

The **P**ALIMPSEST

OCTOBER 1942

CONTENTS

Glenn C. Haynes

Warden Haynes 305

FRED E. HAYNES

A Good Soldier 317

J. A. SWISHER

The Warden's Theories 330

FRED E. HAYNES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT IOWA CITY BY
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JULY 28 1920 AT THE POST OFFICE AT IOWA CITY IOWA
UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24 1912

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MAGAZINE

THE PALIMPSEST, issued monthly by the State Historical Society of Iowa, is devoted to the dissemination of Iowa History. Supplementing the other publications of this Society, it aims to present the materials of Iowa History in a form that is attractive and a style that is popular in the best sense—to the end that the story of our Commonwealth may be more widely read and cherished.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

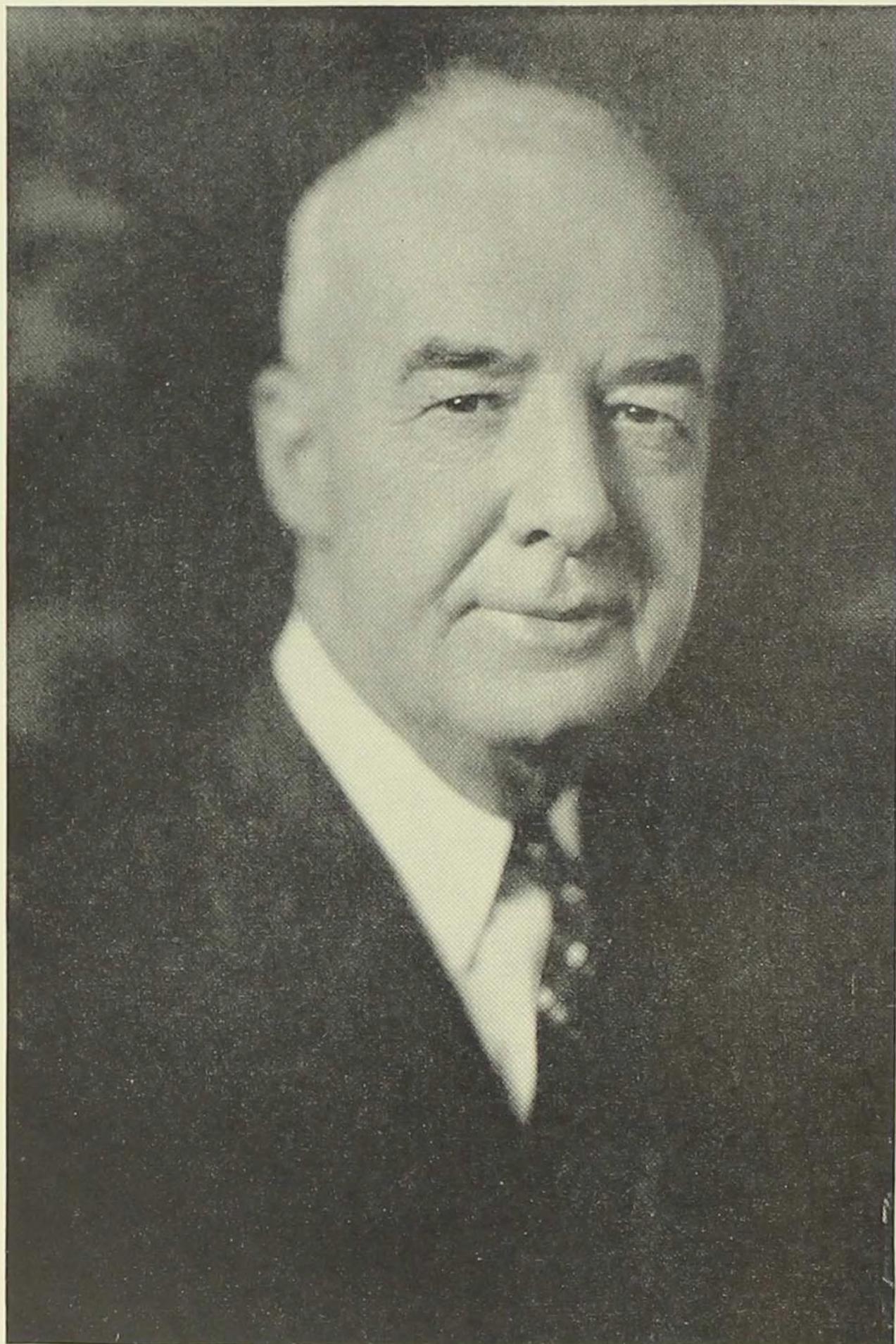
THE MEANING OF PALIMPSEST

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the records of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

PRICE — 10 cents per copy: \$1 per year: free to Members

ADDRESS — The State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa



COURTESY OF BRUCE A. WEST

GLENN C. HAYNES

THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY JOHN ELY BRIGGS

VOL. XXIII ISSUED IN OCTOBER 1942 No. 10

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA



Warden Haynes

The death of Warden Glenn C. Haynes on June 6, 1942, ended an administration of nearly nine years at Fort Madison, in which the State Penitentiary was transformed from a rather laxly conducted prison into one of the best administered penitentiaries in the country. Warden Haynes had had no penological experience when he assumed his duties, but he was an excellent administrator with wide experience in handling men. He was unusually fair in all his decisions, and he had an open mind for new methods of treatment of prisoners.

Warden Haynes was fifty-seven years old when he began his career as a prison administrator. Born on August 25, 1876, at Centerville, Iowa, he was christened Glenn Clinton. His father, Eugene Cassitt Haynes, had come to Iowa in 1850 at the age of six to live with his grandparents when his mother died. Two years later he rejoined his father who had established a new

home in Appanoose County. There he grew up, attended Troy Normal School in Davis County, and presumably was preparing to be a teacher when the Civil War interrupted his studies. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company D of the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war. On August 5, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant. After the war he studied at the State University of Iowa, began the practice of law at Centerville, married Elma M. Felkner, and held public offices. Into the busy environment of a prominent and growing family (nine children eventually) was born Glenn C. Haynes.

As a boy Glenn attended the public schools of Centerville. By the time he was thirteen his father was postmaster and Glenn, like his older brother Henry and sister Bess, found duties at the office. He must have been apt at sorting mail for in 1893 he became assistant postmaster and continued in that capacity until 1909, though from 1894 to 1898 his father was displaced by a Democratic postmaster. Having early decided upon his career and being already well established in the classified postal service, he married Mamie Lane in December, 1896. Between 1910 and 1915 he was assigned to postal inspection duty with headquarters in Washington, St. Louis, and Chattanooga.

Thereafter for two years he was assistant postmaster at Mount Vernon, Iowa. Thus, for twenty-four years he was in the United States civil service.

Meanwhile, he had not neglected the military service. In July, 1892, when he was only fifteen years old, he joined Company E of the Second Regiment of the Iowa National Guard, of which his brother Henry was then captain. When Company E was recruited to war-time strength as part of the Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1898, Henry C. Haynes was reappointed captain and Glenn C. Haynes served as first sergeant. Their military experience in the war with Spain was confined chiefly to avoiding disease in camp at Jacksonville, Florida. Glenn continued his National Guard service, being commissioned lieutenant in 1899 and captain in 1900. From 1910 to 1914 he held the rank of major. When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 he rejoined his old company at Centerville and became captain of Company D of the 168th Infantry in the Rainbow Division. With this famous regiment he fought in some of the fiercest battles in France.

Upon the return of the American troops, Major Haynes resumed his National Guard status with the rank of lieutenant colonel, then colonel, and

finally, upon retirement in 1936, he was commissioned brigadier general by Governor Clyde L. Herring. Indeed, he declared that the National Guard was his only hobby, though he was also active in the American Legion of which he was Commander of the Iowa Department in 1929-1930.

After the war Glenn C. Haynes solved the problem of readjustment in civil life by going into the real estate business at Mason City. Politics soon claimed his attention, however, and he was elected State Auditor in 1920 and reëlected in 1922 by decisive majorities. In 1924 he was defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor and thereupon became secretary of the Iowa Good Roads Association. Under his direction for nine years the campaign to get Iowa "out of the mud" made tremendous progress. Opinion shifted rapidly in support of investing millions of dollars in the development of a State-wide system of all-weather highways. From less than five hundred miles of paving near the principal cities when he took charge of the program of hard-road education, the ribbons of concrete spread over the State to the extent of nearly four thousand miles when he resigned in 1933 to become warden of the State Penitentiary.

Though an active Republican, Colonel Haynes

was selected as warden during the Democratic administration of Governor Herring. He was not an expert in prison management but his long service in public office, his military experience, and his reputation for integrity qualified him for the position. At the time of his appointment there was serious unrest among the prisoners and persons familiar with the situation feared an outbreak. The new warden quickly had things under control. There was never a serious disturbance under his administration and escapes were infrequent.

Many rumors spread through the institution as to his plans and policies. Newspaper opposition to his appointment stimulated these unfavorable reactions both inside and out. One of the first problems to demand attention was the existence of special privileges among the prisoners. Certain groups of inmates had formed a favored class. That situation was promptly remedied. Inmates had been allowed to buy clothing for themselves, with the result that some of them were better dressed than the guards. An order was issued for all inmates to dispose of private wearing apparel, which caused a mild protest by some prisoners in their cells. Later all guards were required to wear uniforms.

Then the warden turned his attention to sanitary conditions. He ordered all bedbugs and

cockroaches exterminated. All cells and cell-houses were thoroughly cleaned and painted. For the first time the inmates began to wonder if they were correct in their criticism of the new warden.

Later the same year, he sponsored an inmate minstrel show. At Christmas time he permitted the inmates to receive packages of foodstuffs from relatives and friends. In the spring of 1934 he ordered work rushed on the hill back of the prison in order to make the new recreation field ready for the baseball season. A broad sports program was planned for the summer months.

In 1935 for the first time in the history of the institution the inmates were permitted to spend the evenings, five days a week, in the yard. On Sunday afternoon, baseball games were played with visiting teams from the outside. Field and track meets were held on holidays and banquets were given by the warden to the participants in baseball and football.

A band and bugle corps was organized, and the inmate minstrel show became an annual affair. A canteen was opened, which proved to be very popular. A much larger and better school system was introduced. Chapel services became voluntary. Through the efforts of the warden losses of "good time", because of infraction of the rules, were restored so that good behavior materially re-

duced the maximum term of confinement. In 1936 the "expiration allowance" was increased from five to fifteen dollars, and each inmate was given additional wearing apparel upon his release.

Warden Haynes continued his policy of innovations throughout his administration. He tried many experiments. Sometimes they succeeded, sometimes they were given up. All had the objective of improving conditions for the prisoners. His fairness and sound judgment, manifested in these undertakings, gained and held the respect of his charges.

One of his most successful enterprises was the establishment of a monthly magazine, edited and published by the inmates. This paper, known as *The Presidio*, has taken its place as one of the leaders in penal journalism. Under a succession of editors it has also acted as "the inmate voice" of the prison. It has helped to interpret the warden's policies to the inmates.

Educational opportunities for the prisoners were developed by Warden Haynes. The regular school was discontinued in 1937 and a cell-study school was organized. Arrangements were made to use courses from the Stateville (Illinois) Correspondence School, the institution paying postage. More recently a vocational training program has been developed, using the facilities offered in the

industrial work of the institution. The original purpose was to fit men for work outside when released. After national defense and war preparation came to be the major interest, the emphasis was changed to aid in the war program.

Another progressive step at Fort Madison was the establishment of a classification system growing out of the mental tests given the prisoners in connection with the school work. The warden asked for the coöperation of the State University in the interpretation of the results. Out of this study a plan was developed by which a University graduate student spent one week a month at the prison as a psychologist and sociologist, interviewing new prisoners and making recommendations as to their placement and treatment. In return for this service, the student is given an opportunity for research at the institution.

About two years ago a classification committee was organized, composed of the warden, deputy warden, chaplain, doctor, record clerk, and the psychologist and sociologist. A guard was assigned by Warden Haynes to devote his entire time to the work as secretary of the committee. He supplements the reports of the committee by social histories obtained from the outside by correspondence. Upon this material as a basis the committee attempts to classify the men. It is

hoped that in time a psychologist or sociologist may be provided from State funds. The present arrangement is inadequate to classify all prisoners.

The research side of this coöperative plan has given opportunity for the collection of materials for two Ph. D. dissertations at the University, and a number of studies of phases of prison life have been made. The contact between selected students and the prisoners has been so valuable to both parties that it has come to be recognized in the institution as a normal arrangement.

Warden Haynes's ability to solve institutional problems is shown by his handling of the excess of prisoners above the number of available cells. In 1940 there were 250 men more than there were cells. This shortage of accommodations was remedied by the assignment of men to the farms and to other institutions under the Board of Control. The remainder were housed in a dormitory which was conducted on an honor plan for some time — another interesting experiment in prison administration. Besides those quartered outside, there were approximately two hundred men who worked outside but returned to their cells at night.

In 1940, after some preliminary conferences between the warden and inmates, every prisoner was permitted to vote for members of an inmate committee for the management of athletics. The

seven men who received the highest number of votes were designated as the Athletic Committee.

The profits of the canteen, established in 1935, were used for the promotion of athletics, entertainment, music, library books, and magazines. The prices charged are never higher and in many cases are lower than prices in outside retail stores. Chickens and turkeys, as well as fruit and candy, have been purchased for holidays to supplement the regular allowances for food. The Board of Control authorized the warden to use these funds for any purposes that he deemed beneficial to the inmates.

Miscellaneous activities may be listed in addition to those already described. A military band takes part in the athletic events, much in the manner of similar collegiate activities. An orchestra furnishes music at two meals daily, joins the band at games, helps in the various shows, and plays at the chapel services.

In 1940 and 1941 the State University symphony orchestra presented concerts for the prisoners. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, who happened to be lecturing in Iowa, was quoted as saying it was the first time he had ever heard of a symphony concert being given to the inmates of a large prison.

Skating facilities were provided in the inner

yard in 1941 and in the big recreation field in 1942. Dizzy Dean visited the prison in 1941 and spoke to the inmate body in the auditorium. Dr. Eddie Anderson, football coach, and Jim Youel, student halfback at the State University, spoke to the inmates in the auditorium upon another occasion.

These comments upon the administration of Warden Haynes suggest a sort of composite picture of life in a prison where a modern viewpoint prevails. His administrative achievements illustrate very clearly how much can be done by constructive leadership even with the handicap of old and inadequate buildings.

In the September, 1940, number of *The Presidio*, Warden Haynes reviewed the seven years of his administration. He emphasized the need of coöperation between officers and the inmates. He believed that he had such coöperation from the great majority of prisoners, "and yet there are days when some trusted prisoner goes wrong or some employee fails to do his job that the warden thinks 'what the Hell's the use.' The next day he sees a group of men working, perhaps not even under supervision, like they owned the place and he starts all over again."

The final tribute to the warden in an editorial in *The Presidio* in July, 1942, is significant. "In his

nine years as warden," declared the inmate editor, "he wrought many changes. He found a prison where bedbugs and cockroaches were taken for granted — he left a prison that is cleaner than many civilian homes. While he brought army discipline to men who resented it fiercely, he brought the army officer's impartial, impersonal justice — to the very end he fought for absolute impartiality in the treatment of all prisoners.

"Prisoners do not 'like' or 'revere' wardens — the mere fact of their relationship makes that impossible. The most any warden can hope for — and such wardens are rare — is to win the average prisoner's respect. A few will like him — a few will hate him — but if he wins the respect of the average prisoner he will have been successful. Warden Haynes gained and kept the respect of his charges — he will not soon be forgotten."

FRED E. HAYNES

A Good Soldier

When Glenn C. Haynes assumed his duties as warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison in 1933, he was performing a new experiment. Trained and experienced as a soldier, he had often observed men in their extremities as they met opposition and restraint. He was known, too, as an aggressive, forthright executive. But, without experience in prison control, he was accepting a new challenge, facing a new career. He was, however, equal to the occasion. Nine years' experience as a warden made him a leader and eminent authority in that field. It may be that he became a good warden because in earlier years he had been a good soldier.

Warden Haynes was not the first of his line to seek military service. His forefathers were soldiers in the American Revolution. His father, Eugene C. Haynes, was a member of the Sixth Iowa Infantry in the Civil War. Though he lost an arm at the battle of Atlanta, he refused to be mustered out and remained in service until the end of the war. In later years he was familiarly known as Colonel Haynes. The warden's older brother, Henry C. Haynes, was also a soldier,

having served as captain of Company E, Fiftieth Iowa Infantry, in the Spanish-American War. Another brother and a sister served overseas in the first World War.

Glenn C. Haynes entered the service of the Second Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at Centerville on July 26, 1892, and by 1896 had become a sergeant. When the Spanish-American War began he was only twenty-two years of age, but he enlisted as first sergeant in the company of which his brother, Henry, was captain, and on May 17, 1898, he was mustered into federal service at Camp McKinley, Des Moines. The Fiftieth Iowa was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, for training and to be in readiness for service in Cuba.

When the rainy season began, Camp "Cuba Libre" proved to be very unhealthful, and a new site had to be prepared on higher ground. In the meanwhile, hundreds of soldiers, many of them from Iowa, were sick in the hospital. By the time health conditions had been somewhat improved and hostilities had ceased in September, the Fiftieth Iowa was sent back to Des Moines. There the men were given a furlough of thirty days, which was later extended ten days, and finally, on November 30th, they were mustered out of service. As a parting message to his men, Colonel E. E. Lambert said: "I can assure you that no regiment

ever entered the service that was more loyal, energetic, enthusiastic, or more anxious to demonstrate to the world that they would fight unto death for the honor of the flag and their country." As a member of this regiment, Sergeant Haynes had acquired his first military experience. He had not been placed in combat service, but he had proven himself to be a good soldier.

After the Spanish-American War, Glenn C. Haynes continued to serve in the National Guard. In February, 1899, he was made a second lieutenant, in July a first lieutenant, and in the following year, he was advanced to the rank of captain. In 1904 he withdrew from the Guard, but five years later he reënlisted and in the following year, 1910, he was made a major. In 1914 he again withdrew from military service. When the trouble developed on the Mexican border in 1916, he served as a recruiting officer at Fort Des Moines. On August 8, 1916, he was mustered out.

His relief from military duty, however, was of brief duration. When the United States declared war upon Germany in 1917, he returned to Centerville and, with members of his old National Guard company, volunteered for active duty. He was then forty-one years of age, had a family, and was a man of wide experience in both civil and military service, but he was content to enlist as a

private. By order of the Adjutant General, however, he was made a captain, and when the Iowa National Guard forces were united to form the 168th United States Infantry and were inducted into service as a part of the 42nd or Rainbow Division, he became captain of Company D.

Soldiers in their "tented city" at the State Fair Grounds constituted the greatest attraction at the fair in 1917. Members of the 168th Infantry remained there until August 29th, when they departed for Camp Albert A. Mills in New York. One of the first organizing officers whom the Iowa men met at Camp Mills was Douglas MacArthur, under whose brilliant leadership they were destined to make history on the battlefields of France.

On October 18th the Iowa troops were marched on board the *President Grant* for transportation across the Atlantic. Five days out at sea, however, one of the boilers of the big transport gave out, and the troops were returned to New York. Some of the men were sent to Governor's Island, but the First Battalion, in which Captain Haynes with Company D had been placed, returned to Camp Mills. On November 14th, these troops again undertook the ocean voyage — this time on the *R. M. S. Aurania*. Seventeen days later they landed safely at Liverpool. From there they went to Winchester, thence to Southampton, and across

the Channel to Le Havre, France. Finally they came to the Haute-Marne country near Chaumont, and were assigned to the little village of Rimaucourt.

On the second of January, the three majors, eight captains, thirty-six lieutenants, and twenty-seven sergeants were sent to the American First Army Corps School at Gondrecourt. For five weeks the officers were trained by an English drill sergeant in all the tactics of trench warfare. The weather was terrible. All but the majors were housed in uncomfortable barracks. It is recorded that the most important events outside the daily routine of study were "the breaking of Captain Yates' cot, Lieutenant Gault's soliloquies while building the fire, Captain Haynes' charley horse, and the arrival of mail."

Early in February the First Battalion went into billets at Beauchemin. A few days later they marched to Rolampont where the men were loaded into cars marked *Hommes 40 — Chevaux 8*, "the famous side-door Pullmans" used by the enlisted men in those days. After a cold eighteen-hour ride and a march of fifteen kilometers the troops arrived at Deneuvre, an ancient suburb of the industrial town of Baccarat. Soon they were on their way to battle, and their introduction to service was a severe one. "There was snow in the air as the

First Battalion hurried out to breakfast in the cold streets of Deneuvre at half past three in the morning of February 21st, and as the column wound down the hill before sunrise and on through Baccarat on the first lap of its march to the front, a heavy snowstorm half obscured the softened outlines of houses and trees."

By the first of March, Captain Haynes with Company D was experiencing the vicissitudes of life in the trenches on the Chamois sector in Lorraine. During a heavy bombardment on March 2nd, Private Charles Gerdon of Company D was the first man of the regiment to be wounded. The injury was slight, but the remedy — the injection of anti-tetanus — was annoying. He considered a subsequent bestowal of the Croix de Guerre more of a reward for the treatment than for the injury.

On the fifth of March the Germans made a determined assault to demoralize the Americans and capture prisoners. Company D was in the thick of the fight. In the course of the raid the Machine Gun Company received orders to "fight to the end." Accordingly, Lieutenant Charles J. Riley of that company sent a runner to Captain Haynes to inquire if he were going to hold, or withdraw and leave the outpost to its fate. Captain Haynes sent the following brief note: "The line is intact, and

Company D will hold." The reply was characteristic of the man. It was the mark of a good soldier.

The First Battalion was placed in many difficult situations, and was frequently subjected to gas attacks. At the Battle of the Champagne, Company D had no dugouts, but "was stationed in open trenches in the vicinity of the Old Roman Road. The fire here was so severe that time after time men had to be dug out of the trench where they had been completely covered. Inexplicably, but three of them were killed and only nine wounded."

At La Croix Rouge Farm the First Battalion became disorganized due in part to the fact that its commander could not be located. "No one knew just what the orders were, or whether the Boches were 500 or 5000 yards away." After the main body of troops had swerved too far to the right, Captain Haynes recognized the error and "worked back into the proper sector." The First Battalion, however, "had been badly hit". Company D alone lost about sixty men.

In the advance to the Ourcq, casualties continued to increase. At one time an airplane bearing the allied insignia, but believed to have been piloted by a German, swooped low over the Iowa troops, and in a minute shells of large calibre were

falling in their midst. The first one hit about fifty feet ahead of Company D, and the second exploded squarely in the First Platoon. Captain Haynes shuddered as he saw Lieutenant Henry C. Peyton blown high into the air, and could not bring himself to look that way again. Peyton survived, however, and months later he had recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital.

On the "Tragic Thirtieth" of July, 1918, the 168th Infantry was fighting against difficult odds. Informed that Company C was moving out, Captain Haynes gave the word for Company D to "go forward". He shrank at giving the order that he knew meant certain death for many of his men, but it was "no time for sentiment". Already he had lost his runners by a shell that had fallen nearby. One of the men had lost an arm in addition to receiving other wounds, and the other had been killed outright. As the troops advanced slowly over the field they were subjected to a murderous and unopposed machine gun fire from the flank and front. The time for rushing was past.

"We had to crawl from the start", said Captain Haynes. "The bullets were just skipping over the top of the ground, in a seemingly solid wave. Shells were falling thick and fast all around us, and they had the range to a foot. We crawled along as best we could. Ahead of us in a draw

was a small stream lined with a few trees. To this bit of shelter — all that was offered — 300 yards away, we determined to go." The losses were heavy in gaining this objective, and having reached the limited shelter the men were not able to hold it without the aid of artillery. Accordingly, they started for the rear, following the course of a stream behind a hill, where they were protected from the fire of machine guns. There were no further casualties in the company. Already the losses had been very great, but they might have been even greater if the company had not been captained by a good soldier.

Early in October, 1918, Major Claude M. Stanley, who had been commanding the Second Battalion, was advanced to the position of lieutenant colonel, and Captain Haynes succeeded Stanley as commander of the Second Battalion. It was in this position, on October 16th, that Captain Haynes "distinguished himself by his coolness and leadership" in the attack on Bois de Châtillon and Côte de Châtillon.

"When the commanders of his two front-line companies were put out of action after having obtained a footing upon the slopes, Captain Haynes personally took command of the two companies, and in utter disregard for his own safety, successfully led them through heavy artillery, machine-

gun, and rifle fire to their objective." For this exploit, Captain Haynes was later awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He was also later awarded the Croix de Guerre, with a second citation from the French Government, for his acts of bravery.

Sometimes there is a touch of humor among the tragedies of war. In a tour of the Third Battalion, which was closely associated with the Second, a man from Company K, returning from an outpost on the night of October 8th, was thrown flat in the mud by the force of an explosion. When he staggered to his feet, stunned and bruised, his hand, straying involuntarily to his face, touched a gob of mud, which in the bewilderment of the moment he took to be the battered remains of his eye. "I'm shot into a hamburg", he yelled as he sprinted for the dressing station. He was there found to be entirely uninjured; and upon return to his company, his Captain remarked, "Burch, you weren't shot into a hamburg, you were shot into a humbug."

Sometimes there were great explosions without disastrous results. Just outside the Tuilerie Farm a delayed action bomb exploded. "The tremendous concussion shook the countryside and the roar echoed and re-echoed in the hills like a succession of giant salvos. From the huge cloud of

dust and débris that rose high into the heavens, the men on the hill thought that the entire group of buildings had been destroyed and all the men in them blown to atoms." But fortunately no one was near enough at the time to be injured, although many were flattened by the explosion. Captain Haynes and the men with him were occupying a cellar of the farm house at the time of the explosion. "The blast, which sounded to them as if the world had come to an end, burst open the door of the room where they were sitting and brought down the shelves on the wall with a clatter, but the walls and floor above them stood firm." Perhaps the lives of the men were saved by the sturdy construction of the old French house.

A war incident which showed the attitude and character of Captain Haynes, and one which is of interest to Iowa soldiers and civilians on the home front today, occurred on the march to the Rhine. "While at Putzborn Captain Haynes was visited by a committee from D Company, his former command. Some time previous he had received a donation of \$600 from the P. E. O. Society to be used as he saw fit to make the coming Christmas a happier one for the men in that company from Appanoose County. As he was no longer with them, he turned over the money to the eighteen or twenty men who remained of the original ninety

that had set out from Appanoose County with him. This committee, representing those survivors, had come to return the money with the request that it be used to erect a memorial to their dead comrades who could not share in it. These same men, scarcely recovered from the strain of a long campaign, undernourished, marching for days in worn-out shoes, many of them even without underclothes, and none of them with a cent to his name — for two months' pay was still owing them — in spite of the thousand and one uses to which they could have put the money to their own benefit and comfort, preferred that it should go to perpetuate the memory of their buddies. As the Captain looked at them standing there in the rain — cold, wet, and hungry — he could not suppress a bulge that would rise in his throat; for to him, as to every one who knew of their condition, it was the most beautiful example of pure unselfishness. The memorial for which this cheerfully given fund formed a nucleus has since been erected at Centerville; but who can appreciate the measure of self-sacrifice that gave it being?"

Throughout his sojourn in France, Captain Haynes was in active service. He fought at Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, and in the drive to Sedan, and was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. Al-

though he was in the trenches four months, led his men time and again in fierce battles, and won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary bravery, he escaped unscathed. He was one of the few men in his company who was not injured.

During his service in Germany he was made a major. After the armistice he served as a regimental operations officer. In the reorganization of the National Guard in 1921, he was made lieutenant colonel of the 168th Infantry, and was later promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1929-1930 he served as Commander of the Iowa Department of the American Legion.

Always and everywhere, as private, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, he was faithful to his charge. In private life he was a good citizen. Perhaps it was because, in military life, he had always been a good soldier.

J. A. SWISHER

The Warden's Theories

Warden Haynes was an administrator. He never made any systematic statement of his principles or theories about penology, and yet he had some very definite ideas about his work as warden. These ideas were expressed in messages to the men at Fort Madison, written for and printed in *The Presidio*, an inmate publication. There were three of these messages dated upon the third, fourth, and seventh anniversaries of his assumption of the office. Selections have been made from these statements giving some of his observations upon his experience as a prison administrator.

"I believe men are sent to the penitentiary as a punishment, not *for* punishment", declared Warden Haynes in *The Presidio*, September, 1936. "In other words the Warden's job as I see it, is to receive men who are legally sent here, keep them here until they are legally released, feed and clothe them, cause them to work, make rules and regulations for their conduct while here, and see to it that such rules and regulations are obeyed.

"Courts send men to the penitentiary for certain periods of years depending upon the crime of which they were convicted, the degree of punish-

ment being the length of time they are committed. Because of this, regardless of whether they were convicted of major crimes or minor crimes, upon entering the prison walls they start serving their sentences exactly on the same basis. If they obey the rules and regulations of the institution in the spirit and the letter they get along all right, if they don't, they get into trouble. True, some men get better jobs than others, some get pay jobs in the industries, others do not. A man's ability and experience have much to do with his work assignment, mistakes have been made in assigning men to work and of course pay jobs are limited. I hope to work out a better system of placing men on pay jobs, especially as to men with dependents, who will send what they can to their dependents.

"The point I want to make is this — when you come in you all look alike to the Warden. If you play the game on the square, with the quarters furnished you, the food you receive, the radio, library, the school privilege, the canteen, the recreation periods, the honor system, the general treatment you receive from all officers and employees, should make your time easier, should help you orient yourself, help you figure out for yourself whether it is better to go straight both inside and outside or to continue to try to beat the game. If we have succeeded in this with a majority of

you, I believe it has been worth while. If we have not succeeded, I believe I have failed in my objective and am just another keeper."

A year later in *The Presidio* for September, 1937, he commented on the character of the inmates of the prison. "Collectively the fifteen hundred prisoners here", he observed, "are in most respects like any group of fifteen hundred men of similar age who might be gathered up in any city or community in the state and placed in a penitentiary. They have the same likes and dislikes, the same envies and jealousies, the same desires. They have their leaders and followers, their braggarts, their wise and hard-boiled guys, their liars, their belly-achers, and their blankety blanks. They have their quiet, manly, generous, reliable men you find in any community, men you naturally like to have around you. As a group they are good sportsmen and almost invariably are for the losing team or the underdog. The great majority of the prisoners are attempting to do their own time, to obey the rules and regulations. They perform the work assigned to them without complaint, they do not whine about conditions. They never report to the hospital unless they are sick. They do not connive to secure some easy job or special privilege. They are respected by the majority of their fellow-prisoners and by all the officers and employees.

“The Warden and the officers of the penitentiary hate to see a man come back regardless of how good a prisoner he may have been when he served before. Knowing that practically every prisoner looks forward day by day to the time he will be released, it is impossible to understand why so many return. Of the 1530 men here 57 per cent are recidivists. This does not necessarily mean they are incorrigible criminals any more than the first term means that he is a first offender. The Warden does not believe these men return because of treatment they have had, either good or bad, when they served before. Economic conditions undoubtedly have something to do with it but not all. Seventy-one per cent of the inmates are here because of some sort of theft, they tried to get something for nothing. To give a satisfactory explanation of a man who will come to the penitentiary and work willingly and efficiently month after month and year after year and then go out as a free man and steal or connive to get something without working for it, is beyond the ability of the present Warden. It might be that many of these men would not return if there was some way of giving them intelligent supervision for two or three years after they have left the penitentiary.”

In his seventh and last anniversary message in *The Presidio*, September, 1940, Warden Haynes

referred to the "many changes in the conduct of the institution". Among those affecting the inmate population had been the acceptance in principle of the modern theory of penology: "that men are sent to the penitentiary as a punishment and not for punishment". He referred to this attitude in his first message, and consequently it seems fair to assume that it represents a cardinal principle in his penal philosophy. The actual incarceration constituted the punishment; treatment in the prison could be aimed at rehabilitation without incurring the criticism of coddling the prisoners.

This principle he believed had been "reflected in the general attitude of the civilian employees toward the prisoner: that of friendly coöperation, a desire on the part of the employee to help the prisoner who wants to do his part in the performance of the work of the institution as well as his general conduct, on the one hand, and the equally friendly coöperation of the majority of the prisoners with the civilian employees and with each other on the other hand."

His summary of the changes during his administration illustrates his method of applying this fundamental principle. "Prior to September, 1933," he explained, "there was no such thing as evening or Sunday afternoon yard privileges. If

there is such a thing as morale in a penitentiary, it is believed that this, together with the recreation activities during these periods, has had much to do in producing a high morale.

“Formerly, but few prisoners had the privilege of being assigned outside the wall to work and live. Now more than 200 men, and there have been many more, are rarely inside the walls, and then only to witness a baseball or football game or for medical treatment. An additional 200 men work outside the walls, returning for meals and sleep.

“Many hundreds of new books and magazines have been added to the library and a system installed so such books and magazines are issued to the inmates twice each week.

“To the prisoners who want to study there is a good opportunity through the correspondence school. More should take advantage of it.

“The physical plant has been improved. Cellhouses have been painted. Cellhouse E has been completed. The dining room has been enlarged, additional industries provided, a canteen installed, old buildings torn down, and the new yard is nearing completion. No greater improvement has been made anywhere than at the farms, not only in appearance of the farms and farm buildings, but in the products received from the farms.”

That the policies instituted by Warden Haynes were successful is attested by the respect he won from his prisoners. The men who were inside knew the meaning of fair treatment and the importance of human dignity. At the time of the warden's death the editor of *The Presidio* expressed the sense of loss that was generally felt. If hope of freedom was not entirely banished for many convicts, it was certainly depressed. "Warden Haynes", wrote the editor, "believed that the use of parole should be extended. He believed firmly that no man should serve more than twelve years — that, on the whole, Iowa's sentences were much too long. When Warden Haynes died, the old time lifer in Ft. Madison lost a very good friend."

FRED E. HAYNES

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF IOWA

Established by the Pioneers in 1857
Located at Iowa City Iowa

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics
The Palimpsest—A monthly magazine
The Public Archives Series
The Iowa Biographical Series
The Iowa Economic History Series
The Iowa Social History Series
The Iowa Applied History Series
The Iowa Chronicles of the World War
The Iowa Centennial History
The Miscellaneous Publications
The Bulletins of Information

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the State Historical Society may be secured through election by the Board of Curators. The annual dues are \$3.00. Members may be enrolled as Life Members upon the payment of \$50.00.

Address all Communications to

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Iowa City Iowa