Winnie Ruth Judd - Trunk Murderess

On a night in October of 1931, 26-year-old Winnie Ruth Judd and two of her close friends were romantically interested in a local Phoenix playboy named Jack Halloran. During or after the argument Winnie Ruth Judd shot and killed the two women and then returned to her apartment. A drunk Halloran showed up a short time later and Winnie Ruth told him about the shootings. The two returned to the scene of the crime and take care of the bodies.

They decided to fit the bodies into two trunks. While one of the bodies fit into a trunk the other didn't. It was dismembered. The next day Winnie Ruth asked her landlord to take the trunks to the train depot and send them to Los Angeles. Later that day Winnie Ruth boarded the same train for the 400 mile ride to California. Upon arrival the baggage handler noticed a foul smell and told Ruth she would not be able to take the trunks without opening them for inspection. She told the handler she would have to see her husband in Los Angeles to get the key. Four days later police arrested the "Trunk Murderess". Ruth was incarcerated until her death in 1998. She was ninety-three.

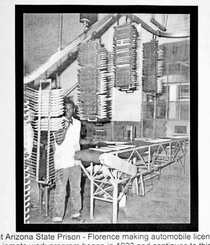
Winnie Ruth and Dr. Judd at the trial.

Winnie Ruth carrying her cat as she is moved from prison to the state mental hospital.[4]

Winnie Ruth in 1969 after being returned to confinement after her fifth escape.

Nicknames

Mrs. Judd was displayed in headlines across the country and world as the "Tiger Woman"; "The Blonde Butcher"; "The Arizona Tigress"; and "The Velvet Tigress" due to her alleged ferociousness. The case quickly became known as "The Trunk Murders" as the one intact body and the dismembered body were shipped in trunks by train from Phoenix to Los Angeles



Inmate at Arizona State Prison - Florence making automobile license plates. This inmate work program began in 1923 and continues to this day.
Courtesy of Pinal County Historical Society Museum.

THE OLD PRISON

Gene Vinson, who first drove up to ASP on May 20th, 1965, probably knows the old prison about as well as any man doing time today. Some firm conclusion he came to that day through the years is that he prefers a tough, two-fisted, red-necked, hard-drinking warden to the button-down-collar boys from Department of Corrections.

"(Institutional Administrator Donald B.) Wawrzaszek don't deal with convicts," he told *La Raza Magazine* in a free-wheeling interview early in June. "He deals with wardens, assistant wardens, counselors. DOC is the biggest mistake ever made. All they know is computers; they don't know prisoners. You take a man like Eyman, he would give a man a break, a chance to change for the better. You could even get a break from (Harold) Cardwell, no matter how much bad you hear about him. Today a convict don't get nothing but a number."

Tough Gene Vinson, who has done time at the Granite (Oklahoma) reformatory and at Alcatraz as far back as 1960, has mellowed down somewhat from the old days. He has been very good with his dukes: so good, in fact, that he boxed semipro during one of his brief interludes of freedom. His life and times have been a succession of trouble and strife. All the curves thrown by fate seem to have had the effect of toughening him more and more. He and his wife had three sons, Kelly Gene, Bruce Charles, and Alden Coal. All three boys died of muscular dystrophy while Gene was behind walls. His wife has had to remarry to keep body and soul together, but Gene feels certain that she still cares about him.

He has seen a long parade of death here at Florence. "Black Jughead got burned up in his cell," he said, ticking off the names on his gnarled fingers. "Same thing happened to Arkie. A man threw gasoline in his house, went to court and got convicted over it. Some of the gas spilled on him and burned his arm. Arkie used to be one of the editors of the old El Saguaro. There was another old-timer tied up his cell partner and smothered him with a pillow in '66. Steve-art, who ran a store and done one loan sharkin' in CB 2, got killed in the tunnel.. First of all he was

The old CSP. Six cons are visible and the photo also depicts the gun tower. Prev

robbed, then he spread the word he was gonna blow the people's brains out. He never got the chance. And . . . . . was killed in a riot in 1958; his number was . . . and he was doin' time for me. He was raped and died of pneumonia."

Gene, who can hope for release this time no sooner than the year 2001, knows Andy Jimenez as long ago as 1965 -- and Andy was a captain then, too! He knew Joe Martinez when there was no South Unit. Joe was a CSO in Central Unit. He knew Sergeant Steiner, who was abducted and shot to death in the desert by Gary Tyson several years before the infamous killing spree that was publicized all over the country.

Gene first turned up in O. T. in 1966, when it was not nearly so overpopulated. "There were about 120 men, and they were really trustys in those days. There was no Yuma dorm, and Cocoino had just been built. There was no Department of Corrections, and I say again that DOC is the worst thing that ever happened to the convict. Bud Gomes was the deputy warden, and Eyman ran the OT himself, with a little help from Captain Lemox. I was a tree trimmer: palm trees, mulberry and eucalyptus. I worked for Sold Nick Fayless.

Even though O. T.'s population wasn't pushing 600, as it is today, Gene decided not to stick around. "I climbed over the fence on February 28th, Leap year, 1966. I got in my wife's car just behind the women's joint. I was gone nine days, went down into Old Mexico. They caught me in Rio Rosario, an old man and a little boy found my suitcase when they was out hog huntin'. They took the suitcase 90 miles into Phoenix; my name and picture was all over the news. Frank Eyman claimed I had a gun that I bought from an officer, that I was dangerous. The purpose in all that was to get me killed."

In addition to escapes, random killings, tough wardens and tree trimming, Gene remembers Kiddieland, where offenders under 18 were lodged, the old IER dorm, various trusty gangs -- "Floyd Turner came in as a fish guard. I remember Captain Joe

Our keepers in the old days. Our best guns -- "previous to 1957

(Barrows) when he was a CSO, though I think he made sergeant in '65. Al Cordova worked in the OT area and ran the trusty gang at IER. The old gangs was run by Mundo, Danny Granillo, Cordova and Injun Joe, who was beat to death with a two-by-four behind an old bar in Tucson. Johnny Avenenti was a CSO working on the gang. Sergeant Steiner was there, too, before he got killed by Gary Tyson."

of mistakes when I was younger. There's no such thing as paying your debt to society. As long as you live the debt still be on you. I'm here now for armed robbery and I haven't robbed anybody. All the kids had to say was, 'Old Gene put up to it', and here I am. I'll soon be here eight years on this one. I had a number when I was 16, and I guess I'll always have one . . . ."

This is a recent view from Tower 12. Observe the extensive buildings that has occurred

Taken from Tower 7 a long, long time ago: these are the old IER Buildings.

This is a shot taken from the same general vicinity in June, 1983. Change prevails!

died here and as often as not got planted up on Comacho Hill. He'll tell you about the man who electrocuted himself while sitting on the shitter fiddling with a radio. Or about the man who was fatally injured in a dorm, and lay there and bled to death because the guards were too nervous to enter. He remembers two boys who broke and ran on the gun gang and were shot in the head by a guard who is a captain today. One died, one survived. Death weighs heavily upon the mind of Gene Vinson, just as it weighs upon the mind of any older man who has seen a lot of it.

Get him in a reminiscing mood, and Gene Vinson's thoughts will turn many times to convicts good and bad who

A picture of an old, old gun range from circa 1900. Did they make OK an hour

The Injun Joe referred to in the story: prison was a cold-blow tracker and the father of present day Injun Joe. Argel, he is a legendary figure in this part of the country, and he is supposed to has been adopted that name Vinson's mayor has played a trick on him. Injun Joe died of cancer in Florence, and not as described by Gene.

This photo was taken before the OT Athletic Field was built: also before IER. Long, long ago.

WARDEN JOE

Is it Pancho Villa? Attica? World War III?? No! It's just the South Unit's Warden Joe Martinez *standing guard.*

Joe Martinez will finish up his 3rd year as warden of the South Unit on September 5th. A veteran of 23 years consecutive service in the institution, Joe is widely known as a "convict's warden" -- an administrator who empathizes and gets along well with inmates -- and he is pleased that this should be the case. Speaking from his attractive new office in the South Unit admin building, he said, "I get along well. I can adapt and change, and really I don't believe in any certain way. The headman is in charge" -- he was referring, of course, to Dr. James G. Ricketts, director of DOC -- "and we're here to carry out his wishes."

This 47-year-old warden, in his varied career, has had many opportunities to learn how to expedite DOC wishes. "I've had just about every job there is; I haven't missed a one. I was a CSO for 2 years, and a sergeant for about a year. I was a lieutenant forever -- about 7 years; I was a captain for 3 years, and a major for about 4." The easy-going, affable Martinez was finally booted upstairs to be associate warden (for about 6 months) before finally becoming a full warden for the first time.

X-Warden Harold Cardwell -- to put it plainly -- was probably the prison's most controversial; and (by many inmates) most widely disliked warden, but Martinez remembers him

Tim Koeni/ The Arizona Republic

Yesenia Gonzales Pitino testifies in the murder trial of former lover Dan Willoughby.

The twisted tale of Dan Willoughby and Yesenia G. Pitino is chronicled in *Damaged Goods* by Jim Henderson.

TV profiles twisted murder, again

By Josh Kelley
joshua.kelley@arizonarepublic.com

The gruesome 1991 murder of Gilbert resident Patricia Willoughby by her husband and his transsexual lover has been the subject of three books, national newspaper coverage and episodes of *Hard Copy* and *America's Most Wanted*.

And it just won't go away.

Court TV plans to air after Thanksgiving an edition of its popular show *Forensic Files* that will delve into the forensic evidence prosecutors used to convict Willoughby's husband, Daniel during his retrial.

"It is one of the more bizarre cases I've ever covered," said Bill Flood, a Mediator Television producer who put together more than 200 episodes of *Forensic Files*. "Everything about this case is interesting, kind of from every angle."

Daniel Willoughby was convicted twice for the murder of his wife at a beach house in Puerto Penasco, Mexico. In 1992, he was sentenced t death.

In 2001, Willoughby was retried after a judge ruled that his lawyer in the first trial was incompetent. In 2002, Willoughby was sentenced to 40 more years in prison.

His lover , Yesenia G. Patino, known as Alfredo G. Patino before a sex change in 1982, was convicted in Mexico for the murder and is serving 32 years in prison.

Investigators determined that Willoughby purposefully sent his three children ahead of him into a blood-stained bedroom of the beach house where they found their mother alive with a 12-inch knife embedded in the right temple region of her head.

Gilbert Police began investigating the murder two days after it occurred. They soon discovered compelling evidence, including Patricia's diamond engagement ring inside Patino's purse, indicating Willoughby and Patino conspired to kill Patricia Willoughby and collect her $1 million life-insurance benefit.

Eventually, the Arizona Attorney General's Office took over the investigation that led to the convictions.

Flood said the case attracted his attention because prosecutors in the second trial depended heavily on forensic evidence to sort out contradictory statements from Patino, whose testimony helped convict Willoughby the first time.

In the first trial, Patino testified that Willoughby killed his wife. In the second trial Patino testified again that he killed his wife but later told the court

THE VICTIM

For late-breaking news about this case, see today's Valley & State section or go to azcentral.com.

See **TRIANGLE** page 2

Convicts Escape Arizona Prison.

FLORENCE, Ariz., Aug. 4 (AP).—Nine prisoners escaped from the Arizona State prison today. They sawed bars in their cell house and crawled through a tunnel to the administration building, from where they walked to freedom. One of the convicts, Jack Hunter, was serving fifteen to thirty years for assault with intent to murder. Four others were serving long terms for robbery, and the remainder short terms for burglary.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published August 5, 1930

TRIANGLE

Show profiles Gilbert woman's killing

Continued from page 1

that she committed the murder. Then, Patino changed her story again and testified that Willoughby killed Patricia.

At that point, prosecutors turned to forensic evidence to siphon out the truth from Patino's lies.

With the help of Tom Bevel, a renowned expert in crime re-

"It's one of the more bizarre cases I've every covered. Everything ... is interesting."

Bill Flood
Mediator Television producer

construction and blood splatter, prosecutors looked at evidence such as coagulated blood on bed sheets and the dimensions of the bedroom where the murder took place, Flood said.

They then used that physical evidence to refute Patino's assertion that she killed Patricia, Flood said, and confirmed her original testimony.

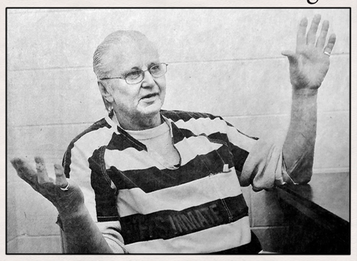
Last week Flood interviewed Gilbert police Lt. Joe Ruer and Detective Randy McLaws, who first investigated the murder more than 13 years ago.

Flood also interviewed the prosecuting attorney for the second trial and Patricia's mother and brother: "I was quite impressed, with everything they've been through, how well they've handled it," Flood said. "They were bound and determined, I think from Day 1, to find out who did this to Trish."

Flood and his crew from Phoenix-based Crew West traveled to Puerto Penasco, also known as Rocky Point, to film there, and he was planning to interview Bevel in Oklahoma City.

Flood also sifted through stored evidence from the case including possible murder weapons, bloody sheets, a door lock from the crime scene and photographs that Daniel took of his children just before they discovered their dying mother.

"It always gives you a little bit of a chill because it does take you back to the moment in an almost physical way," he said.



Dan Wiloughby, shown during a 2002 interview at Madison Street Jail, was convicted of the 1991 murder of his wife at Puerto Penasco, Mexico. The case is bing featured on the TV show *Forensic Files*.

KISSES EXECUTED MAN, IS MYSTERIOUSLY ILL

Widow May Have Inhaled Fumes of Death Gas, Doctor Says—Arizona Warden Denies It.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 11 (AP).—Mrs. Ramona Rascon, widowed yesterday when the State executed her husband, Frank Rascon, remained ill here today, with prison officials and the attending physician somewhat in disagreement over the cause of her condition.

Dr. Wayne Fountain, assistant Maricopa County physician, said that the woman, when she kissed her dead husband, apparently inhaled enough of the deadly gas fumes that snuffed out his life to make her ill.

Warden A. G. Walker said from the State Prison at Florence that Mrs. Rascon kissed her husband on the cheek and fainted.

"But she didn't breathe any gas," Warden Walker said. "There was none to breathe. The incident occurred in the open air. The story isn't true."

The warden said that another relative embraced and kissed the dead man at the same time and suffered no ill effects.

The warden said that Mrs. Rascon did not see the body of her husband until the lid of the pine casket was opened at the prison cemetery almost three hours after the execution. He wore only a pair of shorts in the gas chamber.

"It doesn't seem possible," Dr. Fountain said, "that she could have inhaled enough of the gas three hours later to make her ill, but she acted like it."

Dr. Fountain was called to treat the woman last night after relatives appealed to the Sheriff's office for aid. They said that she became ill at Florence, appeared to be paralyzed and was nauseated. When she had shown no improvement last night, they asked for help.

The physician said that Mrs. Rascon was hysterical and her apparent paralysis might have been numbness.

Dr. Fountain said she would recover.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published July 12, 1938

14 OTHERS ESCAPE

FLORENCE, Ariz., Feb. 22 (AP).—Scaling a twenty-foot wall while a guard's back was turned, fifteen convicts, three of them life termers, escaped from the State prison here late today into the surrounding desert.

One of them, a Mexican serving a life term for murder, was captured near by before the sage brush and cactus swallowed him up.

The guard, whose name was not divulged by prison authorities, was relieved of duty when the 7 P. M. check-up showed the fifteen convicts missing.

Officials said the prisoners apparently escaped at intervals during a two-hour period.

A steel girder intended for use in constructing a new building in the prison yard was leaned against the wall. The convicts climbed up the girder one at a time and dropped to the ground outside.

Guards and bloodhounds were searching the territory surrounding the prison tonight.

The convicts apparently remained in a group outside the wall, or near it, until the last one in the plot had dropped over, and departed together. The man captured was believed to have dropped behind the others in flight.

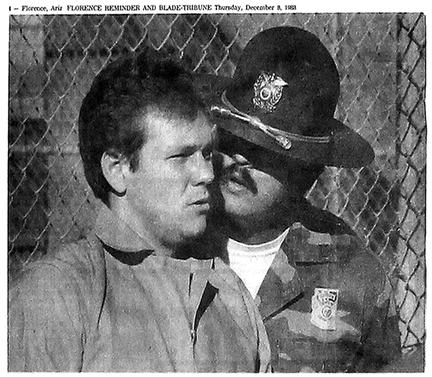
Thirteen Americans, nine of them Negroes, and one Mexican, remained at large.

The fact that a straggler had been picked up led authorities to believe the main body of the convicts had not gone far before the break was detected. Tracks about the base of the wall, leading through scantily cultivated fields and thence into the desert, were the only clues.

Warden William Dellbridge accompanied the detail of armed guards which spread fanlike from the walled enclosure. The warden said the men had not taken any firearms with them, as far as could be learned.

Florence, situated about midway between Phoenix and Tucson, is surrounded by badlands covered with giant cactus, mesquite, various scrub tree growths and brush. Nothing had been discovered to indicate the men had been able to obtain any means of transportation, officials said, at least in the immediate vicinity of the prison.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published February 23, 1931



Reminder Photo by Joe Pelagrave

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE Officer Ernie Trujillo Jr. explains the function of the Shock Incarceration program to inmate John Morgan of Cochise County. Morgan was one of 10 inmates who arrived at the program Monday morning. Nineteen first-time offenders are now participating in the four-months-long program, which opened in October at the prison's East Unit.

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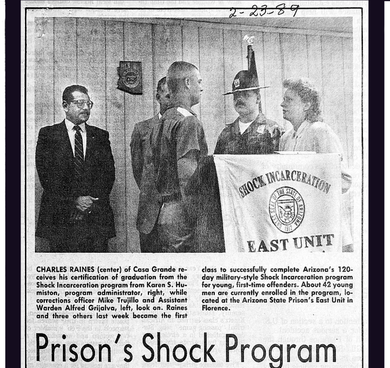


CHARLES RAINES (center) of Casa Grande receives his certification of graduation from the Shock Incarceration program from Karen S. Hunsinger, program administrator, right, while corrections officer Mike Trujillo and Assistant Warden Alfred Grijalva, left, look on. Raines and three others last week became the first class to successfully complete Arizona's 120-day military-style Shock Incarceration program for young, first-time offenders. About 42 young men are currently enrolled in the program, located at the Arizona State Prison's East Unit in Florence.

Prison's Shock Program Graduates First Class

By ABBY DUPKE
Staff Writer

FLORENCE — After 120 days of "hell" the first four young men to complete Arizona's Shock Incarceration Program held their shaved heads high as they paraded in front of family and friends.

They shook hands with the correction officers who for four months had screamed commands that regulated their every minute.

They were celebrating a graduation, but the men are unlikely to reminisce fondly about the barbed wire enclosed "boot camp" where they have spent the past four months.

"The first thing I'm going to do is sleep for about three days," Louis E. Heinemeier, 22, of Mesa said with a boisterou laugh. The attitude was reflected by his fellow graduates.

"I can tell you one thing, I'm never coming back here," 23-year-old Charles N. Raines of Casa Grande said.

The Department of Corrections shares his wishes.

Last summer the Arizona Legislature signed into law an alternative prison program for young, first-time offenders which resembles a military boot camp. Men sentenced to shock incarceration must endure four months of grueling physical conditioning, learn to march in precise military formations, get up at 4 a.m. and restrain their anger when correctional officers bellow insults two inches from their face.

"No words can explain the anger, fear and humiliation experienced during our first few days here," Raines said as he spoke on behalf of his "teammates" during Tuesday's graduation ceremony.

"Imagine what it's like to be stripped of all your

— Shock, page 5

Shock

Continued from page 1

personal belongings, your identity and have your head shaved.

"Your life is void of freedom. You have absolutely no control over anything except your bladder and even that wasn't always in your control."

Despite the painful memories, all four graduates praised the program.

"It's given me a chance to see what I was missing in life, to see what I can do for myself," Raines said.

One of the things Raines was missing was a high school education. The shock incarceration program gave him that, too.

Raines and Heinemeier each collected their GED certificate from teacher Shirley Parker while classmate James B. Mayo of Flagstaff received congratulations for the progress he made in preparing for college entrance exams and Anthony S. Castaneda of Yuma garnered applause for bettering his education level by 3.5 grades.

"I can see now it wasn't worth it to quit high school," Castaneda said. He plans to return to Yuma High School, earn his diploma and enter the military.

His classmates have similar plans to continue their education.

Mayo wants to enroll in college "as soon as possible." Heinemeier plans to train to be a chef while Raines said he will enroll in a trade school.

None of the four worried about returning to neighborhoods where friends still involved with drugs, alcohol and crime could influence them.

"I'm never going back to it," Castaneda said. "I have cleared up my mind and can think for myself now. I'm self disciplined and can say 'No'."

Raines agreed. "A lot of my friends have problems with drugs. I hope they can see the change in me and maybe I can influence them."

Parents of the inmates also marveled at the metamorphosis of their sons.

"I was worried when I heard he was going to prison," Tony Castaneda, the father of Anthony, said shaver in his eyes. "When I came to visit him and saw how he was changing. I think it's been damn good for him. Before he didn't care. Now he is disciplined, very respectful.

The change didn't come easily, especially for this first class. "They were our guinea pigs," Deputy Warden Alfred M. Grijalva said.

Indeed, for the first month of incarceration, the correctional officers outnumbered inmates about 3-1, which compounded the intensity of the already stifling supervision.

"It was like a magnifying glass," corrections officer Robert Schmidt said. "If they had any character flaw, we found it."

"We had just gotten out of training for the program, and we were ready to cut our teeth."

After four months the officers adjusted to their new roles, but their platoons are still not full. The department has a capacity for 150 shock incarceration inmates but just 42 are now participating.

The deficit partially stems from the reluctance of some Maricopa and Pima county judges to sentence men to the program. They have balked at imposing shock incarceration because of a flaw in the law which states the men must have been likely to be placed on probation in order to be sent to shock incarceration.

Lawmakers, however, are currently working on revisions to the law which will likely boost the shock incarceration population. With the state's swelling prison population, proponents of shock say the 120-day program designed to deter young offenders from returning to the system will spare the state budget in the long run.

"It costs between $15,000 and $16,000 per year to keep an inmate in prison," Grijalva said. "It is projected that shock could save $60 million over five years based on the amount of individuals deferred from going to prison."

Four Chinese Executed in Arizona.

STATE PRISON, Florence, Ariz., June 22 (AP).—Four Chinese mounted the gallows here early today and paid with their lives for the murder of Tom King, a Kingman, Ariz., restaurant owner. A fifth, also convicted of the murder, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment yesterday.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published June 23, 1928

October 25, 1986

INMATE KILLED, 8 HURT IN ARIZONA PRISON BATTLE

UPI

At least one prisoner was killed and eight injured today when about 200 blacks and whites attacked one another with steel pipes and wooden clubs at Arizona's oldest prison, the authorities said.

The fight started after a black inmate was stabbed, possibly in retaliation for the slaying of a white prisoner Thursday, the authorities said.

Another black prisoner was killed today and at least three other inmates were critically injured in the fight, which began at 7:45 A.M. in the south unit of the Arizona State Prison, prison officials said.

Five other people were treated at the prison's infirmary for injuries. No hostages were taken and no prison personnel were hurt, the authorities said. Guards on Horseback Stop It

About 26 guards on horseback quelled the violence as it was spilling into an outdoor exercise yard, the authorities said. The guards surrounded the inmates, firing shotgun blasts over their heads and subduing them with tear gas, the authorities said.

Most of the prisoners in the yard were under control within an hour as leaders of the black and white inmates met with prison officials.

Two of the critically injured were taken to a hospital in Phoenix for treatment. The other was hospitalized in Florence. The prison, 65 miles southeast of Phoenix, opened in 1912 and has a "long history" of racial confrontations, said Tom Augerton, a spokesman for the state Department of Corrections.

The prison's south unit, a medium-security dormitory built to house 562 inmates, has 598, Mr. Augerton said.

Today's fight began shortly after the black prisoner, Dennis Haymon, a 33-year-old serving a life sentence for second-degree murder and aggravated assault, was stabbed, the authorities said. The stabbing of Mr. Haymon was believed to be in retaliation for the slaying of the white prisoner, Paul Engle, 26, on Thursday.

Mr. Engle's throat had been cut. Mark Allen Osborne, 30, who is serving a life term for slaying a prison guard in Kansas in 1981, was held as a suspect in Mr. Engle's death. The prisoner who was killed today was not identified. The prison is known as a stronghold for the white supremacist gang, the Aryan Brotherhood, which Mr. Engle had ties to, the authorities said.

BOYS CATCH 3 CONVICTS.

High School Basketball Team Runs Arizona Fugitives Down.

FLORENCE, Ariz., Feb. 6 (AP).—The Florence High School basketball team today captured three convicts who had escaped over the State penitentiary wall.

Surprising the fugitives in an attempt to steal an automobile near the school, the team, clad in their scanty basketball uniforms, gave chase.

Three of the boys cornered Harry Jarrett, murderer serving a life sentence, under a house. Four others pursued Bill Lynn and Floyd Smith, burglars, into the desert. Lynn and Smith surrendered when they saw prison guards approaching.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published February 7, 1936

Father of Arizona Student Asks to Spring Trap—State Won't Oppose Request.

FLORENCE, Ariz., April 17.—The State will intervene no objection to a request by H. Grosh, the aged father of Ted Grosh, murdered student of the State University, to be allowed to spring the gallows trap to execute William D. Ward, a negro, who was convicted of the youth's murder. This was announced today by R. B. Sims, Superintendent of the Arizona State Prison.

"We will offer no objection if Mr. Grosh wishes to be the executioner," said the Superintendent.

Grosh's father was present at the trial here early this month when a verdict finding Ward guilty of first degree murder was returned by a jury. Grosh was killed near Globe on the morning of Dec. 26.

Ward was sentenced to be hanged Feb. 5, but the execution was automatically stayed by an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

CHARITIES AT PARK AV. FAIR.

Color Announces Institutions That Will Have Articles on Sale.

Commissioner Bird S. Color of the Department of Public Welfare yesterday gave out a list of institutions the vocational training work of which will be the subject of exhibition and sale at the Park Avenue Street Fair by arrangement between the department and Mrs. Arthur H. Claflin and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

A meeting of representatives of these institutions has been called at the office of the State Board of Charities for 3 P. M. next Monday. The list follows:

Institutions—Manhattan: Bellevue, Belleview Psychiatric, Neurological, Children's, Sea View and Kings County Hospitals, City Home, Farm Colony and Municipal Sanitarium at Otisville.

State Institutions—Manhattan: Brooklyn, Kings Park and Central Islip Hospitals.

Private Institutions—Montefiore, Presbyterian, Bellevue, Phoenixville and Ulster Institutions, Home for Incurables, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Charities, United States Veterans Bureau, Blythedale Home, Mary Dan Home, Neurological Institute, Hospital for Joint Diseases, Cripples' Children's East Side Free School, New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, Greenhaven, Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis and the Day-Out.

The organizations will profit from the fair only to the extent of the cost of the sale of articles made by their patients.

The New York Times
Copyright © The New York Times
Originally published April 18, 1924

February 7 and February 8, 1990 — 1

DOC Sold The Farm

Florence Prison Unloads Herd of Dairy Cows

By BILL MACOMBER
Staff Writer

FLORENCE - The Arizona State Prison in Florence sold the farm on Jan. 31.

The dairy operation in Florence operated by Department of Corrections' inmates closed its gates and sold the herd at auction.

While in operation it was one of the largest dairy operations in the state of Arizona.

The dairy had operated at a loss since 1984. ASP inmates ran the dairy as part of a program to offer prisoners useful work skills.

"It's sort of sad we have to say goodbye to that kind of operation," said Mike Arra, a DOC spokesman.

Arra said the closure was forced by a reduced DOC budget and a mandate to operate at a profit.

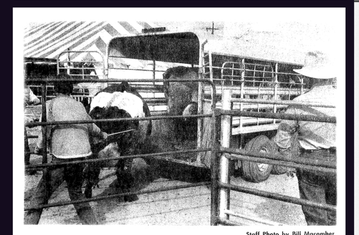
The dairy has been losing money for several years. Recently it has been falling behind by an estimated $190,000 a year. The operation was also in need of nearly a half million dollars worth of repair.

Thirty-eight inmates worked at the dairy along with eight DOC employees. The inmates earned anywhere from 15 to 70 cents an hour at the operation. They will be reassigned to other jobs, as will their DOC overseers.

At its peak the dairy produced more than 20,000 pounds of milk per day. Most of it was sold to other prisons, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service detention center in Florence, Pinal General Hospital, the Pinal County Sheriff's Office and several school districts.

Of the 70 herds in Arizona, it ranked 13th in size.

The herd of approximately 450 cattle, including 200 Holstein milkers, went to the highest bidders last Wednesday. The department hopes to raise close to $250,000 on the sale of the herd and related equipment.



Staff Photo by Bill Macomber

THE HERD of approximately 450 cattle, including 200 Holstein milkers, went to the highest bidders last Wednesday. DOC hopes to raise close to $250,000 on the sale of the herd and related equipment.

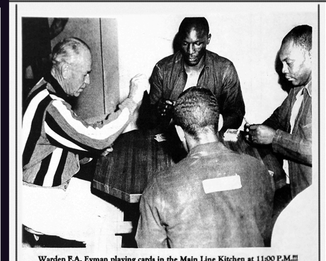
STATE PRISON SHIPS 250 SACKS VEGETABLES

Large quantities of vegetables continue to be shipped from the Arizona state prison farm to various points throughout the state for the relief of needy families. Yesterday, shipments were made to Miami, Globe, Superior, Wickenburg, Prescott, Flagstaff and Winslow, and today 150 sacks went to Tucson. All vegetables go out by truck. The Alabam truck company delivers the vegetables to all points north free of charge, and to Superior, Globe and Miami.

Needy in Florence are receiving about 75 sacks of vegetables each week. The program, which began, has proven a great help in relieving conditions brought about by the depression which has thrown money earners out of employment. The Alham trucking company deserves particular praise for the wonderful assistance it has rendered in the matter of making free deliveries.

March 10, 1933 Arizona Blade Tribune

EL SAGUARO



Warden F.A. Eyman playing cards in the Main Line Kitchen at 11:00 P.M.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1966

'Narconon' Established

Arizona Prison Inmates Battling Dope Addiction

Tucsonan Is Head Of Organization

By PAUL SWEITZER
Star Staff Correspondent
(First of Two Articles)

FLORENCE — In 1947, 13-year-old Willie Benitez was walking along a Tucson street with friends, going to play baseball.

From the porch of a house, a man offered them the "chance to fly" by smoking a cigarette. Willie's friends refused, but he went for marijuana. "I couldn't fly, he said, "but I kicked," the challenge was there. Willie smoked his first marijuana cigarette.

The result was lifelong dope addiction and Benitez—now a 32-year-old inmate at Arizona State Prison—has tried heroin, which "you can no longer get in Tucson," morphine, and many other drugs.

Warden Frank Eyman says there is nothing Benitez doesn't know about dope.

During his addiction, Benitez has been through two marriages, both ending in divorce, and is a "four-time loser" where prison is concerned.

When he wasn't on dope, Benitez could shoot pool, speak several languages, graduate from high school, write shorthand, is widely read in psychology, and is an accomplished musician, playing clarinet and saxophone in the prison band.

Benitez is also founder of a new approach to kicking narcotics and has established what is known at the prison as "Narconon."

He points out, proudly, he coined the phrase and has set up the program which some 20 addicts at the prison follow in the hope of kicking their habit.

When he returned to prison in 1964, he had served here previously in the mid-1950s, he became secretary of the prison chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous, sponsored by John L. Russell, a construction foreman in the prison's maintenance division.

At that time, Benitez says, both alcoholics and addicts were members of AA, but there was constant friction between them and need for an organization for addicts was apparent.

After receiving approval of the prison administration, and having Russell named sponsor, Narconon was established and began searching for a means to attain its end.

The first posibility was the methods of California's famed "Synanon House," in Santa Monica.

"This group uses much the same methods as AA — addicts help themselves by helping each other.

"The way to change addict A," Benitez says, "is to let addict

Kicking The Habit

William C. Benitez, 32, has a 19-year history of dope addiction, but along with 20 other inmates of the Arizona State Prison is working to kick the habit. He is chairman of "Narconon," an organization for addicts founded at the prison and has introduced "dianetics" and "scientology" as the means to that end.

England. Benitez regularly corresponds with both and is a "field representative" of the branch in Los Angeles, where he plans to go upon his release from prison.

The system involves terms such as "audior," "preclear," and "clear" and is aimed at building the self-determination of the individual.

Benitez describes it briefly as "self-help for the addict, achieved by working together."

NEXT: Narconon at work.