AN ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATORS OF THE INTERSTATE COMPACT
FOR THE
SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

Secretariat
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
Chicago, Illinois, October 1-2, 1952

ATTENDANCE

ALABAMA: *L. B. Stephens
ARKANSAS: *W. P. Ball
CALIFORNIA: *Walter A. Gordon
Ervis W. Lester, Member Adult Authority
Robert R. Mowers, Field Representative Youth Authority
W. T. Stone, Chief State Parole Officer
COLORADO: *Wayne K. Patterson
James F. Bakers, Supervisor Interstate Matters
DELAWARE: *Percival R. Roberts
FLORIDA: *Francis Bridges
GEORGIA: *Edward B. Everett
Mrs. Evelyn P. Powell, Exec. Sec., Georgia Board of Pardons & Paroles
IDAHO: *H. P. Falls
ILLINOIS: *Harvey L. Long
John Murphy, Division of Supervision of Parolees
Ray E. Reichl
Lloyd E. Ohlin, Supervising Research Sociologist, Parole and
Walter E. Woertz Pardon Board
William W. Leahan, Supervisor, Out-of-State Cases
Howard C. Sanders, Parole Consultant Supervisor
Joseph D. Lohman, Chairman, Illinois Board of Pardons and Parole
INDIANA: *J. C. Copeland
Oscar C. Crawford, Deputy Attorney General
IOWA: *R. W. Bobzin
KANSAS: *Mrs. Irma C. Walsh
KENTUCKY: *Colonel Carl D. Norman
Mrs. Alma Anderson, Correspondent
MASSACHUSETTS: *Anthony A. MacNulty
Philip J. Flynn, Supervisor of Parole

MICHIGAN: *Gus Harrison
Walter H. Taylor, Asst. Attorney General

MINNESOTA: T. F. Telander, Deputy Administrator

MISSOURI: *Donald W. Bunker

MONTANA: *W. L. Fitzsimmons

NEW JERSEY: Dr. F. Lovell Bixby, Deputy Administrator

NEW YORK: *Alfred R. Loos
Harry C. Dupree, Chief Parole Officer

NORTH CAROLINA: J. H. Fleming, Deputy Administrator for Parole
Garland B. Daniel, Acting Assistant Director, Probation Department

OHIO: *Glenn R. Klopfenstein

OKLAHOMA: *Campbell Leflore

OREGON: *H. M. Randall

PENNSYLVANIA: Elton R. Smith, Asst. Supt. Parole Board


SOUTH CAROLINA: *J. C. Todd

TENNESSEE: *Priestly Miller

VERMONT: *Robert G. Smith

VIRGINIA: Pleasant C. Shields, Exec. Secy, representing Charles P. Chew

WASHINGTON: *Norman S. Hayner

WISCONSIN: Quentin L. Ferm, Director, Bureau Probation & Parole
Wm. A. Platz, Asst. Atty. General

FEDERAL OFFICIALS: Ben Meeker, Chief U.S. Probation Officer, attending for Richard A. Cheppell
Dr. George G. Killinger, Chairman U. S. Board of Parole

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION: Hugh P. Reed, Midwest Director

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS: Frank Bane, Chicago Office
Bill Frederick, " "
Herbert Wiltsee, " "
E. E. Crihfield, Eastern Regional Office
Jane Parks, " "

*Compact Administrator
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The Seventh Annual Meeting of Administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers was held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois on Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2, 1952. Approximately 60 persons attended, including compact administrators or their alternates from 32 states.

Guest speakers at the meeting included Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, who spoke at the Association's Annual Luncheon on October 1, and Herbert Wiltsee who reported on crime control legislation to be sponsored by the Council of State Governments during 1953.

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

The meeting convened at 10:00 a.m. Because of the death of Judge Henry Hunt, the Association's President, Vice-President Glenn Klopfenstein of Ohio served as Chairman. Mr. Klopfenstein expressed the sorrow of the Association at the loss of Judge Hunt. He then welcomed the delegates and guests in a brief statement in which he pointed out that the parole and probation compact has demonstrated the feasibility of using interstate cooperation as a substitute for direct federal intervention.

Francis Bridges of Florida, Treasurer of the Association, then presented his Annual Report. He stated that as of the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1952) the Association had expended $1358.12 and had a balance of $1478.31. This report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Brevard Crihfield of the Council of State Governments presented the Annual Report of the Secretariat. This report was approved without change, and copy is attached. (See Appendix, page 8).

The group voted to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the Sixth Annual meeting. Mr. Klopfenstein appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE: Chairman, J. C. Todd, South Carolina; Messrs. Fails, Idaho; Stephens, Alabama; Smith, Vermont; Harrison, Michigan. NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Chairman, J. G. Copeland, Indiana; Messrs. Roberts, Delaware; Bobzin, Iowa; Randall, Oregon; Miller, Tennessee. AUDITING COMMITTEE: Chairman, D. W. Bunker, Missouri; Messrs. Patterson, Colorado; Long, Illinois; Ferr, Wisconsin.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY DISCUSSION SESSIONS

Amendment To The Association's Constitution. The group adopted amendments to Sections II and V of the Association's Constitution, as follows: (New language is underscored, old language is deleted).

II. MEMBERSHIP (first paragraph)

"Active membership shall be comprised ex-officio of the several Administrators of the States and Territories of the United States. As a part of this active membership there shall be included not more than one-deputy plus one assistant two deputies or assistants in each State or Territory to be designated by the Administrator thereof. In voting on questions before the Association each state shall be entitled to one vote."
V. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES (first and third paragraphs)

"The officers of this association shall be: a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, composed of three officers and five other members, and a Council of five members. The officers of this Association shall be: A President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of these three officers and six other members. There shall also be a Council of five members, and a Secretariat."

Only active members appointed by the Governors of their respective States and active when chosen as defined in Article II shall be eligible to office as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Executive Committeeman, or as a member of the Council. Associate members other persons shall be eligible to election as Secretariat and to membership on committees other than the Executive Committee."

These amendments will become final thirty days after the distribution of the Minutes unless fifteen active members dissent.

Membership In The Compact And Cooperation With Non-Signatories. Dr. Hayner of Washington reported that he had received good cooperation from federal and Canadian agents in arranging for supervision in Canada and Alaska. The Secretariat was directed to prepare a list of officials who might assist administrators in placing cases outside the country.

Dr. Hayner read a newspaper clipping which stated that after the McCarran Act went into effect in December men who had committed felonies would not be permitted to return to the United States from Alaska. The Secretariat was directed to check the accuracy of the clipping and to determine the effect on parolees and probationers who have been sent out under reciprocal supervisory agreements. (Note: Since the meeting Dr. Hayner has been in touch with Mr. Richard Montfort, District Adjudication Officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Dr. Hayner has sent the following report of Mr. Montfort's interpretation of the act in this regard: "Then an individual is convicted of a felony, he only loses his civil rights and not his citizenship. The provision in the new McCarran Act would consequently only apply to men who are aliens or who have lost their citizenship."

Mr. Criefffield reported that H.R. 7429 (a bill extending to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia the power to enter the parole and probation compact) would be reintroduced in the 83rd Congress. It was agreed that the Secretariat should notify the members when H.R. 7429 is reintroduced, and it was further agreed that each Compact Administrator should attempt to secure support for the bill from his State's congressional delegation. At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed on this subject. (See Resolution IV, Appendix page 6).

Sex Offenders. The group discussed the problem of sex offenders who are directed to report to veteran's hospitals in other states. Frequently no notice or request for investigation is sent to the Administrator of the receiving state, and the parolee is not required to do anything more than report to the sending state by letter once a month. The consensus was that Administrators should adhere to compact principles in such cases, if possible. The group recognized, however, Administrators of sending states cannot always control this type of situation because federal authorities will not always cooperate.

At the conclusion of this discussion, which had centered mainly around sex offenders sent by Arizona to Kansas, several administrators rose to report other problems involving cooperation with Arizona. It was agreed that these problems were
probably arising because of shortages in staff and funds or because of other administrative difficulties of which the Association is not aware. The Secretariat was directed to offer the assistance of the Association and the Council of State Governments to the Arizona Compact Administrator, and to report to the Executive Committee on the problem. Mr. Reed of the National Probation and Parole Association offered the assistance of his organization. It was suggested that there might be improved relations between Arizona and other states if the Arizona Administrator could attend and participate in the Annual Meetings. Subsequently the group adopted a resolution urging the Governors to see that their states are represented at future meetings. See Resolution I, Appendix page B.

Out Of State Visits. The Secretariat was directed to prepare an up-to-date list of the states desiring notification of visits by parolees from other states. The group also reached the following agreements regarding visits and transfers:

1. The fifteen day rule regarding visits should apply to intrastate parolees and probationers as well as to interstate cases. Advance notice of visits should always be sent to the state to be visited if the administrator of that state has indicated on the table in the manual that he desires such notification.

2. In regard to the use of the fifteen day permit to secure employment, it was the consensus that such use should be carefully handled in a spirit of mutually agreeable procedures that do not violate the principles of the compact.

3. In transfers to a third state, the transfer of supervision should be made by the original sending state rather than the state which is supervising the parolee.

It was suggested that visits to the sending state should be handled carefully since such a visit might mean that the parolee would be re-entering his former criminal environment, and it was pointed out that the sending state should be given ample time to voice its objections.

Mr. Long of Illinois reported that his state checks to see if the visiting parolee or probationer has arrived in Illinois in accordance with the notice received from the supervising state, and he said that Illinois would appreciate it if other states would reciprocate if they were able to.

Investigation: The group agreed that it would be well if states were specific about the type of information they desired when making requests for investigation. It was agreed that requests for investigation should be sent to the receiving state as early as possible in order to allow ample time for a reply, and it was further agreed that states should attempt to avoid undue delays in returning investigation reports. Mr. Copeland of Indiana suggested that the eligible release date be put on requests for investigation.

Decentralized Probation Systems: It was suggested that administrators of states which do not have a central probation system might work with the state probation association or the administrative office of the state courts in solving problems of administering probation under the compact.

Closing of Case Records. It was agreed that the receiving state might close its records on an absconder at any time without jeopardizing the right of the sending state to reissue him without extradition. The group felt that closing of case records merely implied that the receiving state had removed the case from the "active" file on the assumption that the sending state would take the initiative in finding the
parolee. Since the compact does not state that a compact case must be seen at specific intervals, the receiving state, by removing the case from the active file, is merely lengthening the reporting interval, not discontinuing supervision.

Non-support Cases. The group discussed the amount of supervision needed by probationers whose only offense has been failure to support dependents. Mr. Long pointed out that such probationers were usually not dangerous to the community and he went on to say that the cost of supervision sometimes exceeded the amount owed in the sending state. The group agreed that the amount of supervision to be given should be determined by the receiving state in accordance with the compact principle that the standards of the receiving state prevail in regard to matters of supervision.

Reports by Parolees. A roll-call was taken on reporting requirements. According to this roll-call, and information sent to the Secretariat in advance of the meeting, the following states no longer require that parolees send reports back to the sending state: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut (except in the case of the state prison), Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts (after the first few months) Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. New Hampshire and Rhode Island are reducing this requirement gradually, and New York is willing to dispense with it in most instances, depending on circumstances. The Secretariat was directed to send out a questionnaire on this subject and to furnish the Association with an up-to-date list on this subject for insertion in the "Manual For Administrators".

Revision of Compact Forms. After a brief discussion of revisions in the quarterly reporting forms proposed by Mr. Kite of New Jersey, the group decided to refer the quarterly reporting forms and all other forms now in use to the Association's Council for review and possible revision. It was agreed that all administrators should send their suggestions for revisions in the forms to the Secretariat for forwarding to the Council. The Council was specifically directed to study the possibility of changing the quarterly reporting requirement to a four-month or six-month interval. Mr. Dupree suggested that a progression might be used with perhaps a quarterly requirement for the first year, and longer intervals for succeeding years. Strong objection was voiced to Mr. Kite's suggestion that states be required to place the date of parole and the maximum on each quarterly report.

Violators, Detainers and Out-Of-State Incarceration

Central Clearing House. Mr. Harrison of Michigan reported on the Midwestern States' 1952 study of the feasibility of a central clearing house on violators. He indicated that opinions varied as to whether or not states could participate in such a plan without legislative authorization, but he stated that the Attorneys General of Ohio and Illinois had rendered informal opinions that additional legislation was not necessary. He suggested that a section be added to the Compact rules and regulations which would cover central clearing house operations, such section to be binding on only those states which approved the clearing-house plan. This suggestion was approved by the Association and the Secretariat was directed to ask Dr. Wendell, the Association's legal consultant, to draft a set of rules and to offer him an honorarium of $100. Mr. Stephens of Alabama said that his state would be interested if the plan could take care of escapees and this suggestion was referred to Dr. Wendell.

Federal Policy on Detainers. Mr. Klopfenstein asked Mr. Dupree to report on the 1952 conference between Association representatives and the United States Parole Board. This conference had been held at the direction of the Sixth Annual Meeting after discussions at such meeting had seemed to indicate that prisoners with state and local detainers pending against them were denied parole at the normal time. Mr.
Dupree reported that representatives of the United States Parole Board had agreed to cooperate as fully as possible but had expressed doubts as to their legal authority to parole to detainers. He went on to say that they had agreed to initiate a test case, and he then asked Dr. George Killinger, Chairman of the United States Board of Parole to report to the Association.

Dr. Killinger stated the following to be the present policy of the U. S. Board of Parole:

1. The 1930 Attorney General ruling against parole to detainers is no longer in effect. Parole to a detainer may be granted.

2. The presence of a detainer will not deprive a prisoner of a parole hearing. However, decisions are made on an individual basis. If the Parole Board feels the parolee is a good risk, he will receive parole even if he has a detainer pending against him for return to a state prison. On the other hand, he will not receive parole if he is not considered a good parole risk. (In this connection Dr. Killinger stated that his Board's failure to parole to detainers had been due to the Board's inability to find a satisfactory risk and not due to a lack of desire to cooperate).

Dr. Killinger asked that the Compact Administrators write directly to him about any cases in which they are asked by federal prisoners to lift detainers. He also stated that his Board was anxious to have the assistance of the states in clearing detainers. It was pointed out that requests for the lifting of a detainer should be accompanied if possible by information on the prisoner's adjustment during custody, the amount of time served, and other pertinent facts.

Mr. Long of Illinois mentioned that the clearing of a detainer often depended on the ability of a prisoner to ingratiate himself with prison officials. He expressed the belief that procedure on detainers should be standardized and that there should be an automatic investigation of detainers before each prisoner comes up before the parole board.

Uniform Detainer Form. The group discussed briefly a proposal made by Mr. Dupree of New York for a uniform form for the arrest of parole prisoners. This form was referred to the Association's Council for study.

Authority to Arrest Interstate Parolees and Probationers. A discussion ensued regarding the authority of receiving states to arrest interstate parolees. Some administrators felt that they had this authority in their capacity as agent for the sending state. Others did not. In connection with this discussion Mr. Flynn of Massachusetts called the attention of the Association to a Massachusetts law which gives the force of law to rules and regulations promulgated by the Compact Administrators. The text of this law follows: "All rules and regulations made by authority of paragraph five (5) of said compact, if consistent with the laws of this commonwealth, shall have the force of law herein, and all officers whose offices are established under the laws of this commonwealth, to whom powers shall be given and upon whom duties shall be imposed by such rules and regulations, shall have and exercise the powers so given and shall perform the duties so imposed." (Chapter 127, Section 151 E. of the Massachusetts General Laws).

Parole to Detainers Under The Compact. The group reviewed and approved unanimously a report by the Association's Council regarding parole to detainers. This report held that paroling to a detainer under the compact is feasible and practical
and does not require an amendment to the compact. Reference to this policy decision will be included in the "Manual for Administrators".

**Out-of-State Incarceration Rules and Forms.** The rules and forms for use under the out-of-state incarceration amendment were reviewed by the Association. Mr. Crihfield pointed out that these rules would be binding only on those states which adopted the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment and he stated that copies would be distributed to all Administrators for inclusion in the "Manual for Administrators".

**Use of the Compact to Retake Absconders Who Have Not Entered Compact Channels.** The group reviewed and approved unanimously a report by the Association's Council regarding the use of the compact to retake local parolees who have fled to another state but who have not entered compact channels. The report held that the compact did not cover such cases, but it held that a parolee who had signed a waiver of extradition as a condition of his local parole would not be in a position to demand extradition proceedings in the state to which he had fled. Reference to this policy decision will be included in the "Manual for Administrators".

---

**FINAL BUSINESS SESSION**

The Association voted to recommend to the Executive Committee that the Eighth Annual Meeting be held in Toronto on Saturday and Sunday, October 10 and 11, just prior to the convening of the Congress of Corrections.

It was agreed that the printed brochure on the compact should be mimeographed when the present supply is exhausted.

It was agreed that all administrators would check their state pages and other information regarding their states in the "Manual For Administrators" and notify the Secretariat of any changes. The suggestion was made that all administrators who ask to have their state pages re-mimeographed include information as to where to correspond regarding interstate juveniles.

The report of the Resolution Committee was heard and adopted unanimously. The report is carried in the Appendix, Pages B and C.

The report of the Auditing Committee was heard and adopted unanimously. This report is carried in the Appendix, Page A.

The Secretariat was directed to cast one ballot for the candidates recommended by the Nominating Committee. The report of the nominating committee is attached. See Appendix, Page D.
REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the accounts of the Honorable Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Treasurer of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact and find that receipts and disbursements are in accordance with his annual report as submitted at the annual meeting. We attach herewith a statement from the Capital City National Bank of Tallahassee, Florida, verifying the balance on hand to the credit of the Association as being $1,478.31 on July 2, 1952.

Signed:  Donald W. Bunker, CHAIRMAN
         Wayne K. Patterson, Colorado
         Harvey L. Long, Illinois

AUDITORS  Quentin L. Firm, Wisconsin
          Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1952

CAPITAL CITY NATIONAL BANK
of Tallahassee
Tallahassee, Florida
July 2, 1952

Mr. Francis R. Bridges
P.O. Box 1107
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Bridges:

This is to certify that the balance standing in the name of Interstate Compact Administrators Association as of July 2, 1952 was $1,478.31.

Sincerely yours,
(Sig. Fred N. Lowry)

FRED N. LOWRY
RESOLUTIONS

I

WHEREAS, it is the sincere conviction of the Compact Administrators Association that regular attendance at the annual meeting of this association has effectively reduced the areas of friction and has furthered closer cooperation between states in the supervision of parolees and probationers with all of its attendant benefits;

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association respectfully requests the Governor of each state to assure representation of his state at the annual conference of this organization.

II

WHEREAS, probation administrators and the courts of the various jurisdictions often overlook the advantages of the application of the Interstate Compact;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the administrators of the compact do everything possible or urge compliance with the compact by the central state agency where it represents the state or the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities of the respective states.

III

WHEREAS, the administrators of the Interstate Compact For The Supervision of Parolees and Probationers have been privileged to enjoy a vital and warm association with the late Judge Henry H. Hunt of Connecticut;

WHEREAS, it is recognized that his guiding mind, kindly outlook, and energetic application to the field of interstate cooperation will be sorely missed by this organization;

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association express formally and publicly its collective grief at the death of its dear friend, Judge Henry H. Hunt.
IV

WHEREAS, the Compact Administrators Association is of the opinion that the inclusion of the territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia would be a forward and necessary step in its development;

THerefore BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretariat be directed to use its good offices in reintroducing to the Congress of the United States the Congressional Consent Bill for Joinder in the Compact for territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that each Administrator vigorously strive to secure the support of his congressional representatives to the end of passage of this bill.

V

BE IT RESOLVED, that the compact administrators express their appreciation to Vice-President Glenn Klopfenstein, to the Association's officers for 1951-52 and to the Secretariat staff for the able and conscientious direction given to the Association.
REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT: Glen R. Klopfenstein of Ohio
VICE PRESIDENT: Robert C. Smith of Vermont
TREASURER: Francis R. Bridges, Jr., of Florida
SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

W. P. Ball of Arkansas
Dr. Norman S. Hayner of Washington
Gordon Jaeck of Minnesota
L. B. Stephens of Alabama
Irma C. Walsh of Kansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: (in addition to the officers)

Harry C. Dupree of New York
Edward B. Everett of Georgia
J. C. Copeland of Indiana
H. F. Fails of Idaho
Gus Harrison of Michigan
H. M. Randall of Oregon

Signed: J. C. Copeland, Indiana, Chairman
        R. W. Bobzin, Iowa
        Priestly Miller, Tennessee
        H. M. Randall, Oregon
        Percival R. Roberts, Delaware
1952 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

As your Secretariat, the Council of State Governments is gratified to report to this, the Seventh Annual meeting of the parole and probation compact administrators. According to advance registrations this will be the best attended annual meeting in our history from the viewpoint of states represented. It is our sad duty, however, to report to you that our loyal and hard-working President, Judge Henry Hunt of Connecticut, died in Hartford on September 18. Judge Hunt had for many years been not only a leading member of our Association but had also been one of the bulwarks of the Council of State Governments through his work as Director of the Connecticut Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation. We will all sorely miss his friendly and sagacious counsel. As recently as this past summer he had worked long and faithfully with us in the tedious task of developing feasible and operable rules and regulations to implement the new Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the compact. Much of his thinking and his advice are incorporated in these proposed rules and regulations which will be before you for consideration today and tomorrow. The best tribute we can pay him will be to bend every effort toward making this annual meeting, which he was so looking forward to attending, the best and most successful one we have ever had. On behalf of the Association, your Secretariat attended Judge Hunt's funeral in Hartford on September 22.

At this time we should like to report briefly to you on the major activities of the Association the past year, and to describe what action has been taken on items discussed at last year's meeting which required further study and consideration:

(1) There has been relatively little major litigation concerning the compact during the past year, and all decisions have been favorable. We are glad to report that the Palumbo Case, involving Massachusetts and Rhode Island was finally decided in favor of the compact by a Rhode Island Superior Court after pending for some time. A summary of the decision was sent to you earlier this year, and an interesting angle of the case was that the defendant claimed the compact was nullified when Rhode Island subsequently enacted the Uniform Extradition Act. This, of course, was denied by the court. In July the New York Court of Appeals, court of last resort in that state, upheld the compact in the case of Fanklin v. Ruthazer which had earlier been favorably ruled upon by the lower courts and which we sent to you last year. We are informed that no appeal will be made to the United States Supreme Court, but your Secretariat has discussed the subject with the Attorneys General of the Eastern States, and we may rest assured that there will be adequate assistance, amicus curiae, from the Attorneys General Association if this eventuality ever arises.

(2) We have continued to keep the Manual for Administrators current during the year so that new developments and information will be in the hands of all administrators. In addition to the 48 state pages, we expect to send you summary pages on United States territories, possessions and the District of Columbia even though they are not yet members of the compact. Last year you directed us to print in the manual information regarding forfeiture and restoration of civil rights. Through the good offices of the Yale University Law School we were permitted to reprint such information from a doctoral dissertation and the data were sent to you for inclusion in Appendix C of the Manual together with certain compilations on state parole practices which were sent to you as material for Appendix B. We were also asked to secure information regarding eligibility for discharge from parole. This has now been secured from Mr. Rubin of the National Probation and Parole Association and will be mailed to you in the near future.
(3) You will recall that the Association has gone on record as favoring participation in the compact by the District of Columbia and the possessions and territories. During the past year we were requested to assist in securing passage of H.R. 7429, which would grant the consent of Congress to such participation by Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Unfortunately the bill was introduced too late in the session to secure committee hearing, but we shall continue to make our services available and then a companion bill is introduced in the 83rd Congress. Incidentally, you will be interested to know that our old friend, Judge Hartshorne prepared a model bill for the states to pass confirming such joinder by a territory or possession. At the proper time we will make this available to you if your Attorney General should rule that additional state action is necessary.

(4) You will recall that we announced last year the work of the National Probation and Parole Association on uniform state laws with respect to probation. Additional progress has been made, and as of April, 1952, a tentative revised draft was distributed for comment. If any of you are particularly interested, we are sure that the National Probation and Parole Association would welcome your comments and suggestions.

(5) At last year's annual meeting we were directed to report to you on certain unclear aspects of the so-called Fugitive Felon Act: (a) whether travel by private automobile would be considered travel in interstate commerce — we are advised by the U. S. Dept. of Justice that such travel is in interstate commerce and the following citations on this point are referred to, Simmons v. Zerbst (18 Fed. Supp. 929) and United States v. Miller (17 Fed. Supp. 65); (b) the meaning of the language regarding the place in which the trial should be held — violators must be tried either in the federal judicial district where the crime was alleged to have been committed or where the individual was held in custody or confinement before he fled. The act does not intend that the violator shall be tried in the place where he is jailed after fleeing.

(6) We have considerable report to you regarding the new Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Compact. You will recall the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation was requested last year to report on the feasibility of a simple reciprocal act in lieu of the more detailed compact amendment. Under date of December 4, 1951, you were all sent the report which strongly favored the compact amendment as the proper device for accomplishing the desired goal. Immediately thereafter your secretariat, with the assistance of Judge Hunt and Dr. Wendell, began work on specific drafts of the proposed rules and regulations to implement the compact amendment which had been ratified by Connecticut, Idaho and Utah. You have these in front of you today together with a legal brief and proposed forms. While most of the states here have not yet ratified the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment, we believe that this information will be of interest to you and of considerable value as background if you are contemplating seeking ratification by your state at the forthcoming legislative sessions.

(7) We have an interesting revision of the Association's Constitution on the agenda for action today. We had a most difficult time in deciding just where and when we would meet this year, all because our executive committee has been composed of an even number. This resulted in two tie votes and several headaches for the Secretariat, and we recommend that the Executive Committee be increased by one person so that tie votes will not occur in the future. It is also recommended that active membership in the Association be open to not more than two deputies or assistants from each state and that such persons be eligible for office in the Association.

(8) At the Sixth Annual Meeting last year we had a spirited discussion regarding policies of the Federal Parole Board with respect to detainees. As a result, a
committee of three members (Messrs. Hagan, R. I., chairman; Dupree, New York, and Bates, New Jersey) was named to confer with the federal officials in Washington. We sent to all administrators copies of Mr. Hagan’s report of the meeting and the letter of Mr. Killinger summarizing the federal view of the meeting. We have Mr. Dupree with us today and he will no doubt be able to give you further details as to what agreement, if any, was reached. It was the understanding of our committee chairman, Mr. Hagan, that the Federal Parole Board would select a case and then get an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether a federal prisoner could be paroled to meet a state detainer. It is the suggestion of your secretariat that this matter be pursued with the federal officials until some definite understanding is reached as to future procedure. Mr. Hagan also communicated with the Attorney General, pursuant to Resolution III of last year’s meeting, requesting that an official representative of the United States Government be appointed to cooperate regularly with this Association. To date no action has been taken on this request.

(9) Last year the Association discussed Wisconsin’s method of paroling to a detainer under the compact, but no firm conclusion or consensus was reached and the matter was referred to the Association’s Council for study and report. The report has been mimeographed and is on the agenda for action. In substance, the report views Wisconsin’s procedure favorably, although note is made that such action may not be essential to retain jurisdiction over the prisoner.

(10) Another subject that was referred to the Council was the matter of using the compact machinery to retake absconders who flee to another state (not having been sent there under the compact, but having signed a waiver of extradition). The report is included in your agenda materials and will come up for discussion. Again, the report appears to be favorable for all practical purposes.

(11) Several years ago the Secretariat prepared a large printing of a brochure describing the operation and procedures of the compact, for distribution to interested groups. We have now virtually exhausted that brochure, and we should like to know whether it is your desire to have a similar booklet printed or perhaps mimeographed. For your information, we still have a fair supply of the Handbook on Interstate Crime Control, reprinted at the suggestion of the Association in 1949.

(12) At last year’s meeting the Secretariat was directed to take steps to encourage cooperation with such groups as the National Association of Attorneys General, the Conference of Chief Justices, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys. We have attempted to do this through personal conferences, through letters and telephone calls, and by means of the transmission of pertinent resolutions and materials describing the compact. We shall continue to follow this cooperative pattern in the future.

(13) It is our hope that the administrators will devote some discussion to the matter of where and when the next annual meeting will be held. This is of considerable guidance to the Executive Committee when it takes formal action. This is the second two-day conference we have held here in Chicago, and the main question is whether we shall continue to follow that pattern.

(14) During the year we have sent to all of you copies of the article on crime control and uniformity of criminal laws which your Secretariat in cooperation with Dr. Mitchell Wendell prepared for the January–February issue of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science. A good part of the article was specifically devoted to the compact. We are also now preparing an article on the compact for publication in an early issue of FEDERAL PROBATION, the quarterly journal of correctional philosophy and practice.
(15) You will be interested to know that the Council of State Governments will be submitting a comprehensive new program of interstate crime control legislation for consideration of the legislatures that will convene in 1953. Mr. Wiltsee of our staff, who has been working with our Drafting Committee on this subject, will describe to you later the outlines of this program which will supplement the old series of uniform acts that you are all familiar with.

(16) On several occasions in the past we have told you something of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act which provides a new mechanism for securing support payments from husbands or fathers who abscond across state lines. This legislation has now been enacted by 41 states and three U. S. possessions and is beginning to bear fruit. We have just completed drafting important amendments that will make the reciprocal laws even more effective and these will be submitted to the state legislatures for action in 1953. Any of you who are interested in further details on this reciprocal program can get full details from the Secretariat office in New York.

In conclusion, let me say that it continues to be a great pleasure for the Council of State Governments to work with this enthusiastic and energetic group of state officials. We constantly hear favorable reports about the worthwhileness of this important working interstate agreement and we continue to be very proud of this first interstate compact to which all 48 states have subscribed.
REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the accounts of the Honorable Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Treasurer of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact and find that receipts and disbursements are in accordance with his annual report as submitted at the annual meeting. We attach herewith a statement from the Capital City National Bank of Tallahassee, Florida, verifying the balance on hand to the credit of the Association as being $1,714.46 on July 2, 1951.

Signed:  Irma C. Walsh, CHAIRMAN
         J. C. Copeland
         T. C. Johnson

AUDITORS
Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1951

CAPITAL CITY NATIONAL BANK
of Tallahassee
Tallahassee, Florida
July 2, 1951

Mr. Francis R. Bridges
P.O. Box 1107,
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Bridges:

This is to certify that the balance standing in the name of Interstate Compact Administrators Association as of July 2, 1951 was $1,714.46.

Sincerely yours,
(Sig.) Fred N. Lowry

FRED N. LOWRY
REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The nominating committee presents the following nominations for the year 1951-52:

President: Judge Henry H. Hunt, Connecticut
Vice-President: Glenn R. Klopfenstein, Ohio
Treasurer: Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Secretary: The Council of State Governments

Executive Committee (in addition to the officers):
Harvey Long, Illinois
Harry C. Dupree, New York
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
Campbell LeFlora, Oklahoma
H. M. Randall, Oregon

Association's Council:
Irma C. Walsh, Kansas
G. L. Giardini, Pennsylvania
Fred Finley, California
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
L. B. Stephens, Alabama

Signed: Robert G. Smith, Vermont
W. P. Ball, Arkansas
J. C. Todd, South Carolina
Glenn Klopfenstein, Ohio
Harvey Long, Illinois
RESOLUTIONS

I

WHEREAS, the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has now been ratified by all of the 48 States, thus making it the first formal interstate agreement to be ratified uniformly throughout the nation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Compact Administrators Association heartily congratulates the States of North Carolina and Texas for ratifying the Compact this year and expresses its warm greetings to the administrators of these states as members of our Association.

II

WHEREAS, the National Association of Attorneys General has recognized that the operation of the parole and probation compact is hampered in some instances because local courts and officials are not familiar with the compact procedures and methods; and

WHEREAS, the Attorneys General have adopted a resolution setting forth their willingness to confer with the Compact Administrators for the purpose of developing jointly an education program which will effect widespread familiarity with the purposes and procedures of the Compact and also to give consideration to the issuance of opinions reciting the validity of the Compact's basic provisions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the parole and probation compact administrators heartily applaud the resolution adopted by the National Association of Attorneys General and pledge themselves to cooperate fully with the Attorneys General in implementing such resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the consensus of the compact administrators that the following types of assistance from the Attorney General in each State would be most helpful:

(1) The issuance of an opinion upholding the simplified procedures of the compact with respect to retaking of parolees and probationers.

(2) The issuance of an opinion affirming the fact that the compact is binding upon all jurisdictions within a state and that courts and local officials are subject to its terms.

(3) The willingness to represent the interests of the Compact in any court case involving an attack upon the validity of the Compact.

III

WHEREAS, it is the purpose of the parole and probation compact to deal with intergovernmental crime problems; and

WHEREAS, the administrators in dealing with problems under the interstate compact are often involved with federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, the compact administrators are hampered by lack of coordination with such federal agencies;
III (Cont.)

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Administrators Association is of the opinion that it is absolutely essential that the Attorney General of the United States designate an official representative of the federal government to cooperate with the administrators of the respective states; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the representative so designated meet regularly with the members of the Administrators Association in order to help with the solution of problems involving federal agencies.

IV

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the newly formed Association of Prosecuting Attorneys represent two important groups of public officers responsible for the effective control of crime; and

WHEREAS, it is the feeling of the compact administrators that much can be gained by familiarizing these organizations with the purposes and procedures of the parole and probation compact and through cooperation between the compact administrators and these groups;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretariat be directed to use its good offices in establishing closer contact with the above named organizations and in providing them with detailed information about the compact.

V

WHEREAS, the Compact Administrators' Association and the National Association of Attorneys General have mutually resolved to work together in making the operation of the compact more effective; and

WHEREAS, it would immensely further this objective if lower courts which handle cases arising under the Compact could be familiarized with this interstate crime control agreement which has uniformly been upheld by state supreme courts.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers respectfully request the Conference of Chief Justices to lend their support in acquainting lower courts with the Compact as an approved method of handling interstate parole and probation cases.

VI

BE IT RESOLVED, that the compact administrators express their appreciation and thanks to President Gordon, to the Association's officers for 1950-51, and to the Secretariat staff for the capable and conscientious direction given to the business of the Association during the past year.
SUMMARY OF THE 1951 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

"This is a banner year for the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact. The Association and its secretariat can take justifiable pride in the fact that we now have the first interstate compact which has been duly ratified and is in effect in every state of the Union.

"We should like to report very briefly to you at this time on some of the major activities of the Secretariat since our last meeting and on the manner in which we have attempted to carry out your directives. A more detailed report on many of these items will be presented to you as we come to the discussion section of the agenda.

"(1) One of our major projects during the past year — and I may add, by all means the most expensive — has been the preparation and distribution to you of the new Manual For Administrators. As you know, this is a loose-leaf manual which is intended primarily as a tool for administrators and as a supplement to the well known Handbook on Interstate Crime Control which we last printed in 1949.

"(2) You will recall that we spent considerable time at the last annual meeting in discussing the proposed Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the compact. The secretariat subsequently revised the amendment in accordance with suggestions made at the meeting, and the Association's Council approved its distribution to each administrator for such action as he might care to recommend in his own state. In connection with the drafting of this addition to the compact, and in many other ways, the Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to Professors Mitchell Wendell and Frederick Zimmermann for their unstinting assistance and helpfulness.

"(3) Another subject discussed at length last year was the eternal problem of detainers. At that time we had before us alternative proposals prepared by Professor Wendell, but it was clear that there was little likelihood of the compact administrators being able to work out a solution to the broad problems of detainers on their own initiative. Moreover, the Joint Committee on Detainers which we sponsored some three years ago had not been able to bring about a meeting of the minds among various groups as to needed legislation in this field. Accordingly, your secretariat has referred this matter to the President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws requesting the assistance of that body. We have been informed by President Barkdull that the CUSL committee on scope and program is studying this matter and will report upon it at their annual meeting in September.

"(4) At last year's meeting a resolution was adopted calling upon the Federal Parole Board to 'work out some procedure whereby they may, in suitable instances, consider federal inmates for parole to detainers or for concurrent supervision with other jurisdictions.' The full text of such resolution is contained in your bound agendas, together with a detailed reply from Mr. Walter Urich of the Federal Parole Board. Discussion of this matter is scheduled on the agenda.
"(5) Last year you directed the secretariat to investigate the possibilities of uniform laws on probation. We found that the National Probation and Parole Association was working in this field, and we were advised that they would welcome suggestions from the compact administrators as to the type of model bill that should be drafted.

"(6) A proposal which has intrigued many administrators has been the suggestion that a central clearing house might be established for the more economical return of parole and probation violators. Last year you directed the secretariat to study the feasibility of this proposal. All of you have seen our preliminary report on this subject, and copies are also contained in the bound agendas together with a summary of the views of about half of the administrators on the information set forth in the secretariat's report.

"(7) You will note in the agenda that the Secretariat is suggesting that the administrators consider the possibility of shifting to an annual, rather than semi-annual, printing of statistics on the interstate movement of parolees and probationers.

"(8) Another matter that should be debated and decided here is the question of whether we will continue the practice of meeting for two days rather than one, as in the past, and whether we should hold our meeting independently of other national meetings. Based on your reactions as to the success of this year's meeting here in Chicago, we should appreciate an expression of opinion by the Association to guide us in planning future annual meetings.

"(9) Several months ago your President communicated with the Secretariat raising the question of the evacuation and disposition of parolees and probationers in the event of a civil defense emergency. Our memorandum on this subject is contained in the bound agenda, and we should like to discuss in detail with you at a later point the feasibility of the suggested procedures set forth therein. In passing, you will all be interested to know that a great many of the states have now entered into and ratified a uniform interstate civil defense compact. We have copies here of the model civil defense compact and we shall be glad to provide copies for any of you who are interested.

"(10) For a number of years we have been discussing the problem of supervising juvenile offenders on an interstate basis, and it has become clear that the compact does not generally apply because it refers solely to convicted persons. For this reason you directed us last year to confer with the American Law Institute to see if that body would have any interest in the development of a separate agreement to cover juveniles. We have done this, and the matter is now under advisement by the American Law Institute.

"(11) Your Secretariat has made a special effort this year to interest the National Association of Attorneys General in problems that the compact administrators face. We are glad to report that this matter was taken up in detail a few days ago at the annual meeting of the state Attorneys General. You will note that this is listed on your agenda for discussion and action.

"(12) We reported last year that some thirteen states had enacted reciprocal legislation to enforce the support of dependents. With the assistance of the NCUSL, we are now able to report that 37 states and two U.S. possessions have enacted legislation of this type. As most of you know, these new laws may go a long way to solve some of the problems that probation officers constantly face, since so many of their cases deal with non-support.

"(13) The Council of State Governments recently published a book on interstate compacts by Professors Zinnemann and Wendell. We are planning to send each Compact Administrator a copy."
RESOLUTIONS

I

WHEREAS, the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has now been ratified by all of the 48 States, thus making it the first formal interstate agreement to be ratified uniformly throughout the nation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Compact Administrators Association heartily congratulates the States of North Carolina and Texas for ratifying the Compact this year and expresses its warm greetings to the administrators of these states as members of our Association.

II

WHEREAS, the National Association of Attorneys General has recognized that the operation of the parole and probation compact is hampered in some instances because local courts and officials are not familiar with the compact procedures and methods; and

WHEREAS, the Attorneys General have adopted a resolution setting forth their willingness to confer with the Compact Administrators for the purpose of developing jointly an education program which will effect widespread familiarity with the purposes and procedures of the Compact and also to give consideration to the issuance of opinions reciting the validity of the Compact’s basic provisions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the parole and probation compact administrators heartily applaud the resolution adopted by the National Association of Attorneys General and pledge themselves to cooperate fully with the Attorneys General in implementing such resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the consensus of the compact administrators that the following types of assistance from the Attorney General in each State would be most helpful:

(1) The issuance of an opinion upholding the simplified procedures of the compact with respect to retaking of parolees and probationers.

(2) The issuance of an opinion affirming the fact that the compact is binding upon all jurisdictions within a state and that courts and local officials are subject to its terms.

(3) The willingness to represent the interests of the Compact in any court case involving an attack upon the validity of the Compact.

III

WHEREAS, it is the purpose of the parole and probation compact to deal with intergovernmental crime problems; and

WHEREAS, the administrators in dealing with problems under the interstate compact are often involved with federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, the compact administrators are hampered by lack of coordination with such federal agencies;