not be dumped into the inferno with those beyond hope of salvation. They hit on the ideas of Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School at DeQuincy yet less than one-quarter of first offenders ever have the opportunity to go there. There is not enough space.

INSUFFICIENT HOUSING

Nor is there enough housing space at Angola, for that matter. Statistics in a previous installment in this series showed overcrowding from death row to the main prison (where dormitories were designed for 69, often house 72 to 75), to the inmate guard camp where even now it is difficult to walk between bunk, to Camp H which houses protective custody types.

At Camp H, the rated capacity is 300 maximum, houses 360. The dormitories are two-story concrete block built in the 1940's. Part of the lower floor houses kitchen and dining facilities, part is devoted to a day room, the rest to sleeping quarters.

An inmate on the first floor must go outside and up the steps to the top floor to use the toilet facilities which are banked against one wall in the middle of sleeping quarters on that floor. To use antiquated and filthy shower facilities, the first floor inmate must climb the stairs and descend on the other side.

Despite such conditions, the prison devotes one full dormitory in the medium security area to the plasmapheresis program. The program is the pet of the Board of Institutions and has already resulted in the dismissal of the LCIS superintendent for allegedly seeking to block the program there.

The Civil Service Commission order him reinstated, but the board has not reached a decision on whether it will appeal the order.

Mrs. Elayn Hunt, one of the attorneys for Hyland Laboratories, who contracted to buy plasma from the Department of Institutions, told the Times-Picayune her records show that Hyland paid the department $384,389.50 in calendar 1968.

The money goes a long way toward welfare and recreation programs which should be essential parts of rehabilitation.

PAYING IN BLOOD

The question which presents itself, however, if whether a prison inmate should be expected to pay for his rehabilitation by his own blood. On the other hand, in the absence of the program, and without funds for this purpose provided by the Legislature—or even asked by the state administration—there is no other way to provide it.

Above all else, from the governor through the Department of Institutions, there has been almost complete refusal to heed recommendations of the report made to Gov. John J. McKeithen by Austin Mac Cormick, director of the Osborne Association, a non-profit group interested in prison reform.

Mac Cormick complained in a July, 1964 report to McKeithen about the use of inmate guards. They are still there. He complained of insufficient budget. It still exists. He deplored the lack of adequate trained personnel. They still are not available. He criticized the "state of flux" of administrative personnel. It is still fluid—Angola now has a warden-in-fact (although White is technically director of institutions, albeit he has established residence here), an acting warden who is really chief of security, an associate warden on a temporary basis whose permanent job is a correctional and classification officer—ad infinitum.

Angola cries for non-political, trained career men, budget stability.

So far, it is a cry in the wilderness of the Tunica hills.