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May 29, 1931  
Mrs. Taylor - juvenile  
Judges Tel. -  
Mr. Robinson

# National Probation Association, Inc.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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May 29, 1931

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Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Miss Ingram:

One of the most stimulating features of our Annual Conference is the reports from the states. Each year we try to get some well-informed representative from each state to make the report, and usually succeed. If you can be present at the first session of our Conference in Minneapolis on June 12, may we count on you for this service?

For the sake of uniformity, and to allow delegates from about thirty states sufficient time to make reports, I am making the following suggestions:

There will be a definite two minute time limit.  
(About one typewritten page of material,  
double spaced.)

I should suggest that you mention outstanding developments in the last year only, including:

### Legislation

Extension of services, new courts, new officers  
Important meetings, etc.

As the time is short, may we anticipate a favorable reply at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours

Charles L. Chute

General Secretary

OLC/S

P.S. - If you cannot come, will you turn this request over to someone else from the State who is coming and who can speak for the work or send me a brief written statement to be read at the meeting?

DR. T. WALLACE RAINERY  
President

PHONE ~~2354-1334~~  
Mag. 2354-J

LORAIN MIX  
Vice President

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# Kentucky Probation Association

H. A. ROBINSON, SECRETARY

1367 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

Louisville, Ky.

June 4, 1931.

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Louisville

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Paris

Miss Frances Ingram,  
c/o Neighborhood House,  
City.

Dear Miss Ingram:

In compliance with your request, transmitted to me by Mr. Flynn, I am herewith handing you a resume of the work of the Kentucky Probation Association. I do not know if this is just what you want. But if it is not and you will call me and explain I shall be glad to be of whatever help I can in getting what you want.

I failed to state in this report that we are watching and waiting for the Republican nominee for Governor, whoever he may be, to publicly indorse this principle and advocate the passage of such a law. Steps have already been taken to procure such indorsement at the proper time.

Hope you are succeeding with your work and are as happy as circumstances will permit.

Kindest personal regards,

H. A. Robinson,  
Secretary.

Thanked Mr. R.  
June 10, 1931

## PROBATION:

No statistics available from Juvenile Court according to Mrs. Taylor due to the fact that no separations are made of adult and children's cases. Only non-support and desertion cases come to that office.

Inquiries made at police court (municipal) and country police court, and at office of clerk of criminal court reveal that there is no probation system operative. Parole work, which is not probation, is done through parole officers attached to institution involved and not the court - this being verified by Mrs. Taylor.

U.S. District Court - Federal Court - has had probation system since March, 1931 - and as yet no statistics are available. Mr. Asher the probation officer says that approximately 60 per cent of cases coming under jurisdiction of that court are probated. Probation extends over period of five years, at end of that time the subject is released from probation. No figures as to number of defendants contrasted with number of those sentenced and paroled.

## ATTITUDE:

Mrs. Taylor says that the attitude toward court has improved considerably during the past year or two. There is a greater realization on the part of social workers of the limitations of an agency which can act and interpret only according to strict statutory law. On the part of the legal profession there is better understanding of the nature of the court - existent for the protection of the child - and there is less grumbling at decisions due to this knowledge.

## PROGRESS:

Mrs. Taylor knows of no event of importance regarding probation work in the state or city during the past year.

Mr. H. A. Robinson, 1307 So. Fourth Street, Magnolia 2354-J (Phone under name of Kilcourse) is Secretary of the State Probation Ass'n.

The Kentucky Probation Association is still working to obtain an adult probation law for Kentucky, and a recent conference of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs unanimously approved of a proposed sample of the law. Propaganda of all types is being used, including the distribution of pamphlets relative to the topic and conferences with various leaders of all branches of life in an effort to arouse them to the need prevalent.

There was no legislative action during the past year - no session.

Efforts are being made to interest candidates for both parties in the governorship race to favor the proposed adult probation bill and the Democratic nominee has already approved of it.

## WORKING FOR PROBATION IN KENTUCKY

By H. A. Robinson, Secretary,  
Kentucky Probation Association,  
1367 S. Fourth Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

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The first real organized move for Adult Probation in this state began the latter part of the year 1929. The Governor was persuaded to call a statewide conference which met December 27, 1929. Out of this conference came the Kentucky Probation Association with officers and an executive committee and instructions to prepare a bill to be introduced in the Legislature and undertake to procure the passage of the law. The effort to get the bill enacted into law failed, due to a lack of education and understanding of the subject generally. We were advised to conduct a campaign of education and publicity for two years and come back in January 1932 when the Legislature again meets. This advice has been followed to date with the following results:

1. Plans were made for organizing a statewide association with memberships and contributions to support the work. This plan has been followed persistently but financial conditions, augmented by many bank failures throughout the State, have made the work next to impossible. Some support has been had but much less than it should have been. It has enabled us to keep on fighting, however.

2. Eighteen months ago it was difficult to find a person who understood when probation was mentioned to him. Today it is unusual to find anyone who does not understand when the subject is mentioned. This condition of change has been wrought by our publicity and educational work.

3. Many articles have been written for the newspapers of the State and these have inspired thousands to read the many magazine articles on the subjects of crime, prisons, probation and crime control which have appeared in large numbers the past several months. Several papers have carried editorials on the subject of probation.

4. Approximately 30 or 40 speeches have been delivered before various clubs in various sections of the State and these always inspire favorable news reports. Many more addresses may have been delivered that we know nothing about.

5. In April this year we had the subject discussed before the Judicial Council by Judge Dennis J. Ryan of Cincinnati and his Chief Probation Officer, Samuel B. Haskell, and this discussion was pronounced the most interesting and instructive part of the Council's program. ~~xxxxxxx~~ I presented the matter before the State Bar Association during its annual convention, in April, at Somerset, Ky.

6. As a result of a year of effort we were successful on May 15 this year in getting a unanimous vote of indorsement of both probation and the program and efforts of the Kentucky Probation Association for the enactment of a law and the establishment of a system of adult probation in Kentucky.

7. We have been fortunate in having the Democratic Nominee for Governor make a public declaration of indorsement of probation and the need for such a law. The Democratic Nominee for Lieutenant Governor is Senator A. B. Chandler who introduced our bill in 1930 and fought for its passage. He promises that he will put it through the Senate if he is elected this fall.

8. As secretary of our association I have written hundreds and hundreds of letters and talked with hundreds and thousands of individuals in explanation and advocacy of adult probation, more juvenile probation and our need for a probation law.

9. In Louisville we organized a local committee of about 20 prominent men and women to aid and assist the State organization. We contemplate organizing similar committees in other counties as soon as possible.

10. We have gotten 34,000 copies of three pamphlets--8-pages each--for distribution but have distributed only about 5,000 copies to date. We will soon have 4,000 copies of another folder which will increase our number to 38,000. All these are donated by the paper and printing concerns of Louisville.

Our next important work is to reach out over the State and contact with the many candidates and nominees for membership in the Legislature and arouse the constituency of each member in support of a probation law and the development of a probation system. We have prepared the draft of a bill which we think is about as good as the best. We confidently hope for its passage.

June 15, 1931

Mr. Chas. L. Chute, General Secy.,  
National Probation Association,  
Conference Headquarters,  
Minneapolis Auditorium,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Chute:-

Of course I should have written to you some time back to let you know that there was really nothing worthwhile to tell you about probation in Kentucky. There was no legislation this year as this was not a legislative year.

It is true that the U. S. District Court, Federal Court, has had a probation system since March 1931.

The Kentucky Probation Association, of which Mr. H. A. Robinson is the Secretary, has been doing much in education and general publicity toward the legislative campaign which will begin in January 1932 when the legislature meets. This association is still working, as you know, to obtain an adult probation law for Kentucky. At a recent meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, this proposed law was endorsed.

Probably next year there will be something real to tell.

I am still able ever so often to do an effective piece of work for your organization in straightening out a difficulty for someone who is now in trouble in another state but who wants to return to Kentucky.

With all good wishes for a successful conference, I am,

Sincerely yours,

KENTUCKY COMMITTEE  
for the  
EXTENSION OF PROBATION

1323 Heyburn Building  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

*Executive Committee*

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Mrs. Helm Bruce  
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Charles G. Tachau  
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December 7, 1931.

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Judge Chester D. Adams, Lexington  
David Ades, Lexington  
P. L. Atherton, Louisville  
Eugene R. Attkisson, Louisville  
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Judge Basil Richardson, Glasgow  
H. A. Robinson, Louisville  
Joseph E. Robinson, Lancaster  
Mrs. Louis Seelbach, Jr., Louisville  
John L. Shuff, Fort Thomas  
Mrs. James H. Spilman, Burgin  
Miss May Stone, Hindman, Knott County  
John G. Stoll, Lexington  
Judge Fannibelle Sutherland, Paris  
Charles G. Tachau, Louisville  
E. Leland Taylor, Louisville  
R. P. Taylor, Winchester  
Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Frankfort  
Dr. Charles J. Turck, Danville  
H. G. Turner, Nicholasville  
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris  
Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville  
John W. Woods, Ashland  
Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville

Dear Miss Ingram:

In writing you on the letterhead of our Committee, I wish first of all to thank you for consenting to help in our statewide effort to secure a first-class system of probation in our Kentucky courts.

I am pleased to report excellent progress in developing statewide interest. Increasing crime, the over-crowding of our penal institutions, and the denying to young first offenders the chance to redeem their mistakes under helpful probation guidance have long required a remedy. The common sense economy, as well as the humanity of efficiently organized probation, has been well demonstrated in other states. Our greatest problem is to devise and secure the enactment of legislation that will assure this service on a non-political, efficient basis. I am hopeful that with the active help of every member of the Committee we shall achieve this.

Charles A. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the National Probation Association, has been loaned to us to collect data and carry on educational work preparatory to our legislative campaign.

The headquarters office of the Association in New York has prepared two excellent drafts of bills, one a General Probation Law and the other establishing a State Board of Probation. Copies of these bills will be sent you later on for your suggestions.

We are planning to send out a series of articles to every newspaper in the state. Two members of the Committee are sponsoring articles: President Frank L. McVey and Mrs. Sam H. Halley.

To carry forward this work successfully requires a considerable sum of money. Three members of our Committee have kindly agreed to sponsor letters asking for contributions: County Judge Chester D. Adams for Lexington, Mr. John H. Shuff for Covington and Mr. Theodore Ahrens in Louisville in the rest of the state. You will receive a copy of the appeal and we shall appreciate your own personal help in this matter.

I should be glad to receive your comments and suggestions on this program which will be carefully considered by the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

  
Chairman, Executive Committee

Miss Frances Ingram  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

KENTUCKY COMMITTEE  
for the  
EXTENSION OF PROBATION

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J. D. Mocquot, Paducah  
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R. P. Taylor, Winchester  
Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Frankfort  
Dr. Charles J. Turck, Danville  
H. G. Turner, Nicholasville  
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris  
Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville  
John W. Woods, Ashland  
Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville

1323 Heyburn Building  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 8th 1931.

P. L. Atherton, *Chairman*  
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Professor Harry Best  
Mrs. Helm Bruce  
Col. P. H. Callahan  
J. Franklin Fairleigh  
Mrs. Louis Seelbach, Jr.  
Charles G. Tachau  
H. G. Turner

My dear Committee Member:-

The purpose of this letter is two-fold:- to report progress and to call a meeting.

With the assistance of the National Probation Association a new probation bill has been drawn up, and is now ready to be presented to our committee.

Much publicity is being secured through addresses, news articles and the radio. Mr. Charles A. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the National Probation Association, has now been in Kentucky for over a month.

This meeting will be the only general meeting of the committee before the Legislature meets. It is highly important that all members be present.

Items to be considered:-

1. The bill itself; to be fully discussed.
2. The manner of presenting our bill.
3. Plans for securing legislature's attention and "lobbying."

Please indicate on the enclosed postal card your intention of attending. I know you will make every effort to be present.

Yours truly,

*P. L. Atherton*

The Time:- Monday, Dec. 14th, at 3:00 P.M.  
The Place:- Room 431, Brown Hotel, Louisville.



KENTUCKY COMMITTEE  
for the  
EXTENSION OF PROBATION

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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J. Franklin Fairleigh  
Mrs. Louis Seelbach, Jr.  
Charles G. Tachau  
H. G. Turner

December 10, 1931

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

Wherever probation has been established with sound principles and methods, it has protected thousands of children and young offenders, preventing them from entering criminal careers. In the courts of many states, probation has also been successful in saving a multitude of youthful adult offenders for lives of usefulness and good citizenship.

Our state of Kentucky has no satisfactory probation system, except for children in a few cities. As a result, young first offenders in all counties, who ought to be given a chance to make good, are sent to our shamefully overcrowded prisons.

The Kentucky Committee for the Extension of Probation has been organized to secure an adequate law and system of probation in our courts. The National Probation Association is actively assisting us in this effort. A probation bill is being prepared to be introduced at our Legislature in January.

The funds contributed in response to this appeal will be used to gather facts and data in support of this needed legislation, and to carry on a campaign for the establishment of an efficient, state-wide system of probation.

Will you contribute to this effort, which will mean so much to the children and youth of our State? Your check, which may be made payable to me, will be forwarded to the Committee for this work and will be very sincerely appreciated.

On behalf of the Committee,

*Theodore Ahrens*

TA/R

Theodore Ahrens, Louisville  
Judge Chester D. Adams, Lexington  
David Ades, Lexington  
P. L. Atherton, Louisville  
Eugene R. Attkisson, Louisville  
Dean W. Jesse Baird, Berea  
Henry P. Barret, Henderson  
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Vice-President: DEAN JUSTIN MILLER

Treasurer: HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN

General Secretary: CHARLES L. CHUTE

# National Probation Association, Inc.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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JULIA C. LATHROP  
JOSEPH LEE  
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK  
JUDGE EDWARD F. WAITE

December 23, 1931.

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Theodore Roosevelt  
Francis H. Sisson  
Henry W. Taft  
Judge Joseph N. Ulman  
Martin H. Vogel  
Mrs. Percy T. Walden  
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise  
Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn

Miss Francis Ingram,  
428 South First Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Enclosed is a copy of the proposed bills authorizing a complete probation system for the criminal courts of Kentucky. These bills are the joint product of some of the best Kentucky legal talent and the experience of the National Probation Association. They have undergone considerable modification from earlier drafts and are now judged to be wholly constitutional and, from an administrative standpoint, as near the ideal as possible.

I am sure that if we all put our shoulders to the wheel we can succeed in passing this legislation, which will mean so much to the taxpayers of Kentucky, as well being of everlasting benefit to the human lives it will salvage.

Very sincerely yours,

*Charles A. Gates*

Assistant Secretary

CAG.B

PROPOSED ADULT PROBATION LAW FOR KENTUCKY

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE RENDITION  
OF JUDGMENT AND THE USE OF PROBATION IN CRIMINAL CASES,  
PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF PROB-  
ATION OFFICERS AND DEFINING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Probation and Postponement of Rendition of Judgment. The courts may place on probation any person before them charged with crime, except in cases where the penalty of life imprisonment or death may be inflicted. After conviction or a plea of guilty, the courts may postpone the rendition of judgment and <sup>may also</sup> place the defendant on probation.

Section 2. Investigation. When directed by the court the probation officer shall fully investigate and report to the court in writing the circumstances of the offense, criminal record, social history and present condition of any defendant. No defendant charged with a felony, and, unless the court shall direct otherwise in individual cases, no other defendant shall be placed on probation or released under the postponement of the rendition of judgment until the report of such investigation shall have been presented to and considered by the court. Whenever, practicable, such investigation shall include physical and mental examinations of the defendant. If such defendant is committed to any institution, a copy of the report of such investigation shall be sent to the institution at the time of commitment.

Section 3. Conditions of Probation. The court shall determine and may at any time modify the conditions of probation and may include among them the following, or any other: That the probationer shall:

- (a) avoid injurious or vicious habits;
- (b) avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character;
- (c) report to the probation officer as directed;
- (d) permit the probation officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere;
- (e) work faithfully at suitable employment as far as possible;
- (f) remain within a specified place;
- (g) pay money, in one or several sums as directed by the court in a total amount not to exceed the sum named in the verdict or imposed by the court.

(h) make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his offense, in an amount to be determined by the court;

(i) support his dependents.

Section 4. Termination of Probation, Arrest, Subsequent Disposition.

The period of probation or of postponement of rendition of judgment shall be determined by the court and may be continued or extended. Upon the satisfactory fulfillment of the conditions <sup>or of postponement of rendition of</sup> of probation, the court shall by order <sup>judgment</sup> duly entered discharge the defendant, <sup>who shall thereafter be</sup> ~~and the defendant shall not thereafter be~~ <sup>released from further penalties and disabilities of</sup> ~~put in jeopardy for the offense for which he was placed on probation.~~ At any <sup>hearing</sup> ~~time~~ during the period of probation or of postponement of rendition of judgment, <sup>from</sup> the court may issue a warrant and cause the defendant to be arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation or of postponement of rendition of judgment. Any probation officer, police officer or other officer with power of arrest, upon the request of the probation officer, may arrest a probationer without a warrant. In case of an arrest without a warrant the arresting officer shall have a written statement by said probation officer setting forth that the probationer has, in his judgment, violated the conditions of probation and said statement shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of said probationer in the county jail, or other appropriate place of detention, until such probationer can be brought before the court. Such probation officer shall forthwith report such arrest and detention to the court and submit in writing a report showing in what manner the probationer has violated his probation. Thereupon the court, after a hearing, may revoke the probation or the postponement of rendition of judgment and shall, ~~in such case,~~ proceed to deal with the case as if there had been no probation or postponement of rendition of judgment.

Section 5. Appointment of Probation Officers. The judge or judges of each circuit shall appoint one or more probation officers from a list certified to said judge or judges by the State Board of Probation. All appointments of probation officers shall be made by orders entered of record in the circuit court and a certified copy of such court order shall be transmitted by the clerk thereof to the State Board of Probation. In order to qualify as probation officer, such person appointed as aforesaid shall appear before a judge of the circuit in which he is to serve and take the oath of office as prescribed by law, which oath shall be administered by said judge and the act noted of record by the clerk, and shall give bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky with corporate surety in an amount fixed by said judge for the safe-keeping of all moneys collected, which bond shall be forwarded to and lodged with the State Board of Probation.

Section 6 Jurisdiction of Probation Officers; Removal The jurisdiction and powers of a probation officer shall be co-extensive with the judicial district for which he is appointed to serve. The judge of a court other than the circuit court may request the judge or judges of the circuit court for the services of the probation officer, and upon consent entered of record by such circuit court said probation officer shall serve in such other court with like powers and duties as in the circuit court.

The judge or judges of any circuit court shall have power to suspend or remove any probation officer serving in that court for incompetency, misconduct, failure to carry out the orders of the court, or neglect of any duty. Such suspension or removal shall be made by order entered of record, which order shall include a statement of the reasons for such suspension or removal, and a certified copy of such order shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the State Board of Probation.

Section 7 Compensation Probation officers appointed under this act shall be paid such salaries as the State Board of Probation shall determine, out of state funds as provided by law. Such salaries, however, shall be not less than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) nor more than twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500). Probation officers shall also be paid their traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, after the same have been approved by the judges in whose courts they serve.

Section 8 Duties and Powers of Probation Officers A probation officer shall investigate all cases referred to him for investigation by any court in which he is serving and shall report in writing thereon to the court. He shall furnish to each person released on probation under his supervision a written statement of the conditions of probation and shall instruct him regarding the same. Such officer shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each probationer under his supervision by visiting, requiring reports and in other ways and shall report thereon in writing as often as the court may require. Such officer shall use all practicable and suitable methods, not inconsistent with the conditions imposed by the court, to aid and encourage persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition. Such officer shall keep detailed records of his work; shall keep accurate and complete accounts of



all moneys collected from persons under his supervision and shall keep or give receipts therefor; shall pay over all moneys collected from the defendant to the court having jurisdiction of the person on probation; and in the event that such money collected is restitution, or for the support of neglected or abandoned dependents, such moneys shall be paid to the aggrieved, neglected or abandoned parties and receipts therefor taken, and filed in the records of the case; shall make such reports in writing to the State Board of Probation as it may require; and shall perform such other duties as the court may direct. Any probation officer, with the approval of the court, may act as parole officer over persons released from any correctional institution upon the request and with the consent of the parole authorities in this Commonwealth. A probation officer shall have, in the execution of his duties, the powers of arrest and the same right to execute process as is now given, or that may hereafter be given by law, to the sheriffs in this Commonwealth.

Section 9. Protection of Records. All information and data obtained in the discharge of official duty by any probation officer shall be privileged information, shall not be receivable as evidence in any court, and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than to the judge or to others entitled under this act to receive reports, unless and until otherwise ordered by such judge.

Section 10. Transfers of Cases. A court may transfer a person on probation under its jurisdiction from the supervision of one probation officer to that of another probation officer in this or any other state. Such transfer shall be reported by the court to both such probation officers and to the person on probation, and a copy of such transfer shall be filed with the records of the case. Whenever a person placed on probation resides in a locality or district in this or another state outside the jurisdiction of the court which placed such person on probation, or whenever a person on probation desires to remove to a locality or district outside its jurisdiction, such court may transfer such probationer to a probation officer regularly appointed and authorized to serve for the locality or district where such probationer resides or to which he is to remove; provided, that such probation officer sends to the court desiring to make such transfer a written statement that he will receive and exercise supervision over such

probationer and, provided further, that such statement is approved in writing by the judge or judges of the court, if located in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to which such probation officer is attached. Such probation officer shall report concerning the conduct and condition of said probationer to the court which placed the defendant on probation.

Section 11. Office Accommodations The Fiscal Court in each county in which a probation officer serves shall provide in or near the Court House suitable office space for such officer.

Section 12. Chief and Assistant Probation Officers; Meaning of Terms  
When there are two or more probation officers appointed for one district or circuit, one shall be designated by the judge or judges thereof as "Chief Probation Officer" and the others as "Assistant Probation Officers." The words "Probation Officer" as used in this act shall include chief and assistant probation officers, unless otherwise specified. The word "probation" shall mean the placing of a defendant under the supervision of a probation officer by order of and under conditions imposed by the court. *The term "probationer" shall mean the defendant so placed*

*Sec. 13. This act shall take effect—*

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AN ACT TO CREATE A STATE BOARD OF PROBATION, TO DEFINE ITS POWERS AND DUTIES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF A STATE DIRECTOR OF PROBATION AND OTHER EMPLOYEES AND APPROPRIATING NECESSARY FUNDS FROM THE GENERAL FUND FOR ITS ADMINISTRATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section I. State Board of Probation Created. Appointment. Terms of Office.

The Governor, shall, within four months after this Act takes effect, appoint five persons to constitute the State Board of Probation. The members first appointed shall serve for one, two, three ~~and~~ <sup>and five</sup> four years respectively. ~~The fifth shall serve for one year.~~ Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of ~~four~~ <sup>five</sup> years each. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms.

Section II. Powers and Duties of the Board of Probation. The Board shall exercise general supervision over the administration of probation in all courts of the state. It shall <sup>Select one of its members a chairman and</sup> meet at stated times to be fixed by it, not less often than once in two months, and on call of the Chairman, to consider all matters in relation to probation in the state. The Board shall make an annual report to the Governor, with statistical and other information and recommendations regarding the administration of probation and the laws relating thereto.

The Board shall keep informed of the work of all probation officers; may inspect the work of any probation officers and shall have access to all probation offices and records; shall compile and publish annually a list of the probation officers of the state; shall inform courts and probation officers of legislation concerning probation and of developments in the administration of probation; shall require reports of their work at regular intervals from probation officers and the juvenile courts; shall prescribe the form of records and reports to be used by probation officers; and shall consult and cooperate with the courts and probation officers in the development of methods and procedure in the administration of probation. The Board may arrange conferences of probation officers and judges.

The Board shall from time to time conduct competitive examinations to establish lists of persons eligible for appointment as probation officers in the Circuit Courts, prescribe qualifications for entrance to such examinations and establish rules for the conduct of such examinations and the eligibility of candidates for appointment, provided that no person shall be eligible for such ex-



amination or appointment unless he ~~have a college education or its equivalent.~~ *shall have graduated from an accredited high school or*  
The Board may also conduct such examinations and recommend persons for appoint- *ment as probation officers in any juvenile court, on request of the judge thereof.*  
ment as probation officers in any juvenile court, on request of the judge thereof. *have*  
No person shall be appointed probation officer in any Circuit Court of this state *equivalent*  
who has not been certified by the Board in pursuance of such rules and examina- *education*  
tion. The Board may recommend to the proper authority the discharge of any  
probation officer.

Section III. Employees of the Board, Compensation. The Board shall  
employ a Director of Probation who shall be its chief executive officer and who shall  
receive a salary at the rate of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars  
a year; it may employ such other persons and at such salaries as may be necessary  
in the conduct of the business of such Board. The duties of the Director of  
Probation and other employees shall be designated by the Board. The General As-  
sembly shall provide for the necessary and reasonable traveling expenses of the  
members of such Board and the employees thereof. Suitable office accomodation  
shall be provided for the Board and its employees.

Section IV. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of the  
general funds the sum of  
for the administration of this act including the salaries and expenses of pro-  
bation officers appointed by the circuit judges.

Section V. This Act shall take effect .....

*Very interesting*  
KENTUCKY COMMITTEE

1932

*Executive Committee*

for the  
EXTENSION OF PROBATION

1323 Heyburn Building  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. L. Atherton, *Chairman*  
Dean W. Jesse Baird  
H. V. Bastin  
Professor Harry Best  
Mrs. Helm Bruce  
Col. P. H. Callahan  
J. Franklin Fairleigh  
Mrs. Louis Seelbach, Jr.  
Charles G. Tachau  
H. G. Turner

Theodore Ahrens, Louisville  
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Dr. Charles J. Turck, Danville  
H. G. Turner, Nicholasville  
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris  
Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville  
John W. Woods, Ashland  
Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville

1932 (3)

PERSONAL, NOT FOR PUBLICATION

My dear Committee Member:

This is the third, possibly final,  
and surely the most important report you have had  
from me.

You will recall that my purpose here  
in Kentucky, as representative of the National  
Probation Association, was to make available to  
Kentucky my professional knowledge of probation,  
the experience of the National Association and that  
of the various states in their use of probation.  
I feel I can speak with fair authority on pro-  
bation. But of Kentucky politics I know nothing and,  
aside from a mild academic interest, care less.

In either the Courier Journal, Times  
or Herald Post, perhaps all three, on Tuesday,  
February 9th will appear an article by Mr. Atherton.  
It explains, tactfully though clearly, what has  
happened to our Probation bill. Briefly, it is  
this: Senators E. D. Stephenson and Allie Young  
registered a mighty fear that the trial judges of  
Kentucky would abuse the power of granting probation  
and use that power for political advantage. Dis-  
trusting the judiciary, they propose to place the  
power of granting probation in the newly organized  
Board of Charities and Corrections, where, pre-  
sumably it will be free from political abuse!

Maybe I am mistaken but I am going to  
give you my honest, humble opinion of this move.  
I do not believe it is nearly so much their fear of  
judicial corruption as it is their sudden realization  
that the granting of provisional liberty to offenders  
presents a great opportunity. Even in my short stay  
here in Kentucky I have seen the power of parole, in  
the past administration, abused in a wanton and  
wholesale manner. That is, it appeared that way to  
me, a practical, professional penologist.

Our original bill gave the power of granting probation to the trial judges as it is, without exception, in every other probation system in the world. It provided for state supervision, both in appointment of officers and actual administration. The Senators' Amendment gives the power to the state, without check or supervision. Which plan do you think more likely to be free, for all time, of political abuse?

The history of penology is filled with attempts to use the right of freeing criminals for political purposes. Invariably, in the end, the use of this power has burned the users fingers.

I should fear to give the judiciary the unchecked, unsupervised right to grant probation equally as much as I fear to give this right to the state.

Grant that the present administration would not abuse this great power. What is there to prevent its abuse in future, less happy, days? A law stands until it is repealed.

As I said before maybe I am wrong in my estimate of the Senators' intentions. I hope I am. If you believe I am, please don't get angry, just mark it up to my political ignorance, and forgive me.

I stand irrevocably against the proposed amendments, and implore you to take active and effective steps to prevent their passage.

As it stands, my work is done. The National Probation Association has spent three times over what was collected to finance this work in Kentucky. We have tried faithfully to lay the foundation for an economic, safe, scientific, humanitarian probation system. Senate Bills 125 and 126, as they were written, will, we believe, accomplish this end. Amended as the Senators propose, they will, we feel, defeat their purpose. Better, by far, no probation than bad probation.

The job is now in your hands. I am going on to Kansas City, Mo. I can come back if needed. But I am not a politician. Kentucky politics is your business, not mine!

In closing, I wish to thank those of you who have been my greatest help, without whom we should not have gone even so far as we have. And I pledge to you for all time, the service of the National Probation Association.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles A. Lates*

Assistant Secretary, National Probation Association.  
450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

# KENTUCKY COMMITTEE

## for the

# EXTENSION OF PROBATION

### Executive Committee

P. L. Atherton, *Chairman*  
 Dean W. Jesse Baird  
 H. V. Bastin  
 Professor Harry Best  
 Mrs. Helm Bruce  
 Col. P. H. Callahan  
 J. Franklin Fairleigh  
 Mrs. Louis Seelbach, Jr.  
 Charles G. Tachau  
 H. G. Turner

1323 Heyburn Building  
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 8th 1932.

### IMPORTANT

My dear Committee Member:-

This is a most important personal letter. It is mimeographed to save time and expense.

At the opening of the legislative session last Monday I was present in Frankfort.

I was alone.

Your legislators looked at me; wondered what business I had there and passed me by.

They would not dare to pass by Kentucky citizens, unheard. They were "too busy," they said. Too busy to see me, but I assure you, not too busy to see you!

Now is the time to put our bill over! It can be done. Please do these things now. NOW!

1. Wire Governor Laffoon: We hope very much you can give your support to an adult probation bill providing for the appointment of salaried probation officers.
2. Wire Senator Charles G. Franklin, Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Ky. urging him to sponsor Probation.
3. Wire the Senator and Representative from your district to vote for Probation.
4. MOST IMPORTANT! BE IN FRANKFORT NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON, or TUESDAY MORNING, at the latest, prepared to make personal contact with as many members of the General Assembly as possible, or send some one to represent you.

If every member of our committee complies promptly with the above requests, which we do not believe to be unreasonable, Kentucky will have a probation system.

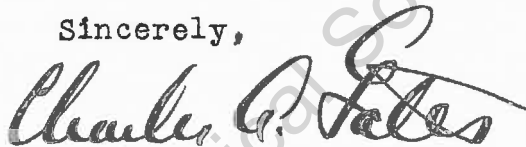
Theodore Ahrens, Louisville  
 Judge Chester D. Adams, Lexington  
 David Ades, Lexington  
 P. L. Atherton, Louisville  
 Eugene R. Attkisson, Louisville  
 Dean W. Jesse Baird, Berea  
 Henry P. Barret, Henderson  
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 James B. Breathitt, Hopkinsville  
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 Herndon Evans, Pineville  
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 George H. Goodman, Paducah  
 Mrs. R. P. Halleck, Louisville  
 Mrs. Samuel H. Halley, Lexington  
 T. Kennedy Helm, Louisville  
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 Mrs. Cora Morehead Matthews, Maysville  
 H. V. McChesney, Frankfort  
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 Loraine Mix, Louisville  
 J. D. Mocquot, Paducah  
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 Frank D. Rash, Louisville  
 Rabbi Joseph Rauch, Louisville  
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 H. G. Turner, Nicholasville  
 Frederick A. Wallis, Paris  
 Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville  
 John W. Woods, Ashland  
 Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville

If you neglect these requests others will do likewise. And we shall fail.

Believe me, we have worked too hard to let that happen. If we act now, together, we cannot fail!

See me in Frankfort Monday or Tuesday. My hat will be hanging in the Confederacy Room at the Capital Building. I might be most anywhere but I'll see you.

Sincerely,



CHARLES A. GATES,  
Assistant Secretary,  
National Probation Association.

P.S. Get your friends to do all you are doing; and have their friends help too! We shall win!



# KENTUCKY COMMITTEE

for the

## EXTENSION OF PROBATION

1323 Heyburn Building  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Executive Committee

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H. G. Turner, Nicholasville  
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris  
Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville  
John W. Woods, Ashland  
Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville

January 20, 1932.

My dear Committee Member:

Our probation bills, House No. 163 and 164, Senate No. 83 and No. 84 have been introduced and referred to Committees. The names of the committee members are enclosed.

A hearing will be arranged early next week. Before that time, it would be wise to exert every influence on these committee members.

Please bear down on these points:

1. The law as introduced is the model National Law, almost identical to the Federal Law, and similar in nearly every point to those laws in states where probation has been most successful.

2. The law was written by Judge Loraine Mix and J. Franklin Fairleigh and other prominent legal authorities of Kentucky, with assistance from the National Probation Association.

3. Let's get a good basic law, and increase the appropriation as times grow better, rather than a volunteer system that would necessitate early revision. Our bill calls for \$10,000 appropriation, that figure being set by Governor Ruby Laffoon as satisfactory.

Now's the time to exert every ounce of our energies for a modern adult probation system. Will you help?

Very truly yours,

*Charles G. Tachau*

# National Probation Association, Inc.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.  
*President*

450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT  
*Chairman, Board of Directors*

DEAN JUSTIN MILLER  
*Vice-President*

HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN  
*Treasurer*

CHARLES L. CHUTE  
*General Secretary*

March 7, 1932

My dear Miss Ingram:

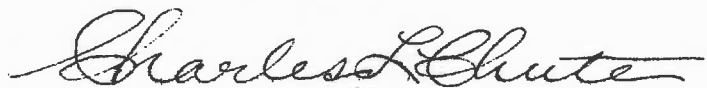
We are sending you with this letter a copy of the release which we have sent to the various chief probation officers in your state asking them to insert it in the local papers with any additional comments they may wish to make.

We sent a similar release last fall and it met with such evident enthusiasm that we are following it up with this second release. We are trying to make these releases, sent to probation officers, the kind of releases which will help them in making known their work and the things for which they stand in their communities.

If you issue a bulletin or are communicating with probation officers in your state, we should appreciate it if you will insert a statement regarding our Year Book and urging all probation officers to procure it.

Have you any criticisms or suggestions to offer on this plan of sending out releases or on this particular release?

Sincerely yours,



General Secretary.

CLC-Z



### CAUSES OF CRIME IN 1931

Haphazard employment, blind alley jobs and long periods of idleness between jobs were important contributing factors to crime and delinquency in 1931, according to the Year Book of the National Probation Association for that year, which has just been published.

The National Probation Association is an association made up of juvenile court judges, probation officers, psychiatrists, criminologists, and others interested in the treatment and prevention of crime in the United States. The President of the Association is Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and its General Secretary, Charles L. Chute.

"Economic stability and security," states the Year Book, "are two of the greatest safeguards to orderly life. The experiences encountered in 1931 have not only made social workers, business men and economists conscious of the havoc which lack of security can bring to all classes but have made them realize that something must be done to eliminate widespread unemployment in the future. Unemployment and inadequate wages are paid for by each community in terms of dependency, delinquency, disease and related social problems."

The five causes listed in the Year Book as contributing largely to crime and delinquency in the United States during 1931 are:-

First, lack of a sufficient regular family income to insure health and at least a minimum of decency and comfort.

Second, inefficient and dishonest standards of government. "Dishonesty and low moral standards of federal, state, or municipal officials are not inspiring examples for young Americans to follow and are having their effect on morals and standards of life," comments the Year Book.

Third, lack of vocational guidance and clinical facilities in the schools. "Schools for the most part are devoting little or no time to the study of vocational aptitudes of the pupil, with the result that hundreds of thousands of children each year enter the industrial and commercial fields untrained for the keen competition which confronts them. Failure in making adjustments between school and work often leads to delinquency and crime," states the Year Book. "The physically and mentally sick should be discovered early in school life. The great majority of the maladjusted can be adjusted and made effective in the scheme of society provided the educational system recognizes its obligation to make some adjustment. Clinical guidance should be secured. It is too expensive not to use the selective and sifting process."

The lack of proper recreation facilities is cited as the fourth cause of delinquency and crime. "The quest for new experiences and for adventure to offset the humdrum and often depressing influence of home environment is one of the impelling influences," states the Year Book, "which drives boys and young men to associate with disorderly companions in groups or gangs. Centers of commercial amusements where low standards of conduct are tolerated influence and weaken the individual. Supervised and properly directed recreation is needed in every community."

The fifth cause for delinquency and crime is the inability of the church to hold the young people of today. "We live in an age of challenge, quite without any sense of varying values in what is old and stable," according to the Year Book. "We very largely habituate ourselves and our children to question the validity of all that is traditional. This period of change unquestionably engenders factors of stress that are of outstanding importance in the incidence of delinquency."

"A survey recently conducted reveals that the age of offenders has been slowly descending through the years and that in recent years the grave crimes have been perpetrated by youthful offenders. The majority of these offenders have drifted away from the influence of the church for a variety of reasons."

Among the writers for the Year Book are: Judge Mary M. Bartalmo, Juvenile Court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.; Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Justin Miller, Dean, Law School, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Irving W. Halpern, Chief Probation Officer, Court of General Sessions, New York, N. Y.; Judge W. Smyth, Children's Court of Westchester County, White Plains, New York; Joseph P. Murphy, Chief Probation Officer, Essex County Probation Department, Newark, N. J.; Dr. S. W. Hartwell, Director, Child Guidance Clinic, Worcester, Mass.; Judge Carl A. Hyatt, Social Economist, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Isabella Polton, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill., and Charles L. Chute, General Secretary, National Probation Association, New York, N. Y.

The Filson Historical Society

2/9/1933

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION  
450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

To Everyone Engaged or Interested in Probation:

PROBATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The latest authoritative book on probation

We believe that this book, just published, will immediately become the standard work on probation and will remain such for many years. It is a textbook for practitioners and students in our profession, - but it is more than that. It is a live, well edited, readable account of the development and practices in a distinctly American service, significant and full of interest. Among its writers are numbered leading probation workers, both of adult and juvenile courts, a judge with a social viewpoint, experts in the law, in sociology and in medicine. It surveys probation, its meaning, history, methods and development throughout the world..

The National Probation Association believes that this book should be personally owned by every probation officer, should be found in all libraries, and should be read by everyone concerned with one of the greatest problems before America, - the effective treatment and prevention of crime. The book is fully described in the circular attached.

To be sure of your copy, please send your order at once to the Association. We are acting for the publishers, Macmillan & Company. Mail your check with the order blank herewith, and you will be sent a copy immediately, postage prepaid.

*Charles L. Glute*  
Executive Director.

February 9, 1933

# National Probation Association, Inc.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.  
President

450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

DEAN JUSTIN MILLER  
Vice-President

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
Chairman, Finance Committee

HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN  
Treasurer

CHARLES L. CHUTE  
Executive Director

February 28, 1933

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

I regret that in some way or other the enclosed receipt for your renewal of active membership dues in the Association was held up. I have been away and your little note of reply at the bottom of our appeal to you was put aside for me until I had a chance to write you.

Thank you for any and all jobs to which you have attended as our State Secretary. I greatly appreciate having someone like you in Kentucky upon whom we can rely. Others seem to come and go but you are always there.

Some day, as soon as you have time to write, I would very much like to know if there is anything hopeful in the field of probation or its development in Kentucky. Can you tell me what has happened to Mr. Peter Lee Atherton, who took such an active interest in our campaign for an adult probation law at their last legislature? I hear nothing more from him and I am afraid he has lost his courage. Is Mr. B. H. Robinson doing anything now in the probation field? We have not heard from him either lately. I think we ought to start earlier this year organizing a Kentucky Probation Committee, hoping that your next legislature will be more civilized in its consideration of the social and economic aspects of probation.

I trust you are well and thriving.

Cordially yours,



Executive Director.

CLC.Z

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.

Vice-President: DEAN JUSTIN MILLER

Treasurer: HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN

Chairman, Board of Trustees: JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT

Chairman, Finance Committee: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

Rec 9, '33

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 9, 1933

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I am writing you as one of the more active members of the "Kentucky Committee for the Extension of Probation," organized two years ago by Mr. Charles A. Gates of our staff, to secure an adequate probation law for Kentucky. You are well aware of the fact that in spite of the active interest of the Committee and the strenuous efforts of Mr. Gates to secure the passage of a satisfactory measure, all this work came to nothing, largely because of the extremely adverse political situation at Frankfort.

This year conditions appear to be more encouraging and from letters I have received I believe there is renewed interest in putting Kentucky in line with other states which have a progressive state-wide probation system.

Clippings from Kentucky papers report the appointment of a special committee by the Judicial Council, to cooperate with the Children's Bureau and other welfare organizations in drafting a probation measure. This would indicate that the judges are with us. We have received inquiries from one member of the Legislature, from an editor, and several other people in your state.

I believe the bills on which we worked so hard at the last session are still applicable, with some minor changes, and would give Kentucky a system of probation that would be non-political, efficient and at the same time economical.

I am writing you to ask three things:

- 1) Will you serve on a new committee to continue the campaign this year?
- 2) From the information you have, do you consider the situation favorable for renewing the active campaign and introducing suitable bills to that end?
- 3) Do you approve of having the active assistance of the National Probation Association?

*judges to  
invite - not per-  
idea to call bill to  
committee - send back  
at once with ans-  
Mr. A. at  
first meeting*

Miss Frances Ingram - #2

Whether we can send someone to work in Kentucky again this year will somewhat depend upon your reply to the first two questions. Unfortunately, Mr. Gates is no longer with us, but we are anxious to do what we can to cooperate with you in getting results at the next legislature.

Anticipating your interest and awaiting your reply,

Sincerely yours,

*Charles L. Chute*  
Executive Director.

CLC.Z

*l Judicial Committee*  
*Judge Ora Smith Hephornville*  
*James Garnett Louisville*  
*John Fulton Bardonia*

December 21, 1933

Mr. Charles L. Chute,  
National Probation Association,  
450 Seventh Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Chute:

I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your letter of December 9.

I have just had a conference with Mrs. Emma Hunt Krazise, Director of the Kentucky Children's Bureau of which I am a member of the Board.

Mrs. Krazise, single-handed and alone, influenced the Judicial Council to appoint the special committee to promote a probation law in Kentucky. The members of this Judicial Committee are:

Judge Jude Ora Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
Judge James Garnett, Louisville, Ky.  
Judge John Fulton, Bardstown, Ky.

After Christmas, Mrs. Krazise has planned to have a luncheon in Louisville to which this committee will be invited. She will also have present Mr. Ball, Chairman of the Kentucky Children's Bureau and myself. I insisted that Mr. P.L. Atherton be invited to this luncheon also and she agreed. Now her plan is to sell the bill of two years ago to the committee and let the idea emanate with them to invite the National Probation Association to send one of their agents down to Kentucky. I am enclosing my copy of the last bill. Will you be good enough to note any changes that should be made on it and return it to me at once so I can use it at the meeting.

Now in answer to your three questions.

- 1) I will be glad to serve on a new committee to continue the campaign this year if you decide to organize a committee.
- 2) It seems to me that the time is ripe for renewing the active campaign and introducing suitable bills to that end.



December 21, 1933  
Page two

- 3) I certainly approve of having the active assistance of the National Probation Association.

During my interview with Mrs. Krazise, I brought out a letter from the Kentucky Committee for the Extension of Probation dated January 20, 1932. She said that the following names were like the proverbial red being flagged before a boat and that in the campaign this year it would be well to leave them out.

Mrs. Hill Bruce  
Col. P. H. Callahan  
Mrs. R. P. Hallack  
Mrs. Samuel E. Halley

Three of the above list happened to be friends of mine. You can use this suggestion or not, as you see fit.

By the way, my job as secretary for Kentucky for your organization has been well attended to. I haven't failed in an instance to secure the data for an inquiry agency over the country. This work this last year has been done entirely by Mrs. Krazise on Kentucky Children's Bureau. We are short-staffed at Neighborhood House and it would have been utterly impossible for me to have filled the bill if I hadn't had this help through the Bureau. I think when you get up your new year book it would be well to make her your representative. It would be a linking up for the State I think.

With best wishes of the season, I am;

Sincerely yours,

---

Frances Ingram

FI DS  
Enc.

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.      Vice-President: DEAN JUSTIN MILLER      Treasurer: HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN  
Chairman, Board of Trustees: JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT      Chairman, Finance Committee: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 29, 1933

H. 2 297 -  
Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First St.  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

The many engagements around Christmas have delayed me somewhat in answering your letter of December 21. Yesterday I returned to you the copies of the probation bills you sent, which were identical with the bills introduced by Senator Hamilton in your Senate on January 14, 1932. I went over these carefully and indicated a few corrections, most of them of a minor character, but all of which I think will improve the bills.

The history of these bills follows. The original draft was prepared in this office after studying all the previous bills that had been in the Kentucky legislature and trying to follow as far as possible our model probation bill. Mr. Gates took this draft to Louisville and spent several days conferring with members of the former committee, lawyers, judges and others, and our original bill was somewhat revised and adapted to meet Kentucky conditions, constitutional and otherwise. When the bills entered the legislature they had the approval of our entire committee and all others particularly concerned whom Mr. Gates could reach. Mr. J. Franklin Fairleigh did the most work in revising the bills. He gave so much time to it that I think he is now inclined to call them his bills. Judge Loraine Nix, as I recall it, was another man who was active in passing on these bills.

For these reasons I most certainly hope that Mrs. Krazeise and you will be successful in persuading this new committee of judges, who are undertaking to draft a new bill, to accept these bills, which were so carefully considered at the last session of the legislature, at least as a basis for their draft. We hope they will follow their provisions as nearly as possible.

At the request of Mrs. Edwin Matthews of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, Maysville, I wrote to former Attorney General James Garnett, who she thought was Chairman of the Judicial Committee, sending him literature and a lot of information, together with copies of the Hamilton bills as introduced in your last Senate. Mr. Garnett replied that they were having a meeting shortly to consider the matter. He raised the question about the necessity of establishing a state board of probation, and was particularly concerned about the expense. He asked me for figures from all states, but I was unable to send him these, forwarding him, however, some data from Massachusetts, New York and other states.

Miss Frances Ingram - #2

We felt last year, and feel the same way now, that to pass merely an enabling bill, authorizing circuit judges to appoint probation officers without making any provision for the proper selection of officers, supervision of their work, or payment of salaries, will not succeed in establishing any worth while probation in Kentucky. I think the plan for providing an unpaid state board of probation is essential to the success of adult probation in your state. We were advised last year to ask for an appropriation of forty thousand dollars from the state for all the expenses of the probation system. Later on in the legislature this amount was cut to ten thousand dollars. The thought was that if one or two good probation departments could be established in the more important circuits, as in Louisville, it could be demonstrated how important probation work is and how economical it is, and the rest could be gradually built up under state auspices.

At the last legislature, on the insistence of the Governor, the plan for a special volunteer board of probation was stricken out and the supervision of probation was put under the State Board of Charities and Correction. Ordinarily this would be logical, but since that Board was and I believe is entirely political, it would be disastrous for probation. In my opinion, the appointment of a new volunteer board of probation, if the Kentucky committee were on the job and insisted on some good appointments being made to it, would be the best possible way to get the work started.

In your letter you spoke of inviting Mr. P. L. Atherton to your meeting. I wrote him, along with other members of the former committee, but have not had a word in reply from him. I think he is out of the picture. Mr. J. Franklin Fairleigh, however, is actively interested and I have been corresponding with him. I wish you could see him. I have written Mr. Bastin for advice but he has not written again, probably not knowing what to advise.

If we are to succeed in this effort, it seems absolutely necessary that some one person take the lead and get together a strong committee of local people who have influence with the legislature and the politicians, and who will sponsor this movement. It cannot be left to a new committee of judges. Nor should we allow Mr. Fairleigh to go ahead alone, nor Mrs. Matthews of the Women's Clubs. Both of them seem inclined to do this, without working with others.

I have offered to come out at such time as I can help them, chiefly with the object of getting people together and agreed on supporting the best possible bill. I have tried to find out whether there is a fair hope of success this year, but have received such contradictory opinions that I do not know where I am. Your Mr. Charles G. Tachau is very pessimistic about the possibilities of getting results in the legislature, but it seems to me that all the interest aroused last year should not be allowed to die down, and that at least we should keep up the campaign and get bills into the legislature.

Won't you canvass the whole situation and let me have your advice as to what can be done?

Miss Frances Ingram - #3

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles K. Chute". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Executive Director.

CLC.Z

The Filson Historical Society

EXACT COPY  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PAROLE

Albany

January 4, 1934

Mr. J.A.Thomas,  
Executive Secretary  
Louisville Urban League  
Louisville  
Kentucky

Re: William Smith - O - 1213

Dear Mr. Thomas:

A final Discharge Certificate was issued as of December 9, 1933 the maximum expiration of sentence date in the case of the above named. This certificate has been forwarded to him today. Smith has been advised that with the issuance of this certificate his parole period has terminated and that he will no longer be required to report either to this office or to yourself.

At this time, may I thank you for the efforts you have made in assisting Smith during his parole period, and for your cooperation with this office and assure you that your help has been appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: John P. Bramer  
Chief Parole Officer.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE  
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 6, 1934

Mr. Charles L. Chute,  
National Probation Association,  
450 Seventh Avenue,  
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Chute:-

The Judicial Committee met with Mr. Ball and Mrs. Krazeise of the Kentucky Childrens Bureau before I heard from you. I was ill that day and could not be present. The group decided that this was not the time to create any jobs in the state but thought that the situation might be helped by giving the Circuit judges the right to probate first offenders. Then at the next session of the Legislature such bills as you proposed at the last session might be passed.

It seems that Mrs. Krazeise had written to various states asking for probation ~~laws~~ laws. An Ohio judge recommended the enclosed bill. He thought it wise to make the beginning with this type of bill, then later the next steps could be taken.

I have just talked with Charles Tachau. He says that if you approve of the enclosed bill, he will bring the pressure of the City Administration in its support. This City Administration Lobby is headed by our new mayor, who organized it. Wire me if you approve, so that Charles can take the matter up immediately. If you do not approve, suggest changes in a letter and I will do my best to carry out your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

---

Frances Ingram

FI:LL

In a later note reported conversation with  
Mr. Fairleigh also sent Mr. Fairleigh the letter

AN ACT to authorize the Judges of the Circuit Courts to postpone rendition of judgment, to probate the offenders, and to make rules and regulations for the arrest of the defendants and enforcement of judgment rendered in certain criminal cases.

1934 Chute  
will  
proposed  
by who claimed  
some Ohio  
judges  
it

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. What prisoners may be put upon probation. In prosecutions for crime, in the Circuit Courts of this state, except as hereinafter provided, where the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty, and the defendant has never before been convicted of a felony nor served a sentence exceeding 15 days in jail, either in this state or elsewhere, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the character of the defendant and circumstances of the case are such that he is not likely again to engage in an offensive course of conduct, and that the public good does not demand or require that he shall suffer the penalty imposed by law, such court may postpone the rendition or judgment on such terms and conditions as the court deems proper. Whenever in the opinion of the court the sentence should no longer be postponed, the court shall have power to cause a warrant to issue for the defendant and he may thereupon on his arrest be sentenced and such sentence carried into immediate execution.

2. Juvenile delinquents. This act shall not affect the laws providing the method of dealing with juvenile delinquents, nor shall detention in an institution for such juvenile delinquents be considered an imprisonment.

3. Exceptions thereto. No person convicted of murder, arson, burglary of an inhabited dwelling house, incest, sodomy, rape without consent, assault with intent to rape, robbery, or assault with intent to rob, shall have the benefit of probation.



THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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1934

MISS FRANCES INGRAM, NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE=  
428 SOUTH 1 ST LVILLE=

#### MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE DAY LETTER

8

I CONSIDER BILL WHOLLY INADEQUATE AND INEFFECTIVE AM WRITING=  
CHARLES L CHUTE.

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*Bill Mrs. Kravitz proposed that had been suggested by an Ohio Judge*

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Chairman, Board of Trustees: JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT      Chairman, Finance Committee: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 9, 1934

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

I wired you this morning that I consider the bill you sent me altogether too inadequate and ineffective. We would not call it a probation bill at all; merely a bill for the suspension of sentence or the postponement of judgment, without any provision for effective supervision. Probation, without any provision for appointing probation officers, would be like establishing a settlement without any provision for personnel.

This bill adds very little to the present powers of the Circuit Judges. It may even limit them in some respects. Without doubt, your judges find a way in some cases to postpone judgment and release offenders. It was done in the Federal Courts and it was done in most states before any probation law was enacted. This bill does not even provide for the appointment of volunteer probation officers; therefore it gives the judges nothing with which to operate.

We would seriously object to this bill on the ground also that it extremely limits the cases that may be placed on probation or under suspension of judgment on the basis of the offense committed rather than on the basis of investigation and the individual character of the offender. Why should Kentucky make the mistake of putting on its statute books, where the limitation would remain probably for many years, such a drastically limited bill which does not allow second offenders or any convicted of the more serious offenses to be considered? Why should you repeat the mistake that other states have made and found it difficult to get rid of? Massachusetts has had a successful probation law for over fifty years with no limitation whatever on the offenses for which defendants may be placed on probation. New York State has gotten along with a law for over thirty years whose only limitation is that persons convicted of offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment may not be placed on probation. Practically the only limitation is murder. When the United States Congress proceeded to enact a probation law in 1925, it followed the New York statute.

If the bills which I sent you and which were carefully prepared last year are too ideal and elaborate for the committee this year, and in particular if they have decided against the plan for an unpaid state board of probation and for the payment of salaries of probation officers by any appropriation from the state, then I would say that a simpler bill might be drawn, giving the judges full power to place on probation after investigation and to prescribe the conditions of probation, and providing for the appointment of probation officers, who are absolutely necessary if you are to have probation at all. It may be provided as many states have done in starting the system, that the officers shall be volunteers until such time as either the counties or the state or both provide for the payment of salaries. Of course probation work has developed on a county basis in many

Miss Frances Ingram - #2

states and under such a bill certain counties developed good probation work. There should be no objection to a bill which provided for the appointment of salaried probation officers only when authorized by the county court.

I will prepare and send you a bill carrying out the above suggestion. I feel that such a bill would be worth working for, though by no means ideal. The bill you sent I think should be opposed if it cannot be modified, for I am very sure its enactment will set back the extension of real probation in Kentucky for some years.

I have not heard from Mrs. Krazeise about this, but I am sending her a copy of this letter and the ~~enclosed~~ bill.

Let me have your reactions.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles Kelute*  
Executive Director.

CLC.Z

*P.S. Some job to redraft the bill  
will send tomorrow - air-mail.*

*C. C. C.*

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.      Vice-President: DEAN JUSTIN MILLER      Treasurer: HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN  
Chairman, Board of Trustees: JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT      Chairman, Finance Committee: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 10, 1934

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First St.  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

Your P. S. received today. Herewith is a new bill which I have drafted with some care. I have explained what I think of it in the enclosed copy of the letter I am sending to Mrs. Krazeise. I think that if you can get the support of Mr. Tachau and Mr. Fairleigh for the attached bill, it will be worth while, though of course I strongly believe with Mr. Fairleigh that to stick to the bills introduced last year would be far better. However, the enclosed bill would make possible a demonstration in a few counties.

Let me know the outcome.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles L. Chute*

Executive Director.

CLC.Z

*enabling act  
letter to Mrs. Krazeise  
good*

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION  
450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

C O P Y .

January 10, 1934

Mrs. Emma Hunt Krazeise, Director  
Children's Bureau  
415 Martin Brown Bldg.  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Krazeise:

Miss Ingram has written me and sent a copy of a bill which I understand the Judicial Committee is considering. She writes that an Ohio judge recommended this bill to you and she asked my opinion of it. I have written her frankly and am sending you herewith a copy of my letter to her. I regret to have to oppose such an inadequate measure. It is not a probation bill at all, in spite of using the term. Of course we cannot favor turning offenders loose without any probation officers or any supervision whatever. The provision, "on such terms and conditions as the court deems proper," would not, in my opinion, mean anything in the way of probation supervision. I am afraid the judge, or whoever proposed this, has no conception of probation as a method of real supervision and guidance of young offenders.

Although I have heard nothing from you or the Committee in reply to my suggestions, I gather from Miss Ingram that the Committee is against any mandatory provision for salaries and will not approve the plan for a state board for the supervision of probation, although the committee last year was unanimous in believing that this was the most satisfactory plan for Kentucky. In view of this situation, I have attempted to draft a bill following as far as possible the provisions of the bill you are considering but adding the minimum of necessary provisions to start the system. The bill enclosed is by no means ideal and provides only for the appointment of volunteer probation officers, who may become salaried probation officers as soon as appropriations can be secured either from the state or from the county court. Under this bill I think it would be possible to start real probation work in a few counties by securing appropriations from the county court. Of course something must be spent for probation, as for any other thing that is good, but money spent for probation is saved several times over in reduced commitments. However, the enclosed bill is just an enabling act, which would make possible the setting up of probation if and when something can be done to secure salaries later on. I think if you can get this bill approved and introduced it will be worth while as a starter.

I hope to hear from you and the Committee on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES L. CHUTE  
Executive Director.

CLC.Z

E. S. TACHAU

CHARLES G. TACHAU

LEWIS TACHAU

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 15, 1934

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 S. First St.,  
City.

My dear Miss Ingram:

The enclosed letter, which includes in it my recommendation for amendments to the probation bill, is self-explanatory.

I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Chute.

Yours sincerely,

CGT:MW  
Enc.

76100

January 15, 1934

Mrs. Krazeise,  
Kentucky Children's Bureau,  
Martin Brown Bldg.,  
City.

Dear Mrs. Krazeise:

Pursuant to our conversation on January 13th and the letter I subsequently wrote you on the same date regarding changes in the Probation Bill, I would like to suggest the following:

1. In Paragraph 1, the following phrase should be stricken out:

"and the defendent has never before been convicted of a felony nor served a sentence exceeding fifteen days in jail, either in this state or elsewhere"

and substitute

"except in cases where the penalty of life imprisonment or death can be inflicted".

I believe that at some point in the bill the following paragraphs should be inserted:

"Appointment of Probation Officers. The judge or judges of each circuit may appoint one or more probation officers in their discretion. The court may remove such probation officer at any time. The jurisdiction and powers of a probation officer shall be co-extensive with the judicial district for which he is appointed to serve. All probation officers shall serve without compensation unless and until provision is made for the payment of salaries by the legislature or by one or more county courts in the districts served by such probation officers. When provision is made for such salaries they shall be fixed by the judge or judges appointing such probation officers within the limit fixed and approved by the legislature or the county court or courts making appropriations for the same."



The necessary and reasonable expenses of a probation officer incurred in the performance of his duties shall be paid out of any funds available to the court after such expenses have been approved by a judge of the court for which such officer is appointed to serve.

**Duties and Powers of Probation Officers.** A probation officer shall investigate all cases referred to him for investigation by the court for which he is appointed to serve and shall report thereon in writing to the court. He shall furnish to each person released on probation under his supervision a written statement of the conditions of probation and shall instruct him regarding the same. Such officer shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each probationer under his supervision. He shall use all practical methods, not inconsistent with the conditions imposed by the court, to aid and encourage persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition. He shall keep detailed record of his work, accurate and complete account of all monies collected from persons under his supervision, and shall keep or give receipts therefor. He shall pay over all monies collected from the defendants to the court having jurisdiction of the persons on probation, and in the event such monies collected are restitutions or for the support of neglected or abandoned dependents, such monies shall be paid to the aggrieved, neglected or abandoned parties and receipt taken therefor and filed with the records of the case. He shall perform such other duties as the court may require. Any probation officer, with the approval of the court which he is serving, may act as parole officer over persons released from any correctional institution upon the request of the parole authorities of the Commonwealth. A probation officer shall have, in the execution of his duties, the powers of arrest and the same right to execute processes as is now given or may hereafter be given by law to the sheriffs in this Commonwealth."



Mrs. Krazelise

-3-

January 15, 1934

I believe these changes will make your bill exceedingly efficacious, will remove for a long time the necessity for amendment and at the same time, leaves in the hands of the judges the power to parole only those whom they wish to parole, and, furthermore leaves in their hands power to use volunteer or paid probation officers at their own discretion.

I trust that you will be able to have these two provisions, with perhaps such modifications as you deem necessary, incorporated in the present bill.

Yours sincerely,

CGT:MW

The Filson Historical Society

10/10/34

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.      Vice-President: DEAN JUSTIN MILLER      Treasurer: HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN  
Chairman, Board of Trustees: JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT      Chairman, Finance Committee: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM-  
Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

450 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 18, 1934

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First St.  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I enclose carbon copy of letter I have written to Mr. Tachau in reply to his letter received yesterday. As you probably know, he has written Mrs. Krazeise, urging her to amend her bill, adopting some of the provisions I suggested. If these amendments can be made and, if possible, a few others, I think you will have a bill that will make a fairly good start for probation in Kentucky; otherwise, as I wrote you, I feel that the bill as introduced will only set us back in getting a real probation measure.

Please keep me informed of what is happening. I have written several long letters to Mrs. Krazeise and have offered every cooperation I could give, but have heard nothing from her since her committee acted. I am depending upon you, as our state secretary, to keep me informed.

Can you get hold of a copy of the bill that has been introduced in the legislature to send me; also any amended copies that appear?

I am scheduled to visit St. Louis February 2 and 3, and might be able to stop off in Louisville to see you all if you want or need any assistance from the Probation Association.

Cordially yours,



Executive Director.

CLC.Z

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION  
450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

C O P Y .

January 18, 1934

Mr. Charles G. Tachau  
203 Speed Building  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Tachau:

Thank you very much for keeping me informed of your efforts to assist in the matter of probation legislation. I am very glad you have urged Mrs. Krazelise to amend, if possible, the bill now in the legislature incorporating the two suggestions of my revision of the bill, which I think are most important, namely, <sup>1</sup>to eliminate the forbidding of probation to any defendant previously convicted of a felony or <sup>2</sup>even to one who has ever served more than fifteen days in jail, and the two sections regarding appointment and duties and powers of probation officers. I hope very much that these provisions can be incorporated; otherwise I am very sure that all advocates of real probation would agree that the bill ought not to pass, as it is so limited and contains no provision for any probation supervision at all.

I regret very much to see retained the long list of offenses for which probation cannot be used. To the uninitiated it seems obvious that criminals convicted of arson, burglary and robbery ought not to be placed on probation, but experience shows that many times young boys may be found technically guilty of these offenses and yet deserve probation and in fact may be ideal cases for it. These offenses are commonly committed by boys under sixteen, and they are placed on probation with good results. Just over sixteen, even though first offenders, this bill would make it mandatory that in every case they be sent to state prison to mingle with older offenders for long terms.

If it is possible to suggest further amendments, I would raise the question of whether it would not be desirable to substitute my section 2 for the last sentence of section one in the pending bill. I can see no objection to the change, but the provision as it now stands seems to be defective in not providing for any final termination of the case, except when the probationer is rearrested and committed. Perhaps you are in a position to make these further suggestions.

May I depend upon you to let me know how this comes out, and to send me a copy of the bill as now pending or as amended? I have endeavored to cooperate in every possible way with Mrs. Krazelise but have not yet heard from her since her committee took action.

Mr. P. L. Atherton, who was perhaps the most active advocate of the probation bill in the previous session, is still interested and has written me several times. He is in Tucson, Arizona, recuperating from an illness. He wrote Governor Laffoon in behalf of probation, and on his own initiative asked that the Governor see me about the matter. He sent me a letter from the Governor to him, in which the former said he was very much interested and would be

Mr. Charles G. Tachau - #2

glad to see me at my convenience. The Governor also suggested that I see Senator Breathitt, who had introduced the bill. I have no desire to do this unless I can help with the pending legislation, provided it is sound as far as it goes.

I would appreciate your advice as to how we can be of further assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES L. CHUTE.

Executive Director.

CLC.Z

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WEST VIRGINIA  
JOHN W. DAVIS, INSTITUTE  
WISCONSIN  
C. F. TURNEY, MILWAUKEE

January 31  
1 9 3 4

*Re William Smith*

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

Confirming our conversation of yesterday, I am sending you a copy of the letter I received from the Division of Parole of the State of New York in the case of William Smith. I assure you that my part in the supervision of Smith was a pleasant experience and I shall be pleased to co-operate with the organization at any time in the future.

Very truly yours,

*J. A. Thomas*  
J. A. Thomas,  
Executive Secretary.

JAT:B  
INCL

March 15, 1934.

Mr. Charles L. Chute,  
National Probation Association,  
450 Seventh Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Chute:

Of course you must be disgusted with the poor results in Kentucky this year. After you were here I urged ~~ex~~ Mrs. Krazeise ~~that she~~ get the committee in the Senate to amend the bill that had been introduced into the House. Then I also spoke to her again after Charles Tachau wrote her. However, she and those interested who were on the spot seemed to feel that it was better not to jeopardize even what they had in the way of a bill.

I am very, very sorry but as you probably know if you've kept up with the papers, we have reason to be regretful for many things in Kentucky during this legislative session.

Sincerely,

---

Frances Ingram, Head Resident

PI:EP

*National Probation Association, Inc.*

450 SEVENTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.  
President

DEAN JUSTIN MILLER  
Vice-President

HENRY DEFOREST BALDWIN  
Treasurer

JUDGE FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
Chairman, Finance Committee

CHARLES L. CHUTE  
Executive Director

March 21, 1934

Miss Frances Ingram, Head Resident  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

Thank you for your letter of the 15th. I appreciate all that you and Mr. Tachau have done to try to get a worth while probation law. I brought to bear all the pressure I could upon Mrs. Krazoise, hoping to be able to have the bill amended. At one time she told me she could and would have the bill amended and would get a good bill through. Later on when I talked with her over the telephone from Louisville, she showed that her real desire was to satisfy the reactionary judges and lawyers who drafted the bill she introduced and her chief thought was to get something through that could be called a probation bill in order that her organization might have the credit for it. After getting all the data she could from us, she has refused to cooperate in any way with us.

I don't know how things turned out. The latest information I had was that the probation bill had passed the house. Can you kindly get a copy of the bill as it finally passed and let me know whether the Governor has signed it? I assume from your letter that no amendments were made.

I seriously considered whether we ought not openly to oppose this bill, even before the Governor, but concluded that while the bill would not accomplish anything toward securing probation in Kentucky, it may not do much harm. The only harm that such a bill could do is to prevent future action being taken. In my opinion, it ought to be entirely repealed as soon as possible and a new law enacted.

I hope you can get a copy of the bill and let me hear from you about it as early as possible.

Appreciating your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

*Charles L. Chute*  
Executive Director.

CLC.Z



*The judges of the  
courts listed below  
were written to in  
order to work out  
this list.  
Jefferson County  
sent in separate  
list*

March 27, 1934.

Mrs. Marjorie Bell,  
National Probation Association,  
450 Seventh Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Bell:

The following is the complete list of the juvenile courts outside of Jefferson County with their judges and probation officers with the exception of Franklin County. The young lady's name in this court is Miss Elliott. You could probably drop a note to her and get her first name or you could drop a note to Judge I. Boone Hamilton.

Judge P. H. Vincent, Boyd Co. Juvenile Court, Catlettsburg			
Charles Franklin	"	"	"
Judge John B. Read, Kenton	"	"	"
William Bailey, Chief	"	"	"
Miss Hettie Frankman	"	"	"
Judge I. Boone Hamilton, Franklin Co.	"	"	"
Miss Elliott	"	"	"
Judge W. E. Nichols, Fayette	"	"	"
Mrs. Kate C. Pirkey, Chief	"	"	"
Thomas Veal	"	"	"
Frank J. Wilson (Colored)	"	"	"
Judge James R. Wilson, Daviess	"	"	"
Mrs. Gertrude Weill	"	"	"
Terry Coleman, assistant	"	"	"
			Covington
			Frankfort
			Lexington
			Owensboro

Sincerely,

---

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.

Vice-President: JUSTIN MILLER

Treasurer: HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN

Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

50 WEST FIFTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 26, 1935

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South 1st Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Miss Ingram:

Thank you very much for your kind offer to keep  
us informed of legislative and court decisions.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Francis H. Hiller  
Field Director

FHH/ES

May 9, 1935

Mr. Francis H. Hiller  
National Probation Association  
50 West Fiftieth Street  
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hiller:

Some time ago I promised to keep you informed for Kentucky, in your field, of legislative and court decisions. I am having to give up a number of my jobs and so I am going to ask you to release me from my promise.

Mr. Robert C. Logan  
Jefferson County Juvenile Court  
Louisville, Kentucky

would probably be glad to accommodate you. It is in his field and he is always most obliging.

Regretting very much my inability to serve you in this capacity, I am

Sincerely yours,

---

Frances Ingram

FI:MCK

President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR.      Vice-President: JUSTIN MILLER      Treasurer: HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN  
Executive Director: CHARLES L. CHUTE      Associate Director: K. KENNETH-SMITH

## NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

50 WEST FIFTIETH STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 13, 1935

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South 1st Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

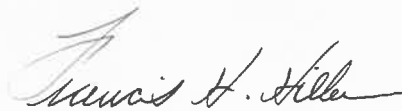
Dear Miss Ingram:

We are sorry to hear that you are having to give up a number of your activities and regret very much to lose your service in keeping watch of legislation for us in Kentucky. Your assistance has been of very great value to us and we knew we could always count on you.

In accordance with your suggestion I am writing to Mr. Logan.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,



Francis H. Hiller  
Field Director

FHH/ES

**CITY OF LOUISVILLE**  
**KENTUCKY**

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

April 9, 1935.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 So. First St.,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

The Central States Parole Conference is holding its  
Second Annual Meeting in Louisville May 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th.

The Committee on Arrangements is selecting an Advisory  
Committee for the Conference, and asks that you serve as a member.  
Because of your active interest in questions of parole and  
probation, your support will go a long way toward making this  
Conference a success. As no more than one meeting of the Advisory  
Committee will be called, I feel that very little demand will be  
made on your time. A preliminary program will be mailed to you  
very shortly.

I sincerely hope that you will find it possible to  
serve as a member of this Committee.

Sincerely yours,



John Richardson,  
Secretary to the Committee on Arrangements,  
Central States Parole Conference.

jr;lr

**CITY OF LOUISVILLE**  
**KENTUCKY**

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

KENNETH P. VINSEL  
DIRECTOR  
JOHN RICHARDSON  
SECRETARY

April 25, 1935.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 So. First St.,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

The Committee on Arrangements is anxious to secure the names and addresses of people that you know to be interested in the Central States Parole Conference.

The programs are expected to be ready in a few days, and we want to put them in the hands of as many interested people as possible. I would appreciate if you could send me your list of names as soon as possible, as there are only a few days left before the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

*John Richardson*

John Richardson,  
Secretary to the Committee on Arrangements,  
Central States Parole Conference.

JR:LR

**CITY OF LOUISVILLE**  
**KENTUCKY**

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

KENNETH P. VINSEL  
DIRECTOR  
JOHN RICHARDSON  
SECRETARY

April 30, 1935.

To All Members Central States Parole Conference;  
The Advisory Committee:  
The Arrangements Committee:

There will be a joint meeting of the above committees at  
10 A. M., Thursday, May 2nd., in the Derby Room of the Brown Hotel.

Mr. George T. Scully, President of the Conference will be  
there, and wishes to discuss the program with the committees.

Sincerely yours,

*John Richardson*

John Richardson,  
Secretary to the Committee on Arrangements,  
Central States Parole Conference.

JR:LR



May 9, 1935

Mr. Frederick A. Moran, Executive Director  
Division of Parole  
Executive Department  
Albany, New York

My dear Mr. Moran:

I ran over to the Brown Hotel Monday night in hopes that I might be able to have a few words with you, but I couldn't wait until the meeting was out so lost my opportunity. I wanted to suggest to you that in the future when you have a parole case in Kentucky that you write direct to

Mr. Robert C. Logan  
Jefferson County Juvenile Court  
Louisville, Ky.

if the case is in the city. If, however the case is out in the state will you write to

Mrs. Emma Hunt Krazelise, Director  
Kentucky Children's Bureau  
Martin Brown Building  
Louisville, Ky.

I am sure she will be delighted to take care of any of your cases out in the state. She has been doing this for me for several years and she might as well receive the first letter from you. This will save a little time and trouble on the part of everyone.

If, however, in the future you need any special help that I might give you just let me know. I have always considered it a privilege to work with a person of your training and understanding. I think you are an absolute proof of what it means to take hold of a parolee in a scientific manner.

Sincerely,

---

Frances Ingram

FI:MCK



STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PAROLE  
ALBANY

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JOSEPH J. CANAVAN  
FRANK I. HANSCOM  
FREDERICK A. MORAN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 13, 1935.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 South First Street,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Ingram:-

I had planned to try and pay a personal visit to the Neighborhood House to see and thank you for your kind cooperation, but unfortunately it was necessary for me to change my plans and go to St. Louis before returning to Albany.

I thank you very very much for your kindness in writing to me regarding Mr. Logan and Mrs. Krazeise. You may be sure that your suggestions in the matter will be followed.

Again expressing my very real appreciation for your splendid cooperation and my regret for not meeting you personally, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

*Fredrick A. Moran*

FREDERICK A. MORAN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

# NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

50 WEST FIFTIETH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, JR. ....President

JUSTIN MILLER .....Vice-President

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN.....Treasurer

CHARLES L. CHUTE.....Executive Director

December 16, 1935

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

Our financial representative, Mr. R. G. Streit, reported his very pleasant call with you during his brief stop in Louisville. Thank you for any advice and help you were able to give him.

The matter of a membership appeal which we want to send out in Louisville, both to help our national work and to make it possible for us to give a good deal more service to Kentucky this coming year, has been held up pending a decision regarding a new probation bill. Mr. Charles Tachau has promised to help us on both matters and I am now in correspondence with him.

At Mr. Tachau's request I sent a complete new model probation bill for Kentucky. I am strongly of the opinion (and I think you will agree) that with your present governor and favorable set-up the thing to do is to try to get a really good thorough-going measure through. I don't think we should attempt to patch up the present so-called probation law, which we believe is worthless. I am recommending a state controlled system under non-political, unpaid state board. I have offered to come out to Kentucky, to confer with Mr. Tachau and a committee which he will form, as soon as he is ready. I believe you will need me or someone from our Association if the right kind of a measure is to be agreed on and offered to the governor and legislature.

What do you hear about the matter?

With very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Sincerely yours

*ans Jan 6 - '36*  


Executive Director

CLC.Z

# NATIONAL PROBATION and PAROLE ASSOCIATION

formerly NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION



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PRESIDENT

JUDGE GEORGE W. SMYTH  
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LAURENCE G. PAYSON  
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FRANK C. VAN CLEEF

1790 Broadway  
(at 58th Street)

New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

January 19, 1948

## TO OUR MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS:

You will be interested to know of the recent expansion in the program of our Association. We have become the NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION, indicating the increased service which we are developing in parole. The American Parole Association (an organization of executives and workers in the field of parole) has been without a paid staff for some years, and last fall requested that its work be merged with that of this Association. The merger and the change in the name of our Association became effective in October by a vote of our Board of Trustees.

A new parole division has been established in the Association, to be under the charge of an experienced parole director on our staff. Consultation and field visits to parole departments and to correctional and penal institutions on parole matters will be the principal function of the division. Our objectives will be: (1) To study the administration of parole in all states and advise as to needed changes; (2) to raise the standards of personnel and of parole services throughout the country; (3) to give assistance in drafting bills and in the enactment of legislation to improve parole work; (4) to promote cooperation between probation and parole workers; (5) to develop public understanding and interest in effective nonpolitical parole.

The securing of adequate parole supervision for children and adults as they come out of institutions is an important but neglected field of correctional work. The same standards of training and personality are needed for parole officers as we have long sought for probation officers. In seeking to develop greater cooperation between probation and parole officers, we plan to further expand our services for probation and juvenile courts, and in the whole field of delinquency prevention and control.

I am enclosing a reprint of an article which appeared in a recent issue of LOOK magazine, dealing with the methods and economies of probation. It is significant of the growth of the work that a popular magazine offers such an intelligent presentation of the subject. Your suggestions as well as your continued interest and increased support for the growing program of the Association in 1948 are earnestly solicited.

Very sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading 'Charles L. Chute'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent 'C' at the beginning.

Executive Director

CLC:KDM  
Enclosure