your cell at one time. This includes all books, personal, library and study course books. Books beyond the maximum of 12 will be confiscated.

A maximum of 24 pamphlets may be kept in your cell at one time. Pamphlets beyond this maximum will be confiscated.

(5) Handle library books carefully. Many of the worn out books, especially fiction books, can not be replaced since they are out of print. You are cautioned not to loan or exchange books with other inmates or to toss books to other tiers or the flag. Defacement, mutilation or destruction of books will be cause for disciplinary action even to the extent of forfeiture of good time.

MAGAZINES: The library subscribes to a few magazines such as the National Geographic and these magazines can be obtained from the library, not by using the library card, but by submitting a request form. Library magazines must be handled with care and promptly returned to the library for redistribution. Do not remove articles or pictures.

You are permitted to purchase (by subscription) not more than eight (8) magazines from the approved list. Requests for the purchase of magazines are submitted to the Mail Censor using the regular request slip. When magazines arrive at the institution, the mail Censor marks your number on them and forwards them to the Library for distribution. Magazines are withdrawn from circulation 30 days after delivery.

MOVIES: Movies are shown twice monthly for inmates in good standing. See the AUDITORIUM RULES in Section #40.

46. MUSIC RULES: Musical instruments may be purchased if approved by the Associate Warden.

Guitars and other stringed instruments may be played in the cellhouse in a QUIET manner only between the hours of 5:30 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. No singing or whistling accompaniments will be tolerated. Any instrument which is played in an unauthorized place, manner, or time will be confiscated and the inmate placed on a disciplinary report.

Wind instruments, drums and pianos will be played in the band or Orchestra Rooms on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. At no time will you play any wind instrument in the cellhouse.

Permission to play instruments in the Band, Orchestra or bathrooms may be granted by the Associate Warden to inmates in good standing. The Band room is a privilege and permission to play there must be requested from the Associate Warden.

A limited number of inmates may be allowed to take musical instruments to and from the recreation yard. Permission must first be obtained from the Associate Warden.

No inmate on "idle" status or on "report" or restricted will be allowed to use the Band Room, Orchestra Room or to take instruments to the yard.

An inmate whose musical privileges have been restricted or revoked shall be removed from all musical lists, and his instrument stored in "A" Block until otherwise authorized by the Associate Warden.

No inmate is allowed to give, sell, trade, exchange, gamble, loan or otherwise dispose of his personal or institutional instrument or to receive such from another inmate.

Institutional instruments may be loaned to inmates in good standing upon the approval of the Associate Warden.

All instruments will be listed on personal property cards. Institutional instruments shall be listed as "On Loan" from the institution, together with the date of the loan and the identification number of the instrument. Surplus parts for musical instruments together with and including extra sets of guitar strings shall be kept in "A" Block. Guitar strings shall be purchased in the regular manner and stored in "A" Block until needed. An old set of

strings must be turned in to the cellhouse Officer to draw a new set.

47. RADIO: Radio programs are carefully selected for the enjoyment of all concerned. Protect your radio privileges by conducting yourself properly with consideration for the rights of other inmates during broadcasts.

You are issued a radio headset on the signing of a receipt for the same. Do not tamper with your radio outlets, phones, or other equipment. If they do not work properly, notify the cellhouse Officer quietly. Your headsets are of a "tamper-proof" type. Evidence of tampering with any part of your radio equipment will result in a disciplinary report.

The operator of the radio is not in the cellhouse. Do not shout any instructions, advice or abuse.

Programs are scheduled for the following hours:

Weekdays: 6:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays: 1:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Loud laughter, yelling, cheering or clapping will not be tolerated. Your headset must be kept at the rear of the cell when you are out. Do not leave your headset plugged-in when you leave the cell. Headsets found plugged-in or hanging on the outlet box will be picked up.

48. RELIGIOUS SERVICES: Catholic and Protestant Services are held regularly on Sundays in the Chapel. Jewish Services are held on appropriate occasions. Religious advice and counsel are available by sending a request slip to the Chaplain. The menu board in the dining room will indicate the schedule of the Religious Services.

Regular Auditorium Rules will be observed during all Services. See Section #40 for Auditorium Rules.

49. SPECIAL PURCHASES: There is no commissary at Alcatraz. The institution supplies all your needs. You are not allowed to have anything sent to you from home, friends or relatives. You may be allowed to purchase certain items such as text books, correspondence courses, musical instruments, or magazine subscriptions. All such purchases must be listed on your property card by the cellhouse Officer.

After your purchase request is approved, you

must sign a withdrawal slip and return it to the cellhouse Officer. If you receive only a part of what was signed for on this withdrawal slip, the balance of the money will be returned to your account. Only those items actually received are charged to you.

All purchases will be entered on your property card. No bartering, trading or giving as a gift of any purchase is allowed. You are not permitted to loan any items to any other inmate nor to borrow from another inmate.

50. TOBACCO AND SMOKING REGULATIONS: Pipe and cigarette tobacco is available from the dispensers at the West-End of the cellhouse. Take what you need for immediate use, not to exceed six packs altogether. Don't hoard tobacco. Don't waste tobacco.

Cigarettes: One pack of cigarettes may be issued to each inmate in good standing, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Inmates who are restricted or on report will not receive cigarettes. You are not permitted to have more than 3 packs (60 cigarettes) at any one time. If you are found to have in excess of 60 cigarettes at any one time, all will be confiscated and you will be placed on a disciplinary report.

Matches: Matches and cigarette papers are distributed during bathlines. Do not accumulate more than 10 books of matches nor more than two of the 150-paper size books of cigarette papers.

Smoking: Smoking regulations vary for different areas. If in doubt, ask your foreman or Officer. No smoking is permitted in the Cellhouse at any time except within the cells, library or "A" Block. Smoking is not permitted in the dining room or kitchen except for certain areas assigned for kitchen workers. Smoking is permitted in the yard but not between the yard and your place of work.

51. VISITS: You are allowed to receive one visit each month from members of your immediate family or other persons approved by the Warden. Visiting hours are approximately 1:30 PM to 3:10 PM weekdays.

In all personal visits you will confine your talk to personal matters and refrain from discussing other inmates, Institutional matters, etc.

Visits with your Attorney of record may be arranged through the office of the Associate War-

den.

52. THE GOOD TIME LAW: Revised Title 18 of the United States Code, effective September 1, 1948, provides in Section 4161 as follows:

"Each prisoner convicted of an offense against the United States and confined in a penal or correctional institution for a definite term other than for life, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules and has not been subjected to punishment, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence beginning with the day on which the sentence commences to run, to be credited as earned and computed monthly as follows:

Five days for each month, if the sentence is not less than six months and not more than one year.

Six days for each month, if the sentence is more than one year and less than three years.

Seven days for each month, if the sentence is not less than three years and less than five years.

Eight days for each month, if the sentence is not less than five years and less than ten years.

Ten days for each month, if the sentence is ten years or more.

When two or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences shall be the basis upon which the deduction shall be computed."

Section 4165 provides as follows:

"If during the term of imprisonment a prisoner commits any offense or violates the rules of the institution, all or any part of his earned good time may be forfeited."

Section 4166 provides as follows:

"The Attorney General may restore any forfeited or lost good time or such portion thereof as he deems proper upon recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons."

53. GENERAL RULE: Though not mentioned in these rules, any disorder, act or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and any conduct which disturbs the orderly routine of the institution shall be taken cognizance of by the Warden or his representative, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of the Warden or other lawful authority.

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ALCATRAZ

A Definitive History of the Penitentiary Years



By Michael Esslinger

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Product Description

Now completely revised and updated! NOTE: This book contains graphic depictions of crime and prison violence.

ALCATRAZ – the name alone said it all... It was meant to send a shudder down the spines of the nation's most incorrigible criminals. It stripped Al Capone of his power. It tamed "Machine Gun" Kelly into a model of decorum. It took the birds away from the Birdman of Alcatraz.

When prisoners boarded the boat for Alcatraz, they knew that they had reached the end of the line. Not only was this the toughest of all Federal penitentiaries, but it was also said to be virtually escape-proof. The island was a natural fortress, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait of freezing water and deadly currents. This prison was the U.S. government's drastic answer to the lawlessness unleashed under Prohibition, which continued throughout the "Roaring Twenties" and into the teeth of the Great Depression. Alcatraz, with its damp cold and austere isolation, its rigid discipline and strict rule of silence, was as tough as the criminals that were sent there, and by the time the prison closed down in 1963, "the Rock" had indisputably done its job.

Alcatraz - A Definitive History of the Penitentiary Years has sustained as a staple reference for staff members and tour guides at Alcatraz and remains one of the most comprehensive references chronicling the history of the island. This mammoth reference navigates the Island's history through rarely seen documents, interviews and hundreds of pages of historic photographs.

Historian Michael Esslinger thoroughly details the prominent events, inmates, and life inside the most infamous prison in American History. His research included hundreds of hours examining actual Alcatraz inmate files (including rare original documents from Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, and over a hundred others) exploring the prison grounds from the rooftop to the waterfront to help retrace events, escape routes, in addition to conducting various interviews with former inmates & guards. Esslinger interviewed a variety of principle figures, comprised of both inmates and officers who were either involved, on-duty or on Alcatraz during nearly escape attempt. Interviews included inmates and officers that covered each era of operations at Alcatraz from the early military period in the 1920's, through the federal years: 1934 to 1963.

His study has resulted in detailed accounts of both the 1946 & 1962 Escape attempts. A detailed account of the 1962 escape of Frank Morris and the Anglin Brothers provides rare insight extracted through photos, and over 1,700 pages of FBI and Bureau of Prisons investigative notes.

Detailed narratives of Alcatraz's most notable inmates who include Robert Stroud (Birdman of Alcatraz), Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, Frank Morris, the Anglin Brothers, Doc Barker, Joe Cretzer, Bernard Coy, Miran Thompson, Sam Shockley, and many-many others. *Alcatraz Federal Prison - A Definitive History of the Penitentiary Years*, is a comprehensive reference on the history of Alcatraz and contains one of the most comprehensive archives of inmate and prison life photographs (nearly 1,000) from 1934-1963

• NATIONAL EDITORIAL REVIEWS •

“Michael Esslinger’s steady gaze penetrates the Hollywood fog surrounding Alcatraz to find an even greater trove of historical riches and human drama than screenwriters could imagine, illuminated in meticulous detail.”

—Jeanne Cooper, *San Francisco Chronicle*

“They’re all here, from Capone and the Birdman to tough warden “Salt Water” Johnston and even the “Rock Islanders” inmate orchestra. “Alcatraz” delivers on its promise as a definitive history. Author Michael Esslinger balances the drama of his narrative with an earnest effort to let the facts speak for themselves. The result is a fascinating portrait, sprung from the heart of Devil’s Island.”

—Greg Burns, *Chicago Tribune*

“This is a serious book, a comprehensive history of the island during its three decades as a federal penitentiary. At 451 oversized pages, including more than 1,000 pictures, it also represents a mammoth research undertaking... simply a terrific book, and an even better reference tool.”

—Sue Fishkoff, *Coast Weekly*

“I think you will enjoy reading Michael’s book. Through meticulous research, he has captured the experience of Alcatraz with an authentic voice. It is a skillful blend of history and character study, and a compelling portrait of America’s most notorious prison.”

—Former Alcatraz Inmate Darwin E. Coon

“Historian Michael Esslinger offers readers an in-depth portrait of the intimidating and seemingly inescapable American prison in *Alcatraz: A Definitive History of the Penitentiary Years*. Black-and-white photographs enhance a detailed chronicle of this penal institution and its inmates, from its creation as a Mexican military fortress, to its first use as an American Civil War facility of incarceration for prisoners of war by the Union in 1861, down to its final closure in 1963. A detailed, in-depth, definitive, informative, and superbly presented account of an infamous institution of American history, *Alcatraz* is a unique and welcome contribution to Penology Studies and American History reference collections.”

—Jim Cox, Editor-in-Chief

Midwest Book Review, KNLS Bookwatch

“Many books have been written about Alcatraz, or rather about aspects of its history (i.e., prison life as recounted by former inmates or accounts of the sensational escape attempts), but Michael Esslinger has compiled the first complete definitive history of The Rock. From fortress to military prison to federal penitentiary through the “Indian Occupation” and right down to its present status as a National Park. All the escape attempts are covered in detail, as are the infamous inmates, and the political maneuverings that led to both the rise and fall of Alcatraz. Even Alcatraz movies are examined and both the similarities and contrasts of the real “Birdman,” Robert Stroud, with the character portrayed by Burt Lancaster, are startling. Though boasting an extensive bibliography, the book is the end product of original research at its finest, being based largely on Bureau of Prison records, FBI files, contemporary news accounts, and interviews with many former Alcatraz inmates and officials. And this scholarly and well-written work is a visual delight at 450 pages and with hundreds of photos. Also included is a complete listing of all Alcatraz inmates. The first truly factual work on a much sensationalized chapter of American history, it’s an endlessly fascinating book and makes for great reading.”

—Rick Maddox

Coauthor (with William Helmer) of Public Enemies: America's Criminal Past 1919-1940.

Available at reputable on-line booksellers including ParksConservancy.org, Amazon.com, and AlcatrazHistory.com.

AND ALSO AVAILABLE:

LETTERS FROM ALCATRAZ

ACTUAL LETTERS FROM ALCATRAZ INMATES



By Michael Esslinger

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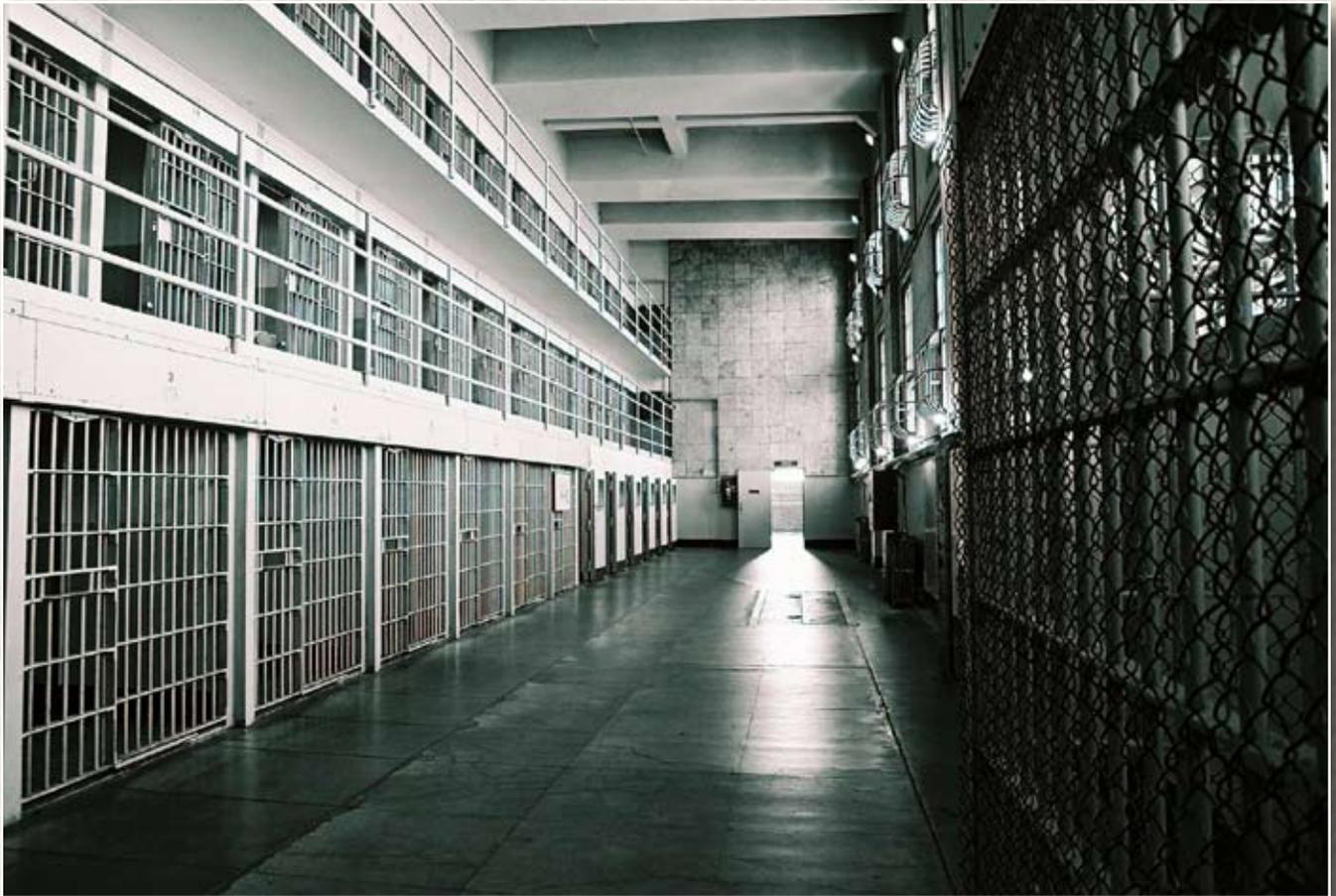
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Letters from Alcatraz features an impressive collection of original correspondence from inmates both on-and-off the Rock. Their letters capture the true essence of life in prison, with fresh and historical insights to their sufferings and occasional triumphs. It is a finer example of history from one of America's most historical treasures. This rare collection features many never before published personal letters from Al Capone, George Machine Gun Kelly, Robert Stroud - the Birdman of Alcatraz, Alvin Karpis, Henri Young, John & Clarence Anglin, Roy Gardner and numerous others. Also included are narratives on the Battle of Alcatraz and other harrowing escape attempts. The letters are all presented in their original unedited form...

Revealing in their authenticity, representing their lives suspended in slow motion while serving time on the Rock and other prisons. They are confessionals of earnestness and probe their introspective thoughts. Sometimes deep, and sometimes they are almost too overwhelmingly honest in their descriptive accounts. Many represent their torn and textured histories in crime and the intricately layered stories of life at Alcatraz.

Letters from Alcatraz is an epic exploration of a secret cloak and dagger culture once hidden behind a mythical curtain. This book is much more than a mere exercise in myth busting. Paired with its contextual and intrinsic complexities, Letters from Alcatraz grants readers privileged access to the formidable confinement conditions endured by these inmates along with their compelling portraits, and a thorough overview of the rich history of Alcatraz Island. The depth of feeling in its story, its setting, its cast and sheer inimitability, these are their lives in prose and the stories of the forgotten...

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