



1933 - 2018

Minnesota Corrections Association



A TIMELINE OF CRIME,
CORRECTIONS, AND MCA

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Introduction

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 85 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 reenter 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.

Timeline

The 1850s

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 .75 cents a day from the contractor for each inmate worker. All able-bodied prisoners were required to be employed by the contractors. The program ended in 1909.

1856

- Warden Francis 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.

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

Minnesota became a **state**

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

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 counties had failed to pay for their keep*

The 1860s

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.

1861

- Three cells for women were added at Stillwater Prison.

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.
- Minnesota introduced 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. In 1879, this facility was renamed the Minnesota State Reform School.
- 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.

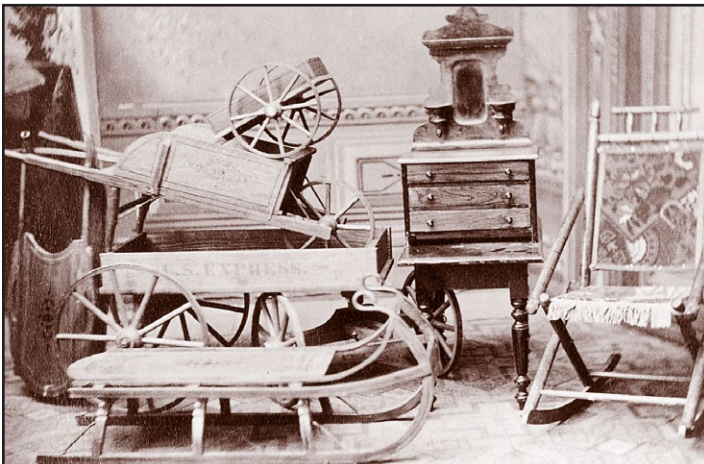
1868

- The population of the House of Refuge was 36 boys.
- Joshua L. Taylor was named warden at Stillwater Prison.

The 1870s

1870

- The National Prison Conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, approved the principle that, "Society is responsible for the reformation of criminals."
- The House of Refuge started taking girls.
- Alfred B. Webber served as warden at Stillwater State Prison for six months before being replaced by Henry A. Jackman.
- Stillwater Prison admitted the first female inmate, Nellie Sullivan, a prostitute.



Articles made by offenders at the State Reform School 1875

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

- The Younger Gang, some of whose members ran with the Jesse James Gang attempted to rob the bank in Northfield.

1877

- The notorious Younger Brothers, of the Jesse James Gang, were committed to Stillwater Prison.

1878

- Orphan asylums were established to prevent delinquency, caring for approximately 130 dependent and neglected children.

*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*

The 1880s

1883

- The State Board of Corrections and Charities was established with powers to investigate state institutions. Each institution was required to have a Board of Managers. The board had six unpaid members.

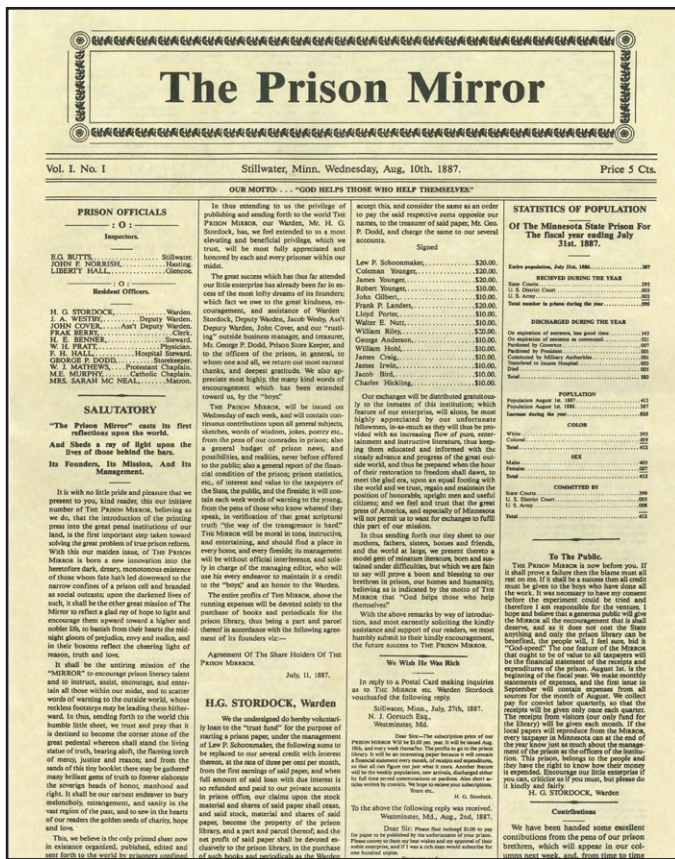
1885

- The legislature appointed a commission to recommend a location for a second state prison "to be situated at or upon some of the stone quarries of our state." St. Cloud was chosen.

1887

- A group of 15 inmates established a trust fund of \$200 for the purpose of starting a paper, *The Prison Mirror*. Among those that started the paper were Cole and

James Younger of the Frank and Jesse James Gang, and his brothers Bob and Jim. Within one year, it had subscribers in almost every state of the union.



The first edition of The Prison Mirror

- There were 128 cells constructed of granite quarried at the reformatory site 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 582, from 22 cells in 1858.

The 1890s

- 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

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

- **gazing at visitors**
- **refusal to work**
- **lapses in cleanliness**

- 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 warden of Stillwater State Prison.

- Each 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 the prison librarian. The library was maintained by fees charged to visitors to the prison. His brother Jim later served in the same capacity.
- The Minnesota State Reform School 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 facility was described as far superior to what existed at the state prison at Stillwater and the mission was to reform criminals.



Bales of twine produced at the Stillwater State Prison

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.
- One million pounds of finished twine were produced at the Stillwater State Prison twine factory.
- 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 in Red Wing 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 was held.
- The warden at Stillwater was directed by the legislature to teach a trade or handicraft to all inmates.

*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)***

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.

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.

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

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 Stillwater State Prison. It proved to be a failure.
- The Honorable Frank L. Randall, a progressive leader, was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- General Charles McReeve was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

The 1900s

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



Inmates and guards in the dining room of the Stillwater State Prison in 1900

the prison and juvenile institutions, assuming the responsibility that had been held by local governing boards, replacing the Board of Corrections and Charities and the Board of Managers. The law stipulated that at least one member must be a woman.

- Jim and Cole Younger were paroled.
- The legislature allowed for the possibility of parole for all prisoners.
- Henry Wolfer was reappointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.

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 for inmates was formed at Stillwater.

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.

1906

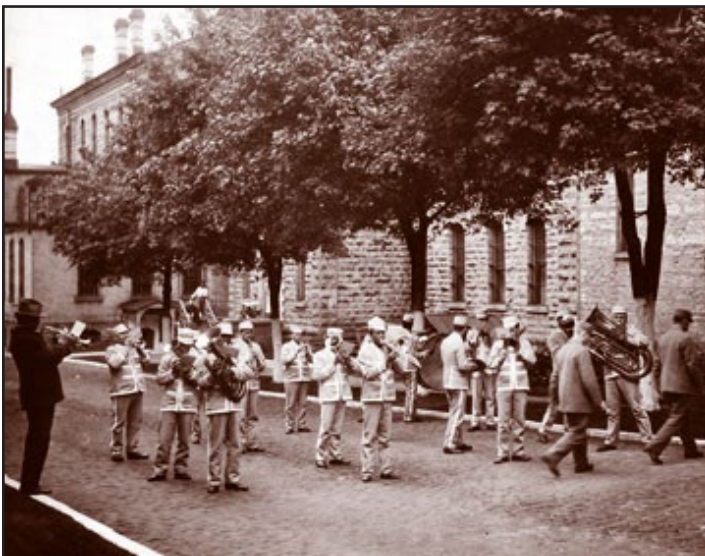
- The botched hanging of William Williams' in St. Paul becomes the last capital execution in the state, which piqued the public conscience about the death penalty.
- A band was formed at Red Wing Training School.

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.



The prison band at the Stillwater State Prison in 1907

The 1910s

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

- The Minnesota legislature passed the indeterminate sentencing law.
- The Minnesota Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre opened. Fannie French Morse was appointed

*The **State Board of Parole** was established*

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

- The 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 Stillwater State Prison in 1912

- 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.
- Capital punishment was abolished by the legislature, substituting life imprisonment for “death by hanging.”
- 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.”

*Moving pictures were shown **twice a week**, the main source of entertainment at the prison*

- Charles S. Reed was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Henry K.W. Scott was appointed superintendent at St. Cloud Reformatory

1915

- Isabel Higbee died at the Minnesota State Capitol after giving an impassioned speech advocating the need for a women’s reformatory. When the facility at Shakopee 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.
- Construction of the longest granite wall in the world built using prison labor was completed at the State Reformatory. The wall is over one mile long, 22 feet high, four and one-half feet thick and constructed from granite quarried within the prison grounds.

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.
- Congressman Andrew Volstead fashions legislation called the Volstead Act, to criminalize booze. He is later tossed out of office.

The 1920s

1920

- 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.
- The Minnesota State Reformatory for Women officially opened at Shakopee, receiving its first inmates transferred from Stillwater State Prison.
- Florence Monahan was appointed superintendent.
- Three African Americans were lynched in Duluth by a white mob of 5,000.
- The inmate population at St. Cloud Reformatory was 413.
- John J. Sullivan was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- Charles E. Vasaly was appointed superintendent at St. Cloud Reformatory.

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.

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.



Women's facility at Shakopee which was open from 1920 to 1986

1922

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

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*

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*

- 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.

1927

- All clothing worn by men in the state institutions was produced at the St. Cloud Reformatory.

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.

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

1929

- The Foshay Tower was built. It was the tallest building in Minneapolis until 1971.
- 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.

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

The 1930s

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.
- “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 Edgcumbe 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. Hiding out until the heat cooled. They partook in 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.
- Charles Lindbergh’s infant son was kidnapped.
- Verne Miller hooked up with Alvin “Creepy” Karpis to hit the Third Northwestern National bank in Minneapolis. He made the FBI’s Most Wanted List.
- 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

- Prohibition was repealed. Fifty-nine Minnesota counties voted to repeal prohibition.
- The Barker-Karpis gang kidnapped William Hamm Jr. with a demand of \$100,000 for his release.

Discharged: <u>MAR 24 1930</u> Conditional Discharge..... Sentence Commuted.....	Paroled..... Returned..... Violated Parole..... Discharged from parole.....
County Attorney <u>E.H. Elwin</u> Judge <u>Hon. S.A. Flaherty</u>	
Height: 1 m.....	Forehead: Inc.....
Eng. Height: ft..... in.....	Height.....
Stretch: 1 m.....	Width.....
Trunk:.....	Neck.....
Head length:.....	Nose: Profile—Bridge.....
Head width:.....	Base.....
Cheek width:.....	Dimensions—Height.....
Right Ear lgh:.....	Projection.....
Left Foot:.....	Breadth.....
Left Mid. Finger:.....	Feet.....
Left Lt. Finger:.....	Right Ear: Border.....
Left Cubit:.....	Lobe.....
	Tooth:.....
	Chin:.....
Education <u>University</u> Religion <u>Lutheran</u> Married <u>Single</u> Children.....	
Build <u>Medium</u> Residence <u>Fergus Falls, Minn.</u>	
Age <u>41</u> Height <u>5'9"</u> Weight <u>172</u> Complexion <u>Med Dark</u> Eyes <u>Brown</u> Hair <u>LtCh</u>	
Date of Birth <u>3-6-1888</u> Birthplace <u>Minnesota</u> Nationality <u>Norwegian</u> Occupation <u>Banker</u>	
Sentence <u>Ind. Max. 1 year</u> Date of Sentence <u>May 22, 1929</u> Sentence Expires.....	
Received <u>May 25, 1929</u> From <u>Wilkin</u> County Charge <u>Receiving deposits on an Involunt Bank</u>	
Alias.....	
Reg. No <u>9792</u> Name <u>Albert B. Knudson</u> Color <u>White</u>	

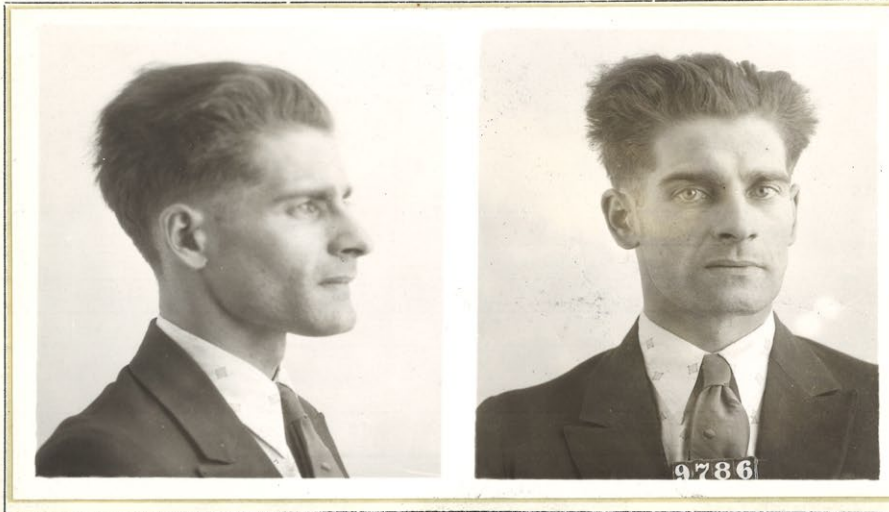
Fingerprint/ID cards for offenders in the 1930’s.

Marks and Scars: Right ankle smashed; Right wrist broke; Cut scar left cheek.
Tattoo: right arm "Myrtle" Left arm "Juanita".

Released by order of Supreme Court,
JAN 27 1933

Discharged _____ Conditional Discharge _____ Sentence Commuted _____
 Paroled _____ Returned _____ Violated Parole _____ Discharged from parole _____
 County Attorney A.J. Sullivan Judge Hon Graham M. Torrance.

Height: 1 m _____
 Eng. Height: ft. _____ in _____
 Stretch: 1 m _____
 Trunk: _____
 Head length: _____
 Head width: _____
 Cheek width: _____
 Right Ear lgth: _____
 Left Foot: _____
 Left Mid. Finger: _____
 Left Lit. Finger: _____
 Left Cubit: _____



Forehead: Inc _____
 Height _____
 Width _____
 Pecul. _____
 Nose: Profile—Bridge _____
 Base _____
 Dimensions—Height _____
 Projection _____
 Breadth _____
 Pecul. _____
 Right Ear: Border _____
 Lobe _____
 Teeth: _____
 Chin: _____

Education College 1 year Religion Protestant Married Divorced Children One
 Build Slight Residence Detroit Mich.
 Age 28 Height 5-6 Weight 136 Complexion Dark Eyes Blue Hair Dk Brown
 Date of Birth 8-20-1900 Birthplace Iowa Nationality American Occupation Machinist
 Sentence Ind. Date of Sentence May 16, 1929 Sentence Expires _____
 Received May 20, 1929 From Crow Wing County. Charge Child Abandonment
 Alias _____
 Reg. No. 9786 Name Charles C. Sweet Color White

- 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.
- The inmate population at the St. Cloud Reformatory was 1,165.
- There were 205 parolees under supervision.
- The population of the Minnesota Home School was 334 girls.
- The Minnesota 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.
- Horace B. Whittier was appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory.
- Howard Rush served as president of MPPA for 1933 and 1934. There were 18 members.

The Minnesota Probation and Parole Association (MPPA) was formed

1934

- "Baby Face" Nelson took up residence at the St. Francis Hotel in St. Paul.
- 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 that year in Chicago.
- 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.
- 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.
- Mary Anne Toner, a teacher at the State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee, assisted in starting the inmate newspaper, *The Reflector*.
- There were 69 members belonging to the Minnesota Probation and Parole Association (MPPA).

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.
- 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 the St. Cloud Reformatory ranged from age 16 to 43 and the IQ from 39 to 170.

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 State Prison. He introduced a more liberal and reform approach to the prison.
- A select group of prisoners were 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 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.

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

- FBI memo 1934

1935

- 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.
- Work Release was permitted.

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**

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.
- 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.



The State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee in 1937

- 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 St. Cloud 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 Control was abolished and the Department of Social Security was created.
- 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.



Warden and deputy warden demonstrating possible use of television cameras for security purposes at the State Prison in 1939

The 1940s

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 Probation 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*.
- Tuition and registration for the institute was \$5.

1941

- 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 Techniques in Cases of Domestic Discord*; and *Abandonment and Non-Support Cases*.

1942

- There were 300 girls housed at Sauk Centre.
- The topic for the Annual Training Institute was *Medical*

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

Problems in Relation to the Care and Control of Persons on Parole or Probation.

- The opening presenter was J.M. Nolte who presented on *Familiar 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.

1943

- Due to the war, the MPPA did not hold its annual training institute.

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

1945

- 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 Luther 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

- State reception and diagnostic centers were established. The receiving cottage at the Minnesota State Training School for Boys and the cottage at the Minnesota Home School for Girls were designated for the YCC. A section of the Minnesota Reformatory for Men was designated as a YCC reception center and the first ward was admitted.
- 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 (per person) for a double room without a bath, and \$2.25 a day with a bath. Luncheons were available for 75 cents and dinner for \$1.25.

1949

- Responsibility for juveniles in state correctional schools was transferred to the YCC. The legislature gave YCC complete jurisdiction over delinquent youth committed to the state.
- 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?*
- 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.

Red Wing Training School (1949):

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

The 1950s

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**
- **249 turkeys**

1951

- A Youth Forestry Camp was established at Willow River for young male felons under the jurisdiction of the YCC. Formerly, the site was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) camp established in 1934. 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.



Aerial view of the farm at Shakopee in 1950

- Brass-tipped canes used by guards were abolished in the prisons.
- A cottage for 34 mentally-impaired female children was established at Shakopee Reformatory 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.



Wool hat worn by officers until the 1950s

- 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 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 adults, juveniles and supervisory issues. The second day problem clinics were held for interviewing and counseling, and the third day dealt with rules and violations.

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

1953

- A major riot caused serious damage at Stillwater Prison. Inmates were protesting prison conditions and rules. There were reports that residents in nearby Bayport could hear the inmates shouting.
- 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.

1955

- Deuce Casper formed the Baldy Street Gang, with over 1,000 thugs who roamed the streets of South



Inmates at the State Reformatory manufacturing license plates in 1954

Minneapolis 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.

- Douglas Rigg was appointed warden at Stillwater State Prison.
- 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.

*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 A-Social 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.

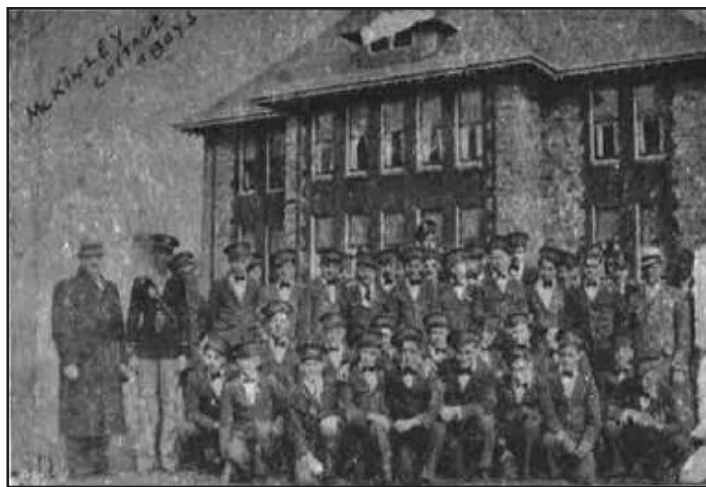
1958

- The Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO) was formed (formerly Southern Minnesota Probation Officers Association).

- 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.

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.



McKinley Cottage at The Training School in Red Wing 1889-1965

1959

- William Turnbladh was appointed the first commissioner of corrections. The term was a six-year appointment.
- The annual cost of housing a juvenile at the 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 **Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC)** was formed in 1959, combining the Youth Conservation Commission, the State Board of Parole, and adult institutions*

- 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

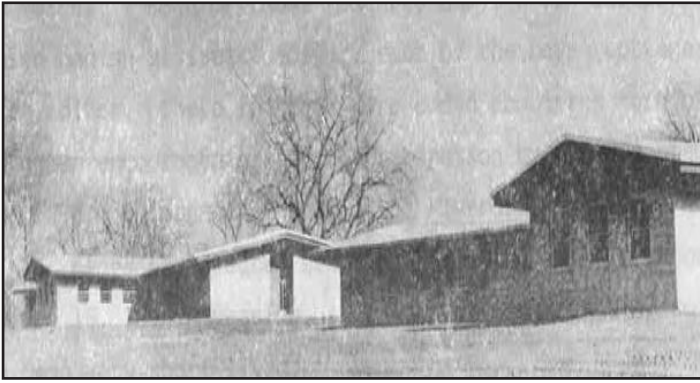
The 1960s

1960

- St. Croix Camp, east of Sandstone, was the state's third camp opened. The camp was eventually sold to the Wilder Foundation. 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.
- A new Ramsey County Workhouse opened in St. Paul.

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*



Princeton and Yale Cottages at The Training School in Red Wing, constructed in 1961

of the Alcoholic. Nick Pappas gave a speech on *A New Prison Discipline* and Gisela Konopka spoke at the general session on *Group Methods in Corrections*.

- 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.
- 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 40 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; 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

- T. Eugene Thompson, attorney from St. Paul, 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.

*In 1966, The **Minnesota Probation and Parole Association** (MPPA) became the **Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA)***

- The Fall Institute was held at Holiday Inn Central in 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.
- MCA membership dues were \$2.
- 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.”
- Ted Spencer was editor of the MCA newsletter.

1967

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

- 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.
- 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 reenter the community.
- Minnesota began its Work Release program. This allowed selected inmates from Stillwater, St. Cloud, and Shakopee to hold jobs in outside communities and return to the institution at night.
- 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.
- L.D. Jones was editor of the MCA newsletter.
- 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.
- An arrangement was made for MCA members to attend the Thorton Wilder's *Plays for Bleeker Street* at a special rate of \$1.20.



Offender work programs were authorized by the legislature in 1967

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 in 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.

1968

- 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 of 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 Centers Act was approved by the legislature, authorizing political subdivisions to establish and operate community corrections centers. This legislation, with Law Enforcement Assistance

The 1970s

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.
- The twine factory was closed because it did not provide marketable skills for inmates.
- 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. Leenhouts, speaking on *The Use of Citizen Volunteers in the Court Setting*.
- Workshops included: Alcohol-ism, 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.



Members of the security squad escort an inmate from Cell Hall B to lock-up in D Segregation

- 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.

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

- 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.
- 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 Women's Reformatory at Shakopee started a data processing program, 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 first Community Corrections Legislation passed.
- Groundbreaking of NE Minnesota Juvenile Detention Center- Duluth.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Sheraton in Minneapolis.
- 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.

1972

- Racial discrimination and drug control were issues in the prison system.
- Kenneth Schoen (on 1/3 time salary) was asked by Commissioner Fogel to devise a plan for institutionalizing community corrections in Minnesota.
- At a meeting in Stillwater, city 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.

1973

- 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.
- Ken Schoen, who started his career as a parole agent, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- 180 Degrees, Inc. officially opened its doors to the highest risk population of adult offenders, after inception in 1971 by Robbie Robinson.
- There were 63 county-operated or state-subsidized group homes in the state.
- The Legislature authorized the creation of the Ombudsman for Corrections, which at the time was unique nationally.
- A problem in Cell Hall A at Stillwater Prison resulted in the use of tear gas to restore order.
- The Community Corrections Subsidy Act was passed, authorizing subsidies to local counties or groups of counties for planning and implementing community-based corrections.
- 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.
- Harvey Akerson was appointed superintendent of the Home School in Sauk Centre.
- The Fall Conference was at the Radisson Hotel Minneapolis, the theme was *Looking Inward, Looking Outward*.
- The keynote speaker was Commissioner of Corrections



Vocational training became the focus at Willow River Camp in 1972



Community participation was the key to the Community Corrections Subsidy Act of 1973 as illustrated by this sign welcoming local advisory board members

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 (MMTC) 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.
- The Crime Victims Reparation Act became effective.
- There was a disturbance involving up to 100 inmates at St. Cloud Reformatory related to cultural issues.
- A full-time Parole Board was instituted.
- 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.
- Dodge/Olmsted Counties enter CCA, Ramsey County and Crow Wing/Morrison follow.
- 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 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 in Minneapolis, 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.



The recreation department initiated a boxing program in 1975 that included matches between the prisons and boxing clubs

1976

- Frank Wood was appointed warden at the Stillwater Prison. He was later appointed commissioner of corrections and received the *Corrections Person of the Year* award in 1979.
- Todd/Wadena County and Region 3 enter CCA.
- The legislature passed, but the Governor vetoed, a bill to establish a system of determinate (fixed) sentencing for people convicted of crimes in Minnesota.
- The Fall Conference was held at the St. Paul Radisson Hotel, 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 the Glensheen mansion 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.
- Four inmates sawed through bars and scaled the fence to escape from Stillwater Prison.
- The Fall Conference was held at the St. Paul Radisson Hotel, 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

- 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-Lino Lakes.
- The Fall Conference was held at the Holiday Inn, Minneapolis, 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.

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission was established in 1978

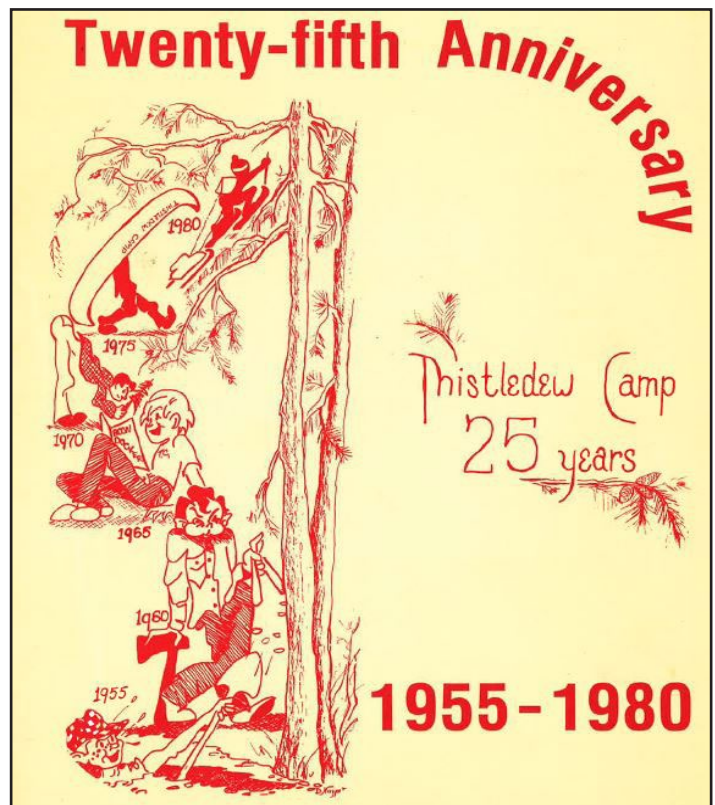
1979

- Jack Young, who started his career as a probation officer, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- State correctional facilities were renamed by the legislature as the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF) followed by its geographic name.
- 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, the theme was *Corrections in a Violent Age*.
- The keynote speaker was Robert Ten Bensel presenting *Child Abuse and Later Implications 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.

The 1980s

1980

- Sentencing guidelines were implemented as a modified form of determinate sentencing for all crimes except life sentences for first degree murder. This new sentencing practice was a "Just Desserts" model which impacted sentencing practices across the state.
- Thisledew Camp celebrated its 25th anniversary.
- Robert Erickson was appointed warden at Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater.
- Les Green was appointed as the executive officer of the Office of Adult Release (later renamed Hearings and Release Unit).
- 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, the theme was *The 1980s-A to Tradition in Corrections*.
- Featured speakers were Alex Schauss, Tony Bouza, and Jim Klassen.



Cover of the 25th Anniversary celebration for Thisledew Camp in 1980

1981

- The Fall Conference was at the Holiday Inn in Minneapolis, 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.



Set up of Electronic Monitoring

1982

- The Minnesota Parole Board was abolished.
- 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.

- Two inmates escaped from the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater by hiding in cardboard boxes loaded onto a truck.
- The MCF-Oak Park Heights opened.
- Population at the MCF-Lino Lakes was 192.

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

- Fall Conference was at the Holiday Inn in Minneapolis, 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.
- A disturbance at the MCF-Stillwater resulted in replacement of over 900 windows.
- 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 Prison System; Burnout in Correctional Personnel; PMS-Its Impact on the Criminal Justice System; An Overview of AIDS; Shoplifting Causes, Treatment, and Prevention; and



The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights opened in 1982

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 speakers were Dr. John Eoyang and 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 First National Workshop on Female Offenders was held at the Saint Paul Hotel which brought representatives from across the United States, Canada, and Bermuda.
- 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 Therapists; Working with the Media; Men and Intimacy; Cocaine-The Agony & Ecstasy; and The Colombo Approach to Interviewing.

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

- 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 correctional facility for women opened in Shakopee in 1986

- Minnesota's Sentencing to Service (STS) program was established.
- 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*.
- Keynote speakers were Jennie Lancaster, Marie Raghianti, 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 Skills; 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.



Sentence to Service (STS) crew removing snow

1989

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

- Jacob Wetterling was kidnapped while biking home from a convenience store in St. Joseph.
- First-Degree Murder increased from a minimum of 17 years to 30 years imprisonment.
- The MCF-Faribault was authorized to be a medium-security prison.
- 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.
- 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.

The 1990s

1990

- The MCF-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*.

- 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 speakers 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.
- The MCA and DOC co-hosted the international conference of the American Correctional Association in Minneapolis which had approximately 5,000 attendees.

1992

- The Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton, operated by a private entity, was issued its first license by the DOC.
- 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*.



Minnesota's version of the boot camp prison opened at Willow River in 1992

- 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.
- MCA membership exceeded 1,000 for the first time.

1993

- Frank Wood, who started his career as a guard at the Stillwater Prison, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- Controlled movement was implemented by the warden at Stillwater, restricting the number of inmates moving at one time. Other restrictions were implemented, including control of inmate movement within each cellblock tier.
- 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.

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

- 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

- Specialized probation caseloads were being implemented.
- Kay Pranis accepted a restorative justice position at the DOC.

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

- 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 Wiggins. 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.

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.

1995

- Patt Adair became warden at the St. Cloud Reformatory, the first female warden 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.
- 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, was the first African American appointed commissioner of corrections.
- Bert Mohs was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes; 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

1997

- A concept called "circle sentencing" began on the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation.
- An escape attempt at MCF-Stillwater was thwarted when three inmates hiding in a garbage truck were observed by the trucks driver.
- 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.



Conversion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center to the Moose Lake Correctional Facility was completed in 1997

- Robert Feneis was appointed warden at MCF-Lino Lakes.
- David Crist was appointed warden at MCF-Stillwater.
- Neil Johnson was the first DOC agent assigned a sex offender-specific caseload.
- The Fall Institute was in Rochester, the theme was *Prescription for the Future*.
- Presenters included Kenneth Schoen, J. Mark Warren, and Gothriel "Fred" La Fleur.

- 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.

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

Portage to Superior Corrections.

- Featured speakers were Zacharie Clements, Mario Pappozzi, 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

1998

- Jesse Ventura was elected Governor as an Independent Party candidate.
- In St. Paul, Khoua 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, consisting of 20 percent sex offenses, 16 percent homicides, 13 percent assaults, 13 percent drug offenses, 9 percent burglaries, and 9 percent robberies.
- Population at MCF-Lino Lakes was 1,087.
- The Fall Institute was in Duluth; the theme was

- 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. Donald Blom was arrested and is serving a life sentence without parole for first-degree murder.
- Sheryl Ramstad Hvass was appointed first female commissioner of corrections.
- MCF-Sauk Centre was closed.
- The inmate population at MCF-Shakopee was 353, an increase of 222% in thirteen years.
- 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.



Gov. Jesse Ventura (center) toured the Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud in 1999 with Warden Patt Adair (left) and Commissioner of Corrections Sheryl Ramstad Hvass (right)

- 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.

The 2000s

2000

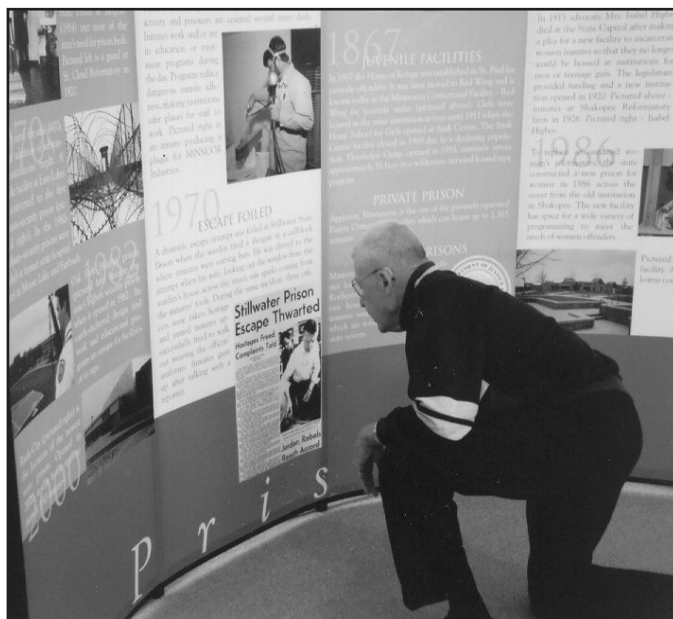
- The Minnesota State Legislature focused on per diem costs at the prisons compared to other states.
- The legislature passed "Katie's Bill" regarding sex offender supervision. By September, ten enhanced sex offender agents were employed with the DOC.
- MCF-Rush City was opened with double bunks for inmates.
- 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.
- Featured speakers included Lieutenant Colonel David Grossman, Dr. Michael Farnsworth, and Patty Wetterling.



Ariel view of MCF-Rush City

- Carole Smith retired as MCA's executive director.
- 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.
- 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.



Retired Commissioner Jack Young reading a piece of the *Corrections Retrospective* exhibit the DOC and MCA co-sponsored

2001

- Zacarias Moussaoui, a French citizen of Moroccan descent, was arrested in Eagan on immigration charges. Moussaoui was tied to the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11.
- Juvenile Delinquent Unit (JDU) became the first 180 Degrees, Inc. youth-based program in Ramsey County.
- 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.

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

2002

- The surviving factory buildings at the grounds of Minnesota State Prison - Stillwater historic site were destroyed by arson.
- 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

- 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, 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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**

2005

- Jeff Weise gunned down five students, a teacher, and a guard at Red Lake High School.
- In St. Paul, some state offices closed and about 9,000 state employees were jobless after parts of Minnesota's government shut down for the first time in state history.
- The U.S. Supreme Court forbade the death penalty for juveniles.
- One of the several pairs of ruby red slippers worn by Judy Garland in 1939 original *Wizard of Oz* were stolen from the Judy Garland Museum after they were purchased by a Hollywood memorabilia collector in Grand Rapids.
- 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 held in St. Cloud. The theme was *Together Again*.

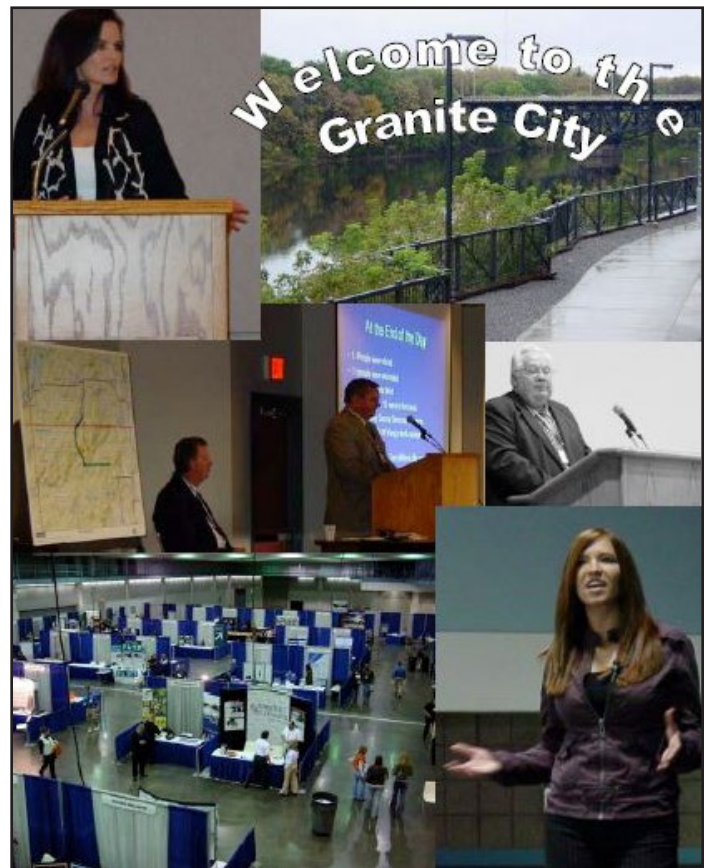
2006

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

2007

- A brutal home invasion in Waseca by Michael Zabawa, 24, took the lives of a father and son, leaving the wife in critical condition. He was sentenced to two life sentences in 2009.
- Robert Feneis was appointed warden at the MCF-Lino Lakes.
- MACPO and MCA Day at the Capitol had the largest turnout to date.
- 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;



2007 Fall Institute highlights

Enlightened Leadership; Minnesota Sex Offender Treatment Program; Homicidal Behavior; ID Cloning and Business Liability; Alternatives to Jail Construction; and Dealing with Change and Negativity.

- Featured speakers included Dave Pelzer *The Real Heroes*, Col. Stephen W. Flaherty, VA State Police Superintendent *Terror On Campus*, and Dennis Fritz *Journey Toward Justice*.
- Entertainment provided by The Dweebs at Grandma's.
- There were 760 members for 2007-2008.
- The 18th Annual MCA Golf Tournament was held in Becker.
- MACPO offered it's 1st Annual Spring Conference at Breezy Point Resort.
- MCA and MACPO jointly agreed to discontinue the annual winter conference. The committee refocused its efforts into two regional training events, one north and one south. One taking place in January 2009, and the other in March or May 2009.



New Minnesota license plates being printed at MCF-Rush City

2008

- Katricia Daniels, 36, and her son Robert Shepard, 10, were found murdered. Stafon Edward Thompson, 17, and Brian Lee Flowers, 16, were charged as adults with first-degree murder.
- A tunnel was discovered in a basement area at MCF-Stillwater. Commissioner Joan Fabian described the tunnel as "well-hidden and sophisticated." The tunnel was about 50 feet from the prison wall.
- To commemorate Minnesota's 150 years of statehood a new sesquicentennial license plate was designed.
- License plate making moved from MCF-St. Cloud to MCF-Rush City when the State changed from embossed license plates to flat plates.
- John King was appointed warden at MCF-Stillwater.
- 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.

MCA celebrated its **75th** anniversary

- The Fall Institute was in Duluth; the theme was *Our History, It Becomes Us*.

2009

- In a decision affecting several Minnesota counties, the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that jails must stop charging inmates for room and board prior to their convictions.
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in Waseca transformed to an all female facility.
- The DOC commemorates its 50th anniversary. The department has seen many changes, including a large increase in the prison population-from approximately 2,300 adult inmates in 1959 to 9,500 currently.
- The Fall Institute was in St. Cloud; the theme was *Working Together*.
- The conference was modified from the usual 3-day format to a 2-day conference beginning this year.
- Featured speakers included Mark Scharenbroich *Nice Bike* and Comedian Louie Anderson *Growing up Louie....*
- Entertainment for the Hospitality/Networking event was provided by Joy Ride.

The 2010s

2010

- Tom Petters was convicted of the biggest fraud, \$3.65 billion, in Minnesota's history and sentenced to 50 years in Federal prison.
- The Supreme Court limited life sentences without parole for young criminals who commit murder. It was ruled unconstitutional to give a criminal who was under 18 at the time of the crime, a life term in

prison with no chance of parole for the crimes other than murder.

- The Intensive Supervision Program recognized it's 20th anniversary, established by legislature in 1990.
- The Fall Institute was held in Roseville.
- Featured speaker was Andre Koen; *Diversity: Reloaded and Recharged*.
- Workshop tracks were Juvenile; Special Programming; EBP; Transition/Reentry; and Alternative.

2011

- Daniel Schlien entered the Cook County Courthouse and opened fire on two people as he entered the County Attorney's Office, shooting the Cook County Attorney Timothy Scannell once in the chest.
- Tom Roy, director of Arrowhead Regional Corrections, was appointed commissioner of corrections.
- The Department of Corrections formally adopted Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) and was the first state prison system in the United States to introduce the program state-wide.
- Kay Arola was named Arrowhead Regional Corrections Executive Director.
- Minnesota's State government began a broad shut down going into the July 4 holiday after leaders failed to reach a budget deal that lasted 20 days.
- Almost seven million people were under some form of adult correctional supervision, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. That translates to about 2.9 percent-or one in 34 inmates-of the entire prison population of the U.S.
- The Fall Institute was held in Brooklyn Center.
- Featured speaker was Gaye Hanson.
- Non-Profit Solutions, a non-profit management group, managed MCA from 2009-2011.

2012

- Andrew Engeldinger, 38, killed 5 people before shooting himself at Accent Signage Systems in Minneapolis, where he had recently been fired.
- Debbie Beltz took over as Administrative Manager.
- The Fall Institute returned to Duluth.
- Featured speakers were Allison Jacobs *An Officer's Intuition* and Tommy Watson *The Face of Courage*.
- Conference workshops included five training tracks:

Evidence Based Practices; Employee Safety; Juvenile; Public Safety; and Special Programming.

2013

- MCF-Lino Lakes celebrated it's 50th anniversary. Lino Lakes began as a juvenile facility in 1963, and in 1978 became the state's first medium-security prison.



MCF-Lino Lakes turned 50 years old in 2013

- Buford Rogers, 24, of Montevideo, was arrested and charged with one count of being a felony in possession of a firearm. His mobile home contained Molotov cocktails, suspected pipe bombs and firearms.
- The 80th Annual MCA Fall Institute was held in Rochester.
- Conference participants received a Challenge Coin commemorating MCA.
- Featured speakers included Coach Ken Carter *Yes Ma'am. No Sir*; T.J. Parsell *Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)*; and Larry C. Brubaker *The "Ken and Barbie" Investigation*.
- Workshop tracks included Juveniles; Special Programming; EBP/TPC; and Public Interest.

2014

- Jewel thieves pulled off a \$500,000 heist at a rest stop in Marion Township, MN. Investigators believed they trailed a diamond dealer and employees returning from a trade show in Chicago.
- Officer Scott Patrick was shot three times during a routine traffic stop. Brian Fitch, multi-convicted felon on supervised release, was later determined to have been the shooter. He ran from and shot at police when located the same day. Fitch was indicted by a multi-county Grand Jury and prior to trial enlisted the help of another inmate at MCF-Oak Park Heights in a

plot to have two key witnesses murdered. The plot was discovered by DOC investigators and Fitch was later convicted of First Degree Murder, three counts of Attempted First Degree Murder and Possession of a Firearm by an ineligible person.

- The Fall Institute was at Grandview Lodge in Nisswa.
- Featured speakers included Tou Ger Xiong *Teaching Culture through Laughter*, Aaron Cross *Motivation on Wheels*, and Bobby Smith *Visions of Courage*.
- Workshop tracks included Juvenile; Special Programming; EBP/TPT; Public Interest, Alternative, and Public Safety.

2015

- The Supreme Court further ruled that juveniles under the age of 18 who commit murder may not receive mandatory life sentences with no chance for parole.
- The DOC Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM) marked it's 25th year anniversary.
- MN DOC was officially proclaimed a Yellow Ribbon Company by Governor Dayton.



Banner declaring Minnesota Department of Corrections A Yellow Ribbon Company

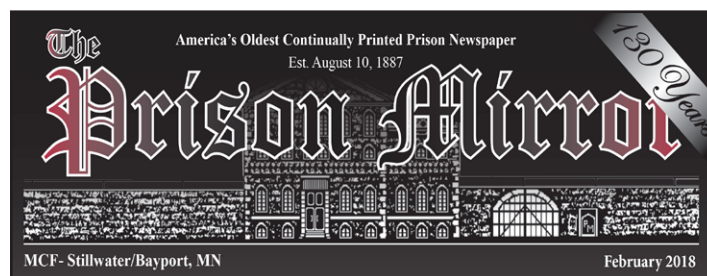
- The Fall Institute was in Mankato; the theme was "Training Camp" *Connecting People Where Rivers Meet*.
- Featured speakers were Dr. Jody Janati *Got Conflict? Find Your "Conversation Peace"* and Darren Kavinoky *Be The Billboard*.
- Workshop tracks included Juvenile; Special Programming; EBP/TPC; and Public Interest.
- MCA Spring Workshop was held in Monticello; Presentation on *The Stolen Ones...Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking*.

2016

- Jacob Wetterling's remains were found. Danny Heinrich, 53, led investigators to the burial site. He pleaded guilty to one count of 25 Federal child pornography charges against him. During his court hearing, he also admitted to kidnapping Wetterling.
- Multiple inmates stole a transportation van from the MCF-Lino Lakes. Eight offenders were arrested in the Twin Cities metro area shortly after the incident. The last offender was arrested later that day in Minneapolis.
- MCA Communications Committee was established to focus on communication with MCA members via Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.
- The Fall Institute was at Grandview Lodge in Nisswa; the theme was *Second Chances: A Pathway to Success*.
- Featured speakers were Patty Wetterling *How I Wonder Where You Are*, The Cooler Bandits, Allen Law, *The Sandwich Man*, and Michael Dowd, *Ethics*.
- The MCA Spring Workshop-*Emerging Drug Trends - What's Happening from Use to Treatment* was held in Mankato.

2017

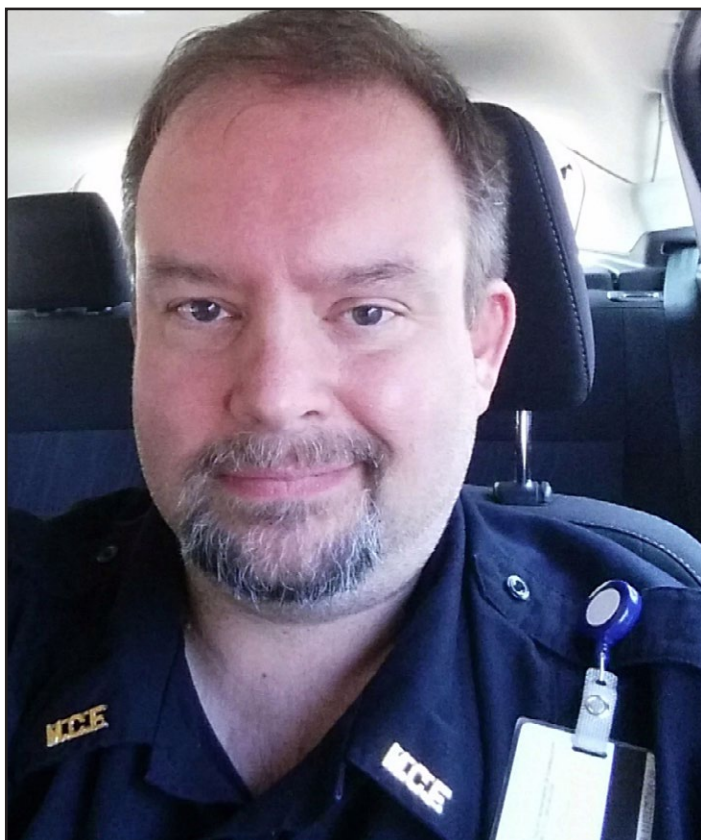
- MCA Victims Services Committee was established.
- Federal appeals court in Minnesota ruled that a program for keeping sex offenders confined after completion of their prison sentence is constitutional.
- *The Prison Mirror* turned 130 years old. The offender-run newspaper holds the distinction of being the longest continuously run prison newspaper in the U.S. (and possibly the world).
- The Fall Institute was at Grandview Lodge in Nisswa, the theme was *The Power of Perspective*.
- Featured presenters were: Andre Koen *All Trumped Up*, Kat Perkins *Dream It, Do It*; and Mark J. Lundquist *Passion! (8 Steps to Reign.)*



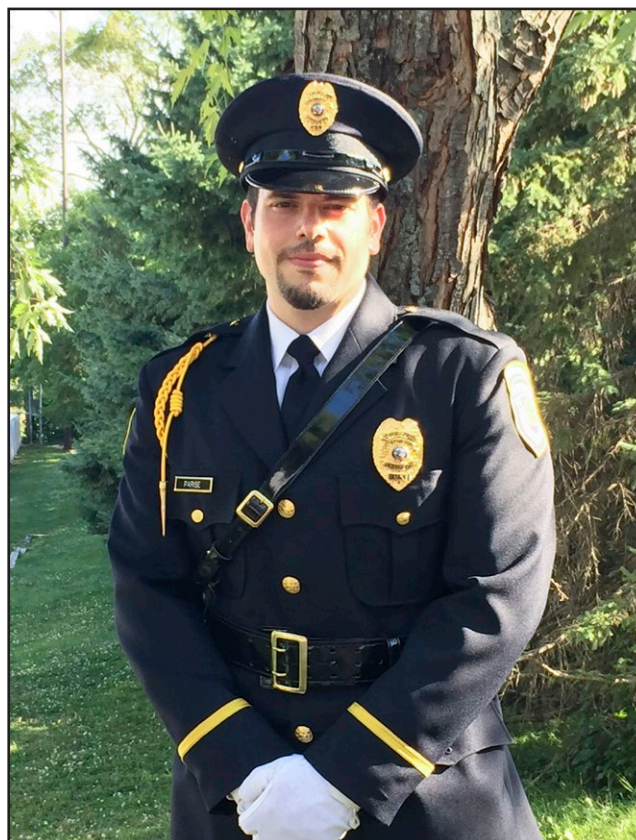
- The MCA Spring Workshop - *The Impact of Organized Crimes and Combating the Trends* was held in Rochester.
- American Correctional Association (ACA) 148th Congress of Corrections which is organized by American Correctional Association (ACA) was held at the Minneapolis Convention Center.

2018

- The ruby red slippers worn by Judy Garland in the *Wizard of Oz* movie that were stolen in 2005 were found in Minneapolis.
- Denny Hecker was released from Federal custody to a halfway house. He was sentenced in 2011 to 10 years in Federal Prison for crimes involving defrauding lenders by falsifying loan documents.
- Officer Joseph Gomm was murdered at MCF-Stillwater on July 18, the first line-of-duty death of an officer in MN DOC history.
- Officer Joseph Parise passed away after suffering a medical emergency while on-duty after responding to a staff assault on September 24.
- The Fall Institute was held in Duluth, the theme was *Past Reflections and Future Bridges*.
- Featured presenters were: *FOXY: Laughter is Cheaper than Therapy*: Carole Smith (aka Foxy, retired MCA Executive Director); *Real Heroes Don't Wear Spandex (How to positively impact the lives of others without wearing a costume)* - Charles Marshall; *From Conflict to Cooperation*-Gary Noesner; and *Silent Impact: Influence Through Purpose, Persistence and Passion* - Joe Schmit



Officer Joseph Gomm



Officer Joseph Parise

MCA Presidents

1935	John Doyle	1977	Larry Bougie
1936	Arthur C. Lindholm	1978	Jay Lindgren
1937	Stanley Hedstrom	1979	John Broady
1938	Joseph H. DeWitt	1980	Steven Holmquist
1939	Joseph H. DeWitt	1981	Audrey Bakke Holien
1940	Rolf Stageberg	1982	David Gustafson
1941	Rolf Stageberg	1983	Dennis Avery
1942	Arnold Walthers	1984	Connie Roehrich
1943	William Esau	1985	Tom Lawson
1944	John Zbaracki	1986	Les Green
1945	Franklin Petri	1987	Tim Cleveland
1946	Eugene Burns	1988	Patt Adair
1947	Martin Nilan	1989	Thomas Zoet
1948	Leonard Gibson	1990	Quentin Rath
1949	Donald McFarland	1991	Linda Aaberg
1950	Bernard Troje	1992	Mary Hurrle Arnold
1951	W. F. Mero	1993	Michael Downey
1952	Edward Sedio	1994	Carl Wicklund
1953	Ray Horwath	1995	Mary Ann Mowatt
1954	Allen Hallberg	1996	Robert Gielow
1955	Olaf Swenson	1997	Sarah Lewandowski
1956	Howard Costello	1998	Jill Carlson
1957	Gordon Nelson	1999	Laurel March
1958	John Elholm	2000	Therese McCoy
1959	Kenneth Young	2001	Steve Kley
1960	John Broady	2002	Jean Brennan
1961	Eugene Burns	2003	Karla Henrichs
1962	Rolf Stageberg	2004	Dennis Miller
1963	James Noonan	2005	Chuck Ness
1964	Jay Willett	2006	Tom Roy
1965	Robert Wyckoff	2007	Pat Booker
1966	*Richard Fritzsche	2008	Terryl Arola
1967	Warren T. Johnson	2009	Ron Solheid
1968	Harold Hansen	2010	Mary Jo Caldwell
1969	Wayne Johnson	2011	Terry Fawcett
1970	William Henschel	2012	Deb Anderson
1971	Thomas Houle	2013	Karen Evans
1972	Harvey Akerson	2014	Monique Drier
1973	Ken Truax	2015	Michelle Smith
1974	Richard Mulcrone	2016	Steve King
1975	Thomas Lavelle	2017	Sarah Eischens
1976	John Jette	2018	Mark Groves

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

Corrections Person of the Year Award

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	2003	Carole Smith
1966	Grace Cedarstrand	2004	Joan Fabian
1967	Viola Batty	2005	Jerry Soma
1968	Bernard Troje	2006	Robert Hanson
1969	Lyle Pearson	2007	Dave Hegg
1970	Rolf Stageberg	2008	Connie Roehrich
1971	Swede Hagberg	2009	Andy Doom
1972	Lee Knaus	2010	Richard Gardell
1973	Wayne Johnson	2011	Kimberly Greer
1974	Norb Berg	2012	Steve Sanchez
1975	Charles Gadbois	2013	Bruce Reiser
1976	George Davis	2014	John King
1977	Father Boxleitner	2015	Nadarajan Sethuraju
1978	Judge Lindsey Arthur	2016	Terry Carlson
1979	Frank Wood	2017	Holly Clark
1980	Dennis Hanson	2018	Collin Gau
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 Fritzsche		
1991	Dan Cain		
1992	Orville Pung		
1993	Mark Carey		
1994	Frederic Holbeck		
1995	Richard Crawford		
1996	Mathias Smrekar		
1997	Bruce McManus		
1998	Joseph Vene		
1999	Richard Quick		
2000	Senator Allan Spear		
2001	Patt Adair		
2002	Louise Wolfrgamm		

President's Award

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.

1980 — Ramsey County Group Home; Project CADRE; and Mankato State University Corrections Program

1981 — AMICUS; Re-Entry Services; and Katahdin Program

1982 — Thistledeew Camp; Lakewood Community College; and Duluth Community Youth Program

1983 — NW Juvenile Training Center; Duluth Domestic Abuse Intervention Project; and the Crookston Tri-County Community Corrections System

1984 — Ramsey County Juvenile Intensive Probation Program, Rolling Hills Group Home; and Washington County People Learning in a Cooperative Existence Program

1985 — Genesis II; Alpha Human Services Program; and Hennepin County Fugitive Apprehension Project

1986 — Red Wing Adult Re-entry Program

1987 — Olmsted County Crisis Intake Program

1988 — Pat and Randy Howell Group Home

1989 — Ramsey County Juvenile Intensive Program

1990 — Sentencing to Service (STS)

1991 — Scott County Minimum Security Jail Annex

1992 — Ramsey County Volunteers in Corrections, Inc

1993 — Leo Hoffman Center; and Mesabi Work Release

1994 — Woodland Hills; and PORT of Olmsted County

1995 — Arrowhead Teen Crime Community Education Prevention Program; and Carver County STS

1996 — Home and Community Based Services Program; and The Hennepin County Gun Program

1997 — Goodhue Domestic Abuse Program; and The Todd-Wadena Comprehensive Sex Offender Treatment Program

1998 — Kid-Link Program; and McLeod County Treatment Programs

1999 — Winona Bike Program; MCF-Shakopee Canine Companions for Independency; and the Lyon County Group Home

2000 — Washington County Peace Initiative; and the Minnesota Department of Corrections Critical Incident Stress Management

2001 — STS Disaster Relief Program; and CORE

2002 — Statewide Supervision Program

2003 — ICWC Affordable Housing Program

2004 — Thistledeew Camp

2005 — Men as Peacemakers; and Restorative Justice Community Action

2006 — RS Eden; and the K-9 Team of the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake

2007 — Keeping Staff Safe Committee of Arrowhead Regional Corrections

2008 — MINNCOR Industries' EMPLOY program and Jim and Roxanne Trombley, Bridge group home in Itasca County

2009 — MCF-Faribault's Anything's Pawsable dog training program, Deb and Gary Forsman, foster care providers, Brown County Teen Court, and Mary Ann Wonn, Restorative Justice Specialist

2010 — Itasca County Wellness Court and Joint Opportunities to Learn and Thrive (JOLT)

2011 — Brown County DWI Impact Pane

2012 — Transition from Prison to Community Steering Committee

2013 — Linda Flanders, Joyce Koerner, Shelly Auldrich and Vicki Lambert with Red Wing's Learning Enrichment Activities Program and Eck Maahs & Associates, LLC, a training and consultation firm

2014 — Yellow Medicine Restorative Justice Department

2015 — Renville County Jail- Ned Wohlman

2016 — Damascus Way, Rochester

2017 — Carlton County Resorative Justice Program

2018 — Victim Assistance and Restorative Justice

Professional Achievement Award

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 | 2000 — Jim Hayes and Steve Roelofs |
| 1982 — Mary Reedy | 2001 — Leonard Anderson and Roxanne Bartsh |
| 1983 — Rubio Rodriquez and Jerry Mihock | 2002 — Laraine LeKander and Jill Barickman |
| 1984 — Darwin Bishop and Quentin Rath | 2003 — Michael Smith and Duane Frank |
| 1985 — Thomas McDonald and Jim and Jane Goblirsch | 2004 — Lt Joan Thorsten |
| 1986 — Dennis Bertilson, Barb Emer, and Polly Oden | 2005 — William Moe and Tony Mustazza |
| 1987 — Margaret Hoyer and Clarence Quanrud | 2006 — Laurie Solvie and Todd Tougas |
| 1988 — Jerry Soma | 2007 — Keith Mills and Tim Lanz |
| 1989 — Mary Ann Hurrle and Dennis Benson | 2008 — Joyce Knowlton and Joe Arvidson |
| 1990 — Jim Sweeney and Ross Norman | 2009 — Terry "Sully" Sullivan and Bobbie Chevalier-Jones |
| 1991 — Keith Mills and Timothy Boraas | 2010 — Joe Peterson and Chris Etsy |
| 1992 — Roberta Cooke and Robert Senta | 2011 — Otis Zanders, Curtis Johnson and Dennis Larson |
| 1993 — Bob Ferrari and Fran Blais | 2012 — Dave Munson and Rebecca Fratzke |
| 1994 — Bobbie Masquelier | 2013 — Jennifer McMahon and Jim Church |
| 1995 — Chuck Ness | 2014 — Kent Grandlienard and Brian Stoll |
| 1996 — Sam Knutson and Linda J. Moore | 2015 — Lori Korts and Charlene Washa |
| 1997 — David Swanson and James Peterson | 2016 — Chad Christofferson and Lynette Wold |
| 1998 — Robert Tepfer and James Backe | 2017 — Gino Anselmo and Debra Schmitt |
| 1999 — Patricia Rime and Greg Bartz | 2018 — Mitch Gundgovi and Cari Gerlicher |

Board of Directors' Award

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

1982	John Broady	2003	Dana Feddema and Tom Roy
1983	Carole Smith	2004	Therese McCoy
1985	Dennis Avery	2005	Monique Drier
1986	Connie Roehrich	2006	Lynn Rohlf
1987	Pam McNulty	2007	Michelle Smith
1988	Tom Lawson	2008	Dan Kempf
1991	Steve Holmquist	2009	John Manecke
1992	Tom Zoet	2010	Mike Downey
1993	Linda Aaberg	2011	Joyce Wong
1994	Jill Carlson	2012	Mark Groves and David Heath
1995	Peter Vadnais	2013	Debbie Beltz
1996	Connie Cushing	2014	Chuck Ness
1997	Tom Lawson	2015	Karla Henrichs
1998	Nan Herman	2016	MCA Annual Training Institute Committee
1999	Karla Henrichs	2017	Cal Saari
2000	Steve Dornbach	2018	Tara Rathman
2001	Sondra Hubble		
2002	Chuck Ness		

Other MCA Awards

During MCA's 85 year history, the following awards were given in recognition of achievement.

1986 — Corrections Counselor Award Paul Sisson, Carol Buesgens, and Paul Carlson	1995 — Corrections Facility Employee Award Jessica Freer
1987 — Corrections Counselor Award Mike Opat and Roger Kaake	1998 — Special Recognition Award Representative Mary Murphy
1988 — Corrections Counselor Award Eddie Jones and Kenneth Hondt	2010 — Special Recognition Award Richard Quigley
1989 — Corrections Counselor Award Jane Hauer and Gary Norvold Anderson	2012 — Technology Award Victor Wanchena
1990 — Corrections Counselor Award Earl Lund and Mike Lind	2014 — Technology Award Jennifer Gabrielli
1991 — Corrections Counselor Award Mark Walz	2015 — Technology Award Alan Baertschi
1992 — Corrections Counselor Award Faith Dillon	2016 — Technology Award ODOcs Team Barbara Blackbrun, Tracey Gardner and Kristina Politoski
1992 — Special Recognition Award Senator Allan Spear	2018 — Technology Award David Heath
1993 — Corrections Counselor Award Dane Petersen	
1994 — Corrections Facility Employee Award Joyce Kopet	

Notes:

With many thanks, **MCA** recognizes the work of **Chuck Ness** who compiled this timeline for the 75th anniversary and **Aubrey Steckelberg** who updated the timeline and added historic photos for the 85th anniversary.