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The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

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ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

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Volume 1

Number 1

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

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Quarterly Staff

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H. F. Alderfer, Executive Secretary of The Institute of Local Government is
acting as Editor of the Quarterly. Joseph R. Miller is acting as Assistant Editor.
Probation and Parole Officers and members of the Association are requested to make
news contributions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Officers of the Association 1

I. Letter from President Edgar R. Barnes 3

II. Minutes of Annual Meeting on Quarterly 4

III. Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole 5

IV. Institutional Treatment of Criminals 8

V. Former Parole Supervisor Dies 12

VI. Major Henry C. Hill Appointed Superintendent of White Hill 12

VII. Thomas T. Taylor Appointed State Supervisor of Paroles 12

VIII. Problems at White Hill 13

IX. Proposed Legislation on County Probation Officers 15

X. List of Probation and Parole Officers in Pennsylvania 18

XI. In-Service Training for Correctional Workers 23

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I. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT EDGAR R. BARNES

With this issue the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly becomes the official publication of the Pennsylvania State Association On Probation and Parole.

For many years officers of the Association have appreciated the need for a publication for the exchange of ideas and practices in probation and parole. On account of the limited membership in our Association such a publication has not been possible.

Now through the generous offer of the Institute of Local Government of The Pennsylvania State College, which was approved by the membership of our Association at the Wilkes-Barre Meeting in January such a publication becomes a fact.

The Quarterly will be sent free to all members of the Association. By members contributing items pertinent to probation and parole workers the usefulness of the publication and the growth of membership in the Association will be enhanced. In turn members will be kept informed of developments in our work between annual meetings.

Every Probation and Parole Officer should be a member of the Association and a membership invitation is also extended to Judges, Court Officers and all Social Service Workers interested in our work. Membership is \$2.00 per year and should be sent to Miss. Mary H. Rinsland, Secretary-Treasurer, 313 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully yours.

Edgar R. Barnes,
President

II. MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING ON QUARTERLY

Submitted by Mary H. Rinsland, Secretary-Treasurer

(Section from the minutes of meetings held in Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on January 29th and 31st, 1940. Pennsylvania State Association On Probation and Parole.)

Mr. Joseph Miller, Institute of Local Government at The Pennsylvania State College offered services of the College in editing a bulletin on current events in Probation and Parole field. Cost of the bulletin would be \$10.00 for each edition and that it would be published quarterly. That if the Association did not have the money on hand, the College would publish a few editions free of cost. Miss Gertrude Bright moved that no action be taken then, but that it be considered and taken up at the final business meeting; motion was seconded by Mrs. Helen Spencer and passed.

At the final business meeting suggestions were offered on Mr. Miller's plan. It was suggested that Mr. Miller have mimeographed copies of Dr. Klassen's paper; but it was stated that his paper would cost a little more to run in the bulletin. Mr. Swinehart did not feel that the Association could afford it at present. Mr. V. J. Jacox suggested that half be paid by the Association until next year at which time the treasury might be in better condition. Mr. Robert Tabor felt that the Association should pay for it from the beginning; that a movement of that kind might help hold members together.

Motion made and passed that the Association join with Mr. Miller's Department in issuing bulletin quarterly at \$10.00 per issue, in an effort to advertise the activities of the Association.

Motion made and passed that the new President appoint a committee to supply information for the quarterly bulletin to be published.

It was suggested that an article be printed in the bulletin informing all Probation Officers that they should be active members of the Pennsylvania State Association On Probation and Parole; that under the law they are entitled to a refund by their respective counties.

It was suggested that Mr. Miller be given a copy of the Act of Assembly which was presented at the meeting; to have it printed in the bulletin.

III. PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

List of members paid up for year of 1940. To date 2/9/40.

H. B. Hickman	Glen Mills School, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania
Harvey E. Huff	Parole Division of Pennsylvania, Box 89, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
George G. Jeffries	Parole Officer, Glen Mills Schools, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania
Paul H. Baldwin	Probation Officer, Beaver County, Rochester, Pa.
Mrs. Mary S. G. Buch	Probation Officer, Franklin County, Court House, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Clara B. Gladwin	Probation Officer, Delaware County, 307 Crosby Street, Chester Pennsylvania
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Miller	Probation and Parole, Green County. 285 East High Street, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania
Miss Erma Evans	Women Probation and Parole Officer, Greene County. 158 E. Lincoln Street, Waynesburg, Pa.
Janet H. Potter	Probation Officer and Social Worker, Venango County. Polk State School, Polk, Pennsylvania
Miss Frances Seibert	Assistant Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pennsylvania - Washington County
Hilda M. Jolly	Parole Officer, Laurelton State Village, Laurelton, Pennsylvania
Thalia C. Wilson	Probation Officer, Troy, Pennsylvania, Bradford County
Harold P. Dundon	Chief Probation Officer, Erie County. 806 Park Avenue, South, Erie, Pennsylvania
Merle H. Foust	Crime Prevention, Dauphin County. 614 Dauphin Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Mary H. Rinsland	Juvenile Probation Officer, Lackawanna County. 313 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Lucy D. Davis	Juvenile Probation Officer, Lackawanna County. 313 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Mildred B. Thomas	Secretary, Juvenile Court, Lackawanna County. 313 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania

Robert C. Scott	Adult Probation Officer, Lackawanna County. Court House, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Marion Lewis	Cashier, Adult Probation Office, Lackawanna County, Court House, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Russell Roberts	Probation and Parole Officer, Green County. Waynesburg, Pennsylvania
Miss. Elizabeth G. Martin	Probation Officer, Juvenile and Quarter Session Court, Monroe County; Court House, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Roy Spencer	Girls Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Erie County, Erie, Pennsylvania
Lester Karns	Adult Probation Officer, Bedford County, Bedford, Pennsylvania
Leola F. Curtin	Parole Officer, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania
H. C. Spessard	Parole Officer, Glen Mills Schools, 913 Magee Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charles J. Bennett	Assistant Visiting Agent, Glen Mills Schools. 26 South 39th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
I. W. Swinehart	Visiting Agent, Glen Mills Schools, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania
Beatrice H. Pollack	Probation and Parole Officer, Lancaster County. Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Edgar R. Barnes	Probation and Parole Officer, Lancaster County. Court House, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
V. J. Jacox	Chief Probation Officer, Luzerne County. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
John H. Kelson	District Visiting Agent, Glen Mills Schools. 1127 Snyder Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Jacob W. Zang	Assistant Visiting Agent, Glen Mills Schools. 306 W. Beaver Avenue, State College, Penna.
Horace Gwinner	Probation Officer, Bucks County. Harvey Avenue, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Alice E. Cunningham	Probation Officer, Bucks County. Doylestown Inn, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Miss Gertrude Bright	Probation Officer, Bucks County, 86 Shewell Avenue, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
George R. Hemphull	Probation Officer, Beaver County. Beaver, Pa.
Wilson J. Rhodes	Probation Officer, Beaver County. Beaver, Pa.
Clarence H. Ammerman	Chief Probation Officer, Clearfield County. Clearfield, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Helen McEnteer	Juvenile Probation Officer, Clearfield County, Dubois, Pennsylvania
J. M. Dunlap	Chief Probation Officer, Lawrence County. 428 Court Street, New Castle, Pennsylvania
Elizabeth B. Vastine	Juvenile Probation Officer. 211 E. Market Street, Danville, Pennsylvania
J. Harry Messersmith	Parole Officer. 604 Briggs Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Helen C. Easterwood	Juvenile Probation Officer, Market House, Meadville, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Alma Kastner	Juvenile Probation Officer. 201 South Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Thomas Taylor	Supervisor, Paroles. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Let us all work to increase this list to include all eligible parole and probation officers in Pennsylvania. Such a list is begun in another part of this Quarterly, and the first issue will be sent to the entire eligible list. - Editor.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS

By

Peter P. Klassen, Division of Sociology
The Pennsylvania State College

A brief of a paper read at The Twentieth Annual Conference of The Pennsylvania State Association On Probation and Parole held at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on January 29, 30 and 31, 1940.

Interests in penal institutions and new methods of reform in the last one hundred years have been vitally connected with the growth of democratic ideas and institutions. Closely associated with this trend is the development of the three best known systems of prison discipline: The Pennsylvania, The Auburn, and The Elmira systems; with parole as conditional liberation first adopted in 1869, individual treatment of criminals in 1870, and the first statutory provision for probation in 1878.

For well over a century the criminal has been an object of diligent scientific inquiry and systematic study. We have studied the criminal from an hereditary, biological, psychological and sociological viewpoint. In theory the criminologist has hoped that such knowledge could help him better to understand and control the criminal.

In spite of the fact that there has been a great deal of theorizing and experimentation with reform programs, a hasty inventory of recent studies indicates that the high rate of recidivism hardly seems to justify the effort and the expense which is connected with the organization and administration of our penal institutions. Statistical findings on post-institutional outcome, such as made by the Gluecks,¹ have led many to doubt the efficiency of any methods which may be adopted for the renovation of the criminal and the redirection of criminal impulses along socially useful lines.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, Professor of Criminology at Buffalo University, as a substitute for the present method of sending men to prison "to kill time and destroy themselves," proposed penal colonies on islands as places to experiment with the idea of self-supporting community life. In principle and theory, such a proposal is sound, yet somewhat ideological, since we cannot hope that any such policy, even if adopted can be carried out on a large scale in the near future. Further, it does not necessarily follow that nothing can be accomplished within our traditional penal system such as it is without making radical reforms or changes in its physical set-up.

For the correction of certain weaknesses in our present institutional set-up, especially in Pennsylvania, we would propose two major points of improvement. These two points concern two different aspects of one and the same problem.

The first point concerns adequate classification. Mark Twain said: "Everybody talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it." We have heard about

1. Sheldon and Eleanor T. Glueck, Five Hundred Criminal Careers, New York, 1930, pp. 167-169, 182-192; and One Thousand Juvenile Delinquencies, Harvard University Press, 1934, p. 107.

classification now for many years, but there is hardly anything, except in Illinois, that can go under the name scientific classification of prisoners.

The second point concerns coordination and reclassification of all our state institutions into one graduated system and, for purposes of economy, efficiency, and equal justice, the municipal and county institutions in due time should be included.

In each state we should have one or several centrally located diagnostic depots to which all adults convicted by any court of a crime should be sent before commitment and final disposition. Further, the depots of the several states should cooperate with each other by establishing a central clearing house. The diagnostic depots of each state should be under the direction of a special board or commission. The personnel of the depot should include a psychologist, a sociologist, a medical doctor, a psychiatrist and a social service worker. Preferably a diagnostic depot should not be connected to any penal or correctional institution, but should have a definite functional relationship with the courts in the state and all the institutions to which offenders are committed. There should be a functional relationship with the courts sending offenders to state penal institutions. First, for the purpose of transfer of a complete copy of the court record of the offender. Secondly, in case of a first offender -- depending, of course, on the nature of the offense -- if diagnosis by the staff is favorable and a thorough investigation by the social service worker shows that such an offender would be able to make a good showing under probation, a recommendation should be made back to the court, and the judge, without another formal hearing, should be asked to reconsider the case, i.e., grant probation. Further, the diagnostic depot should have a functional relationship to all penal and correctional institutions to which offenders are committed. There are two reasons for this; one, to see how an offender is progressing under the institutional treatment prescribed; and two, to follow up doubtful cases and to transfer these if advisable to other institutions in the system.

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2. Preferably the present system of sentencing a person by a court should be modified. The judge should be relieved of the dual responsibility of presiding at trials, enforcing the rule of evidence and declaring the law, and the responsibility of imposing manner of punishment upon persons found guilty. If a diagnostic depot, in addition to the staff members suggested above, also had a person thoroughly trained in statutory and criminal law, the latter function, i.e., the imposition of the form of punishment could very easily be transferred to such a staff altogether. The judge is in no position to determine a course of treatment since his knowledge of the offender is too meager and is confined to a few brief contacts with him in a highly formal court atmosphere. By virtue of these limiting factors the fixing of a penalty by the judge is based on mere hunches and rough guesses as to what will be best for the person convicted, rather than on well defined principles. After guilt has been established an offender should immediately be transferred to the depot where a rapid and thorough study of an offender should be made and his rehabilitative needs determined. It is logical that such a staff would be in a much better position to determine a course of treatment than a judge. At least, final disposition of a case and definite commitment to any institution should be deferred until diagnosis has been made and a course of treatment has been prescribed. For further information of this problem see: R. Clyde White, "Sentencing and the Treatment of the Criminal," Soc. Service Review, June, 1937; F. J. Gaudet, G. S. Harris, and C. W. St. John, "Individual Differences in the Sentencing Tendencies of Judges," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, January 1933; Nathaniel Cantor, "A Disposition Tribunal," Ibid., May, 1938.

Classification of offenders as currently practiced is intramural and on the basis of the requirements of the institutions rather than the personal rehabilitative needs of the prisoners. That such classification is highly inadequate is self-evident. Classification should be on the following basis: Class One -- The Adjusted, offenders mentally and physically characterized by conformity to accepted standards of normality; Class Two -- The Adjustable, offenders who are border-line cases, for whom prognosis is favorable; Class Three -- The Maladjusted, or mentally deranged -- those suffering from advanced traumatic, manic-depressive, senile, as well as other forms of psychoses, or advanced forms of dementia praecox or paranoia; and Class Four -- The Unadjustable, offenders or those constitutionally inferior with a condition of arrested or incomplete physical or mental development.

Of the four classes listed, only the adjustable and adjusted classes should be subjected to a full program of institutional treatment. The association of all types of prisoners in one group and in one institution is an evil which cannot be stressed too much.³ Further, we cannot hope to reform the unadjustable cases and the mentally deranged, just as much as we should not attempt to give a college education to a person with a low "intelligence quotient." In both cases, it is a waste of human effort and the tax-payers' money. Classes three and four constitute a demoralizing factor, are difficult to discipline, bothersome, and make it impossible to treat classes one and two effectively. If we, therefore, had pre-committment classification, the last two classes would be prevented from ever reaching institutions in which we have fully developed therapeutic programs.

Such a plan, with the exception of the diagnostic depot, would not mean more penal or correctional institutions, since through coordination and functional reclassification of all our state institutions, we would merely reshuffle the inmates after classification and redistribute them, still using the physical set-up as it is. The individual units, graduated as suggested to meet the needs of the four classes of offenders would have a correspondingly differentiated therapy program.

The advantages of a diagnostic depot for pre-institutional classification and distribution will be apparent at once to those who are acquainted with the problems in the present unsatisfactory set-up.

This, however, is only a preliminary step toward the ultimate problem of social readjustment of class one and class two. In the preceding paragraphs we have discussed pre-institutional classification and coordination of state and other correctional institutions. If assignments are made as suggested, unless a staff is trained and understands the theory of social therapy, any program devised will be quite ineffective and useless. Very few of our institutions have the equipment and the personnel to do much with classified placement as outlined. The carrying-out of any program and the ultimate result of treatment rests primarily on the personalities of officials. It is a well known psychological principle that persons are influenced, develop, and change in relation to themselves and other human beings. In the last analysis, the machinery and institutions merely limit what can be done to redirect human behavior. For classes one and two, diagnosed by the pre-institutional classification staff as cases having a favorable prognosis, we would therefore need a personnel meeting the highest standards.

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3. With intramural classification, unless definitely insane, it is difficult for the warden to detect early symptoms of insanity. Judges sentence criminals to institutions regardless of mental condition. Even after insanity has been definitely established, often such individuals have to remain for months in the institutions to which committed by the Judge, before action can be taken. Besides constituting a demoralizing factor, both the insane and the mentally deranged should have been prevented from ever reaching the institution.

In conclusion, in no case is this a panacea for the problem of crime. We have not been able to do more in this paper than to point out some of the more apparent defects. Some of these defects could be corrected: first, by a scientific classification of all offenders along lines suggested in this paper; secondly, by centralization, or by coordination of all our state, municipal and county institutions into one graduated system to fit the rehabilitative needs of the various types of offenders; thirdly, by individual treatment which will be less costly and certainly more effective in such a plan; fourthly, by raising the standards in the selection of the administrative staff and personnel of our penal institutions; and finally, by availing ourselves of the resources which psychology, education, medicine, and social service technics have put at our disposal.

Treatment as suggested might involve higher expenditures. Whether results would justify the additional expenditures is a question which cannot be answered with certainty until honest efforts in treating the criminal have been made. Whether or not society is willing to expand its efforts in this direction is difficult to predict and is primarily a moral, social and political problem. The immediate and ultimate cost of crime and the burden it puts on society are problems which call for a careful and systematic study in order to bring about needed solutions.

V. FORMER PAROLE SUPERVISOR DIES

Courtland Butler, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, former Supervisor of Paroles in the State Department of Justice, died in Abington Hospital of a heart disease. He was 53.

Butler resigned his State position last October because of ill health. Until his retirement from parole work, Mr. Butler had been an active member and Officer in the Association.

A native of Philadelphia, Butler studied law at Temple University and became a parole clerk at the Eastern Penitentiary September 22, 1910. In 1930, when a legislative act transferred to the State Pardon Board full power of parole and jurisdiction over the conduct of released prisoners, Butler was made Supervisor.

VI. MAJOR HENRY C. HILL APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE HILL

Major Henry C. Hill, the new Superintendent at White Hill comes to Pennsylvania with a record of proven ability. For four years he was the Warden at the famed Joliet, Illinois Penitentiary and his work there was so outstanding, that he was chosen by the Federal Government in 1932 to take over the Warden's duties at the Federal Prison at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Those of us in penal and correctional work in Pennsylvania know Major Hill by reputation, if not personally, and White Hill is fortunate in securing a person of such proven ability to be its first leader.

VII. THOMAS T. TAYLOR APPOINTED STATE SUPERVISOR OF PAROLES

After a lengthy search for a successor to the late Courtland Butler, the Pardon Board chose Thomas T. Taylor, a former Parole Officer at the Eastern Penitentiary, to the position of State Supervisor of Paroles. Mr. Taylor is a two-fisted executive who has the ability to "get things done." Born and educated in Brooklyn, New York, he came to Pennsylvania in 1911. He was in the Navy before, after and during the World War and was commissioned a Lieutenant. As a Parole Officer at the Eastern Penitentiary since 1926, he maintained an enviable record and was rewarded by his new appointment.

The responsibility of supervising some 4500 parolees falls on the shoulders of Mr. Taylor and those of us who knew him feel that he has the genuine ability to carry on the work.

VIII. PROBLEMS AT WHITE HILL

Joseph R. Miller

The transference of inmates from the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon to the new Industrial School at White Hill is scheduled to begin in the very near future and with this shift will come many new problems which must be solved by Superintendent Major Henry C. Hill.

The release and parole procedure to be employed at White Hill is one of vital importance, and for which no specific provision is made in the Act setting up the school. Under Section 6 of the Act it states that ".... the Department of Welfare shall have all the powers conferred, and perform all the duties of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon." The power of release (with the approval of the committing Judge) was granted to the Board of Trustees of Huntingdon in 1887 when the institution was first set up. Since there is no Board of Trustees at White Hill, the problem is to provide for a medium of parole. It would be impractical to place this power in the hands of the Superintendent or the Secretary of Welfare, but it might be possible under the Act to create a Board within the Department of Welfare which would consist of a Psychiatrist, a Psychologist, a Case Worker, a Lawyer, etc. This would parallel the more modern idea of having a Board trained in specific fields to act as parole authorities.

Another problem which needs further study is the matter of supervision of parolees from White Hill. The boys are now supervised upon their release on parole from Huntingdon by the Board of Pardons through its Parole Agents. These Agents also supervise all parolees from the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries.

The new Act creating White Hill will probably have to be subjected to analysis and interpretation by the Attorney General. For instance, Section 6 of the Act further states that ".... all laws of this Commonwealth relating to the care, maintenance, management, safekeeping, employment, training and treatment, pardon and parole of persons detained in the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon shall be deemed to apply to persons detained and committed to the new Pennsylvania Industrial School." Does the word "parole" as stated in the Act mean the release on parole, the supervision on parole, or both? If it means the latter, supervision will be handled by the Board of Pardons under the Act of May 1, 1929, P. L. 1184. If parole supervision is interpreted as being part of "training and treatment" this law will also govern the supervision of parolees from White Hill.

It may be found desirable by the Department of Welfare and the Administrative authorities of the White Hill School to have its own supervising force set up to care for the boys paroled from the institution. There are several advantages to this plan: first, the supervising officer would be given an excellent opportunity to study each case fully prior to release; second, he would be better acquainted with the problems facing the inmates; third, he would be better equipped to institute an intensive plan of individualized treatment, and last, a plan like this would have an effect on the duties performed by the Agents under

the Board of Pardons, lowering their case loads so they could concentrate on Penitentiary cases. The plan, however, would not be possible if the budget already allotted White Hill is insufficient.

Major Hill will also be confronted with the problem of training an almost entirely new staff. Most of the guards will be inexperienced so a thirty day training program is being set up which will begin sometime this month. The guards will receive instruction in their duties by attending classes in the morning and having practicum in the afternoon. This program is being patterned after the training programs now given for new guards at Federal Institutions.

IX. PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS

J. M. Dunlap, Chief Probation Officer of Lawrence County has been vitally interested in new legislation broadening the powers of County Probation Officers. He has, therefore, taken great pains in drawing up the Act that appears below. In a letter to Miss. Mary Rinsland, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, under date of February 5, 1940, Mr. Dunlap explains as follows:

"I am enclosing herewith the proposed Act of Assembly as discussed at the recent convention in Wilkes-Barre. I believe that you can forward a copy of the same to Mr. Miller at State College with whatever comments or record of your minutes you wish to submit to him. It is my understanding that a copy of this proposed act is to be published in the pamphlet and mailed to each Probation Officer in the State asking them to take the matter up with the representatives of their district in the hope that the same may be enacted into law. Also, that a copy of the same is to be sent to the Legislative Committee for action by them. I had quite a visit with Mr. Barnes, the new President of the Association, he stated that he did not realize the importance of this matter when I first wrote him concerning it, and not until I explained the same on the floor of the Convention was he really aware of the facts, and he now seems very much enthused towards having some action. As stated in my remarks I believe the Association has not been active in safe-guarding their own interests, and that we have as individuals sat by and left others legislate, not for us, but almost legislate us out of office. In Counties such as ours, we have three acts of Assembly, the Juvenile Act which has a paragraph providing for the appointment of Probation Officers, another Act providing for the release of an adult defendant on Probation and Parole, which authorizes the appointment of Probation Officers, then the Act providing for the Appointment of Desertion Probation Officers. When this Act was enacted, it had several provisions or paragraphs in the Act and of all the provisions, all of the Act except that paragraph providing for the appointment of Probation Officers was declared unconstitutional. None of the acts were or are explicit or clear in their definitions, as they might be; they give no police powers, and in fact were or are very vague, that, therefore, is one purpose in having this legislation enacted, for as stated in the wording of the act, this new legislation proposed would in no way interfere with present existing legislation, but would be a supplement and clarification or an addition to present legislation, and would be an act that would be very clear, and distinct in its wording, and in my opinion, beneficial in every respect, and I hope for the interests of all concerned, we may obtain some results therefrom.

It was also of interest to have Leon Stern give his approval by his remarks on the floor of the Convention, and in submitting the copy of this proposed Act in the pamphlet, I suggest that you give a summary of what the purpose and intent of this Act is, and also, what Mr. Stern had to say in favor of the Act or something of a similar nature.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Dunlap
428 Court Street
New Castle, Pennsylvania

There follows a copy of Mr. Dunlap's proposed Act. We know that he would welcome suggestions and criticisms. - Editor.

AN ACT

In the interest of Public and Social Welfare, and to provide uniform law and defining the procedure and powers etc., thereto relating as to County Probation Officers, Parole Officers, and Court Investigators, and to define and to increase the powers and prerogatives and promote efficiency by providing aid and assistance to the several and various Courts of this Commonwealth, such as, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Common Pleas, County, Municipal, Juvenile or Orphan's Court; before, after, during, or in the trial sentence, releasing on Probation or Parole of any convict or person charged with, or convicted of any criminal offense, proceedings in Desertion and Non-Support, Adoptions, Habeas Corpus or any hearing or other matter whatsoever coming before any such Court of which said Court shall or may have jurisdiction; authorizing and providing for appointment and securing the services of Probation Officers, Court Investigators, Clerks, Stenographers, Physicians, Psychiatrists, and other Assistants defining their duties, authority, providing for the payment of the costs, salaries and such general expenses as may be incurred under or in conjunction with the provisions of this Act.

(1) Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to any powers, duties, prerogatives or remedies now existing; that from and after the passage of this Act, any Court of record as heretofore referred to or Court of Record whatsoever within this Commonwealth may whenever or wherever the Court may deem it necessary, advisable or desirable in the interest of Public and Social Welfare and for the purpose to provide efficiency, aid and assistance in the functions of said Court, appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as Probation Officer and Court Investigator during the pleasure and will of said Court. In case of more than one appointment, one of such shall be designated Chief Probation Officer and Investigator and any additional appointees shall be Assistant Probation and Investigator Officers. Any such persons appointed or designated under this Act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by a Judge or Judges of said Court payable monthly or semi-monthly in the usual manner as said salaries of other such employees or as said Court may direct, and in addition thereto any such appointee shall in accordance with approval of or order of Court be reimbursed for or receive or have paid such expenses as may be incurred in the performance of any duties or requirements under this Act.

(2) Any person designated or appointed under this Act as aforesaid shall be designated and known as the Probation Officer and Investigator of such Court making said appointment, or of the County; where there is only one Court therein or where the Judge or Judges sit or function in all of the several branches of the Courts of said District, and it not being inconsistent therewith, said appointees may be designated as Probation Officer and Investigator of the said County wherein appointed.

(3) Any Probation Officer and Investigator appointed or designated under this act shall have and possess all the powers and prerogatives now conferred by law upon Sheriffs, Constables, and Peace Officers of this Commonwealth, and shall assume responsibility of such Probation and other work of said Court, provide for and keep such records as may be required by the Court, make such investigations, as may be required by Court, be present in Court when cases are to be heard, as required by a Judge or Judges, furnish to the Court such information and assistance as the Judge or Judges thereof may require, receive, assume care, custody and

control of defendants or others, before or after trial or sentence; have physical, mental and other examinations made, provide hospital or other care and maintenance generally, and make or have investigations of, or concerning defendants, convicts, or others when desirable, necessary or so required or directed by Judge or Judges of said Court or Judge thereof, and in general, to do and perform any and all such services as has heretofore been done or should hereafter be done or authorized Probation Officers; maintain an office, keep records, reports, etc., and under and by authority herein vested to do and perform such duties as herein designated, referred to or required; or as the Court or Judge or Judges thereof may require or direct.

(4) Any Court as herein referred to for the further fulfillment of the provisions of this Act shall have power and may appoint or designate to aid and assist any such Probation Officer or Judge, such Clerks, Stenographers, Secretaries, and Office Assistants, Physicians, and Psychiatrists, or other help or assistants to perform such duties or services as may require by said Court or Probation Officer or Investigator. The compensation and the general or any other and all expenses whatsoever, incurred in conjunction with or incidental to or for services rendered of any such appointee, Clerk, Stenographer, Secretary, Office Assistant, Physician, Psychiatrist, or others, named or designated as herein authorized shall be authorized, fixed or approved by said Court and paid in the usual manner as other such salaries or expenses or as directed by said Court.

(5) Any Court as herein referred to may by order, authorize and provide for and direct the establishment of a proper office or offices, room or rooms, for detention, isolation or other purposes, and the providing of furnishings, supplies, and etc., to be used under and in the performance of duties and requirements under and in conformity with this Act. All expenses whatsoever, incurred under the provisions of this Act shall be a charge upon the proper county.

(6) Any and all records, examinations, investigations, reports, information, etc., whatsoever shall be deemed privileged and confidential, communications and under exclusive control and jurisdiction of the officers of and the Court in so far as the provisions and workings of this Act.

(7) This Act shall be given a liberal interpretation for all intents and purposes and nothing in this Act shall be so construed to repeal or otherwise alter any general or special legislation, or act especially applicable or pertaining to Allegheny or Philadelphia County.

(8) The provisions of this Act shall be separate and severable and if any of the provisions shall be held unconstitutional such decisions shall be construed to impair any other provisions of this Act.

(9) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent and desire that this Act be or would have been adopted had any such, if there be any such, unconstitutional provisions not included therein.

(10) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they are the same as existing law or laws are intended as a continuation of or are intended and shall be an addition and supplement to and not detract in any way from or alter any existing act or acts not inconsistent herewith, but all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

X. LIST OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

We include herein a partial list of Probation and Parole Officers in Pennsylvania. In this issue we include the United States Officers, the Commonwealth Officers in the Department of Justice and the County Probation and Parole Officers. In the next issue we plan to run the Officers of State Institutions, those of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties and others who can be so listed.

If there are any inaccuracies or omissions, please call it to our attention by writing the Editor, Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly, 409 Old Main, State College, Pennsylvania. We want to have a complete list of all Probation and Parole Officers in Pennsylvania and solicit your cooperation.

United States District Probation and Parole Officers

Lee Peirer	Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Penna.
John J. Rodgers	Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Penna.
William J. Whitworth	Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Penna.
Henry J. Mowles	Post Office Building, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
William E. C. Speare	Post Office Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania
George G. O'Brien	Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Charles C. Lacher	Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Walter W. Meyer	Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Charles E. Heuer	Commerce Building, Erie, Pennsylvania

State Parole Officers, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Justice, Board of Pardons, Parole Supervision Officers

Thomas T. Taylor	Supervisor of Paroles, 425 Capitol Building Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Joseph F. Ursenbach	Senior Agent, 425 Capitol Building, Harris- burg, Pennsylvania
John Stanzione	Acting Senior Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Frank P. Boyle, Jr.	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Joseph Brown, Jr.	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Fred E. Carbaugh	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
James F. Dewey	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Joseph F. Hughes	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
William H. Kelley	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Joseph E. McGettigan	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.

Maurice Martin Peppleman	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick M. Porter	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank J. Ricchini	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
August Schilling	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Schneider	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
William R. Turner	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
David M. Shendowich	Junior Field Agent, Keystone Building, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry James Calcelmi	Acting Senior Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Fred G. Gray	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Michael J. Kane	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Richard M. Martin	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Thomas H. McCracken	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Phil Scello	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Andrew Zeak	Junior Field Agent, Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
George J. Weaver	Junior Field Agent, 607 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
John Deininger	Senior Field Agent, Harrisburg District Office, Ebner Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Harry E. Colley	Junior Field Agent, Ebner Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
John V. Hudak,	Acting Senior Agent, Deposit and Savings Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Maurice L. Llewellyn	Junior Field Agent, Deposit and Savings Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Harry Andrew Meiss	Junior Field Agent, Deposit and Savings Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Harvey E. Huff	Junior Field Agent, Deposit and Savings Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
William F. Lucas	Senior Field Agent, 29 West High Street, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
William H. Mitchell	Junior Field Agent, 29 West High Street, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
Thomas C. Conyngham	29 West High Street, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
Paul T. Warmen	Senior Field Agent, Erie Trust Building Erie, Pennsylvania
Charles D. McCarthy	Junior Field Agent, Erie Trust Building Erie, Pennsylvania
	Erie Trust Building, Erie, Pennsylvania

County Probation OfficersArmstrong County

B. L. Barnhart, Kittaning, Pa.

Beaver County

Cora L. Blackledge, Beaver, Pa.
George R. Hemphill
W. J. Rhodes
Paul H. Baldwin
Fred J. Roth

Bedford County

Lester Karns, Bedford, Pa.

Berks County

Walter I. Greth, Chief, Reading, Pa.
James J. Merkel
Ralph S. Dotterer
Paul W. Tibbitts
Mrs. Katheryn C. Lambert
Peter Schrack
Scott W. Rapp
William M. Dunkelberger
Harry Gilbert

Blair County

Mary G. Davis, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Charles C. Marks
P. A. Burket

Bradford County

Myra R. Druckemiller, Sayre, Pa.
Thalia C. Wilson, Troy, Penna.

Bucks County

Gertrude Bright, Doylestown, Pa.
Horace E. Gwinner
Alice E. Cunningham

Butler County

C. D. Baker, 231 S. Main Street,
Butler, Penna.
Mary C. Parker, Court House,
Butler, Penna.

Cambria County

Mrs. Lola M. Bennett, Ebensburg, Pa.
W. E. Mulhollen

Carbon County

Miss Sara Helferty
Judge William C. Thomas

Centre County

Swengel H. Smith, Bellefonte, Pa.
Mazie H. Brouse

Chester County

Deborah P. Warrington, West Chester, Pa.
Newton E. Palmer
Mrs. Lena B. Watson

Clarion County

D. E. Elliot, Clarion, Pa.

Clearfield County

Clarence H. Ammerman, Clearfield, Pa.
Mrs. Helen McEmteer

Clinton County

J. Harris Mussina, Lock Haven, Pa.
Mrs. Dean Good

Columbia County

Mrs. Helen Holloway, Berwick

Crawford County

Helen C. Easterwood, Meadville, Pa.
John L. Laley

Cumberland County

E. L. Adams, Carlisle, Pa.

Dauphin County

David D. Swavely, Harrisburg, Penna.
 Alma E. Kastner
 Harry Fairchilds
 Miss Elizabeth Shipley
 Lewis Palmer, Media, Pa.
 Neal T. Dougherty
 Hon. John M. Broomall, III

Delaware County

Harry S. Pearson
 Joseph Mielcarek
 Joel L. Thomas
 Patricia L. Ziegler
 Clara B. Gladwin
 Annie V. McKniff
 Sara A. Robinson

Elk County

Major B. T. Bliss, Ridgway, Pa.

Erie County

Harold P. Dundon, Erie, Penna.
 Mrs. Helen K. Spencer

Fayette County

William D. Gladden Uniontown, Pa.
 Mrs. Helen Reagan

Forest County

D.H. Blum, Tionesta, Pa.

Franklin County

Mary S. G. Buch, Chambersburg, Pa.

Greene County

Russell Roberts, Waynesburg, Pa.
 Erma Evans
 Mrs. Elizabeth O. Miller

Indiana County

W. H. Frank, Indiana, Pa.

Jefferson County

Helen O'Neal, Brookville, Pa.
 Henry Hilton
 Fred W. Smith

Lackawanna County

Robert Scott, Scranton, Pa.
 Mrs. Helen Cruttender
 Marian Lewis
 Lucy Davis
 Mary H. Rinsland
 Dorothy Campbell
 Claude Thomas
 Mildred B. Thomas

Lancaster County

Edgar R. Barnes, Lancaster, Pa.
 Mrs. Beatrice H. Pollock
 Dr. Mary R. Bowman

Lawrence County

Jack M. Dunlap, New Castle, Pa.
 Vivian Dunlap

Lebanon County

Ralph O. Bowman
 H. Sealer, Chief of Police,

Lehigh County

Louise A. Leisenring, Allentown, Pa.
 Harry C. Weinert

Luzerne County

V. J. Jacox, Chief
 Helene Morgan
 Mary Mangan
 Jeanette Rhys
 Molly O'Donnell
 Mrs. Sadie LaRue

Lycoming County

A. L. Pepperman
 C. E. Whipple

McKean County

P. N. Osborne

Mercer County

Claire J. Saylor

Mifflin County

Betty O'Bieen

Monroe CountyJ. Clarence Shafer
Elizabeth G. MartinMontgomery CountySusan Dunmore
Helena Longacre Aull
T. Hastings Yeakle
Helen YoungMontour County

Elizabeth Boone Vastine

Northampton CountyCarrie E. Riddle, Easton, Pa.
Stewart L. Houck, Freemansburg,
Penna.Northumberland County

E. J. Klingman, Sunbury, Pa.

Potter County

Sheil B. Sawyer, Coudersport, Pa.

Schuylkill CountyW. W. Scott, Pottsville, Pa.
Mrs. E. A. MortimerSnyder County

Boyd Fetterolf, Middlesburg, Pa.

Somerset CountyMrs. Margaret Tedrow
Austin D. ShafferSusquehanna County

Miss M. E. Borthwick, Montrose, Pa.

Tioga CountyRoy E. Wilcox
Mrs. Ruth V. HoramUnion County

Oscar Liddick, Lewisburg, Pa.

Venango CountyS. R. Parsons, Franklin, Pa.
Ida M. Bookhammer, Oil City, Pa.
Mary MorrisonWarren CountyJ. P. Berdine, Warren
Mrs. R. S. HallWashington CountyE. G. McGregor, Washington, Pa.
Dorothy Boyd
Col. John AikenWayne County

Angus Wood, Waymart, Pa.

Westmoreland CountyMrs. Beatrice Sloan, Greensburg, Pa.
Harry W. BisellWyoming County

W. D. Sampson

York CountyL. D. Keesey
C. Edith Kain
Emilie Latimer
Docham H. Harris

XI. IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL WORKERS

Helen D. Pigeon

Under the auspices of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction, an in-service training course for correctional workers is being held in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Classes in other sections of the State are planned for the coming year. The classes are held in the evening, once a week for twenty-three sessions.

The Public Service Institute conducts a program of education for public service occupations, the funds for which come largely from the Federal Government through the provisions of the George-Deen Act. In each of the fields in which it is offering courses, a Technical Advisory Committee is appointed. The Committee for the correctional workers school is composed of: Stanley P. Ashe, Theodor W. Broecker, Dr. J. W. Claudy, Miss Helen C. Easterwood, Chesley A. Gall, Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Maurice W. Snyder and Leon T. Stern.

The leader of the class in Philadelphia is Dr. J. O. Reinemann, assisted in the institutional section by Dr. E. Preston Sharp. In Pittsburgh the leader of the class is Mr. Theodor W. Broecker, assisted by Dr. G. I. Giardini. Special speakers are asked to meet with the class when the subjects on which they are expert are under consideration.

In both cities there is a local advisory committee. In Pittsburgh this committee is composed of: Stanley P. Ashe, Robert H. Braun, Theodor W. Broecker, Harvey Clayton, J. C. Coulter, Dr. G. I. Giardini, Dr. William R. Grove, Judge William H. McNaugher, Dr. William T. Root, Jr., Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Maurice Snyder, Daniel Williams, George G. O'Brien. The Philadelphia Committee is composed of: Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, Judge Charles L. Brown, Judge Gerald F. Flood, Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Leon T. Stern, Robert C. Tabor and Ezekiel Hackney.

There is no attempt to offer a training course to prepare students for a position. It is purely in-service training, designed to supplement the training and experience which they already have, keep them abreast of recent developments and acquaint them with the work of other agencies in the same or allied fields. Fundamentally, it is aimed at the improvement of the public service.

The course is open to workers employed by institutions and agencies dealing directly with offenders, such as probation and parole officers and staff members and custodial officers in penal and correctional institutions. Where additional places are available, consideration is given to those who work in part with offenders, such as school attendance officers, case workers in child-placing agencies using public funds and staff members in welfare departments.

The curriculum relates to "Principles and Methods in Dealing with Offenders." A study Manual has been prepared for the students by the writer. The sections, with a bibliography, are distributed in advance of each meeting, so that the student has an opportunity to become familiar with the subject matter under discussion. In this way, all students come to the class with a common background of information. No matter what their previous experience has been, they are now familiar with the fundamental points and can enter into the discussion. This method is also avoiding

the lecture method of class instruction and permits wider participation by class members. The Study Manual contains material on history, laws, procedures, standards and techniques which will make it valuable as a permanent reference book. It gives general information on correctional field, with special attention the the Pennsylvania situation.

The subject matter follows, in general, the lines laid out in the first in-service training of this type given in the State. It was fostered by the Department of Welfare and the Sociology Department of The Pennsylvania State College and was given by the writer at State College in the summer of 1934.

It is divided into three main sections. Both institutional and non-institutional workers meet together for the first part of the course, then divide into two groups to study in detail their special problems. The first section covers "The Criminal Justice Program of Pennsylvania," and describes police, detention, courts, probation, institutions, release procedures and parole. The second section deals with "The Behavior of the Delinquent," covering special points on the development of the personality, abnormal mental conditions and methods of modifying behavior. The third section deals with "The Treatment of the Individual Offender" and after a discussion of case study and diagnosis, the group divides. The probation and parole officers consider case work problems of supervision and treatment in the community, while the institutional officers consider the problems of dealing with offenders inside the institution, in such matters as custody, discipline, morale, housing and training.

It is generally felt that the experiment of bringing together the institutional and non-institutional group has been extremely worth-while. They have contributed much to each other's knowledge and understanding and they have gained a clearer conception of the common nature of their basic problem, which is to readjust the offender so that he can lead a well-ordered live in the community. This has been demonstrated in the class discussions and it has already taken practical effect. The workers in the class report that there has been closer co-operation between the institutional and non-institutional group in the community, while within the institution the custodial officers are making use of the case work and psychological services.