

# The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA  
ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

•  
SEPTEMBER, 1942  
•

Volume 1

Number 10

# THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

## Officers and Committees for the Year 1942

President: Mr. Harvey E. Huff, Senior Field Agent,  
Pennsylvania State Board of Parole, Belle-  
fonte, Pa.

First Vice-President: Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, Superintendent  
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

Second Vice-President: Miss H. Virginia Griffiths, Probation  
Officer, Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.

### Executive Committee

Miss Mary H. Rinsland, Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, 313  
Monroe Avenue, Scranton; Dr. John O. Reinemann, Supervisor, Mu-  
nicipal Court, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia; Miss Deborah P.  
Warrington, Probation Officer, Chester County, Court House Annex,  
West Chester.

### Membership Committee

Mr. Gomer W. Jones, chairman, Juvenile Court Officer, Schuylkill  
County, Pottsville; Miss Helen Easterwood, Juvenile Court Probation  
Officer, Crawford County, 961 S. Main Street, Meadville; Mr. William  
Gladden, Probation Officer, Fayette County, Court House, Uniontown;  
Miss Alberta Schettig, Visitor, Cambria County, Probation Bureau,  
396 S. West Street, Ebensburg; Mrs. Lena Watson, Probation Officer,  
Juvenile Court, Chester County, 118 W. Miner Street, West Chester.

### Nominations Committee

Mr. Harold Dundon, chairman, Chief Probation Officer, Erie County,  
805 Park Avenue, South Erie; Mrs. Alma Kastner, Juvenile Probation  
Officer, Dauphin County, 201 South Street, Harrisburg; Mr. Edward  
Barnes, Probation Officer, Lancaster County, Court House, Lancaster.

### Publicity Committee

Mr. Walter Rome, chairman, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County,  
Pittsburgh; Mr. John H. Bower, Parole Officer, Court House, Williams-  
port; Miss Mary G. Davis, Probation Officer, Blair County, Hollidays-  
burg; Mr. Gerald G. Snavely, Probation Officer, Cumberland County,  
Court House, Carlisle; Miss Lucy G. Davis, Probation Officer, Lacka-  
wanna County, Scranton.

PENNSYLVANIA PROBATION AND PAROLE QUARTERLY

Official Publication  
Of The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly is published and distributed jointly by The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole and the Institute of Local Government of The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. Members are urged to send articles and news notes for the Quarterly to Mr. Jacob W. Zang, editor, Glen Mills Schools, Glen Mills, Pa.

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE

Mr. Jacob W. Zang, chairman and editor, Glen Mills, Glen Mills; Mrs. Helen C. McEnteer, Juvenile Court Officer, Clearfield County, Clearfield; Mrs. Mary S. G. Buch, Probation Officer, Court House, Chambersburg; Mr. Ralph R. Dotterer, Parole Officer, Berks County, Court House, Reading; Mr. Paul H. Baldwin, Juvenile Probation Officer, Beaver County, Court House, Beaver.

The Pennsylvania State College  
Institute of Local Government  
H. F. Alderfer, Executive Secretary

C O N T E N T S

Some Personality Factors in Negro Delinquency . . . . .	1
Minutes of the Business Meetings . . . . .	12
News Notes . . . . .	15
In-service Training at White Hill School . . . . .	18
Paid Members for the Year 1942 . . . . .	19

## SOME PERSONALITY FACTORS IN NEGRO DELINQUENCY

By Donald W. Wyatt

My limited experience in corrective or rehabilitative treatment of delinquent youth makes it necessary for me to devote my discussion primarily to a description of some of the characteristics and backgrounds of Negro delinquents. It is possible, however, that the remarks I will make as a result of research studies in the field of the Negro youth may be helpful to those of you who are familiar with the tools of constructive parole and probation, experienced and skilled in their use, but who would like to know more about Negro youth as a basis for determining the most effective treatment. In this connection I will present two groups of Negro youth among whom I have worked, point out the lack of correlation between certain factors and behavior and, finally, suggest in a broad way the implications of racial status upon delinquency and crime. You can make your own inferences as to what needs to be done. By way of suggestion, I will conclude my presentation with the American Youth Commission's outline on "What Is To Be Done Next," as set forth in the final volume of its Negro Youth Series.

A little over a year ago a gang of sixteen Negro youths, all under 22 years of age, was picked up on the streets of North Philadelphia and charged with a series of hold-ups in the neighborhood. The youths were found guilty and sentenced to terms ranging from 5 to 40 years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. I became interested in the group as subject matter for the Negro delinquency section of the report of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission

on urban conditions among colored people. Shortly after the commitment of the boys, and during their classification period I was permitted to discuss with them, individually, factors and incidents in their earlier lives which they felt influenced them to join up with the gang. It was my hope that I would learn more about factors of a racial nature which contribute to juvenile delinquency among Negro youth and which are stimulating to the development of the Negro gang.

In carrying out this project, I kept in mind my experience with a group of eleven youths whom I had studied the year before in Greensboro, N. C. At that time the youths involved were boys and girls in high school and college who had achieved recognition and honors in the classroom and on the athletic field. On that occasion it was my purpose to seek those factors which contribute to success among Negro youth.

At this time I will attempt to bring together my findings on the two projects, using each group of subjects as a control against the other. Several questions seem important in this connection: what are the things that the successful youths possess? what favorable circumstances came their way, as against those falling to the lot of the youths now in the Eastern Penitentiary?; or from the other point of view, how are we to explain the delinquent behavior which characterized the Eastern Penitentiary youths but not the progressive students in Greensboro? I will attempt to sketch both groups and we can determine in what ways they resemble and in what ways they are unlike.

Taking the Greensboro youths first, it was found by the use of standard tests that intelligence among them covered a wide range. In other words, success was not determined solely by mental ability, but it was in some cases due to unusual application and perseverance, or to more help and stimulation on the part of parents, relatives, and friends. Life histories taken of these youths revealed that the athlete sometimes developed his physical prowess in compensation for a feeling of intellectual inferiority. Conversely, the bright student was quite often the youth attempting to make up in scholastic attainment what he lacked in physical strength or agility. The majority of these superior youths came from middle-class or upper lower-class homes, a few from homes distinctly lower-class. One boy who led his high school class was an orphan living with his grandmother. This young chap found time to make good grades in spite of the job which he maintained to help support the household and the lack of parental guidance and encouragement. Another youth had made a good record in high school in spite of a serious childhood illness which handicapped his progress in the early grades. Life histories revealed that practically all of the youths had experienced many unfavorable incidents resulting from being a Negro. In a southern community, the problem of minority status was felt very keenly as white people went about in characteristically southern fashion to impress upon them the fact that they were inferior to white people.

The young gangsters in Philadelphia also represented a wide range in mental ability. One person had an I.Q. of 120. Not one had, however, made any worthwhile progress in school. Most of them

had dropped out before they reached junior high school grades. The types of homes they came from also covered a wide variety. The ring leader and a younger brother had been raised in the home of a professional and business man, financially able to give them most of the things they desired. At the other end of the scale, the homes were inadequate and often broken. All of the boys were fine physical specimens, and several had been well-known in the community as amateur prize fighters. One youth had at one time shown promise of becoming a professional fighter. Racial handicaps had also been experienced by this group, although race prejudices had been more subtly applied than in the case of our southern youths.

From the two sketches we are not confronted with the problem of deciding what were the factors making for conduct regarded generally as good in the one case, and conduct generally regarded as bad in the other. Some of the influences were identical in spite of the differences in results. Intelligence was not the sole determinant of scholastic success, neither was low mental ability always the reason for scholastic failure. Poor homes, we have seen, have contributed youths of special promise, while a superior home, in the case of the gang leader, produced the person who was most responsible for the delinquency problem of the North Philadelphia area. As was mentioned, success in the case of some of the Greensboro youths was due to the interest of the parents and others. But few parents have shown more interest in the development of their children than the prominent leader just

mentioned, whose son is now serving from 20 to 40 years in the penitentiary. If racial insults may be taken to explain the delinquent reaction of the Philadelphia gang members how do we explain the ambition and favorable development of the youths in Greensboro who have experienced insults even more depressing and loaded with prejudice? The answer seems to be that we cannot explain human behavior simply in terms of economic or social behavior. Analyses of environmental factors fail to give an adequate explanation. There are some who are inclined to account for the greater criminal tendency among Negroes, if we are to take our arrest statistics as indices, by inferring that racial barriers are responsible for Negro criminality. Most of our youths in Greensboro attribute their success to the fact that they realized their unfavorable position as a member of the Negro group, but that this realization spurred them to strive harder to prove that they were as good as anyone else. It must also be granted that the brothers and sisters of many of those participating in the gang have become good students and citizens, although they were the product of the same homes. It seems certain that our dilemma satisfactorily isn't answered in terms of environment and social circumstances alone.

The remaining deduction, if these youths are representative of their respective categories, is that success or failure is essentially an individual matter and cannot be explained by categorical generalizations. Factors that are responsible for one type of behavior rather than another lie within the person--

can only be explained following analysis of personality make-up and development. The American Youth Commission which sponsored the study of the Negro youths in Greensboro has concluded, following a nationwide study of Negro youth, that minority status has a decided though unpredictable effect upon the development of the Negro youth. What that effect is cannot be generalized. The effect of a given set of circumstances upon one individual is not the same as the effect on others. The effect is determined by a great many personality traits within the individual which the sociologists and psychologists have not yet been able to understand fully. A behavior manifestation observed today may have had its origin in some incident which occurred in the early childhood of the individual. The achievement of the honor student in the classroom is probably the result of some value which he developed as a youngster. The gang member evidently grew into a mold which began to set around him many years before. Our conduct is at once a means toward the the fruition of our values. The most fundamental of these values for Negroes as well as all other humans are the desire for recognition, the desire for response, the desire for security, and the desire for new experience. The boy who shines in the athletic contest has been largely motivated through the urge to be recognized by others. The daringness of the boy in his gang participation can be explained in the same way. The boy who plans a professional career is intent upon security, but also is one who plans a store robbery. The difference is that one act involves a positive and the other a

negative time preference. The student is proud of his association in the literary society because it indicates the response of the persons who have recognized his ability, at the same time, a gang member places value upon the fact that he was invited to join the gang. The high school graduate looks forward to college life as a new experience, while the juvenile anticipates new experience in the role of the big-time racketeer. Which set of values the individual elects is influenced by the course of his personality development.

The Negro Youth Studies of the American Youth Commission bring into clear focus the confusion that the developing Negro youth encounters as he attempts to understand racial prejudice. He is taught that his country is a democracy offering equal opportunity to all but he finds through experience that being a Negro disqualifies him from many opportunities. The resulting frustration tends to be more acute in northern communities, particularly in cities like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg, as the expectations of Negro youth there are greater than those of the Negro youth in the South. Consequently, it has been my observation that expressions of anti-social attitudes, such as the gang, are less prevalent in southern cities.

Employment opportunities have a direct bearing on the development of personality traits, especially social attitudes and values. This effect begins early in childhood. The Negro child most often is reared in a home where the parents are

common laborers or domestic servants. In themselves, these occupations are quite honorable, but the child learns that they are to be identified with long hours, drudgery, and low pay. Because most of the friends of his family work in these occupations the job vista of the Negro child is uninteresting and uninspiring. He does not meet plumbers, electricians, welders, typists, bank tellers, business executives, and other persons with promising and satisfying careers as often as the white child. A study I conducted several years ago when I was with the Armstrong Association in Philadelphia revealed that two of every three Negro children contacted desired either to be a teacher or a doctor. The range of occupations with which they were familiar was very small. Unless the child had an honest desire to be a teacher or doctor and confidence in his ability to arrive at that profession it is doubtful that much ambition was aroused and developed, social values would probably remain ill-defined and unstable.

The vicious circle operates in Philadelphia to prevent the expansion of job opportunities to Negro youths. In many instances, particularly in connection with the defense program, Negroes are excluded from employment because employers claim that they are lacking training, while at the same time they are excluded from training because employment is not open to them. The Vocational Education Division of the Philadelphia Board of Education is slow in changing its training policy; consequently, employers are unwittingly or otherwise provided

an excuse to evade the President's order against discrimination in defense industries. The realization that they are caught in such a wheel does not encourage the tendencies to develop attitudes of good citizenship and social cooperation in Negro youth.

Many other examples of the discrimination Negroes face can be added to those in employment and education. Restrictions as to the neighborhoods in which he must live, restrictions in the enjoyment of civil rights even where Civil Rights Bills are on the statutes, restrictions, as to the types of services in which he can enlist, answer the question - what does it mean to be a Negro?

As to suggestive measures for constructive work among Negro youth, I endorse the program outlined by the American Youth Commission which I beg leave to read:

"What is to be Done Next?"<sup>1</sup>

All organizations interested in preserving and increasing the freedoms of democracy and all organizations concerned with the special question of race relations should take every opportunity to include Negro youth among their topics for public discussion.

Organized groups should invite Negro specialists to appear on their programs as a demonstration of the Negro's ability to succeed according to traditional American standards.

---

1. See Chapter 8, "Changing the Stereotypes," in Color, Class, and Personality. Summary volume of the Negro Youth Study. By Robert L. Sutherland, director. Washington, D.C.: American Youth Commission of the American Council of Education, 1941.

Leaders in the various phases of economic and community life should introduce new patterns of race relations within the areas of their special influence.

Every private organization, whether it be community, state, or national in its scope, should observe how government officials and agencies deal with race relations in their sphere of work. Those government agencies and officials who have introduced more equitable practices should be encouraged and their example followed in non-governmental activities. Those who have not helped to develop more just methods of including all the people in their programs should be petitioned and in other ways urged to take the leadership which is expected.

Encouragement should first be given to organizations within the Negro group which are already striving for an improved status for their own race.

All private and public welfare organizations - health, mental health, social, political, educational, occupational organizations - which are dealing with youth problems should include on their planning staffs and in their service organizations trained persons who know the implications of these problems for Negro youth.

Regional Negro youth conferences, institutes, and seminars should be held at convenient locations throughout the country as work sessions for representatives of all youth agencies and all types of social planning commissions.

In-service training of a more thorough going nature than the institutes or conferences just recommended should be provided for those staff members of private and public agencies who are responsible for work with Negro youth.

Schools of social work, teacher training, and government service should recognize the critical problems of Negro youth by providing special courses of instruction as a part of the regular curriculum for all of their students, and advanced work should be given for those who wish to specialize in Negro youth work.

Popular ways of presenting facts about Negro youth should be devised.

A foundation, a state department of education, a state school for Negro education, a private college for Negro education, a group of social agencies, or a combination of these agencies should establish a new type of guidance center for Negro youth in which the complete personality development and adjustment of the individual is the center of interest.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETINGS

Held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg  
April 6, 7, and 8, 1942

The Twenty-second annual meeting of the State Association On Probation and Parole opened on April 6, 1942 at 8 p.m. at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. Helen K. Spencer, president of the Association presided.

Meetings of the Association were attended by sixty-five members or more.

The secretary-treasurer read the minutes of the 1941 meetings which were accepted as read. A report of the financial condition was also accepted and stood approved as read.

The Committee reported to the Association on the new By-laws. Mr. I. W. Swinehart suggested that the new by-laws be read to the members present. It was then moved that Mr. Merle Foust and Mr. Gomer Jones show their motion pictures (The March of Time and Boy in Court) before continuing with the business at hand.

Mr. Jacob Zang read the old by-laws. Miss Helen Eastwood read the new by-laws. It was then suggested by Mr. I. W. Swinehart that the articles contained in the by-laws be explained section by section. Mr. George Jefferies discussed Section 3 and explained that it should read, "active members," as it was not mentioned that way in the new by-laws. It was then decided that Section 3 be rewritten. Due to the fact that there were few members

present at the opening session, it was suggested that another meeting of the Association be held on Tuesday evening, April 7, after dinner meeting, which was approved. It also was suggested that in the future the first business meeting of the Association should be held on Tuesday evening instead of Monday evening.

Miss Helen Easterwood reported on Resolutions Committee, but it was suggested that the committee write up their resolutions and hand them in at the final business meeting. Mr. I. W. Swinehart suggested that the Association send a note of recognition to Mr. Charles J. Bennett, due to his absence on account of illness. Mr. Jacob Zang moved that matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which was seconded and passed. The members present made a contribution toward buying flowers for Mr. Bennett.

It was moved and passed that the Association pay dues of \$10.00 for the year to the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Work.

It was moved and passed that the Association pay dues of \$10.00 for the year to the National Association on Probation and Parole.

Mr. Jacob Zang discussed the publication of the "Quarterly" bulletin which is handled by the Institute of Local Government at State College. Motion was made that the Association contribute \$50.00 or \$12.50 every quarter instead of the usual \$40.00 to the Institute, which was passed by a unanimous vote.

It was suggested by Mr. Zang that everyone take the opportunity of using the "Quarterly" for expressing themselves.

Tuesday evening, April 7.

The new by-laws were read by Mr. Jacob Zang.

Motion made by Mr. Edgar Barnes that each article be acted upon separately, which was passed.

It was moved and passed that Article 1 be accepted. It was moved that the wording in Article 2, Section 1, be changed, and that the words, "supervision and administration be omitted."

Motion made, seconded, and passed.

It was moved that an amendment to the Section on Nominating Committee be adopted. Motion was made that adopted amendment be accepted.

It was finally moved by Mr. Jacob Zang that the by-laws be accepted, which was passed.

Wednesday, April 8

The final business meeting was held on April 8 at 4:30 p.m., at which time the Nominating Committee submitted the following persons for the offices to be filled for the ensuing conference year in the Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole.

President: Mr. Harvey E. Huff, Bellefonte, Pa.  
First Vice-President: Mr. Robert C. Taber, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Second Vice-President: Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, Morganza, Pa.  
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss H. Virginia Griffiths, Norristown, Pa.

Executive Committee: Mary H. Rinsland, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Deborah P. Warrington, West Chester, Pa.;

Members of the Nominating were Mr. Walter Rome, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Leola Curtin, Muncy; Mr. Paul Tibbetts, Reading.

Motion made that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted as read; it was passed. Second motion was made that the secretary should cast a ballot; all nominated officers and committee members were elected unanimously.

## NEWS NOTES

Dr. Mary Vanuxem, assistant superintendent at Laurelton State Village, recently retired after almost twenty-two years of faithful service at the Village. She was well-known for her interest in psychology and social work.

Dr. Catherine DeEtte Edgett, senior physician, was appointed assistant superintendent. Dr. Edgett is a graduate of Bucknell University and the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia. Prior to joining the Laurelton State Village staff, she was at Elwyn Training School, Elwyn.

Mr. Robert C. Taber has resigned as chief probation officer of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia to accept a position as director of Student Counseling and Guidance with the Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe has resigned as psychologist at the Eastern State Penitentiary. He is now superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Pa.

### Developing Community Understanding of Probation and Parole Work

An article on this subject was published in the May-June, 1942 issue of the "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology" by Dr. J. O. Reinemann, district supervisor, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and member of the executive committee of the Association.

### The Pennsylvania Board of Parole

The following are members of the Pennsylvania Parole Board: Dr. Louis N. Robinson, chairman; Dr. Dallas Armstrong; Dr. Mary Harris; and Mr. John Haggerty. The fifth member of the board has not yet been appointed. Mr. Thomas T. Taylor was named general director of parole.

### Welsh Urges Probe of Parolee Firings

Prisoners released on parole after conviction on federal charges actually have been barred from war jobs for which they are qualified, even though they are reformed and are competent workmen, it was admitted in a United States District Court.

Federal Judge George A. Welsh took up the complaint of Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, Philadelphia coroner and president of the penitentiary trustees, on this subject and elicited from Assistant U.S. Attorney Edward A. Kallick the information that men were being kept out of jobs in which they could serve their country, merely because they were parolees.

"This is 1942 and a time of great crisis," the judge said, in asking Kallick to investigate cases of discrimination against potential war workers who were on parole from federal sentences.

Kallick said he considered it "disgraceful" that such a condition should prevail. He said he had received eight reports of men barred from work because of prison records, though their subsequent behavior had been above reproach.

One, he said, was a man with two children who had been fired from four jobs when his record was checked.

Dr. Goddard protested to Attorney General Francis Biddle that badly needed defense workers are being discharged though the State has spend thousands of dollars to help them rehabilitate. Philadelphia Inquirer

#### Three Hundred Jobs Found for Parolees

Philadelphia county probation and parole officers have found more than 300 jobs this year for former prisoners, most of them in war industries.

At the same time, federal authorities assured Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, president of the Eastern Penitentiary Board of Trustees, that it was not a government policy to discriminate against parolees.

Judges of the Quarter Sessions Courts, declaring it was unfair to many war industries to permit the impression that they all discriminated against parolees, made public the records of E. M. Hackney, chief of probation and parole for the county, and his assistant, William G. Love. - Philadelphia Inquirer

#### Correctional Workers' School in Philadelphia

The Public Service Institute has just completed its third year of in-service training courses for workers in the correctional field, in Philadelphia.

Certificates of attainment were presented to 28 graduates of the basic class and 18 graduates of the advanced class by R. Chapman Carver, acting principal of the Public Service Institute.

## IN-SERVICE TRAINING AT WHITE HILL SCHOOL

An in-service training institute was held at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill, July 20-24, 1942, under the auspices of the Department of Welfare and the Department of Public Instruction.

The welcoming address was given by the Hon. E. Arthur Sweeney, secretary of Welfare. Captain W. O. Harris, acting deputy superintendent at White Hill, presented the topic, "The In-service Training Program at White Hill."

Discussion leaders included: Dr. Paul L. Cressman, director, Bureau of Instruction, Department of Public Instruction; Col. Lynn G. Adams, Commissioner, Pennsylvania Motor Police; Dr. Ralph E. Page, dean of men, Bucknell University; Dr. Louis N. Robinson, chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Dr. John H. Waterman, director, Tri-County Child Guidance Center, Department of Welfare; Dr. E. Preston Sharpe; Dr. Philip Q. Roche, Eastern State Penitentiary; and Hon. Robert E. Woodside.

The purpose of the institute was to familiarize the officer personnel with the modern philosophy of penology and the methods and techniques necessary to an effective treatment program. This symposium has been scheduled to bring to them the experiences and opinions of recognized authorities who are concerned with the vital problem of juvenile delinquency.

PAID MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1942

C. D. Baker, Probation Officer, Butler County, Butler Pa.  
Paul H. Baldwin, Juvenile Probation Officer, Beaver Co., Beaver, Pa.  
Edgar R. Barnes, Probation and Parole Officer, Lancaster Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Harold F. Bates, Probation Officer, Wayne County, Honesdale, Pa.  
John H. Bower, Parole Officer, Court House, Williamsport, Pa.  
D. H. Blum, Probation Officer, Adult and Juvenile Court, Williams-  
port, Pa.  
William Brennan, Schuylkill County, Pottsville, Pa.  
Miss Gertrude Bright, Probation Officer, Bucks Co., Doylestown, Pa.  
Theodore W. Broecker, Regional Supervisor, Division of Social  
Protection of Federal Security Agency, Lansdowne, Pa.  
Mrs. Mary S. G. Buch, Probation Officer, Chambersburg, Pa.

Lawrence R. Campbell, Probation Officer, Carbon Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
Mrs. Ocie H. Clark, Probation Officer, Greene Co., Waynesburg, Pa.  
Nathan B. Corrigan, Probation Officer, Berks Co., Reading, Pa.  
Edward Cuff, Parole and Probation Officer, Schuylkill Co., Potts-  
ville, Pa.  
Mrs. Leola Curtin, Parole Officer, State Industrial Home, Muncy, Pa.

R. Newton Davenport, School Psychologist, Court House, Mauch  
Chunk, Pa.  
Miss Mary G. Davis, Probation Officer, Holidaysburg, Pa.  
Ralph R. Dotterer, Parole Officer, Berks Co., Reading, Pa.  
Harold P. Dundon, Chief Probation Officer, Erie Co., Erie, Pa.  
Jack M. Dunlap, Chief Probation Officer, Lawrence Co., New Castle, Pa.

Miss Helen C. Easterwood, Juvenile Court Probation Officer, Craw-  
ford Co., Meadville, Pa.  
Miss Emma Evans, Woman Probation Officer, Greene Co., Waynesburg, Pa.

A. G. Fraser, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society,  
311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.

William D. Gladden, Probation Officer, Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.  
Miss H. Virginia Griffiths, First Assistant Probation Officer,  
Montgomery Co., Norristown, Pa.

Rev. Docham H. Harris, Probation and Parole Officer, York Co.,  
York, Pa.  
Charles Harron, Parole Officer, Schuylkill Co., Pottsville, Pa.  
Burt Hausenhauer, Parole Officer, Schuylkill Co., Pottsville, Pa.  
Mrs. Sarah Helferty, Assistant Probation Officer, Carbon Co.,  
Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
George R. Hemphill, Chief Adult Probation Officer, Beaver Co.,  
Beaver, Pa.

H. B. Hickman, Superintendent, Glen Mills School, Glen Mills, Pa.  
 Steve W. Homa, Parole and Probation Officer, Schuylkill Co.,  
 Pottsville, Pa.  
 Harevy E. Huff, Senior Field Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole,  
 Bellefonte, Pa.

George G. Jefferies, Parole Officer, Glen Mills School, Glen Mills, Pa.  
 Miss Hilda M. Jolly, Social Service Director, Laurelton State Village,  
 Laurelton, Pa.  
 Gomer W. Jones, Juvenile Court Officer, Schuylkill Co., Pottsville, Pa.

Mrs. Alma S. Kastner, Juvenile Probation Officer, Dauphin Co.,  
 Harrisburg, Pa.  
 J. H. Kelson, Parole Officer, Glen Mills School, Scranton, Pa.

Brother G. Lucian, Superintendent, Philadelphia Protectory, Phoenix-  
 ville, Pa.

Miss Elizabeht G. Martin, Probation Officer, Monroe Co., Stroudsburg.  
 J. Harry Messersmith, Parole Officer, Glen Mills School, Harrisburg.  
 James J. Merkel, Adult Parole and Probation Officer, Berks Co.,  
 Reading, Pa.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth O. Miller, Juvenile Court Officer, Greene Co.,  
 Waynesburg, Pa.  
 Miss Emily F. Morrison, Superintendent, Sleighton Farms for Girls,  
 Darling, Pa.  
 Newton E. Palmer, Adult Probation and Parole Officer, Chester Co.,  
 West Chester, Pa.  
 Mrs. Mary C. Parker, Probation Officer, Butler Co., Butler, Pa.  
 Mrs. Beatrice H. Pollack, Probation and Parole Officer, Lancaster  
 Co., Lancaster, Pa.  
 Miss Janet Porter, Social Worker and Probation Officer, Polk School,  
 Polk, Pa.  
 Auther F. Prasse, Superintendent, George Junior Republic, Grove  
 City, Pa.

John O. Reinemann, District Superintendent, Municipal Court, Phila-  
 delphia Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Wilson J. Rhodes, Probation Officer, Beaver Co., Beaver, Pa.  
 Russell Roberts, Probation Officer, Greene Co., Waynesburg, Pa.  
 Miss Sarah A. Robinson, Probation Officer, Delaware Co., Chester, Pa.  
 Miss Mary H. Rinsland, Probation Officer, Lackawanna Co., Scranton, Pa.  
 Walter Rome, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Alberta Schettig, Visitor, Cambria Co., Ebensburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. Ruth L. Schilbe, Probation Officer, Schuylkill Co., Pottsville.  
 Peter Schrack, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Reading, Pa.  
 M. J. C. Shafer, Probation and Parole Officer, Monroe Co., Stroudsburg  
 Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.  
 Gerald G. Snavely, Probation Officer, Cumberland Co., Carlisle, Pa.  
 Howard L. Sparks, Adult Probation Officer, Fayette Co., Uniontown, Pa.

Mrs. Roy Spencer, Girls' and Women's Probation Officer, Erie Co.,  
Erie, Pa.  
H. C. Spessard, District Visiting Agent, Glen Mills, Philadelphia.  
I. W. Swinehart, Visiting Agent, Glen Mills School, Glen Mills, Pa.

Robert C. Taber, Chief Probation Officer, Municipal Court, Phila-  
delphia, Pa.  
Paul W. Tibbetts, Acting Chief Probation Officer, Berks Co.,  
Reading, Pa.  
Miss Deborah P. Warrington, Chief Probation Officer, Chester Co.,  
West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Probation Officer, Chester Co., West Chester, Pa.  
Berton A. Weills, Jr., Chief Probation Officer, Dauphin Co., Harris-  
burg, Pa.  
Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent, State Industrial School,  
Muncy, Pa.

Jacob W. Zang, District Visiting Agent, Glen Mills School, State  
College, Pa.  
Andrew Zeok, Jr., Field Agent, Carnegie, Pa.  
James F. Ziegler, Probation Officer, Juvenile Probation Officer,  
Berks Co., Reading, Pa.

#### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Donald W. Wyatt, author of "Some Personality Factors in Negro Delinquency," is at present an assistant racial relations officer for the Federal Works Agency. He has been associated with the research staff of the American Youth Commission on the Negro Youth Study, 1938-1940, and he was also assistant director on the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on urban conditions among colored people, 1940-1941. At the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina, he taught as associate professor of social science.