

# The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

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## I. WHAT THE PROBATION OFFICER CAN EXPECT FROM PROBATION AS A CAREER

A paper read before the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole, February 14, 1938, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania by Mr. T. W. Broecker, Pittsburgh, Penna.

This topic is presented in the form of a letter written to a young friend of the author's who some time before had asked the question, "What may I expect from probation as a career service." with the purpose of setting his course toward some field of professional work.

Dear Bill:

I was quite flattered when you asked me to outline what you might expect from probation or some other branch of correctional work, should you decide to enter it after you finish your professional training. I feel that I owe you at least a straightforward answer. Please do not be too upset if you find a tone of brutal frankness in what follows. Probably, in your whole schedule of professional reading you have not been able to find anyone who will discuss the correctional progression frankly for what it is without beclouding it in a haze of visionary speculation.

Nothing that I have to say is meant to slander or to criticize any particular agency or individual with which I have had contact, but I know that you want the truth and I shall try to give it to you, as I have been able to observe and to experience it. If you should show this letter to other persons working in the correctional field, you may find that some will attempt to identify themselves with certain of the events or conditions to which I shall refer. If this happens, I want you to warn such persons that if they insist on putting the shoe on, they are likely to find that it pinches painfully.

Probably, you have noticed, Bill, that until now I have been talking about "correctional work," of which I have indicated probation is but a part. You may have noticed in your reading that probation, parole, and institutional case-work used to be considered distinctly separate fields. Later, though, all of us have come to realize that whether we are working in an institution, or whether we are working with delinquents under probation and parole supervision, we are dealing with the same problem; the effort to get a poorly adjusted individual reoriented toward life, or as a last resort, to institutionalize him so that his actions can harm no one else. Because all three phases of this work are closely related and employ similar techniques, I shall refer to all of them as a "correctional field." You should plan your course of training with this larger view of our work in mind.

In trying to outline what our field has to offer you, I have tried to keep in mind what you probably expect from the profession for which you are training. It seems to me that there are four compensations which you can reasonably expect from any profession to which you are willing to devote your time, your money, and the sweat of your brow. No doubt you expect that after making many real sacrifices to fit yourself for correctional work, you will be reasonably secure in your right to hold your position in the profession.

Probably, you assume that during good behavior you will be allowed to continue your work without interference so long as you are satisfied with your working conditions and your pay. In the second place, you are likely to expect that after you have worked and sacrificed to prepare yourself for your career, you will have an opportunity to use as much of the fine advanced training which you have acquired. And then, by using your talents in our profession, you will look forward toward getting considerable stimulation and personal satisfaction out of the work itself, as well as out of your relations with the persons whose problems you must make your own. And in the fourth place, to get down to earth again, you will probably hope to receive at least a moderately good financial return for your trouble.

Let's have a look now at the field of correctional work to see what chance you have of getting the rewards that you are striving for.

As far as security is concerned, Bill, in this field of ours, I can't give you a very appealing picture. To be honest with you, if the chance to hold an unbroken grip on somebody's payroll is the most important reward that you expect to get, take my advice and find yourself a job somewhere else. There may have been a time when a job as a probation officer or parole officer was good old age insurance, but, believe me, that time is past. There are several reasons for this.

The biggest threat to your right to get and to hold your job on your own merits is still the same as it always has been - politics. Probably, you will not understand what I mean by this until you have had the experience, no matter how well trained you are for your job, of having someone walk into your office some day directly from the brickyard where he has worked for twenty years and tell you that he is about to get himself an appointment as a correctional worker. You will be annoyed that he expects this for the sole reason that he thinks two hundred persons will vote for the candidate he selects for them. Knowing you as I do, Bill, I am sure that as long as you are a correctional worker, you will try to hold your job by no other means than simply by demonstrating your own competence at the work for which you are paid. So it is only fair to warn you of the disgust you will often have when you awake to the fact that your right to hold your job will often have little to do with your ability to do outstanding professional work, and that too often efficiency as a political wheel-horse will put another man in your place.

Besides patronage-hungry politicians, a swarm of other opportunists overrun the field which you are planning to enter. Many of these problems come as wolves disguised in sheeps' clothing. When they first appear, we are likely to find them preaching the gospel of some new fad in so-called case-work. Listening to them for a little while, you will find that they are not really interested in the contribution which they can make to our methods of dealing with delinquents. Their chief interest is, you will see, in creating either jobs or vacancies which can be filled by persons who have received their special benediction. Often you will find that these persons are working in the interests of the schools of specialized training into which crowds of students have been lured in the hope of getting jobs after completing the school's training course. If openings for these students can be made in the correctional field, the number of complaints about non-placement of school graduates will be proportionately reduced.

A common technique of such promoters is to start a fad based on some allegedly revolutionary method of dealing with those who have broken the law. Immediately, there is a great rush, especially on the part of those who wish to be considered progressive, to embrace the new theory. Frank discussion, to say nothing of criticism, is throttled everywhere by each man's fear of being thought benighted if he does not ballyhoo the new gospel along with the rest of the herd. The whole picture reminds me of the old story about the ancient king, who had ordered a garment to be made of a wonderful new material. The merchant tailor, who had come to town, sold this gullible monarch the idea that this beautiful and rare cloth was visible only to the eyes of loyal subjects, and that anyone who had the faintest trace of mutiny would not be able to perceive the cloth. For a long time this faker went through the motions of weaving a great bolt of cloth at what was really an empty loom. The king feared to betray a plot he was hatching against the emperor by admitting he could see no cloth. The royal valets and house servants went through the motions of dressing the king in garments made of this non-existent cloth, because they were afraid to admit that they could not see it. Then the king committed the egregious error of parading down the main street of his capital city, thinking that he was attired in regal splendor in the sight of his loyal subjects. All of the citizens were afraid of revealing a taint of disloyalty in their hearts, so that even though they could see no garment enclosing the king's form, they all shouted in exclamation over the beauty of the king's new robe. The farce continued until a small child, in its pristine innocence, blurted in dismay, "Why, the king is naked." Everyone knew that the child was too innocent to be guilty of treason, and so a blanket was thrown about the king and he was rushed off to his palace. Thus, in our own field of correctional work, we find that the ballyhoo for some new fad goes on and on, until some innocent-minded forthright person has the courage to identify the fad for what it is. Then we all see it in its proper perspective and assign it to its proper place, if indeed it has any real contribution to make to our knowledge.

Are you wondering by this time, Bill, how it is possible for the politicians and the other opportunists to make such a happy hunting ground of our profession? I think the trouble is about the same as the trouble with any other group of workers who allow themselves to be exploited by a predatory aggressor. The fact is that too many of us in our field do not have enough sense of common interests and enough courage to stand up together against our common enemies. Knowing you as I do, Bill, I am afraid you will be filled with a morbid depression when you see how the prospect of a battle sends your fellow workers scurrying for cover, each intent only on saving his own hide. Few of them under fire will give any thought to the integrity or the welfare of the profession which they claim to serve.

There is one ray of hope, though, in this situation, Bill, and I believe it points the way toward the salvation of our profession. This little glimmer is the fact that the community shows a constantly growing and always more vocal interest in the correctional service. A few of our brighter politicians are beginning to realize that it is possible for them to earn public approval by giving the community an honest and capably-staffed correctional system. May we have more such keen-sighted public administrators! With the help of these enlightened leaders, and the backing of the citizens themselves, it may be possible for those in our profession who really care, to build our profession toward what we would like to have it be; that is, if we really and sincerely care - and have the guts.

Well, Bill, perhaps I have gone far enough in my discussion for one time, but I will write again and finish the discussion of the four aims I have mentioned.

Sincerely,

Ted

## II. CORRECTIONAL WORKERS GRADUATED

### Final Exercises of Correctional Workers' School in Philadelphia Area

On April 30 and May 5, final exercises were held for six classes of the Correctional Workers' School in the Philadelphia area. After the first successful experiment of only one class each in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during the winter of 1939-1940, the program of the Public Service Institute, a unit of the State Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg, was expanded this season to include 12 classes at eight different points throughout the state with 350 students enrolled, representing 36 agencies and institutions. These in-service training courses for workers in the correctional field lasted 24 weeks, meeting once a week.

In Philadelphia, three classes were held, two evening classes meeting at the Municipal Court Building, and one morning class for custodial officers who work on night shift, meeting in the Social Service Building. They were attended by probation officers from the different branches of the Municipal Court, by agents of the State Parole Supervision office, by employees in the City Department of Welfare and the Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau of Police, and by custodial officers of the Eastern State Penitentiary and both County Prisons. At the final exercises on April 30, held in the Robert Morris Hotel, 45 men and women were awarded certificates for successful completion of the course which included a mid-term and a final examination.

There were two evening classes held at Ursinus College, Collegeville, and one morning class at the new Eastern State Penitentiary, Graterford. The students consisted of custodial officers from the new Eastern State Penitentiary, the Berks County Prison and the Montgomery County Prison. The probation office of the Montgomery County Court also was represented. At the final exercises on May 5, held in the Chapel of Ursinus College, 57 officers were awarded certificates for successful completion of the course, including the two examinations.

The faculty of these six classes consisted of Shalon Ralph, member of the Philadelphia Bar; Dr. J. O. Reinemann, District Supervisor, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court, Philadelphia; Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director of Rehabilitation, Eastern State Penitentiary; and John D. Shearer, Senior Psychologist, Eastern State Penitentiary. They were assisted at several sessions by guest speakers who are experts in their respective fields.

At the Philadelphia exercises, Major Henry C. Hill, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill, was the main speaker. He cited the rapid progress made in the administration of prisons during the last decade and stressed the importance of such in-service training for officers in penal institutions as the Correctional Workers' Schools provide.

At Collegeville, Hon. Paul N. Schaeffer, President Judge of Berks County Court, was the main speaker. He emphasized the change in the penological field from the merely punitive attitude to the now prevailing idea of "protection of society." He, too, commended the in-service training program as carried out through the Correctional Workers' Schools.

At both occasions, Dr. E. Preston Sharp presided. Mr. Leon Stern, executive secretary and research director of the Pennsylvania Penal Affairs Committee, Public Charities Association, who was particularly instrumental in preparing and promoting these courses, and the course leaders and instructors, Mr. Ralph, Dr. Reinemann, and Mr. Shearer, also addressed the assembled students and guests. Representatives of both the institutional group and the probation and parole group among the students spoke on behalf of the class, and summarized what they had gained from these courses and how they are applying it to their daily work.

Dr. Fred W. Hosler, principal of the Public Service Institute, awarded the certificates. In his address he outlined the steadily expanding program of in-service training, as provided by the Public Service Institute in various fields of governmental activities, one of which is the field of correctional work.

Dr. J. O. Reinmann,

#### Final Exercises of Correctional Workers' School at Rockview

About forty members of the staff of the Rockview Branch of the Western Penitentiary, a juvenile court officer, and a visiting agent received certificates attesting completion of the course, "Principles and Methods in Dealing with Offenders" in the auditorium of the penitentiary on the evening of July 29, 1941.

It had been planned to hold the exercises at the rock garden at the Superintendent's residence, but inclement weather compelled adjournment to the auditorium.

Dr. J. W. Claudy, Superintendent of the institution spoke briefly of the benefits to be gained from in-service training. He said particularly that such a course must mean a broadening of horizons and a greater appreciation of the men the members of the staff were handling.

Dr. Claudy introduced Dr. Fred W. Hosler, who spoke of the philosophy back of the in-service training classes conducted by the Public Service Institute. He stated that the purpose was to enable those in service to gain that knowledge and acquire those techniques which will enable them to do better work. He said also that Pennsylvania along with three other states, Texas, California, and New York, was doing outstanding work in this field. He also spoke of the values inherent in conference of people engaged in the same work.

One reason for the trend toward centralization has been the inefficiency in the administration of local government. In-service training is one way to overcome this defect, and thus to check this trend.

Dr. Hosler then introduced Mr. R. Chapman Carver, who made presentation of the certificates. Dr. Claudy closed with a few remarks of appreciation to those who had contributed to the success of the school.

Mr. Jacob W. Zang



### III. EDITORIAL BOARD MEETS AT STATE COLLEGE

The members of the editorial board of The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly met at luncheon in the Sandwich Shop in Old Main Building, Pennsylvania State College, May 22, 1941 with the president of the Association, Mrs. Helen K. Spencer and Miss Helen Easterwood, a member of the executive committee. Members of the editorial board present were: Dr. H. F. Alderfer, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Local Government; Professor Peter P. Klassen and Professor Duané V. Ramsey of the Division of Sociology, and Mr. Jacob W. Zang.

Matters of policy concerning the association and the Quarterly were discussed. The matter of revision of the By-Laws was considered. It was the consensus of opinion among those present that the present draft of the By-Laws do not permit the association to function with fullest efficiency. Methods of bringing about revision were discussed, as well as those positions of the By-Laws most in need of change. It was the opinion of some of those present that an entirely new draft of the By-Laws should be drawn up.

After some consideration, it was decided to mail the Quarterly to the full mailing list for at least one more issue.

It was suggested that it might be well to conduct symposiums by members of the association on various topics related to the work of probation and parole. In this connection, those present discussed the rulings of the Army and Civilian Conservation Corps relative to the enrollment of probationers and parolees. It was felt that those rulings worked an injustice on many probationers and parolees who had cooperated in their own rehabilitation, and who might with some help become normal useful members of society.

Mrs. Spencer asked Mr. Zang to serve as chairman of the publicity committee and editor of the Quarterly. Mr. Zang is the Western District Visiting Agent for the Glen Mills School and has held this position for fourteen years. He has been a member of the association for the same length of time. He received his degree in Sociology from The Pennsylvania State College, and is now doing graduate work there. He brings into closer relationship the association, of which he is an active member, and the Institute of Local Government of The Pennsylvania State College which is cooperating in the publication of the Quarterly.

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#### IV. SHOULD THE BY-LAWS BE REVISED?

In the meeting held May 22, 1941 by the editorial board of the Quarterly some of the officers of the association, the matter of the By-Laws were under discussion.

It is the desire of the officers and the executive committee to have a free expression of opinion by the membership of the association, either of their approval of the present By-Laws or the need for their revision in certain particulars. It is the opinion of some that the By-Laws should be liberalized to make possible a broadening of the membership, perhaps even the inclusion of lay members as associate members. Still others have expressed their desires for a change in the method of electing officers. If you have any opinions in regard to these questions or any other matter that should be included in the By-Laws, write the editor of the Quarterly, so that we may have an exchange of opinion through its columns.

The executive committee will be planning shortly for the 1942 meeting. They will welcome any suggestions which you may have to make concerning the program. They want this to be your program and we can use the columns of the Quarterly for an exchange of opinions.

#### V. PROBATION PROFITS

Like the parole system, the probation system is often assailed for its failures with respect to rehabilitation. The critics commonly overlook the need for a probation staff adequate both in numbers and training to follow up properly the cases under its supervision. Where limited facilities make that impossible, a high rate of failure is almost inevitable.

The report for the past year of the adult probation department operating under common pleas court in Montgomery County indicates that this unhappy experience has been avoided. Another member last year was added to the department staff and its budget raised to \$6,000. The results of this investment are the only justification needed.

Eight of every ten probationers are now satisfactorily completing their probation periods. There was last year an 11% increase in the number of cases satisfactorily terminated. The financial gains are in volume even more impressive. The average collection per probationer was \$86.00; compared with the all-time average, this represents a 92% increase. Apart from more than \$2,700 collected in court costs, restitution to the victims of the offenders totalled upwards of \$4,800.

It is estimated that the average offender committed to prison costs the taxpayers \$2,500. If 71 of the 89 persons placed on probation last year are henceforth the law-abiding citizens which past experience indicates they will become, this represents an added saving of \$175,000. For the \$6,159 spent last year on adult probation, this is a lavish return. Beyond that, there is no estimation in dollars the social asset represented by reclamation of potential

recidivists for honest useful citizenship.

There were failures - 38 cases in all. But in view of the successes and the difficulties of the problem these were comparatively few. The county's experience testifies encouragingly, granted wise judges, adequate facilities, and sound administration, to the practicability of probation.

From the Dayton Journal  
January 9, 1940

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## VI. AN EXPERIMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION

M. O. Thompson, Recording Secretary  
Pennsylvania Penal Association

Through the courtesy of William B. Healey, president of the Pennsylvania Penal Association and warden of the Luzerne County Prison at Wilkes-Barre, it is my privilege to present a story which sounds fictional and almost novelistic.

Our youth starts off today in much the same manner as in former years. Only the method of chastisement is different. We have progressed far from the "woodshed and barrel stove" following a mischievous prank; now we resort to the hailing of your youngster and mine into the court.

The former method was very impressive and far reaching in results without the humiliation of courts, publicity, infliction of inferiority complexes, or what have you. The stigma of the latter, unlike the former, leaves an irreparable scar. Following juvenile court, probation, homes for delinquent boys, and in its finality, criminal court and a sentence to a county or state penal or correctional institution, from which in most cases there is no turning back in spite of all our efforts at rehabilitation.

Statistics show only too clearly that the largest inmate population in our institutions is among the youth between the ages of 21 and 25 years. You may ask why this condition is true. Do you think society may have failed our youth in some manner? Fact of the matter is, it has failed. Mr. Healey proves this point. Now, we have the disease and the cause. Mr. Healey has diagnosed the ailment and has compounded a cure and the antidote. This is his story as given.

"As never before in the brief history of our nation, the great and commanding need of today is the reawakening of the spirit of Americanism and law observance in the breast of every citizen. When a nation called our youth of yesterday to its defense in 1917, we responded as a united nation. Into the crucible of patriotic duty we threw all our strength, all our resources before such power, no forces on earth could stand against us. Victory, swift, certain, and honorable, blest our just cause.

But what of our country, and particularly our youth, today?

When twenty years ago, the monster guns ceased to belch forth death; when grim carnage ended, we celebrated our victory in a frenzy of joy, and then we forgot, forgot that in the flames of war were welded into action, insidious forces, forces which were the enemy to the free nation we have founded upon this continent. Some, it would seem, have forgotten that our nation requires of us as high and willing duty today as it did when we went forth to fight the enemy in the open.

Today we are facing a more dangerous and newer foe. This enemy has seeped quietly into our country and is whispering into our youths' ears that the American system is obsolete. Among these whisperings are that constituted police authority is functioning only to keep our people subservient to a rapidly decaying economic system. Our young are being taught that the police are their enemies. In to the minds and hearts of our youth is being instilled a distrust and dread, striking in the dark, for the men of the law. Minds are being poisoned by the cohorts of crime, who endeavor to tear down our liberties, our freedom, our society, and our law and order. Young minds are being taught that crime as a vocation is desirable and profitable to those who select it as a career. These doctrines are taking a frightful toll. Thousands of our youth are today suffering the rewards of their misdeeds by incarceration behind the cold, grey walls of our prisons and our correctional institutions. They are earmarked as felons and criminals, without hope of ever returning to their rightful place in society where they can command the respect of their fellow citizens, or even that of their loved ones.

This alarming condition existing in our land has caused much concern to those men and women engaged in police work. No matter where or when assembled, we find these people of the law asking each other, "What can we do for our youth of today." "How will we attack the ever-growing problem." "Is it too late."

Men of the law, policemen, the men whom the youth have been told are brutal and unfriendly, sensing the great inroads being made, are attacking the problem and have devised many and sundry plans to assist our youth in avoiding the stigma of becoming "first offenders." They are spending much time and money. And their efforts are bearing fruit. They are doing a fine work in many of the cities and towns of our land.

How is it done? The answer is simple - teaching the young that crime does not pay. Is the feat being accomplished simply by making the statement? Oh, no, something definite is being done to imprint upon the minds of our young that crime does not pay. It is being accomplished by education and companionship.

Larksville, Pennsylvania is a concrete example of the fine results being obtained. There, for about one year, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Police Executives' Association, Inc., has been operating a chapter consisting of over 400 boys, whose ages range from ten to eighteen years. Larksville, in the heart of the anthracite fields, is populated by Polish, Irish, Slovak, Magyar, Welsh, Scotch, English, etc., blending races and nationalities totalling about 7,500.

The selection of this particular community for the trial of the plan was an excellent one, since it presented to the crime prevention committee of that organization a fine opportunity to use many phases of its well-thought-out program.

The committee actually engaged in the details and organization of the work is as follows:

Hon. Benjamin R. Jones, president judge of Luzerne County Court; Miss. Mary Mangan, secretary to Judge Jones; Warden W. B. Healey, president of the Police Executives' Association and honorary chairman of Junior Police and warden of the Luzerne County Prison; Major W. A. Clark, commander of Squadron 3 of the Pennsylvania State Police, chairman of the executive committee; Captain C. N. Boothe, captain of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company Police, Wilkes-Barre; William Carey, Jr., Notary Public, West Wyoming; Sergeant Theodore Enoc, Pennsylvania State Police, Sergeant Stern Greuner of the D. and H. Railroad Police, Wilkes-Barre; Arthur Jones, Pennsylvania State Police; Robert Musser, Pennsylvania State Police; Fred Miller, Police Department of Wilkes-Barre; Alfred Kosack, Philadelphia Coal and Iron, Reading Police, Shenandoah; Michael Egan of Plains Township; Herman B. Shepard, attorney; Frank Flynn, Police Department, Wilkes-Barre; Joseph Mock, chief of police, Larksville Borough; Myron Teagarden, head of Junior Police of Boulder, Colorado has cooperated with the committee and Corporal Lee in every way possible to make this a success; Corporal Ben K. Lee of the Pennsylvania State Police is chairman of the committee and has worked diligently on the details and is largely responsible for the success of the venture thus far.

To make the plan workable, it was necessary to create interest in the community. How would they proceed? What means would be most practical in its application to arouse quick local moral, physical, and financial support? These questions were rather perplexing since the success or failure of the venture depended wholly upon the methods used in creating interest.

Chief of Police Joseph Mock of Larksville, a member of the association, who is a friend of the boys and who has done much missionary work among the several schools of the town, suggested that Superintendent John Feeney of the schools should be invited to discuss the plan and procedure with a view of introducing it throughout the schools. Superintendent Feeney remembering the story of Father Flannigan in "Boys' Town" enthusiastically entered into the spirit of the plan and gave every cooperation to the crime prevention committee.

Through the combined efforts of such men, here was presented to the townspeople a splendid working program which called for prompt action. These fine people, recognizing the fact that they were being presented with a splendid better citizenship plan for the citizens of tomorrow, immediately provided the ways and means to set up the mechanics of the movement in their community. The results have brought dividends far beyond the fondest dreams of the founder of the chapter. Each meeting night over four hundred boys, ranging from ten to eighteen years of age, religiously attend the schools of instruction, ask questions and direct their own affairs, groups huddled around their great big brother, the policeman, or the detective of the executive, learn to love these men. To respect the dignity of the law and order which they represent, these

boys listen to the tales of the success of the men, who as boys, respected the law and its officers; they listen to the failures of lives of men, who as boys had in their minds a distrust and a disrespect for constituted authority, and who through their misdeeds have forfeited their rightful place in society and are as wanderers upon the great highway of life.

On one occasion, there was enacted the spectacle of the Dean of the Bench of Luzerne County, Hon. Benjamin R. Jones, with tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks and with happiness at the mission he was to perform, administering the oath of allegiance to our country and its institutions and gave the pledge of obedience to the rules of the chapter and its purposes. The audience, composed of clergy, business, and professional men, teachers, parents, school officials, were greatly impressed by the spectacle and they transmitted this to the people of the adjacent towns who now want similar chapters. The result is that the association is being deluged with an avalanche of inquiries from communities throughout the Eastern border, asking for information regarding the plan and the attending results.

As said before, the most vital forces in American are education and companionship. They must continue to be and we must continue to keep abreast of the ever-growing problems and pains of our rapidly changing civilization.

Expansion to serve is in order since many of our youth, who after completing school, want to work. They are unable to find employment. Social problems are everywhere demanding better thinking on the part of our citizens, and education as the most vital factor will solve these problems.

The need for public understanding and appreciation is imperative, and if people understand the aims and purposes of the movement, they will support it financially and otherwise. Records demonstrate this clearly. The urgent need for understanding the aims, and achievements of the crime prevention committee program of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Police Executives' Association, Inc., explains the enthusiastic response of the rank and file of the people of the town of Larksville.

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## VII. NEWS

Mr. Peter P. Klassen, Instructor in Sociology of The Pennsylvania State College, who had been serving as associate editor of the Quarterly, and who is also a member of the executive committee of the association, has left State College to accept a position in the Sociology of the University of Chicago. We regret the necessity of losing his services and wish him success in his new field.

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Mr. Joseph R. Miller, associate editor of the Quarterly, has resigned his position with the Department of Public Instruction and has accepted a position in the personnel department of the Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster.

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House Bill #11, otherwise known as the Rosenfield Bill, which was reviewed in the last issue of the Quarterly by Mr. Klassen, was passed by both houses of the legislature, and at the time of this writing, is on the Governor's desk. The bill provides for an independent administrative board to be known as the "Pennsylvania Board of Parole" with offices in Harrisburg. The board consists of five members who will appoint a general director of parole. All employees will be selected by competitive examinations.

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