

Minnesota Corrections Association



A timeline of crime,  
corrections and MCA  
1853-2008



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- *Chuck Ness, who researched and compiled this timeline, and*
- *Sarah Berg, who designed and formatted this document.*

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In 1933, 11 probation and parole agents recognized the importance of sharing ideas and methods to assist offenders. They formed the Minnesota Probation and Parole Association (MPPA), which later became the Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA). The organization evolved from a membership of 11 to over 1,000, representing all sectors of corrections. MCA has played a role in the development and support of corrections programs in Minnesota for the last 75 years and has served as a forum for correctional issues.

A corrections system has existed in Minnesota for over 150 years. Within 20 years of opening the territorial prison, officials in Minnesota were adopting methods to reduce the number of criminals in the prison system. In 1889, when the new reformatory was opened at St. Cloud, the intent of the facility was to reform prisoners and to make them productive citizens. It was an idea that was new to corrections but was quickly embraced in Minnesota. Educational and vocational programs were later developed in the institutions to prepare the individuals leaving to re-enter society. As the corrections system slowly evolved in Minnesota, it encountered many problems, including the sentencing of juvenile status offenders and mentally-impaired adults to correctional facilities.

Minnesota did not start the corrections reform movement, but the leadership, corrections staff, and programs started by the state in the 1970s and 1980s allowed it to become the model for corrections in the nation. In 1967, Paul Keve became the commissioner of corrections. He recognized the importance of having trained staff to work with offenders and formulate programs. He encouraged members of the corrections community to continue their education and obtain their masters in social work degrees. Until 1971, there were few national reforms in the penal system. Later that year, there was a riot at the prison in Attica, New York, leaving 39 people dead, including ten corrections officers and civilian employees.

Jack Young was appointed warden at Stillwater Prison in 1968. He continued the programs he had initiated while superintendent at the St. Cloud Reformatory, developing both facilities into humane and modern prisons. David Fogel became

commissioner in 1971 and introduced ideas on how to improve the delivery of services. Two years later, Ken Schoen implemented the community corrections approach to deal with correctional problems. Orville Pung was appointed commissioner in 1982. He was able to solidify ideas that improved correctional programming in the institutions and the community. The prisons, under the leadership of wardens like Frank Wood, who was described as perhaps the best warden in the nation, became safer and models for other states. Corrections personnel during the 1970s and 1980s helped form the Minnesota corrections system into one of the best in the United States.

This document is a historical progression of crime, corrections, and the MCA since 1853.

- 1853**
- A territorial prison, funded through a \$20,000 congressional appropriation, was established at Stillwater.
  - Francis Delano was the first warden and the prison was built using convict labor.
  - Silence and non-communication were the foundation of the disciplinary program. Prisoners were not allowed to speak to one another during

the day, at meals, or at work. This became known as the “silent system.”

- Private contractors were allowed to use prisoners as laborers. The prison received seventy-five cents a day from the contractor for each inmate worker. All able-bodied prisoners were required to be employed by the contractors. The program was ended in 1909.

- 1856**
- Warden Delano was criticized for freeing county prisoners whose counties failed to pay for their expenses.
  - The law was changed to require counties to prepay five weeks in advance for prisoners who were going to be incarcerated.

**Stillwater Territorial Prison  
Warden’s Report  
1853-1858**

- 76 Prisoners from the territory**
- 41 Prisoners from counties**
- 30 Prisoners from the city of Stillwater**
- 11 Prisoners had escaped**
- 5 County prisoners were released because the counties had failed to pay for their keep**

- 1857**
- The legislature decreed that the warden was to receive an annual salary of \$600 and \$15 for every county prisoner.
  - He was also entitled to all labor of the convicts and permitted to keep the profits. The warden was not responsible to provide clothing for county prisoners.

**1858**



- Francis O.J. Smith was appointed warden for five months before being replaced by Henry N. Setzer.

- 1860**
- The prison uniform consisted of a hip jacket, pants, and skull cap made of black and white striped blanket material.

- John S. Proctor was appointed warden of Stillwater Prison.
- Ann Bilansky was the first and only woman legally hanged in Minnesota.

- 1862**
- Thirty-eight Dakota Indians were hanged in Mankato. This was the largest mass execution in U.S. history. Abraham Lincoln pardoned 265 from being hanged.

- First use in Minnesota of early release from prison based on prisoner’s conduct; three days for every month of continuous good behavior.

- 1863**
- At the Battle of Gettysburg, the First Minnesota Regiment made heroic charges, losing 215 of 262 men.



- 1867**
- Minnesota’s second correctional institution, the House of Refuge for juveniles, was established in St. Paul after public concern arose over the presence of adolescent offenders being placed in local jails and the prison.

- The staff included the superintendent, his wife, and a teacher. It adopted a family plan rather than a prison plan.
- There were 36 commitments to the Stillwater prison; only one had been born in Minnesota.

- 1868**
  - The population of the house of refuge was 36 boys
  - Joshua L. Taylor named warden at Stillwater Prison.
- 1870**
  - The National Prison Conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, approved the principle that, "Society is responsible for the reformation of criminals."
  - Alfred B. Webber served as warden at Stillwater State Prison for six months before being replaced by Henry A. Jackman.
  - The House of Refuge started taking girls.
  - Stillwater Prison admitted the first female inmate, Nellie Sullivan, a prostitute.
- 1872**
  - The State Board of Health was established and was given the power to investigate all state institutions.
  - Prisoners deemed to be insane were sent to an asylum.
- 1874**
  - A state law was enacted to allow some prisoners the right to earn a wage.
  - John A. Reed was appointed warden at Stillwater Prison.

- 1876**
  - Jesse James and his gang attempted to rob the bank in Northfield.

- 1877**
  - The notorious Younger brothers, of the Jesse James gang, were committed to Stillwater Prison.

- 1883**
  - The State Board of Corrections and Charities was established with powers to investigate state institutions. The board had six unpaid members.
  - The Mayo Clinic opened in Rochester.

**In 1879, a typical dinner at Stillwater Prison included: boiled meat, boiled potatoes, a boiled vegetable, and two slices of bread with a cup of water.**



- 1887**
  - The Prison Mirror*, an inmate newspaper, was started by Cole Younger and his brothers Bob and Jim. Within one year, it had subscribers in almost every state of the union.
  - Each state prison cell was provided a ten-watt power lamp.
  - Halver G. Stordock was appointed warden at Stillwater Prison.
  - The first paroling authority was established by law.

- 1888**
  - Cole Younger became prison librarian. The library was maintained by fees charged to visitors to the prison. His brother Jim later served in the same capacity.
  - The House of Refuge started a brass band.

- 1889**
  - The first inmates were transferred from the state prison to the new Minnesota State Reformatory for Men at St. Cloud. The facilities were described as far superior to what existed at the state prison at Stillwater and the mission was to reform criminals.
  - There were 128 cells and reformatory officials called the institution, "a moral sanitarium." The expectation was that the reformatory would become self-sufficient through prison work industries and pay its own way.

- D.E. Myers was appointed superintendent at St. Cloud.
- John Randall was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Robert Younger died in prison from tuberculosis.
- The first school was established at Stillwater Prison.
- Extension of the good time provision for prisoners was made by the state legislature.
- A five-member board of managers was given control of the prison in an attempt to free Stillwater Prison from local political maneuvering.
- The cell capacity at Stillwater State Prison had grown to 586, from 22 cells in 1858.

- 1890**
- The Minnesota State Reform School in St. Paul was relocated to Red Wing.
  - The state reformatory for men at St. Cloud reported overcrowding.

- 1891**
- A twine factory opened at Stillwater Prison. It became the most lucrative industry at the prison until it closed in 1971.
  - Albert Garvin became the first professionally trained penologist to be appointed superintendent of Stillwater State Prison.

**In 1891, solitary confinement was the accepted method of punishment. Almost every day, one to four inmates were placed in solitary for offenses including:**

- **gazing at visitors**
- **talking**
- **refusal to work**
- **tardiness at count**
- **lapses in cleanliness**

- 1892**
- The State of Minnesota established by statute adult parole agents to supervise prison inmates and plan for their release. One agent was hired, the first designated parole agent in Minnesota. His duty was to assist parolees in their search for employment, supervise their activities during the period of their parole, and aid those discharged from prison in their search for a job.
  - Delinquent children younger than eight were sent to the Red Wing Reform School.
  - The state reformatory had a staff of 28, of which 16 were custodial.
  - The board of managers was given the responsibility of granting parole to select offenders.
  - Offenders paroled from St. Cloud wrote a letter to the superintendent or appeared in person once a month. Six months of successful parole were rewarded with a discharge.
  - Henry Wolfer was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

- 1893**
- An executive order expanded parole possibilities for more inmates at the state prison. The legislature legalized the sending of men and women over 21 who were first-time offenders to prison on the “reformatory plan.”
  - The legislature recommended discontinuance of whipping as a form of punishment.
  - The Stillwater State Prison school functioned under the direction of the Stillwater high school principal.
  - William E. Lee was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud reformatory.

- 1894**
- Cole Younger worked as a medical assistant at Stillwater Prison. His concoction of cod liver oil with red pepper and quinine powder proved to be a remedy to curtail those inmates who had been reporting to sick leave to avoid work.
  - The State Reform School had 333 boys and girls in residence.
  - The Hinckley fire killed over 600 people.

1895

- The state hired agents to supervise juvenile offenders at the reform school.
- The State Reform School was renamed the Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls. The typical juvenile offender at Red Wing was 14 years old, relatively illiterate, and committed for larceny.
- A conference on charities and corrections held.
- The warden at Stillwater was directed by the legislature to teach a trade or handicraft to all inmates.



1896

- George “Bugs” Moran, a notorious bank robber, was born in St. Paul.
- There were 361 juveniles at Red Wing.
- W.H. Houlton was appointed superintendent of St. Cloud Reformatory.

**In 1897, the state legislature authorized a person being released from Stillwater State Prison to receive:**

- A payment of \$25
- A serviceable suit
- A suit of underclothing
- An overcoat (if released between October 1 and March 1)



1898

- It was compulsory for all illiterate inmates and those sentenced on the reformatory plan to attend the school at Stillwater Prison.
- There were 58 staff members at the state training school in Red Wing, which included one state agent.

1899

- The State Board of Corrections and Charities was allowed to nominate probation officers with the approval of district courts. The salary was \$800 for counties with populations over 100,000 and \$300 for counties of 50,000 to 100,000. It was the duty of the state agent to search for employment for parolees as well as to monitor their activities.
- The broom factory opened at the Stillwater. It proved to be a failure.
- The Honorable Frank L. Randall, a progressive leader, was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- General C. McReeve was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

1900

- Albert Alonzo “Doc” Ames, “The Godfather,” elected mayor of Minneapolis. He became famous for leading the most corrupt government in the city’s history.
- John J. O’Connor became chief of police in St. Paul. His “layover” agreement allowed criminals to stay in St. Paul as long as they did not commit crimes there.

1901

- The Board of Control was established to monitor the prison and juvenile institutions, assuming the responsibility that had been held by local governing boards. The law stipulated that at least one member must be a woman.
- The Board of Managers and State Board of Corrections and Charities were abolished.
- Henry Wolfer was reappointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Jim and Cole Younger were paroled.
- The legislature allowed for the possibility of parole for all prisoners.



**1902**

- The average length of detention at Red Wing for a juvenile was 23 months. The largest number of offenses committed by the juveniles was for crimes against society.




**1903**

- Carl Panzram, who would become one of America's most ferocious, unrepentant, serial killers, was sent to the Minnesota State Training School in Red Wing at the age of 11.

- Stillwater Prison added a cell house for insane criminals, bringing total capacity at the prison to 664. The prison population continued to grow faster than the facility's capacity.

**1904**

- The superintendent's report raised concern that many children sent to the Red Wing training school were not criminals and did not belong there. They suffered more from lack of a good environment, having come from homes of drunkenness, insanity, depravity, and brutality.



**A prison orchestra and band for inmates were formed at Stillwater (1904) and a band was formed at Red Wing Training School (1906).**

**1905**

- The legislature authorized establishment of juvenile courts within the district courts in the state's three largest counties - Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis - to handle all juvenile cases.

**1907**

- The State Board of Visitors was created to oversee commitment and care of prisoners.



- A farm machine industry opened at Stillwater Prison. Within four years, it was one of the principal industries at the prison.
- The Minnesota Legislature allowed good time to be granted to inmates for each month of good behavior in the prison.

**1909**

- First state probation laws passed, allowing courts to suspend sentences.
- Stillwater prison ceased contracts with outside firms for prison labor.
- The Hennepin County Home School for delinquent boys opened.

**From 1898 to 1908, 25 percent of all children sent to Red Wing were under 12 years of age.**

**1910**

- Amy Elizabeth Thorpe, a Minnesota-born British spy (code name Cynthia), was born in Minneapolis. She was one of the most successful spies in history.
- Studies performed at the St. Cloud reformatory indicated that 80 percent of the inmates were developmentally or intellectually disabled.

- Since its opening, females were sent to the St. Cloud Reformatory, but the facility had no provision for housing them. The practice was for the superintendent to take the women into his home and immediately seek a pardon for them or send them to a local jail.
- Parole agents, as part of their work, investigated the financial condition of inmates' families.

1911

- Capital punishment was abolished by the legislature, substituting life imprisonment for death by hanging. This was a result of the botched hanging of William Williams in 1906, that piqued the public conscience about the death penalty.
- The State Board of Parole was established.
- The Minnesota Legislature passed the indeterminate sentencing law.

- The Minnesota Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre opened. Fannie French Morse was appointed superintendent. Sixty-three girls were transferred from Red Wing to Sauk Centre. A parole agent was appointed to the staff of the home school and she worked in conjunction with the superintendent and made recommendations regarding parole.

1912

- St. Cloud Reformatory experimented with raising tobacco as a cash crop.

1913

- Charles S. Reed was appointed superintendent of St. Cloud Reformatory.

- A children's code was enacted to protect the rights of children.

1914

- The new prison at Bayport opened to replace the State Prison at Stillwater, thus eliminating problems concerning space and living conditions.
- The library at the new prison had over 5,000 books compared to 1,600 in 1889.

- The inmate population at the prison was 814. It had increased 86 percent since 1889.
- The silent system was still rigidly enforced and absolute cleanliness of the inmate, clothing, and cell was required. The new facility was described in the *Minnesota Prison Handbook* as "one of the best and most modern prisons in the United States if not the world."
- C.S. Reed was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Henry K.W. Scott was appointed superintendent of St. Cloud Reformatory.

**Moving pictures were shown twice a week, and it were the chief source of entertainment at the prison.**



1915

- Isabel Higbee died at the Minnesota State Capitol after giving an impassioned speech advocating the need for a women's reforma-

tory. When the facility was built, Higbee Hall was named in her honor.

1916

- Warden C.S. Reed said, "The success of any correctional institution is not measured in dollars and cents, nor by any extravagant claims of success, but by the lessening of the number of human wrecks found in the wake of its administration."

- The parole agent at the home school opened a community house in St. Paul that was used as a hotel for girls paroled from the home school.

1917

- Trial judges were allowed to set the maximum term of a prison sentence.

- The privilege of parole was extended to a greater segment of the prison population.

1919

- Winona County provided juvenile probation services. Helen A. Montegriffo was the first probation agent for Winona County.

1920

- The Minnesota State Reformatory for Women officially opened, receiving its first inmates transferred from Stillwater State Prison. Florence Monahan was appointed superintendent.
- The 18th Amendment to the constitution was enacted, prohibiting the sale of alcohol.
- Evelyn C. Gran was the first parole agent at the State Reformatory for Women.
- Three African Americans were lynched in Duluth by a white mob of 5,000.
- The inmate population at St. Cloud Reformatory was 413.
- J.J. Sullivan was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Charles E. Vasaly was appointed superintendent at St. Cloud Reformatory.

**The 78 inmates at the women’s facility were an average age of twenty-seven, and their crimes included:**

- **Bigamy - 6**
- **Taking life - 7**
- **Forms of stealing - 47**
- **Miscellaneous - 18**

1921

- The Habitual Offenders Act passed and provided that anyone convicted three times within five years of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude should be sent to prison.

**In 1923, the Sauk Centre Home School for Girls had 168 new commitments. The offenses were:**

- **Incorrigibility - 37**
- **Truancy - 2**
- **Immorality - 126**
- **Assault - 2**
- **Forgery - 1**

1922

- Eight parole agents were employed at the Sauk Centre Home School for Girls.

1924

- Seventeen Minneapolis residents died of alcohol poisoning.
- The inmate population at St. Cloud Reformatory was 650.
- The inmate population at the Shakopee women’s reformatory was 63.

1925

- The Department of Institutions was created to oversee the prison, replacing the Board of Control.
- A state regional conference for the Committee on the Care and Training of Delinquent Women and Girls was held at the Shakopee Reformatory.

1926

- The female population at the Sauk Centre Home School for Girls was 336.
- The St. Cloud Reformatory started manufacturing license plates.
- The wage paid to women at Shakopee ranged from six to fifteen cents a day.
- Parole agents at the home school advocated the establishment of clubs or homes in the community to provide additional training for the girls that the institution was unable to provide.
- Two choirs were formed at the Red Wing Training School.
- The inmate population at St. Cloud Reformatory was 827, with one-fourth estimated to be developmentally or intellectually disabled.

1928

- “Dapper Danny” Hogan, who the Justice Department termed “one of the most resourceful and keenest criminals” in the nation, was killed by a car bomb in St. Paul.
- A minimum-sentence law was passed, establishing a one-year minimum sentence on felony offenses.
- The population of the Shakopee women’s reformatory was 96.

1929

- The Foshay Tower was built. It was the tallest building in Minneapolis until 1971.
- The stock market crash led to the Great Depression.
- Verne Miller was indicted for shooting at a prohibition agent.
- *The Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* listed the Stillwater prison library as probably the best library of all American penal institutions.
- The Board of Visitors was abolished.

1930

- Machine Gun Kelly moved to Minneapolis and was with the Verne Miller gang when they robbed the bank in Willmar of \$142,000.
- Over a dozen banks were robbed in Minnesota including Hugo, Sandstone, Cushing, Shakopee, Savage, and Belle Plaine, with losses totaling over \$214,000.
- Bootlegging kingpin Leon Gleckman moved into the Hotel St. Paul. It became a headquarters for corruption and graft.

**32% of the commitments to the Shakopee Reformatory for Women were for crimes against chastity and 31% were crimes against property.**

- “Minnesota 13,” made by Stearns Country farmers from Northern Dent No. 13 corn, was considered the state’s best moonshine.
- Susan Rogers was appointed parole agent at the State Reformatory for Women.

1931

- St. Paul’s Edgecumbe Apartments were the hideout for Frank “the Gentleman Bandit” Nash (one of the most successful bank robbers in history) and Edna “the Kissing Bandit” Murray.
- Baby Face Nelson and his gang stayed in St. Paul, Minnesota, and hid out until the heat cooled. They partook of the town’s shows, fine restaurants and museums, no different than any other tourist.
- The legislature enacted a new Board of Parole with three appointed members. The chairman was paid \$4,500 annually; the other two members were part-time positions who received \$15 a day.
- Qualified inmates at Stillwater were allowed to take University of Minnesota extension courses.
- A statewide probation system was established for District Courts.

1932

- Abe Wagner, a bootlegger, was gunned down by killers of Murder, Inc., as he ate dinner in the Midway area of St. Paul.
- Wilbur Foshay (Foshay Tower) was sent to prison at Leavenworth Penitentiary for mail fraud.
- Verne Miller hooked up with Alvin “Creepy” Karpis to hit the Third Northwestern National bank in Minneapolis. Miller made the FBI’s Most Wanted List.
- In March, inmates at St. Cloud Reformatory read ten books each from the facility’s library.
- Ruth T. Devney was appointed superintendent at the State Reformatory for Women.
- Gangsters Alvin “Creepy” Karpis and Bugsy Siegel stayed at the Lowry Hotel, site of the Minnesota Probation and Parole Association Annual Institute Training in 1961. Karpis robbed the bank in Redwood Falls in September.

## 1933

- December 5 – Prohibition was repealed. Fifty-nine Minnesota counties voted to repeal prohibition.
- In June, the Barker-Karpis gang kidnapped William Hamm Jr. with a demand of \$100,000 for his release.
- Baby Face Nelson and his gang robbed the bank in Brainerd.
- The FBI arrested Minneapolis crime boss Isadore “Kid Cann” Blumenfeld, Sam Kronick, Sam Kozberg, Edward “Barney” Berman, and Clifford Skelly.
- The Bonrud gang kidnapped two farmers in Benson. The Chippewa County Sheriff and his posse arrested the gang later that day.
- Charles Lindbergh’s infant son was kidnapped.
- The inmate population at the St. Cloud Reformatory was 1,165.
- There were 205 parolees under supervision in Minnesota.
- The population of the Minnesota Home School was 334 girls.
- The Minnesota legislature provided for a statewide probation system.
- Horace B. Whittier was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- The legislature provided for a statewide probation system. In the counties that did not have an agent, the probationers were to be supervised by parole agents.

**The Minnesota Probation and Parole Association (MPPA) was formed.**

- Howard Rush served as president of MPPA for 1933 and 1934. There were 18 members.

## 1934

- Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul was kidnapped by the Barker-Karpis gang. His ransom of \$200,000 was one of the largest ransoms in the United States up to that time.
- “Public Enemy Number One” John Dillinger had a gun battle with FBI agents in St. Paul on March 11 and escaped. He was killed later in the year in Chicago.
- Baby Face Nelson took up residence in the St. Francis Hotel in St. Paul.
- Homer Van Meter & John “Red” Hamilton, members of the Dillinger gang, were shot and killed by St. Paul police.
- The inmate population at Stillwater was 1,449.
- At the State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee, a program of home training was introduced. Each inmate was required to spend two months doing housework, two months in the dining room, two months as a second cook and two months as a first cook.

**St. Paul was “a haven for criminals. The citizenry knew it, the hoodlums knew it, and every police officer knew it.”**

**- 1934 FBI memo**

- The State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee reported that 38 of 60 inmates had below average intelligence.
- The academic school program at Red Wing was expanded to include the ninth grade.
- Estelle Jamieson was appointed superintendent at the State Reformatory for Women.

## 1935

- The FBI killed Ma Barker in a shoot-out in Florida.
- Reporter Howard Guilford was shot to death. The state had indicted him 19 times under false charges of which he was acquitted.
- Walter Liggett, a newspaper editor, was gunned down in front of his wife and daughter by Kid Cann (Isadore Blumenfeld). Liggett, who had opposed Minnesota Governor Floyd Olson, had persisted in reporting on links he found between area crime syndicates and the governor.
- An interstate supervision agreement for parolees was signed by the governor.

- Two penal camps opened, Ah-Gwah-Ching and Moose Lake, housing 54 and 70 men respectively.
- The Board of Classification was established to screen prisoners for institution assignment.

## 1936

- The Stillwater Prison Hospital was given a class A rating by the American College of Surgeons.
- The parole agents at the home school arranged for Federal Welfare Association of Minneapolis caseworkers to work with paroled girls in the city.

## 1937

- Charles Sherman Ross was kidnapped by John Henry Seadlund and James Atwood Gray at Franklin Park, Cook County, Illinois; they hid out near Emily, Minnesota.
- The Osborne Association ranked Red Wing Training School as one of the two best institutions of its type in the West North Central area.
- Leo Utecht was appointed warden at Stillwater Prison. He introduced a more liberal and reform approach to the prison.
- A select group of prisoners was allowed to listen to radio at Stillwater State Prison.
- The first training institute was at the University of Minnesota Center for Continuation Study of the General Extension Division in Minneapolis. The institute was held at the university from 1937 through 1958.
- Programs included: Current Problems in Probation and Parole Work; Sources in Investigation and Methods of Interviewing; Delinquent Behavior in Juveniles; Delinquent

## 1938

- The annual supervision cost of a probationer was \$45 compared to \$410 for a state prisoner.
- The warden's annual salary at Stillwater was \$5,000 and included a residence. It was one of the highest-paid jobs in state government and a highly-sought appointment.

- Work release was permitted.
- Mary Anne Toner, a teacher at the State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee, assisted in starting the inmate newspaper, *The Reflector*.

- Parole agents investigated households and employers prior to parole whenever possible.
- A Boy Scout troop was formed at the Red Wing Training School.
- The inmate population at St. Cloud Reformatory ranged from age 16 to 43 and the IQ from 39 to 170.

Behavior in Adults; New Inventories of Emotional Adjustment; a Leisure-time Program for Parolees and Probationers; Uses and Limitations of Mental Tests; and Legal Problems of Probation and Parole.

### Prices and fees for the first training institute (1937):

- **Tuition - \$5**
- **Registration - \$3**
- **Double room without bath for one week - \$5/ person**
- **Double room with bath for one week - \$6.25/ person**
- **Breakfast - 35 cents**
- **Luncheon - 45 cents**
- **Dinner - 65 cents**

- The first Christmas tree was allowed at Stillwater State Prison.
- The women at Shakopee reformatory were required to eat all the food on their plates so they would learn not to take more than they could eat. Failure to do so would result in bread and milk for the next meal.

- At the Minnesota Home School, girls took part in training that involved learning the skills of ordinary household duties. Each girl was required to make a serving outfit, two work dresses, two afternoon print dresses and a silk dress.
- Inmates at the St. Cloud Reformatory were required to attend school at least one hour every day unless they had completed the eighth grade. There was an orchestra and a 125-piece band at the institution.
- George B. Vold opened the Annual Training Institute with *Some Fundamentals*. Dr. Pauline V. Young gave a presentation on the *Organization and Aims*, and the Luncheon speaker was

James A. Garrity, *How Can Probation and Parole be made More Effective?*

- Other presenters were: Maynard V. Pirsig, *The Place of Probation and Parole in Criminal Law*; Honorable Karl Finkolnburg, *A Judge's View of a Probation Officer's Work*; Charles Bird, *Psychological Aspects of Probation and Parole Problems*; and Clinton V. Hackert and Howard R. Rush on *Cooperation Between Police and Probation Officers*.
- Forty-three members attended the Fall Institute.



## 1939

- Governor Harold Stassen signed a bill establishing the civil service system for state employees, providing for job security under civil service rules. The previous system had no standards and appointees were often based on politics.
- A full-time director of education was hired for Stillwater Prison.
- The Board of Classification and Board of Control were abolished.
- A director of public institutions was established under the Department of Social Security.
- The federal correctional institution opened in Sandstone.

- The topic of the Annual Training Institute was *Integration of Treatment Procedure Affecting Parolees and Probationers*.
- Training included: Keeping up with Ideas and Practices; Channels of Treatment; Integration and Continuity, Rehabilitation as Objective; The Relationship of Personnel and Employment Workers and Probation and Parole; The Relationship of the Legal System to Probation and Parole; and The Relationship of the Psychiatrist to Probation and Parole.
- The tuition fee was \$3 for the institute and \$2 for parking.

## 1940

- The prison at Stillwater allowed all inmates to listen to the radio.
- The "Dream Farm Colony" was established as a graduate school for prisoners. It was a dormitory providing for the readjustment to normal living for those soon to be released from prison.
- Speakers at the Annual Training Institute were Helen D. Pigeon, *The Technique of the Proba-*

*tion and Parole Worker*; John E. Anderson, *Delinquency Readjustment and Family Patterns*; Dale Harris, *The Work of Probation and Parole Officers in Family Relations*; Theodore Sarbin, *Psychological Measurement as an Aid to Probation and Parole Workers*; and Eric Kent Clarke, *The Motivation of Delinquent Patterns*.

- The cost tuition and registration for the institute was \$5.

## 1941

- December 7, Pearl Harbor was bombed and the U.S. entered World War II.
- The prison farm was established at Stillwater.
- The Annual Training Institute topic was *Domestic Relations and Problems of Family Discord*.

- The opening speaker was Burtrum C. Schiele presenting on *Consideration of the "Constitutional" Types of Psychopathic Personality*, followed by Starke R. Hathaway on *Personality Disturbances Related to Environmental Stress*. Dr. Paul Popenoe gave a speech entitled *How Do You Know It's Love?*

- Other programs included: The Changing Family in Modern Life; America's Children Tomorrow; Changing Emphasis and Tech-

niques in Cases of Domestic Discord; and Abandonment and Non-support Cases.

**In 1942, there were 257 parolees under supervision in Minnesota and 460 probationers.**

## 1942

- There were 300 girls housed at Sauk Centre.
- The topic for the Annual Training Institute was *Medical Problems in Relation to the Care and Control of Persons on Parole or Probation*.
- The opening presenter was J.M. Nolte who presented on *Familial Chronic Diseases: Heart Disease and Tuberculosis*. The second speaker was Asher A. White on *Chronic Diseased with Psychological Involvement*.

- Other programs included: Venereal Disease; Sex Hygiene; Characteristic Types of Inadequacy; Effects of Physical and Mental Inadequacy; The Problems of Endocrine Imbalance; Aging and its Effects; and Age and Criminality.

**Beginning in 1943, prisoners were allowed to read newspapers at Stillwater Prison.**



## 1945

- World War II ended.
- Arthur Kasherman, a reporter for *Twin City Reporter*, was murdered. Isadore Blumenfeld, a.k.a. "Kid Cann," was believed to have ordered the "hit."
- David "Davie the Jew" Berman took his gambling operation to Las Vegas after problems with racket-busting Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey.
- An annex for defective delinquents was created at the St. Cloud Reformatory to provide care and custody for 88 mentally defective adult males.
- Clara Thune was appointed superintendent at the State Reformatory for Women.

- The topic of the Annual Training Institute was *Essentials of Good Investigation*. Gordon V. Anderson opened the institute with a talk on interviewing and re-interviewing. M.B. Rhodes presented on character investigation, followed by a panel discussion on *What Constitutes a Good Investigation in Local Probation and Parole Work*.
- Other training included: Medical Tests and Resulting Information Useful in Investigations; Sources of Information in the Local Community; General Psychological Testing; Vocational and Interest Testing; and the Identification of Deviates (constitutional inferiors, psychopaths and alcoholics).

## 1946

- Governor Youngdahl enacted legislation banning gambling in Minnesota.
- Penal colonies were established at East Grand Forks and Walker.

- The Minnesota Home School's pre-vocational opportunities included gardening, nursing, beauty culture, commercial subjects, and needle craft.

- John G. Darley was the opening presenter at the Annual Training Institute with his talk on *The Functions, Uses and Structure of the Interview*.
- Other programs included: interviewing demonstrations; Supplementing the Interview with Case History Data and Tests; Recent Studies Based on Psychological and Personality Testing; Interpretation of the Results of the Multiphasic Test; Why do We Keep Records and What Records Should We Keep?; and What Use Can be Made of Records?

**In 1946, there were 123 parolees under supervision in the State of Minnesota.**



### 1947

- The Youth Conservation Commission (YCC) was established in law to assume the authority of the director of public institutions relating to juvenile offenders. Whittier Day was appointed as director of YCC.
- The first chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous was organized at Stillwater State Prison.
- The opening session of the Annual Training Institute was a panel discussion on the Minnesota Youth Conservation Act.
- Other training sessions included: The Interstate Compact; The Child in Juvenile Court; Community Organization for Effective Probation and Parole Work; Psychiatric Services and Probation and Parole; The Newspaper and the Probation Worker; Procedures Within Institutions Conditioning for Parole; and Professional Probation and Parole Workers and the Veteran.

### 1948

- There were 105 staff employed at the State Training School in Red Wing.
- The opening session at the Annual Training Institute was by Harold B. Hanson and Alma Laabs on *The Predispositions to Delinquent Behavior*. Willis E. Dugan presented on *Counseling as a Tool in the Prevention Process* and C. Gilbert Wrenn on *Understanding of Significant Community Influences in the Life of the Pre-delinquent*.
- Other programs included: The Diagnostic Use of Tests; Aptitude and Interest Tests; Trade Tests; and How to Recognize and Handle the Psychopath.
- The registration fee for the three-day institute was \$5. Rooms were \$1.65 for a double room without a bath (per person), and \$2.25 a day with a bath. Luncheons were available for 75 cents and dinner for \$1.25.

### 1949

- The State Training School at Red Wing and the Home School for Girls were placed under the jurisdiction of the YCC.
- The inmate population at Stillwater was 908.
- The St. Cloud Reformatory had 1,150 cells.
- The first statewide system of probation and parole for juveniles went into effect.
- Walter C. Reckless opened the Annual Training Institute with a speech on *Is the Probation Officer a Social Worker?*

**Red Wing Training School (1949)**

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- **Population - 210 juveniles**
- **Average length of detention - six months to 1 year**
- **Largest number offenses - crimes against property**
- **Annual cost per resident - \$1,579**

- Other programs included: Group Therapy Study at the State Training School; Caseload Management; Psychiatric Aspects of Offenders and Delinquents; Case Work with the

Child and his Family; Recent Developments in the Field of Probation and Parole; Building Up a Relationship with Probationers and Parolees; and the Role of the Probation Officer in Court.

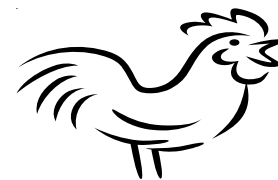
1950

- Four parole agents were employed at the home school. Paroled girls maintained contact with their agent by correspondence.
- The fundamental duties of the adult parole agent were: investigating the financial status of inmates and their families; supervising adult probationers; completing pre-sentence investigations for the courts; supervising parolees from other states; and the investigations and supervision of those sentenced to the YCC.
- Frank T. Flynn opened the Annual Training Institute with a talk on caseload management and recording, followed by a panel discussion on the Municipal Court and the Probation Officer.

- Other programs included: The Psychopathic Personality Law; Desirable Qualifications for Probation and Parole Workers; the Chronic Alcoholic; and the Basic Approach to Training in the Field of Corrections.

**The Stillwater prison farm provided a large portion of the food needed to operate the prison. In 1950, the farm included 971 cultivated acres for crops and:**

- 10 horses,
- 196 cows,
- 720 hogs,
- 5,138 chickens, and
- 249 turkeys.



1951

- A youth forestry camp was established at Willow River for young male felons under the jurisdiction of the YCC. Tom Redmond was appointed superintendent.
- Stillwater State Prison abolished the “silent system” which had restricted prisoner communications.
- Drug trafficking and officer brutality was investigated at the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- Lead-tipped canes used by guards were abolished in the prisons.
- A cottage for 34 mentally-impaired female children was established at Shakopee Prison for Women, and inmates were allowed to work with the children. The program was discontinued in 1969.
- Eighty-six percent of the commitments to the Shakopee Reformatory for Women were for crimes against property.

- Girls at the home school wore shoes with a distinctive imprint in the heel to facilitate the capture of runaways. The average annual cost per resident at the Home School was \$1,976.
- W. F. Mero served as president of MPPA. (He later became Orville Pung’s father-in-law.)
- The first day of the Annual Training Institute had presentations on the State Board of Parole; Hennepin County Probation; St. Louis County Probation; the YCC; Ramsey County Probation; and Stearns County Probation.
- The second and third days dealt with the juvenile offender; drug addiction; and practical aspects of probation and parole work.



## 1952

- The annual cost of supervision of a probationer was \$138 compared to \$917 for a prisoner.
- Carl Jackson was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory.

**There were 21 parole agents and 147 parolees in Minnesota in 1952.**

- There were 635 individuals on probation.
- The prisoners' major complaint at Stillwater State Prison was boredom.
- The opening day of the Annual Training Institute had pre-sentence investigation problem clinics for adult, juvenile and supervisory issues. The second day problem clinics were held for interviewing and counseling, and the third day dealt with rules and violations.

## 1953

- A major riot caused serious damage at Stillwater Prison.
- Carl Jackson was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison. He served for seven months before being replaced by Edwin T. Swenson.
- The opening session of the Annual Training Institute was presented by A.A. Heckman on *The Development of Social Work and Probation and Parole in Minnesota*. Whittier Day chaired a panel discussion on the current national trends in probation and parole. The first

day ended with a panel presenting on the use of psychological materials in probation and parole.

- On the second day, George Williams addressed the membership on *The Genesis of the Psychopathic Personality*.
- The third day of the institute included: Counseling in Marital Conflict; Girls and Women's Cases on Apprehension; Probation, Institution, and Parole Levels; and a discussion of public views on probation and parole.

## 1954

- H.L. Rydeen was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

- The Southern Minnesota Probation Officer's Association was formed (later changed to Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers).

## 1955

- Deuce Casper formed the Baldy Street Gang, with over 1,000 thugs who roamed the streets from 1955 to 1975 creating mayhem and fear. Deuce robbed banks, jewelry stores and armored cars, while his cohorts robbed commercial businesses and ran massive drug-dealing operations.
- A forestry camp, under the jurisdiction of the YCC, opened at Thistledeew Lake for delinquent boys 16 to 18 years old. Don Ward was appointed superintendent.
- Douglas Rigg was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

**In 1955, four female agents, who were not allowed to supervise men, supervised all women on parole and probation in Minnesota. The caseloads averaged 200, and there were monthly visits with each offender.**

## 1956

- The State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee became the only prison in the United States to have a program to do Braille transcription.
- The theme of the Annual Training Institute was *Treatment in the Authoritative Setting*.

- The general session included a speech by Paul Keve on *Treatment of the Asocial Offender*. On the second day, Whittier Day addressed the general session on treatment resources, with a special emphasis on the family.

## 1957

- The first juvenile detention facilities in Minnesota were completed by Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.
- Sessions at the Annual Training Institute included: Professionalism in Corrections; Trends in Juvenile Court Laws; Continuity in Corrections; Probation Officers' Role of Psychiatric Cases; Prisoner's Aid Society; Rules and Violations; Group Therapy; the Art of Listening; and Procedures in Sentencing of Adult Offenders.
- The MPPA board added the new position of president elect.

## 1958

- The Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO) was formed.
- The opening speaker at the Annual Training Institute was Walter F. Rogosheske addressing *The Court and Correctional Practice*. Walter Eldot gave a speech on *Corrections in Minnesota, Past and Present*.
- Sessions were held on proposed legislation; juvenile court recodification; criminal code; handling the juvenile traffic offender; duties and rights of probationers and parolees; and Minnesota's sex offender law.

## 1959

### **The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) was formed, combining the Youth Conservation Commission, the State Board of Parole, and adult institutions.**

- William Turnbladh was appointed the first commissioner of corrections. The term was a six-year appointment.
- The annual cost of housing a juvenile at Red Wing Training School was \$1,200.
- A new law made it possible for prisoners serving a life sentence to be paroled.
- Ruby Benson was appointed superintendent at the State Reformatory for Women.
- Barbara Sundquist became the first female state prison personnel manager.
- The legislature debated whether the state should be in charge of all probation and parole agents, or if counties should be able to hire probation agents with no state interference. A compromise allowed counties to either retain jurisdiction or they could contract with the state for services. All new probation agents would have to pass a civil service exam to be considered for employment.
- The Juvenile Court Code was approved defining jurisdiction of courts over delinquent, neglected, dependent, and adoptive children.
- The Fall Institute was held at the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul with the opening address given by Governor Orville Freeman.
- Workshops included: Continuity in Adult Corrections; Techniques in Delinquency Control; Interviewing; Client-Probation Officer Relationships; Communications in Corrections; the Unmarried Mother; the Role of Religion in Corrections; Group Therapy; and Social Services in a Technological Age.
- The entertainment was a dance with music provided by Doc Evans and his band.

## 1960

- The Minnesota Gophers football team won its last national championship.
- St. Croix Camp, east of Sandstone, was the state's third camp opened. Robert Spille was appointed superintendent.
- A sit-down protest at Stillwater occurred when prisoners were angered by a public comment that Stillwater was a "country club." They wanted the public to know it was not.
- Tear gas was used at Stillwater to bring a disturbance under control after prisoners expressed dissatisfaction with prison conditions and leadership.
- Ralph Tahash was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

## 1961

- The Probation Subsidy Act provided a subsidy to counties for probation services.
- The Youth Vocational Center opened in Rochester to provide training to delinquent youth in automotive repair and food preparation.
- The fall institute was at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. Keynote speaker was John R. Brantner on *Identification of the Alcoholic*.
- Luncheon speaker was Minnesota Attorney General Walter Mondale.
- Programs included: The Huber Law; The Short-Term Offender; The Woman Offender; and The Problems in Placement of Girls.
- Nick Pappas gave a speech on *A New Prison Discipline* and Gisela Konopka spoke at the general session on *Group Methods in Corrections*.
- The registration fee for the Institute was \$8. A single room was \$6 and a double \$8.50.

## 1962

- A program was initiated at Stillwater Prison to pay inmates forty cents a day to attend classes in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, science, and social studies.
- Jack Young was appointed superintendent of St. Cloud Reformatory. He was later appointed commissioner of corrections and received the *MCA Corrections Person of the Year Award* in 1984.
- The fall institute was at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul and the theme was *Treatment in Corrections*.
- The general session address was *What is Treatment in Corrections* by Professor Dale G. Harman. The program chair was Dr. Richard Bealka.
- Programs included: The Traffic Offender; Help for the School Dropout; Spiritual Therapy; and The Halfway House.
- The registration fee for the Institute was \$10.

## 1963

- John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.
- T. Eugene Thompson was convicted of hiring someone to murder his wife.
- Stillwater Prison reported that rule violations were becoming more serious than during the 1950s. Offenses included fighting, inmate assaults, destruction of property, and possession of contraband.
- The Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center (MRDC) opened for female and male juveniles and youthful offenders at Circle Pines in Lino Lakes. Dr. Frederick J. Gelbmann was appointed director.
- The department's first transportation unit started at Lino Lakes with one staff member and a station wagon primarily used to move juveniles.
- Will Najjar was appointed superintendent at Thistledeew Camp.
- Delbert Leaf was appointed superintendent at the Red Wing Training School.

## 1964

- An evening school was started at the St. Cloud Reformatory with instructors from St. Cloud State College and St. Cloud Technical High School.

## 1965

- The Minnesota Sheriffs' Boys Ranch opened in Austin.
- The legislature appropriated \$108,000 to establish six group homes for juveniles.
- Ray Lappegaard was appointed commissioner of corrections following Commissioner Turnbladh's resignation after admitting he falsified his academic records.

- Ken Schoen was appointed superintendent of the Minnesota Home School for Girls. He was later appointed commissioner of corrections.



**A starting agent's salary was \$487 per month.**

- The Fall Conference was at the Thunderbird Motel in Minneapolis.
- The keynote speaker was Ray Lappegaard, commissioner of corrections, who addressed *Plans and Goals for Minnesota Corrections*. Richard Clendennen spoke on *New Views of the Corrections Scene*, and Senator Walter Mondale was the luncheon speaker.
- Other programs included: Participation of Correctional Workers in Political Action; The Role of Corrections Workers in Bail Reform;

The New Graduate Program in Corrections; Current Poverty Program in Corrections; Homosexuality in Prisons; The Role of the Lawyer in Juvenile Court; Minneapolis Rehabilitation Project; A New Look at the Overlooked - The Misdemeanant Offender; The Relationship Between Mental Health Centers and Correctional Agencies; and Guidelines for Casework with the Indian Client.

- A highlight of the event was a talent contest under the direction of Will Botko of Hennepin County Court Services and the “beer bust” at the Schmidt Brewing Company.
- Art Olson received the first award ever presented by the organization for *Corrections Man of the Year* for 50 years of service to corrections.
- Membership was 500.



## 1966

- James Alexander was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- The Minnesota National Guard was called to the St. Cloud Reformatory to deal with a food strike by 186 prisoners.
- Males were housed at the Sauk Centre Home School for the first time.
- Two inmates were murdered by two other inmates at a minimum-security camp operated at Moose Lake by the Minnesota State Reformatory. The perpetrators absconded, stole a car, and took a hostage, but were captured. The camp closed within two weeks of the killings.

**The Minnesota Probation and Parole Association became the **Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA)**.**

- The Fall Institute was held at Holiday Inn Central, Minneapolis. The conference was only one day, as MCA collaborated with the Central States Corrections Association to hold a three-day conference in May.

- Institute speakers included Milton Burdman, chief of parole and community services of California. He gave a speech on *The Practitioner and the Third Revolution in Corrections*.
- Training sessions included: How Can We Protect Our Civil Rights and Still Have Effective Police Work; Management of the Depressed and Hostile Manipulator; Correctional Practice as Related to the Drug Problem; The Nation's Petty Offenders - What are We Doing?; and New Goals for State Corrections.
- MCA membership was 650.
- As reported in the MCA newsletter, mileage reimbursement ranged from 7.5 cents a mile to 10 cents a mile, depending on the county where the agent was working.
- MCA was incorporated and registered with the State of Minnesota.
- The MCA Women's Activities Committee promised “very different treats for the wives who accompany their husbands to the spring convention.”
- MCA membership dues were \$2.
- Ted Spencer was editor of the MCA newsletter.

## 1967

- Paul Keve, Hennepin county court services director, was appointed as commissioner of corrections. He was the author of the book *The Probation Officer Investigates*. He encouraged corrections personnel to obtain a master's degree in social work. This progressive idea allowed many future leaders of the DOC to obtain their graduate degrees.

**The legislature appropriated the DOC \$26.3 million for the biennium, making it the largest department in the state.**

- Concerned about promotional advancement, state corrections staff formed a union.
- Intensive vocational training was provided to inmates at Stillwater 20-30 weeks before leaving on parole to assist in preparing them to re-enter the community.
- AMICUS, which matched citizen volunteers in the community with inmates to form mentoring relationships, was incorporated.
- The Fall Institute was held at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.
- The registration fee for the Institute was \$10 and the theme was *Innovations in Corrections*.
- Featured speakers included Dr. William Glasser, discussing reality therapy, and Warden J.J. Norton of Sandstone Federal Prison.
- Hospitality rooms were provided by Schmidt and Hamm's Breweries.
- L.D. Jones was editor of the MCA newsletter.
- An arrangement was made for MCA members to attend the Thorton Wilder's *Plays for Bleeker Street* at a special rate of \$1.20.

## 1968

- Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. were assassinated.
- Adult Corrections Commission Chairman Ted Telander was attacked at a parole hearing by Harley Sorenson, an inmate at Stillwater who was denied parole.
- Positive Peer Culture was introduced at Red Wing Training School.
- STIR, an inmate broadcasting center, was opened at the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- Jack Young was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- William F. McRae was appointed warden of St. Cloud Reformatory.
- The Fall Conference was at the Hilton Hotel in St. Paul.
- MCA had a balance of \$2,775.83 in the treasury, and membership was 521.

## 1969

- The Community Corrections Center Act was approved by the legislature, authorizing political subdivisions to establish and operate community corrections centers. This legislation, with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, led to the establishment of transitional programming.
- The \$5 bounty payment for information on runaways from the home school was abolished.
- Minnesota's first correctional halfway house opened and was operated by Volunteers of America.
- The Probationed Offenders Rehabilitation and Training (PORT) program was established at Rochester as a model community corrections project providing post-trial diversion. Ken Schoen was named director.
- Robert Bergherr was appointed first male superintendent at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee.
- Pat Mack became superintendent of the Home School for Girls. He was later appointed deputy commissioner of corrections.
- Wayne Johnson was president of MCA, his brother was president in 1967.

- The Fall Conference was at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.
- The theme was *Corrections-Who Should Care-Who Should Share*, which stressed the necessity for cooperation between correctional agencies and community resources.
- The cost of the conference was \$9.75.
- The keynote speaker was Dr. Dale Hardman, speaking on *Communities and Corrections Cooperate*.
- Programs included: I Level (a new diagnostic and treatment concept matching client with worker); Examples of How to Reach the

Educationally Unmotivated; Encounter or Die - The History of Sensitivity Training; and Probation Officer as Behavioral Engineer.

- Mrs. Ed Jures received a *Citation of Honor* from Governor Harold LeVander for her contribution to the volunteer program at Red Wing. H.E. Hilding Hanson and Wayne Johnson were presented a *Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Service in Minnesota Corrections*.
- MCA membership was 590.
- Hugh Krause became editor of the MCA newsletter.

## 1970

- Inmates at the Stillwater prison, after expressing grievances, resorted to a work stoppage. This resulted in a riot at the facility that incurred \$3,500 in damages. A second disturbance later in the year resulted in the use of tear gas and shotguns.
- Jackie Fleming was appointed superintendent at the women's reformatory at Shakopee.
- Al Maresh became the first education coordinator for the DOC.
- Cleone Hagmann was the first female caseworker at a maximum-security prison in Minnesota.
- The MCA annual membership fee was \$3.
- The Fall Conference was at the Thunderbird Motel in Minneapolis and the theme was *Confrontation in Corrections*.
- The keynote speaker was Congressman Don Frazier speaking on *Courts, Corrections and Crime Control*. The luncheon speaker was

the Honorable Keith J. Leaenhouts, speaking on *The Use of Citizen Volunteers in the Court Setting*.

- Workshops included: Alcohol-Is, Crime or Schism; Conflict, Controversy and Confrontation; Treatment of Drug Addiction; Parole Board Controversy - Part-time, Full-time, or Not at All; and The Politics of Prison.
- The registration fee was \$13.
- Dan Casriel presented a new approach to counseling, "scream therapy."
- Bob Wyckoff received an award from the organization recognizing his contribution to corrections.
- A topic of discussion was whether MCA should take a position on issues.
- There was a movement for increased professionalism in corrections.

## 1971

- Attica Prison riot in Attica, New York. This resulted in changes in corrections delivery systems across the nation.
- Warden Jack Young was stabbed several times by an inmate who was later committed as mentally ill and dangerous. The warden recovered from his injuries.

- Howard Costello was acting commissioner of corrections for five months.
- David Fogel was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- Bruce McManus was appointed warden at Stillwater Prison. He later was appointed deputy commissioner of field services under Commissioner Pung and received the *MCA Corrections Person of the Year Award* in 1997.



**Commissioner Fogel was locked in a cell at Stillwater and St. Cloud to experience what the institutions were really like.**

- The concern expressed at Stillwater was that not enough was being done to assist prisoners to become productive citizens upon their release.
- Twenty-four inmates from the Women’s Reformatory at Shakopee performed the play *The Land of the Dragon* five times at Mankato State College.

- The correctional facility at Shakopee started a data processing program, and inmates were employed as keypunch operators.
- The DOC created the training academy at Lino Lakes for pre-service training for correctional counselors/guards.
- Jack Young became director of corrections programs for the Wilder Foundation.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Sheraton in Minneapolis.



## 1972

- Racial discrimination and drug control were issues in the prison system.
- At a meeting in Stillwater, residents expressed concerns over prison reform measures. A prison employee said, “Trouble occurs when the sociologists get authority over the custody people.”
- The first state corrections ombudsman, Theatrice Williams, was appointed by Governor Anderson.
- The forestry program ended at Willow River Camp, replaced by a vocational and group program for 60 adult male minimum-security inmates.
- Legal Aid to Minnesota Prisoners (LAMP), a program of the State Public Defender’s Office, began assisting inmates on non-criminal legal matters.

- The state restitution center was funded through a federal grant.
- The first parole contract was instituted at St. Cloud Reformatory, which specified what an inmate had to do to be paroled.
- The first written policy manual was assembled for the Stillwater prison.
- A bomb damaged the State Office Building, where the Department of Corrections’ central office was located.
- The Fall Conference was at the Park Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis, and the theme was *New Directions in Corrections*.
- MCA supported legal rights for prisoners.
- MCA membership was 491.
- Position papers for MCA were on juvenile status offenders; community-based programs and subsidies; and prisoner’s legal rights.



## 1973

- Ken Schoen, who started his career as a parole agent, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- There were 63 county-operated or state-subsidized group homes in the state.
- A problem in Cell Hall A at Stillwater Prison resulted in the use of tear gas to restore order.
- The Adult Corrections Commission (ACC) and the Youth Conservation Commission (YCC) were abolished.

- Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for American Indian offenders, was established in Minneapolis.

**In 1973, the Community Corrections Subsidy Act was passed, authorizing subsidies to local counties or groups of counties for planning and implementing community-based corrections.**

- Harvey Akerson was appointed superintendent of the Home School in Sauk Centre.
- The Fall Conference was at the Radisson Hotel Minneapolis, and the theme was, *Looking Inward, Looking Outward*.
- The keynote speaker was Commissioner of Corrections Ken Schoen.
- Workshops included: Transactional Analysis; Computer Revolution in Corrections; Drugs and Institutions; Criminal Court Diversion; Correctional Officer's Role; The Chemically-Dependent Offender; Rights of Prisoners; and Male Workers of Female Clients and Female Workers of Male Clients.

## 1974

- Commissioner Ken Schoen reported there was a possibility that either or both Stillwater State Prison and the St. Cloud Reformatory would eventually close due to the community corrections programs being implemented.
- An inmate filed a lawsuit against prison officials claiming that it was unconstitutional to require prisoners to work. The Minnesota Supreme Court ruled his suit invalid.
- A disturbance at Stillwater Prison resulted in two rounds of riot control ammunition being fired into the ceiling.
- The Select Committee on Correctional Institutions recommended that Stillwater State Prison be closed as soon as possible and that it be replaced by three or four smaller facilities.
- Legislation changed the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center at Lino Lakes to the Minnesota Metropolitan Training Center (MMCT) for juveniles from the Twin Cities metropolitan area.
- The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault was created in the DOC by the state legislature.
- A full-time Parole Board was instituted.
- There was a disturbance involving up to 100 inmates at St. Cloud Reformatory related to cultural issues.
- The Crime Victims Reparations Board was established to compensate victims for losses sustained due to violent crime in Minnesota.
- Orville Pung was appointed superintendent at Red Wing Training School. He was later appointed commissioner of corrections.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Kahler Hotel in Rochester.
- The conference was co-sponsored by the Governor's Crime Commission and focused on the Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

### The 425 members who attended the fall conference included,

- Law enforcement officers - 45%
- Corrections personnel - 40 %
- Legal profession or judiciary - 15%

## 1975

- Inmate Donald Segredi was found dead in his cell at Stillwater, a probable homicide victim. Changes were made in policy as security measures at the institution.
- MMTC-Lino Lakes began a transitional phase from a juvenile to an adult medium-security institution.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Sheraton Ritz Hotel, Minneapolis, and the theme was *Controversies in Corrections*.
- The keynote speaker was Director of Correctional Services Richard Ericson. The luncheon speaker was Bernard Vogelgesang, director of court services, Iowa fifth district.
- Workshops included: Treatment of the Sex Offender; How to be an Expert Witness; Information Services; Family Treatment; Indeterminate vs. Determinate Sentencing; the Sexual Assault Victim; and Learning Disabilities.
- An important correctional issue was how to effectively evaluate present and future correctional programs.

## 1976

- Frank Wood was appointed warden at the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Stillwater. He was later appointed commissioner of corrections and received the *Corrections Person of the Year* award in 1979.
- The Fall Conference was held at the St. Paul Radisson Hotel, and the theme was *Practice in Search of a Theory*.
- The keynote speaker was Commissioner of Corrections Ken Schoen. Minnesota Senator William McCutcheon addressed the membership

on *Determinate Sentencing-Regression or Reform?*

- Workshops included: Self-Sentencing; Gestalt, A Therapy of Corrections; Feminism in Corrections; Voice from the Indian Community; Dream Therapy; Do We Make A Difference; and Diversion, Does it Work?
- Carole Smith was hired as executive secretary for MCA.
- MCA was voted in as an affiliate of the American Corrections Association at the annual conference in Denver, Colorado.

## 1977

- Elisabeth Congdon and her nurse Velma Pietila were found murdered in Duluth.
- Nexus started a program specializing in treating adolescent sexual offenders.
- Patt Adair was hired at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee to start a parenting education program, the first such program in the nation, which allowed children to stay at the facility with their mothers on weekends.
- Donald Tomsche was named superintendent of the MMTC-Lino Lakes.

- The Fall Conference was held at the St. Paul Radisson Hotel, and the theme was *Back to the Basics*. The keynote speaker was former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.
- Workshops included: The Juvenile Justice System; Corrections-Whose Responsibility Is It; The Effect of Community Corrections; Specialized Problems of the Female Offender; Treatment of Sex Offenders; Working with the Whole Family; Asklepieion Therapy; and M.A.P. (Mutual Agreement Program).

## 1978

**The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission was established.**

- Shirley Shumate started a chemical dependency program at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee.
- Asklepieion Therapeutic Community started at MMTC. Inmates received formal classroom training in the basic concepts of transitional analysis.
- The Transitional Sex Offender Program (TSOP) began at the MMTC.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Holiday Inn, Minneapolis, and the theme was *To Make a Difference*.

- The keynote speaker was former Commissioner of Corrections David Fogel on the topic of *A Perspective on Corrections in the United States*.
- Workshops included: Restitution and Victim's Rights; Juvenile Prostitution; Friendship Can Make A Difference; Hidden Issues in Dealing with the Woman Offender; Sentencing Guidelines; Licensing Correctional Occupations; Legal Liabilities; Sexual Assaults; Women Behind Bars; and Paranoid Character Disorders.
- MCA regional training was held at Mankato, Rochester, and Madden's Resort.



1979

- Jack Young, who started his career as a probation officer, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- Jim Hulburt was named superintendent of the MMTC.
- Frank Wood was appointed warden of the planned MCF-Oak Park Heights.
- Connie Roehrich was the first female president of the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO).
- The Fall Conference was held at the Holiday Inn, Minneapolis, and the theme was *Corrections in a Violent Age*.
- The keynote speaker was Robert Ten Bensel presenting *Child Abuse and Later Implica-*

*tions for Delinquent and Criminal Behavior*. Dudley Riggs Brave New Workshop presented *Family Violence* at the general session.

- Workshops included: The Incestuous Family; Correctional Issues Concerning Mentally Retarded Offenders; Standards for Licensing Residential Facilities; Sentencing Guidelines; Liabilities of Correctional Personnel; Probable Cause Hearings; Serious Juvenile Offenders - Where Do They Belong?; Physical and Sexual Abuse of Adolescents; and Alternative Perspectives in Chemical Dependency.
- Evening entertainment was at the Olympia Brewing Company.
- Registration fee was \$32.

1980

**Sentencing guidelines were implemented. This new sentencing practice was a “Just Desserts” model which impacted sentencing practices across the state.**

- Sentencing guidelines were implemented as a modified form of determinate sentencing for all crimes except life sentences for first-degree murder.

- Les Green was appointed as the executive officer of the Office of Adult Release (later renamed Hearing and Release Unit).
- Robert Erickson was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Pink was theoretically the color of non-aggression and jails and prisons were utilizing newly-painted pink holding cells.
- The Fall Conference was at the Radisson South in Bloomington and the theme was, *The 1980s - A Challenge to Tradition in Corrections*.
- Featured speakers were Alex Schauss, Tony Bouza, and Jim Klassen.

1981

- The Fall Conference was at the Holiday Inn in Minneapolis, and the theme was *Corrections Minnesota Style*.
- Featured speakers were George Shapiro addressing communication and relationships and Richard T. Mulcone speaking on activism in corrections.

- Workshops included: Oak Park Heights - Its Meaning to Minnesota Corrections; National Workload Classification Practices; What’s New in Family Treatment; Programming for Minority Offenders; Body Chemistry and Behavior; Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Corrections; Stress and Career Decisions; Corrections Services for Sale; The Appropriate Use of Force in the Field; and Community Programs-Can They Survive.



## 1982

- Orville Pung, who started as a teacher at Red Wing Training School, was appointed commissioner of corrections. He served in this capacity for 11 years, the longest of any Minnesota commissioner of corrections to date.

**The Minnesota Parole Board was abolished.**

- The MCF-Oak Park Heights opened.
- Population at the MCF-Lino Lakes was 192.
- Fall Conference was at the Holiday Inn in Minneapolis, and the theme was *Working Against the Odds*.

- Featured presenters were Sandra Butler, John Coleman and Ray McGee.
- Workshops included: Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Juvenile Dispositional Guidelines, but Didn't Know Whom to Ask; Will Your Program Survive?; How to Survive and Grow in the System; Incest and Victims; Women and Chemical Dependency; Who Takes Care of the Caretakers?; Parents are People Too; Nip it in the Bud - What Do You do With the Misdemeanant?; and Chemical Health in Corrections: Common Sense in an Uncommon Setting.

## 1983

- First use of electronic monitoring for five offenders in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Federal Prison Camp opened in Duluth.
- The theme of the Fall Conference was *Reflections/Projections*. From 1983 to 1986, the conference was held at the Radisson Hotel in St. Paul.
- The featured speakers were Trends Analyst John Elkins on *Megatrends*, and Mike Walcher of WCCO-TV.
- Entertainment was provided by Dudley Riggs.
- Workshops included: A Personal Wellness Program; DWI-Implied Consent - Past, Present, and What is Coming?; Community Intervention to Domestic Abuse; Court Unification and How it Affects Field Services; A Look At England's

**MCA celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a special program at the Landmark Center in St. Paul.**

- Prison System; Burnout in Correctional Personnel; PMS-Its Impact on the Criminal Justice System; An Overview of AIDS; Shoplifting Causes, Treatment, and Prevention; and Profile of a Woman Who Introduces Contraband into the State Prison.
- The first Capitol Day was held and was sponsored by MACPO and MCA.

## 1984

**Under a consent decree, female officers were allowed to work in men's cell blocks.**

- The concept of utilizing best practices in corrections was introduced.
- The Fall Conference theme was *For Generations to Come*.
- Featured were Dr. John Eoyang, Marlene Young and the Illusion Theater.
- Workshops included: Pitfalls of Out-of-Home Placement; Creative Use of Volunteers; Gifted Clients; Minorities in the Criminal Justice System; Male Prostitution; Affirmative Action; Grief; Plea Bargaining; and Mediation in the Court System.

## 1985

- Fred Holbeck was named superintendent at the MCF-Lino Lakes.
- Kurt Hoehne was the first probation agent to facilitate group therapy for sex offenders at Woodland Hills.
- The Federal Medical Center opened at Rochester.
- The Fall Conference theme was *Winds of Change*.
- Keynote speakers included Judge Miles Lord, Ed Donnerstien and Allen Breed. Entertainment was provided by the Whitesidewalls.
- Workshops included: Victimization - Is Restitution the Key?; How Come You are Never Willing to do it My Way?; Court Testimony; Character-Disordered Kids; Working With Men Who Batter; Sexual Exploitation by

**For the first time, sex offenders out numbered all other categories of inmates in the state correctional system representing 18.5% or 430 adult inmates.**

Therapists; Working with the Media; Men and Intimacy; Cocaine-The Agony & Ecstasy; and The Colombo Approach to Interviewing.

- MCA Spring Workshops were *Professional Liability in Corrections* at St. Cloud University and the University of Minnesota; and *Assessment and Treatment of the Adolescent Sexual Offender* at Mankato State University and Moorhead State University.

## 1986

- The new MCF-Shakopee opened across the street from the old institution with 132 beds for female inmates. It was one of only three prisons in the United States exclusively for women.
- The theme of the Fall Conference was *No Trivial Pursuit*.

**Minnesota's Sentencing to Service (STS) program was established.**



- Keynote speakers were Jennie Lancaster, Marie Ragghianti, and Nelson R. Otto. Entertainment was provided by the Timber.
- Workshops included: Grief Counseling; The Role of Food Additives in Emotions and Behavior; Capital Punishment Issues; Love Addiction; Professional Boundaries; Nothing is Hypnosis-Everything is Hypnosis; Suicide Prevention; The Dynamics of Adult Children of Alcoholics; Parenting Skill; Everything You Wanted to Know About Gangs, but Were Afraid to Ask; and Growing Up is Hard to Do.



## 1987

- From 1987 through 1993, the Fall Institute was at the Radisson Hotel South in Bloomington.
- Featured speakers were Dr. Charles Friel and Carl Eller. Entertainment was provided by Bob and the Beachcombers and Michaelangelo.

- Workshops included: The Woman Offender in Minnesota; Ten Ways to Raise a Delinquent Child; High-Tech Health Care; Boundary Problems; Surveillance Program Elements; Aging Relatives; Problems of Rural Agents; Elderly Corrections Client; and Adolescents - Coke and Crack.

## 1988

- A minimum-security prison unit opened on the grounds of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center.
- The MCF-Shakopee was accredited by the American Correctional Association with a compliance score of 100 percent.

- MCA operated for the first time with a set budget.
- The keynote speaker was Judge Jim Farris dealing with humor in corrections. Entertainment was provided by Bob and the Beachcombers.

- Speakers included: Mark Carey, Tom Roy, John Hedin and Dave Johnson on *Jailing of Juvenile Offenders: Is there a better way?* Patrick Rookey, ACSW, Golden Valley Health Center - Institute for Behavior Medicine, spoke on sexual addiction.
- Spring training sessions were held at the Sheep Shedde Inn in Olivia, with training on ethics; the Holiday Inn in Rochester, with training on chemical dependency; and the Sawmill Inn in Grand Rapids, with training on how to be a credible witness.

## 1989

- Jacob Wetterling was kidnapped.
- First-Degree Murder increased from a minimum 17 years to 30 years imprisonment.
- The MCF-Faribault was authorized to be a medium-security prison.
- The first of 24 Global Positioning Satellites were put into orbit.
- Entertainment at the Fall Conference was a dance, featuring Sound Entertainment, DJ.
- Keynote speakers were Hal Shippets, *Humor in the Workplace*, and Gisela Knopka, *Compassion in Corrections*. The Geese Theater Company ended the conference with thought-provoking issues and a measure of good humor performing an original play about families and prison visits.
- In an attempt to streamline the MCA board process, an executive committee of elected officers (dubbed the “Big-Pants Committee”) was used for recommendations to the board on routine board matters.
- Tom Lawson organized a policy review manual for MCA.

**In 1989, the adult prison population was 3,032; 95.7% male and 4.3% female.**

- Connie Roehrich became the first female warden of a male facility in Minnesota at the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake.
- Fred LaFleur was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes. He was appointed commissioner of corrections in 1996.

## 1990

- The correctional facility at Shakopee had a population of 166, 22 over the new capacity of 144. To deal with overcrowding, 27 women were transferred to the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake .
- Leroy Seigel was appointed warden at the MCF-St. Cloud.
- The theme of the Fall Conference was *Corrections in the 90s - New Roles, New Ventures*. The keynote speaker was Don Shelby of WCCO television.
- Workshops included: Working with Juvenile Perpetrators of Domestic Violence; Appropriate Confrontation of Juveniles; Innovative Supervision Methods for Adults; Working with the Righteously-Rigid Families; Transient Population; and Dealing with Anger: Our Own.

**The legislature established the Intensive Supervision Program which placed selected, higher-risk offenders under strict control and surveillance in the community.**

## 1991

- The Sex Offender Registration Act was enacted by the legislature.
- In a study, the MCF-Oak Park Heights was rated a safer, more secure, and more trouble-free institution. It offered a fuller and more highly-rated program of treatment, industry, and education, and better contact with the outside world.
- The Fall Conference theme was *Rising to the Challenge*.
- Featured were Evelyn Fairbanks and Danielle Daniels.
- Workshops included: Acupuncture in Prison; Protecting Children: Advocacy Issues; Working with Victims of Sexual Abuse; Violence Against Women; Criminal Profiling; Disarming Weapons; Extremist Groups, and Arming Probation Officers.
- MCA and the DOC co-hosted the international conference of the American Correctional Association in Minneapolis which had approximately 5,000 attendees.



## 1992

- Minnesota's version of the "boot camp" prison was established at Willow River.
- The Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton, operated by a local private entity, was issued its first license by the DOC.

**MCA membership exceeded  
1,000 for first time.**

- Two members of a militia group, the Minnesota Patriots Council, were arrested for plotting to kill law enforcement officials with

ricin, a lethal toxin extracted from the castor bean.

- The theme of the Fall Conference was *Corrections 2000: The Countdown Continues*.
- Workshops included: Domestic Assault: Identifying Abusers and Abusees; Boundaries in Professional Relationships-What Can/Should be Done in Office with Clients?; Victim Offender Mediation; Working with Fathers; Sexual Bigotry in Adolescents; Managing the Elderly Offender; and Culturally-Specific Chemical Dependency Treatment.
- The MCA Student Services Committee formed to work with colleges and students.

## 1993

- Frank Wood, who started his career as a guard at the Stillwater prison, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- The first inmate at the MCF-Shakopee earned a B.A. degree from Metropolitan State University.
- Nan Herman became the first female captain at the MCF-Shakopee.
- Stop the Revolving Door (SRD) started at the MCF-Lino Lakes. It was modeled after a Delaware pre-release program, and was the first program of its kind in Minnesota.
- Dennis Benson was appointed warden at the MCF-Stillwater.
- Michael Downey, MCA president, was interviewed by Minnesota Public Radio on the opening day of the fall conference.

- The Fall Conference theme was *Minnesota Justice: Striving for Excellence*.
- The keynote speaker was Jackie Pflug, *Choosing Your Road to Success*. Entertainment was a dance with music provided by Incognito.
- Workshops included: Organized Crime; A Lay Person's Look at Suicide; Ethical Leadership; Relapse Prevention for Juvenile Sex Offenders; Violent Crime in Minnesota; The War on Drugs; Juvenile Fire Setters; Chronic Trauma Disorders; Peer Mediation; and Gangs.
- The MCA board endorsed restorative justice programming.
- MCA began an association with Dain Rauscher to assist in managing organization funds.

1994

The **Canine Companions** program started at the MCF-Shakopee to train dogs to work with people with disabilities.



- Specialized probation caseloads were being implemented.
- Kay Pranis accepted a restorative justice position at the DOC.
- Population at the MCF-Lino Lakes was 586.
- Carl Wicklund was the first male president of MCA with a pony tail. He was later appointed

executive director of the American Probation and Parole Association.

- The Fall Conference was in Duluth; the theme was *Northern Exposure*.
- Featured speakers were Sam Cook, Donald Tubesing and Thomas Kane. Entertainment was provided by comedian Jimmy Wiggens. The luncheon featured walleye pike.
- Workshops included: Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy; Humor, Risk, and Change; Assessing Lethality; Women in Corrections; UA Testing and Phobias; Personality Profiles; Preventing Bias; Parenting Programs in Institutions; Anti-Social Personalities; Teaching and Promoting Violence; and De-escalation and Conflict Resolution.

1995

- Patt Adair became warden at the St. Cloud Reformatory, the first female wardent of a high-security prison for men. She received the *MCA Corrections Person of the Year* award in 2001.
- The Minnesota Chapter of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers was formed.
- A restorative justice office was established at the Department of Corrections.
- Erik Skon was appointed warden at the MCF-Stillwater.

**Probation caseload reduction was addressed as the total number on probation neared 100,000.**

- A federal correctional institution opened at Waseca.
- The Fall Institute was at the Radisson South in Bloomington; the theme was *Balancing the Scales of Justice*.
- Presenters included Richard Kipp, David Lykken, and Ray McGee. Incognito provided the music for the dance.
- Workshops included: If You're Not Part of the Solution, You're Part of the Problem; Drug Testing; Traumatic Brain Injury; Parenting From a Distance; Polygraphy in Probation/Parole/Sex Offender Treatment; Punishment Doesn't Work; Officer Safety; Apprehending Fugitives; Inhalant Abuse Prevention; and Music and Self-Esteem.
- Capitol Hill Associates was hired as MCA's legislative lobbyist.

1996

- Gothriel J. "Fred" La Fleur, who started his career as a probation officer in Florida, is the first African American appointed commissioner of corrections.
- Bert Mohs was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes, and the facility was expanded to a capacity of 1,000.
- The 242-bed chemical dependency unit - Treatment, Recovery and Independence from Alcohol and Drugs (TRIAD) - opened at the MCF-Lino Lakes.

- The Fall Institute was in St. Cloud; the theme was *Reaching Beyond the Clouds*.
- Featured speakers were Cordelia Anderson, Director of Sensibilities Inc., and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Paul Holden Anderson.
- Workshops included: Gender-Specific Programming; Stalking; Effective Interviewing; HIV/AIDS; Verbal Judo; Technology in Corrections; Expanding Life Choices; and Youth with Disabilities.

## 1997

- A concept called “circle sentencing” began on the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation.
- The former Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center converted to a medium-security prison housing over 600 inmates.
- The MCF-Faribault expanded its capacity to over 800 beds.
- Minnesota prison sentences, in terms of actual time served, were among the toughest in the nation, resulting in longer prison sentences for offenders.
- Robert Feneis was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes.
- David Crist was appointed warden at the MCF-Stillwater.
- Neil Johnson was the first DOC agent assigned a sex offender-specific caseload.
- The Fall Institute was in Rochester and the theme was *Prescription for the Future*.
- Presenters included Kenneth Schoen, J. Mark Warren, and Gothriel “Fred” LaFleur.
- Workshops included: White Supremacist, Extremists, and New Radicals; Risk/Need Assessment and Case Planning; Ergonomics in the Workplace; Managing the HIV Positive Inmate; Working with Women Offenders; Data Privacy Practices; and Deportable Aliens in the Criminal Justice System.



## 1998



**Funding was approved for the Institution/Community Work Crew program to use nonviolent inmates to build affordable housing for low-income families.**

- Jesse Ventura was elected governor as an Independent Party candidate.
- In St. Paul, Khousa Her, a Hmong refugee from Laos, admitted to police she had strangled her six children, ages 5-11.
- Minnesota’s prison population was 5,507, which were 20 percent sex offenses, 16 percent homicides, 13 percent assaults, 13 percent drug offenses, 9 percent burglaries, and 9 percent robberies.
- Population at the MCF-Lino Lakes was 1,087.
- The Fall Institute was in Duluth; the theme was *Portage to Superior Corrections*.
- Featured speakers were Zacharie Clements, Mario Paparozzi, Sister Kay O’Neill and Sister Michele Meyer.
- Workshops included: Internet Crimes Against Children; Gang Activity in Northern Minnesota; Sex Offender Notification; Personal and Professional Resilience; Defusing Hostility; What Works; Effects of Adult Drug Use on Children; Drug Court; New Gun Laws; and the Psychology of Cultism.

## 1999

- Sheryl Ramstad Hvass was appointed first female commissioner of corrections.
- The MCF-Sauk Centre was closed.
- Sara Jane Olson was arrested in St. Paul for her role in the kidnapping of Patty Hearst.
- Katie Poirier was abducted and killed in Moose Lake, Minnesota; Donald Blom was arrested.
- The Fall Institute was in St. Cloud; the theme was *On the Way to Y2K!*.
- Featured speakers were Mal Morgan, Dr. Mark Fleisher, and Mark Scharenbroich.

**In 1999, the inmate population at the MCF-Shakopee was 353, an increase of 222% in thirteen years.**

- Workshops included: Indian Child Welfare Act; Gambling; Methamphetamine Addiction; Midwest Asian Gangs; Interviewing and Interrogating; Reducing Youth Violence; Stalking; Psychology of Cultism; Hostage Negotiation; and Data Practices.
- A major corrections issue was the privatization of corrections.

## 2000

- The Minnesota State Legislature focused on per diem costs at the prisons compared to other states.
- The MCF-Rush City was opened with double bunks for inmates.
- Featured speakers included Lieutenant Colonel David Grossman, Dr. Michael Farnsworth, and Patty Wetterling.
- Workshops included: Internet Crimes; The Real Deal on Turning Lives Around; Hostage Survival Skills; How Mental Illness Can Play a Role in Delinquency Behavior; Dual Diagnosis Treatment; Rethinking Probation; Global Positioning Systems; Lessons from Jonesboro; Neighborhood Probation; and Cognitive Skills.
- Carole Smith retired as MCA's executive director.
- The DOC and MCA co-sponsored the *Corrections Retrospective* exhibit which displayed the history of Minnesota corrections in many locations throughout the state. As a part of this educational effort, all prisons were open for public tours. The MCF-St. Cloud drew more than 1,000 visitors in a few hours, requiring law enforcement to provide traffic control.

**The legislature passed “Katie’s Bill” regarding sex offender supervision. By September, ten enhanced sex offender agents were employed with the DOC.**

- Bert Mohs was appointed warden at the MCF-Rush City.
- The Fall Institute theme was *Set Your Sights on the Harbor Lights*. From 2000 through 2006, the conference was held in Duluth.

## 2001

- Zacarias Moussaoui, a French citizen of Moroccan descent, was arrested in Eagan, Minnesota, on immigration charges. Moussaoui was tied to the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11.
- The theme of the Fall Institute was *Heed the Call-MCA in the Fall*.
- Presenters included Sister Helen Prejean, Patty Wetterling, and Mark Middleton.
- Workshops included: Homicidal Profiling; Birth Order; Forensic Anthropology; Criminal Thinking; White Supremacist; Difficult People; Critical Incident Debriefing; Music and Drug Connections; and What Works.
- Jim Manke of Association Solutions was hired as executive director of MCA.
- MCA and MACPO co-hosted the national conference of the American Probation and Parole Association in St. Paul.

## 2002

- Dr. Donna Anderson went to the home of her former husband in Burlingame, Minnesota, and stabbed her son to death.
- Lucas John Helder of Pine Island, Minnesota, was arrested in Lovelock, Nevada, and charged for a series of mailbox pipe bombs. Helder said he was trying to make a “smiley face” pattern on the map with his bombings.
- The Fall Institute theme was *Staying Positive in a Changing World*.
- Speakers included Mark Scharenbroich, Dr. Jane Gilgun and Jim Manke. *Under My Skin* was presented by the Pillsbury House Theater.
- Workshops included: Polygraph Testing; Hepatitis C; Treating Children With Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; Terrorism; Understanding Hate Crimes; Immigrant Families: Challenges and Opportunities; Hmong Gangs; and DNA.



## 2003

- Joan Fabian, director of Ramsey County Community Corrections, was appointed commissioner of corrections. She received the *MCA Corrections Person of the Year Award* in 2004.
- Jeffrey Lee Parson, the writer of a variant of the “Blaster,” a virus-like computer worm, was arrested in his hometown of Hopkins.
- In Cold Spring, Minnesota, high school freshman Jason McLaughlin shot and killed senior Aaron Rollins and wounded Seth Bartell before surrendering. Bartell died from his wounds.
- Dru Sjodin’s body was found near Crookston, Minnesota. Alfonso Rodriguez, Jr. was charged with her death.
- David Crist was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes.
- The theme of the Fall Institute was *Facing the Challenge*.
- Presenters included D.J. Eagle Bear Vanas and U.S. District Judge Jon Tuneheim. Steve Morgan presented the *Behavioral Magic Show*.
- Workshops included: Women and the Culture of Addiction; Rapist Typologies; What’s New in Cyberspace; The Challenge of Change; Case Studies of Serial Killers; LSI-R Booster; Compulsive Gambling; and Methamphetamine and Meth Labs and the Effect on Children.
- The MCA board meeting moved to every other month due to budget cuts. The board approved voting by email.

## 2004

- The Fall Institute theme was *Better Solutions Through Partnerships*.
- Featured speakers were Dan Jansen, Olympic Gold Medalist, and Lieutenant Colonel Dave Grossman, who addressed youth violence.
- Workshops included: Transitional Housing for Offenders; Somali Cultural Issues; Best Practices; Motorcycle Gangs; Female Gangs; Conflict Resolution; and Methamphetamine: Addiction and Treatment.
- Peter Vadnais retired as MCA photographer after 20 years of volunteer service.
- The first joint MACPO and MCA winter conference was held at the Radisson, St. Cloud. It was titled *MACPO and MCA Working Together*.
- Programs included: What Works in Reducing Recidivism; Understanding Personality; Adult Mental Health; and Predicting Violence.

## 2005

- Jeff Weise gunned down five students, a teacher, and a guard at Red Lake High School.
- Alison Schaub was hired as the new MCA administrative manager.
- The theme of the Fall Institute was *Gearing Up for Tomorrow*.
- Featured speakers were Jermaine Davis, addressing diversity, and David Parnell, who shared his story of methamphetamine addiction.
- Workshops included: We Don’t Need No Education; Ethics; Interstate Compact; Internet Crimes; Drug Trends; Compulsive Gambling; Restorative Justice; LSI-R Update; Predatory Registration; and International and Domestic Terrorism.
- The MACPO and MCA joint winter conference was at St. Cloud. The theme was *Together Again*.
- Programs included: The Culture of Poverty; How to Move Clients from a Position of Indifference and Hostility to a Place of Intrinsic Motivation for Change and Personal Success; and How Corrections Professionals Contributed to His Success.

### **Of Minnesota’s ten correctional facilities, five had female wardens:**

- **Patt Adair - MCF-St. Cloud**
- **Terry Carlson - MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake**
- **Lynn Dingle - MCF-Stillwater**
- **Connie Roehrich - MCF-Faribault**
- **Jessica Symmes - MCF-Oak Park Heights**

## 2006

- Jeffrey Skilling reported to prison in Minnesota to begin serving a 24-year sentence for his crimes as a top executive at Enron Corporation.

**In 2001, 230 offenders were incarcerated in prison for methamphetamine offenses, in 2006, there were 1,138, a 395% increase.**

- The Fall Institute theme was *Charting a New Course for Corrections*.
- Featured speakers were Commissioner of Corrections Joan Fabian and Dr. Bobby Smith, who presented on *Visions of Courage*.

- Workshops included: Self-Protection and Personal Safety; Search and Seizure; The Ideal Juvenile Justice System; Restorative Justice; Understanding Classism, Racism, and Power; Continuum of Supervision; Matricide/Patricide: Why Kids Kill Their Parents; Native American Gangs; Brain Injury; and School Safety.
- The third MACPO and MCA joint winter conference was at the Holiday Inn Select, Bloomington.
- Programs included: Probation Search and Seizure and How to Stay Safe; Identifying the Drugged Offender; and Body Language and Non-Verbal Communication.

## 2007

- Robert Feneis was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes.
- There were 9,214 inmates in correctional facilities; 30 percent (2,777) met the sex offender definition, and drug offenses represented 21 percent.
- The Fall Institute was in St. Cloud; the theme was *Building Solid Foundations in the Granite City*.

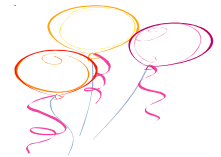


- Featured speakers included Crystal Woodman Miller and Denise Brown.
- Entertainment was Martin Zellar and the Hardaways.
- Workshops included: Online Safety Tools for Parents and Professionals; Hispanic Gangs; Working with Individuals with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder; Enlightened Leadership; Minnesota Sex Offender Treatment Program; Homicidal Behavior; ID Cloning and Business Liability; Alternatives to Jail Construction; and Dealing with Change and Negativity.

## 2008

- The prison population was 9,270. Of the inmates, 18 percent were convicted of sex offenses, 14 percent homicides, 10 percent assaults, 20 percent drug offenses, 7 percent burglaries and 8 percent traffic/accidents.
- The Fall Institute was in Duluth; the theme was *Our History, It Becomes Us*.

**MCA celebrated its 75th anniversary.**



1935 ..... John Doyle  
 1936 ..... Arthur C. Lindholm  
 1937 ..... Stanley Hedstrom  
 1938 ..... Joseph H. DeWitt  
 1939 ..... Joseph H. DeWitt  
 1940 ..... Rolf Stageberg  
 1941 ..... Rolf Stageberg  
 1942 ..... Arnold Walthers  
 1943 ..... William Esau  
 1944 ..... John Zbaracki  
 1945 ..... Franklin Petri  
 1946 ..... Eugene Burns  
 1947 ..... Martin Nilan  
 1948 ..... Leonard Gibson  
 1949 ..... Donald McFarland  
 1950 ..... Bernard Troje  
 1951 ..... W. F. Mero  
 1952 ..... Edward Sedio  
 1953 ..... Ray Horwath  
 1954 ..... Allen Hallberg  
 1955 ..... Olaf Swenson  
 1956 ..... Howard Costello  
 1957 ..... Gordon Nelson  
 1958 ..... John Elholm  
 1959 ..... Kenneth Young  
 1960 ..... John Broady  
 1961 ..... Eugene Burns  
 1962 ..... Rolf Stageberg  
 1963 ..... James Noonan  
 1964 ..... Jay Willett  
 1965 ..... Robert Wyckoff  
 1966\* ..... Richard Fritzke  
 1967 ..... Warren T. Johnson  
 1968 ..... Harold Hansen  
 1969 ..... Wayne Johnson  
 1970 ..... William Henschel  
 1971 ..... Thomas Houle

1972 ..... Harvey Akerson  
 1973 ..... Ken Truax  
 1974 ..... Richard Mulcrone  
 1975 ..... Thomas Lavelle  
 1976 ..... John Jette  
 1977 ..... Larry Bougie  
 1978 ..... Jay Lindgren  
 1979 ..... John Broady  
 1980 ..... Steven Holmquist  
 1981 ..... Audrey Bakke Holien  
 1982 ..... David Gustafson  
 1983 ..... Dennis Avery  
 1984 ..... Connie Roehrich  
 1985 ..... Tom Lawson  
 1986 ..... Les Green  
 1987 ..... Tim Cleveland  
 1988 ..... Patt Adair  
 1989 ..... Thomas Zoet  
 1990 ..... Quentin Rath  
 1991 ..... Linda Aaberg  
 1992 ..... Mary Hurrle Arnold  
 1993 ..... Michael Downey  
 1994 ..... Carl Wicklund  
 1995 ..... Mary Ann Mowatt  
 1996 ..... Robert Gielow  
 1997 ..... Sarah Lewandowski  
 1998 ..... Jill Carlson  
 1999 ..... Laurel March  
 2000 ..... Therese McCoy  
 2001 ..... Steve Kley  
 2002 ..... Jean Brennan  
 2003 ..... Karla Henrichs  
 2004 ..... Dennis Miller  
 2005 ..... Chuck Ness  
 2006 ..... Tom Roy  
 2007 ..... Pat Booker  
 2008 ..... Terryl Arola

\*Prior to 1966, the Minnesota Corrections Association was the Minnesota Probation and Parole Association

This award is given for outstanding contribution in the field of corrections in Minnesota by an individual in any employment. It could be clergy, judges legislators, or group parents, as well as correctional professionals.

1965 .....	Art Olson	1996 .....	Mathias Smrekar
1966 .....	Grace Cedarstrand	1997 .....	Bruce McManus
1967 .....	Viola Batty	1998 .....	Joseph Vene
1968 .....	Bernard Troje	1999 .....	Richard Quick
1969 .....	Lyle Pearson	2000 .....	Senator Allan Spear
1970 .....	Rolf Stageberg	2001 .....	Patt Adair
1971 .....	Swede Hagberg	2002 .....	Louise Wolframm
1972 .....	Lee Knaus	2003 .....	Carole Smith
1973 .....	Wayne Johnson	2004 .....	Joan Fabian
1974 .....	Norb Berg	2005 .....	Jerry Soma
1975 .....	Charles Gadbois	2006 .....	Robert Hanson
1976 .....	George Davis	2007 .....	Dave Hegg
1977 .....	Father Boxleitner		
1978 .....	Judge Lindsey Arthur		
1979 .....	Frank Wood		
1980 .....	Dennis Hanson		
1981 .....	Rosemary Ahman		
1982 .....	Gail Johnson-Wik		
1983 .....	D. Jacqueline Fleming		
1984 .....	Jack Young		
1985 .....	Gary Dosser		
1986 .....	Morris Heilig		
1987 .....	Will Najjar		
1988 .....	Dave Gustafson		
1989 .....	Howard Costello		
1990 .....	Richard Fritzke		
1991 .....	Dan Cain		
1992 .....	Orville Pung		
1993 .....	Mark Carey		
1994 .....	Frederic Holbeck		
1995 .....	Richard Crawford		

This award is given to programs, resources or facilities working in the broad field of corrections and criminal justice, which demonstrate creativity, resourcefulness, effectiveness and innovation.

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|---|---|
| <p>1980 Ramsey County Group Home; Project CADRE; and Mankato State University Corrections Program</p> <p>1981 AMICUS; Re-Entry Services; and Katahdin Program</p> <p>1982 Thistledeew Camp; Lakewood Community College; and Duluth Community Youth Program</p> <p>1983 NW Juvenile Training Center; Duluth Domestic Abuse Intervention Project; and the Crookston-Tri-County Community Corrections System</p> <p>1984 Ramsey County Juvenile Intensive Probation Program, Rolling Hills Group Home; and Washington County People Learning in a Cooperative Existence Program</p> <p>1985 Genesis II; Alpha Human Services Program; and Hennepin County Fugitive Apprehension Project</p> <p>1986 Red Wing Adult Re-entry Program</p> <p>1987 Olmsted County Crisis Intake Program</p> <p>1988 Pat and Randy Howell Group Home</p> <p>1989 Ramsey County Juvenile Intensive Program</p> <p>1990 Sentencing to Service (STS)</p> <p>1991 Scott County Minimum Security Jail Annex</p> <p>1992 Ramsey County Volunteers in Corrections, Inc.</p> <p>1993 Leo Hoffman Center; and Mesabi Work Release</p> <p>1994 Woodland Hills; and PORT of Olmsted County</p> <p>1995 Arrowhead Teen Crime Community Education Prevention Program; and Carver County STS</p> <p>1996 Home and Community Based Services Program; and The Hennepin County Gun Program</p> <p>1997 Goodhue Domestic Abuse Program; and The Todd-Wadena Comprehensive Sex Offender Treatment Program</p> <p>1998 Kid-Link Program; and McLeod County Treatment Programs</p> <p>1999 Winona Bike Program; Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee Canine Companions for Independence; and the Lyon County Group Home</p> | <p>2000 Washington County Peace Initiative; and the Minnesota Department of Corrections Critical Incident Stress Management</p> <p>2001 STS Disaster Relief Program; and CORE</p> <p>2002 Statewide Supervision Program</p> <p>2003 ICWC Affordable Housing Program</p> <p>2004 Thistledeew Camp</p> <p>2005 Men as Peacemakers; and Restorative Justice Community Action</p> <p>2006 RS Eden; and the K-9 Team of the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake</p> <p>2007 Keeping Staff Safe Committee</p> |
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This award is given to two correctional staff persons (field services and correctional facilities) who have demonstrated achievement over a period of time, but shall not exclude professionals new to the field who have displayed outstanding achievement.

- 1981 ..... John Haugen and C.P. Mear
- 1982 ..... Mary Reedy
- 1983 ..... Rubio Rodriquez and Jerry Mihock
- 1984 ..... Darwin Bishop and Quentin Rath
- 1985 .... Thomas McDonald and Jim and Jane Goblirsch
- 1986 ..... Dennis Bertilson, Barb Emer, and Polly Oden
- 1987 ..... Margaret Hoyer and Clarence Quanrud
- 1988 ..... Jerry Soma
- 1989 ..... Mary Ann Hurrle and Dennis Benson
- 1990 ..... Jim Sweeney and Ross Norman
- 1991 ..... Keith Mills and Timothy Boraas
- 1992 ..... Roberta Cooke and Robert Senta
- 1993 ..... Bob Ferrari and Fran Blais
- 1994 ..... Bobbie Masquelier
- 1995 ..... Chuck Ness
- 1996 ..... Sam Knutson and Linda J. Moore
- 1997 ..... David Swanson and James Peterson
- 1998 ..... Robert Tepfer and James Backe
- 1999 ..... Patricia Rime and Greg Bartz
- 2000 ..... Jim Hayes and Steve Roelofs
- 2001 ..... Leonard Anderson and Roxanne Bartsh
- 2002 ..... Laraine LeKander and Jill Barickman
- 2003 ..... Michael Smith and Duane Frank
- 2004 ..... Lt Joan Thorsten
- 2005 ..... William Moe and Tony Mustazza
- 2006 ..... Laurie Solvie and Todd Tougas
- 2007 ..... Keith Mills and Tim Lanz

This award recognizes exemplary service to MCA members through participation in association activities.

- 1982 ..... John Broady
- 1983 ..... Carole Smith
- 1985 ..... Dennis Avery
- 1986 ..... Connie Roehrich
- 1987 ..... Pam McNulty
- 1988 ..... Tom Lawson
- 1991 ..... Steve Holmquist
- 1992 ..... Tom Zoet
- 1993 ..... Linda Aaberg
- 1994 ..... Jill Carlson
- 1995 ..... Peter Vadnais
- 1996 ..... Connie Cushing
- 1997 ..... Tom Lawson
- 1998 ..... Nan Herman
- 1999 ..... Karla Henrichs
- 2000 ..... Steve Dornbach
- 2001 ..... Sondra Hubble
- 2002 ..... Chuck Ness
- 2003 ..... Dana Feddema and Tom Roy
- 2004 ..... Therese McCoy
- 2005 ..... Monique Drier
- 2006 ..... Lynn Rohlf
- 2007 ..... Michelle Smith

During MCA's 75 year history, the following awards were given in recognition of achievement.

**1986**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Paul Sisson, Carol Buesgens, and Paul Carlson

**1987**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Mike Opat and Roger Kaake

**1988**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Eddie Jones and Kenneth Hondt

**1989**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Jane Hauer and Gary Norvold Anderson

**1990**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Earl Lund and Mike Lind

**1991**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Mark Walz

**1992**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Faith Dillon  
Special Recognition Award ..... Senator Allan Spear

**1993**

Corrections Counselor Award ..... Dane Petersen

**1994**

Corrections Facility Employee Award ..... Joyce Kopet

**1995**

Corrections Facility Employee Award ..... Jessica Freer

**1998**

Special Recognition Award ..... Representative Mary Murphy

Notes

