One of the primary purposes of parole is supervision of the parolee for a time after his release from prison. This supervision could be merely a watchful eye, to see that he keeps out of bad company and otherwise behaves as he should. It might also be for the purpose of actively assisting him to find substitutes for bad company and, particularly, to find the means of livelihood without resort to crime. It may be accepted that the theory of parole and the wishes of parole officers put even more emphasis on the latter objective than the former. But active assistance requires a larger personnel and markedly greater financial provision than does mere watchful supervision. While statutes make some slight, usually very slight, provision for the immediate support of persons released on parole—say $5, $10, or even $25—and sometimes give utterance to the idea of “assisting” them, they do not in fact make provision, as a practical matter, for anything more than watchful supervision and mere advice. Some of the statutes do require that parolees must have a job waiting for them before they can be released, and any state parole board can so require. So also some statutes require parole authorities to be active in finding jobs for prospective parolees and in other states the authorities make that a practice. The trouble, therefore, and the obvious insufficiency in the legislation, is in the matter of new employment after the first job has terminated, and in the problem of support during an idle period. The Iowa statute carefully limits monetary aid during such a period of stress to a loan of $25; that of Rhode Island provides not to exceed $5 per week for certain female
parolees. Tennessee requires parolees to pay for their own supervision.

**Arizona.** 3 Code Ann. (1939) sec. 47-118. “The parole clerk (apparently of the board of pardons and paroles) shall aid in securing proper employment for all paroled prisoners, and also for those who have been discharged before the maximum time for which they were sentenced. . . .”

Sec. 47-120. Every prisoner when he leaves prison shall be furnished with $5 in cash and a suit of clothes not exceeding in cost $15, and an untransferable ticket on any railway adjacent to place of discharge for any continuous distance not to exceed 300 miles in any direction.

Sec. 44-3007. Chairman of the board of pardons and paroles shall be ex officio the supervisor of parolees and shall “contact parolees and give field supervision whenever possible.”

**California.** Penal Code (1941) sec. 3057. “State Board of Prison Directors shall have the power and authority to provide for assisting paroled prisoners and to secure employment for the same and for that purpose they may employ necessary officers and employees, may purchase tools, and give any other assistance that, in its judgment, they may deem proper for the purpose of carrying out the objects and spirit of this section.”

Sec. 1203.1. Court may require probationer to work on public works in county same as prisoners in county jail, and supervisors of counties are authorized to provide public work for them and fix scale of compensation for them.

**Colorado.** 4 Stats. Ann. (1935) ch. 131, sec. 87. “Ten days prior to the day on which any convict now confined, or that may hereafter be confined in the penitentiary of this state, shall be entitled to be discharged or to be paroled from said penitentiary, the warden shall give such convict a ticket of leave. . . . The warden shall at the same time furnish such convict with five dollars, a suit of clothes as now provided by law in case of the discharge of a convict from the penitentiary, and a non-transferable railroad ticket, at the expense of the State, . . .”
Delaware. Rev. Code (1935) 4157. It is the duty of parole officers “to aid prisoners released on parole to secure employment, to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole, to see that they fulfill the conditions of their release and to perform such other duties as the Board of Parole may determine.”

Florida. Stats. (1941) sec. 947.17. A person released on parole “shall be given his transportation by the nearest route to the destination noted in the parole. In addition thereto he shall be given a suit of clothes, one pair of shoes, a hat, a suit of underclothing, not to exceed in value, in the aggregate, the sum of fifteen dollars, and ten dollars in cash. . . .”

Georgia. Code Ann. (1933) sec. 77513. Makes it duty of prison and parole commission, to provide “adequate supervision for all parolees and probationers in this State, also all persons released on conditional pardon and placed by the Governor under the supervision of the said Commission.”

Sec. 77-515. Commission “authorized and empowered to employ such employees necessary to the adequate supervising of parolees and probationers and the conduct of its office” as commissioner may deem necessary.

Sec. 77-517. Commission shall keep within appropriations for it.

Idaho. 1 Code Ann. (1932) sec. 20-421. When any convict is discharged from the prison or released on parole the warden shall furnish him with a decent suit of clothing (if he is not already provided for) at the expense of the state, and shall pay such convict, from any funds belonging to the penitentiary, a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars and shall deliver to said convict any property received from him which has not been disposed of according to law.

Sec. 19-3909. “No prisoner shall be released on parole until the said board of pardons shall have made arrangements or shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for his honorable and useful employment while upon parole in some suitable occupation, and at a proper or suitable place free from criminal influence.” But prisoners mentally, morally, or physically deficient, or whose interests and that of the state would be best subserved by
parole without employment, may be paroled without complying with above, but even then board is to make arrangements, or see they are made, for their "keep."

**Illinois.** Rev. Stats. (1935) ch. 38, sec. 809. (Jones Ann. Stats. 37.767.) "Upon granting parole to any prisoner or ward the Division of Correction shall provide him or her with suitable clothing, $10 in money which may be paid to him or her in installments at the discretion of the Division and shall procure transportation for him or her to his or her place of employment."

**Indiana.** 4 Stats. Ann. (1933) sec. 13–258. "It shall be the duty of the warden of the prison to furnish all paroled prisoners the clothing and transportation provided for in section 1 (§ 13–257) of this act and $5.00 in money: Provided, however, That when any such paroled prisoner receives his final discharge while he is away from such Indiana State Prison, the provisions of this act shall not apply to such prisoner at the time of final discharge."

Sec. 13–254. "The warden of each prison shall appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to aid and secure proper employment for all prisoners who have so conducted themselves as to be entitled to go out from such prison on parole, and also for those who have become entitled to an absolute discharge before the maximum time for which they were sentenced, and to keep the said warden informed of the conduct of said prisoners when out upon parole, and to make a report as to each prisoner in such matters on the first day of each month for the preceding month."

Sec. 13–413. "It shall be the duty of the general superintendent (of reformatory) to appoint an agent to aid, and secure, if possible, proper employment for all prisoners who have so conducted themselves as to be entitled to go out from said reformatory upon a parole, and also for those who have become entitled to an absolute discharge before the maximum time for which he was sentenced."

**Iowa.** Code (1939) sec. 3789. "No person shall be released on parole until the board of parole shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for his employment or maintenance for at least six months. Said board may render assistance to prisoners
about to be paroled in procuring employment and the necessary expense incident thereto shall be paid as other expenses of the board are paid."

Sec. 3797 ff. Sets up parole relief fund of $1250, and next section provides that it may "be used for the relief of paroled prisoners who are in distress because of illness, loss of employment, or conditions creating personal need," but not to exceed $25 to any prisoner, and latter must give note to repay during period of parole.

Sec. 3736. Duty of superintendent of women's reformatory "so far as practicable, to obtain for each inmate before she is paroled or discharged a home and suitable employment if they are not otherwise provided."

Sec. 3737. Superintendent of women's reformatory may, "with the consent of the board of control, furnish a discharged or paroled inmate with proper clothing, and a receptacle therefor, and transportation to her place of employment, or home, or other place not more distant than the place of commitment, and a sum of money not exceeding $25."

Sec. 3796. "When a prisoner is paroled, he shall be furnished, by the warden, with such clothing, transportation, and money as is provided for prisoners when discharged at the termination of their sentence, but no further allowance shall be made if final discharge is granted while on parole."

Kansas. Gen. Stats. Ann. (1935) sec. 62-2211. When court places person before it on parole (probation?) he shall appoint a person or society as patron for said prisoner, who shall "use his best efforts to furnish, for said paroled prisoner, regular and continuous employment, or to secure such employment from others, or to approve and supervise any efforts of said paroled person to engage in any business or occupation for himself. . . ."

Kentucky. Acts (1936) ch. 30, sec. 5. Department of public welfare to appoint a director of probation and parole for the state, and he to appoint necessary probation and parole officers "as are required for service in the Circuit Courts, and for the supervision of persons paroled from the institutions under the control of the Department of Public Welfare." Director to receive not more than $3000 a year and parole officers not more than $1800.
Sec. 7. Probation or parole officer shall keep informed as to "conduct and condition" of each person under his supervision and "shall use all practicable and suitable methods, not inconsistent with the condition imposed by the court, or Department of Public Welfare, to aid and encourage persons on probation or parole and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition."

Carroll's Stats. (1930) sec. 3828-2. Before paroling prisoner, board of charities and corrections shall "ascertain whether the applicant has secured, or had secured for him or her, some respectable employment with a solvent, reputable person, firm or corporation at a compensation sufficient to render such applicant self-sustaining after parole, which employment shall be evidenced by a written contract of employment for at least six months," but no stipulated wages necessary in contract for those under sixteen where home for such procured or they are apprenticed under written contract for support, etc., nor is contract necessary where prisoner has sufficient estate giving him self-sustaining income. Governor must also approve parole.

Sec. 3828-8. Two full-time employment agents to be employed by state board of charities and corrections at $100 a month and traveling expenses, whose duty it shall be "to solicit, procure and make contracts, subject to the approval of said board, for the suitable employment, in advance of their parole, of such persons as may be paroled by said board; to assist them in keeping so employed at all times while so on parole; inspect and report to said board in such manner and at such time as it may by rule provide, concerning the employment, habit and surrounding of such paroled prisoners; and where such surroundings or employment are not beneficial to any person on parole, to recommend and endeavor to procure different employment; to counsel, aid and encourage such paroled prisoners and assist them to become self-sustaining and useful members of society; to investigate and report on breaches of parole, and to perform such other duties and make such other reports as may from time to time be required by said board." Agents to keep familiar with kinds of work that can be performed by those eligible to parole. Board can also designate regular employees of institutions to help in such work.

Louisiana. Code of Crim. Proc. (1932) art. 733. "Every paroled prisoner upon his being discharged upon parole shall be fur-
nished a suitable suit of clothes, and transportation to such place as he may elect to go within the state of Louisiana, and $5 in money."

**Maine.** Rev. Stats. (1930) ch. 147, sec. 40. "Whenever any prisoner is released upon parole he shall receive from the state, clothing not exceeding twenty dollars in cost, and a non-transferable ticket at his own expense. . . . The warden may . . . advance . . . the cost of a ticket . . . and expenses not to exceed two dollars, . . . failure . . . to return the money . . . within 60 days may be declared a violation of parole. . . ."

**Maryland.** Ann. Code (1939) art. 41, sec. 78. Board of parole and probation shall appoint a supervisor of parole and probation who shall be responsible to director of parole and probation. He shall, "with approval of the Board of Parole and Probation formulate methods of investigation and supervision, and develop various processes in the technique of the casework of the official staff of the Division, including interviewing, consultation of records, analysis of the information, diagnosis, plan of treatment, correlation of effort by individuals and agencies, and methods of influencing human behavior. . . ."

**Massachusetts.** 4 Ann. Laws (1933) ch. 127, sec. 158. Male parole agents who are employed to aid paroled male prisoners shall endeavor to secure employment for them, to provide them with needed assistance, and to perform such other duties relative to paroled prisoners as the commissioner of corrections requires. Sec. 159. Women agents are to counsel and advise female prisoners who have been paroled, assist them in obtaining employment, and under the direction of the commissioner, render them pecuniary aid. Sec. 160 ff. The commissioner may expend such sum as is annually appropriated for the assistance of prisoners released from the state prison or other institutions. Money may be spent in furnishing clothing, board, and tools. Paroled prisoners may be given up to $10 in money. Sec. 164 authorizes certain officials to provide prisoners released from county prisons with such an amount of money as in their opinion can be wisely used to encourage their reformation.

**Michigan.** 3 Comp. Laws (1929) sec. 17543-47. (Mich. Stats. Ann. § 28.2107.) When a prisoner is released upon parole he is to
receive clothing and a non-transferable ticket to the place in which he is to reside. He may be advanced the expenses of such transportation and such further sums not to exceed $20.00 as the assistant director of paroles may direct for his temporary maintenance. Failure of the paroled prisoner to return money thus received within sixty days may be declared a violation of his parole.

Sec. 17543-43. (Mich. Stats. Ann. § 28.2103.) No prisoner may be released on parole unless provision has first been made for his employment or care.

Minnesota. 3 Mason's Stats. (1927) sec. 10775. The board of parole shall "exercise supervision over paroled and discharged convicts" and may assist them in obtaining employment.

Missouri. 2 Rev. Stats. (1939) sec. 9049. When a prisoner is paroled, pardoned, or otherwise released, from the penitentiary, his earnings during incarceration, if any, up to the sum of $25.00 shall be paid to him.

Nebraska. Comp. Stats. (1929) sec. 83-929. When a convict is discharged or paroled, the warden shall at the expense of the state furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothes and an overcoat if he is discharged between the first of November and the first of April, unless he already has an overcoat, and shall give him $10.00. He shall also furnish a Bible to each convict who can read.

New Jersey. 1 Rev. Stats. (1937) sec. 30: 4-114. The state board has power to prescribe the sum of money not to exceed $25.00 which shall be given to a convict upon parole or discharge, and the clothing which shall be provided for him.

Sec. 30: 4-123. Institutions may use their petty cash fund for payment of traveling expenses of paroled inmates to their places of employment.

New Mexico. Stats. Ann. (1941) sec. 42-1708. Paroled prisoners are to be provided with suitable clothing, $5.00 in money, and transportation to the place of employment if within the state.

New York. 10B McKinney's Consol. Laws Ann. (1938) sec. 125. The warden shall give to each prisoner released by discharge or parole necessary clothing not exceeding $25.00 in cost, $10.00 in money, and a railroad ticket to such place as the commissioner may
designate. (Amended, Laws (1937) ch. 897 to permit clothing in the winter months of a value of $40.00 and $20.00 in money.)

18 Ibid. sec. 118. There shall be in the division of parole an employment bureau whose duty primarily shall be to aid persons coming under the supervision of the board of parole to secure employment, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board.

10B Ibid. sec. 13. It shall be the duty of parole officers to aid paroled prisoners in securing employment and to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole.

North Carolina. Code Ann. (1935) sec. 7757 (20). Paroled prisoners are to be given a small sum of money, transportation to a designated place, and sufficient clothing for neat and comfortable appearance. If a prisoner has demonstrated that he is competent or proficient in any gainful trade, he shall also be given a certificate of competency in such trade signed by the proper authorities.

Sec. 7757 (5). Parole agents are to exercise supervision and authority over paroled prisoners and those who are to be paroled in finding and retaining self-supporting employment, and in promoting rehabilitation work with paroled prisoners to the end that they may become law-abiding citizens. They shall assist such parolees in every possible way toward compliance with the conditions of the parole.

Oregon. 8 Comp. Laws Ann. (1940) sec. 127-125. Paroled convicts may be employed by the superintendent of the penitentiary to work at any wood camp cutting wood for use at the state institutions. Wages shall be reasonable and not exceed "wages ordinarily paid to free labor."

Sec. 26-2311 a. "The state forester is hereby authorized to employ persons, who are paroled from the Oregon state penitentiary, in forestry camps established by the state forestry department for making fire trails, prevention of forest fire hazards, planting trees, and such other service in connection with the administration of the laws relating to forests and forest fires as the state forester in his discretion shall determine. The persons so employed shall be paid from funds available for the use of the state forestry department not to exceed $30 per month, and shall also receive their board and lodging while so employed."
Sec. 26-2311 b. Persons employed shall be those who are "mutually agreed upon by the state parole board and the state forester. Such employees shall be responsible to the state forester for their conduct while under his employ and supervision, and the state forester shall report to the parole board any failure on the part of such parolees to comply with the rules of conduct established by the state forester."

**Rhode Island.** Gen. Laws (1938) ch. 619, sec. 6. The chief of the division of probation and any probation officer "in whose custody any female has been committed by the court may provide for the care of such female . . . whenever in the opinion of such chief the moral improvement and welfare of such female will be promoted thereby, and such care and maintenance shall be for such period as said chief shall deem advisable, and the care and maintenance of such females under the age of twenty-one years shall be paid for by the state at a rate of not exceeding $5 per week for each such female."

**South Dakota.** Code (1939) sec. 13.5309. Parolee is given suitable clothing not to exceed $15 in value and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed $10.

Sec. 13.5304. It shall be the "special duty" of the parole officer to secure employment and homes for all persons paroled or discharged from the penitentiary as far as practicable and "by his counsel and encouragement aid in their reformation."

**Tennessee.** Michie's Code Ann. (1938) sec. 11781. The commissioner of institutions is authorized to collect $2 per month from each paroled prisoner to be used in the maintenance of a "follow up" system for said prisoners.

Sec. 11783. Field agents appointed by the commissioner of institutions to visit the parolees, their places of employment, and determine whether the prisoners are observing the terms of their parole and whether they are being "honestly and fairly treated by their employers. . . ."

Secs. 11784 and 11785. Commissioner of institutions may collect one-third of paroled prisoner's earnings to be kept until he is given a final discharge, when it is returned to him. In case of sickness or
urgent need of the prisoner or his dependents these earnings may be paid to the prisoner at the discretion of the commissioner.

**Texas.** 17 Vernon’s Civil Stats. (1925) art. 6203 (10). “Upon the discharge of any prisoner upon parole . . . such person so paroled, shall be furnished by the proper officers of the State Prison Board with such clothing as is usually furnished to prisoners upon discharge from prison in this State together with a railroad non-transferable ticket from the place of his discharge to the place of his conviction and sentence, and in addition thereto, the sum of $5.”

**Utah.** 5 Code Ann. (1943) sec. 85–9–58. “When a convict shall be discharged from prison by pardon or otherwise, the warden shall furnish him with clothing, if he is not already provided for, not exceeding $10 in value, and such sum of money, not exceeding $10, as the warden may deem necessary and proper, provided the prisoner has less than $10 of his earnings to his credit. The board may in its discretion furnish such convict with a further sum of money, not exceeding $15, whenever in its opinion the necessities of the convict are such as to require the same. Instead of paying to a discharged convict the sum of money as above allowed, the warden may in his discretion expend the money and allowance, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, in paying the fare of the convict to his home or place of destination.”

**Vermont.** Pub. Laws (1933) sec. 8877. “When a person has been placed on probation” the probation officer is authorized “to expend for such person’s temporary support or traveling expenses, or for both such purposes, such reasonable sum as the court may deem expedient. . . .” (This evidently applies to persons put on probation by the court. There is no mention of help to those paroled from the penitentiary.)

**Washington.** 10 Remington’s Rev. Stats. Ann. (1932) sec. 10222. Each convict when he leaves the penitentiary “in case the prisoner has not funds sufficient for present purposes,” shall be furnished with $5.00 in money, a suit of clothes costing not more than $10.00, and a railway ticket which must be used within twenty-four hours.
Wisconsin. Stats. (1941) sec. 57.075. A fund shall be created out of funds belonging to absconded probationers. “Said funds shall be used to defray the expenses of clothing or other necessaries, and for transporting probationers who are without money or other means to secure the same. . . .” Such funds shall be re-collected from such probationers whenever possible.

Mason’s Wisconsin Annotations, sec. 57.06. “Board of Control may furnish medical care to paroled prisoners under certain circumstances. 25 O.A.G. 488.”

Wyoming. Rev. Stats. (1931) sec. 108-819. All moneys received from fines for misconduct of prisoners while in the penitentiary shall go to a fund to be used “as a special aid to discharged and paroled prisoners, who are infirm or in any way incapable of earning a sufficient subsistence after their release.”

Laws (1941) ch. 86, sec. 7. Probation and parole officer “shall use all practicable and suitable methods . . . to aid and encourage persons on probation or parole and to bring about improvement in their conditions and conduct.”

Federal. 18 U.S.C.A. secs. 720, 721. It is the duty of parole officers “to aid paroled prisoners in securing employment and to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole.” It is the duty of the warden to furnish paroled prisoners with “clothing, transportation, and $5 in money.”