

# The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

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ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

**The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole  
Officers and Committees for the Year 1942**

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**Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly**

**Official Publication  
Of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole**

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## IN MEMORIUM

*The President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, Harvey E. Huff, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, died of a heart attack while hunting in Green Valley, just south of his home, on October 31, 1942. Mr. Huff was enjoying his favorite sport on the first day of the season, accompanied by two of his hunting dogs. After their master was stricken, the dogs remained with their master's body until it was discovered about the middle of the afternoon by two other hunters.*

*Mr. Huff was elected Second Vice President of the Association at the meeting at Willkesbarre in 1940. He succeeded to the Vice Presidency at the meeting of the Association in Reading in 1941. He was elected President at the last Annual meeting in Harrisburg. He had met the executive committee in Harrisburg in July to plan the program for the current year. The members of the executive committee as well as the other members of the Association were greatly shocked to learn of his death.*

*Mr. Huff had been Senior Field Agent of the Parole Office for several years and prior to that time had been a Junior Agent in the same office.*

*The members of the Association wishes to express their deepest sympathy to the members of Mr. Huff's family and their sense of loss at his passing.*

## TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENT

Talk before the Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole in Harrisburg on April 7, 1942

by Dr. J. O. Reinemann

### (A) Facts and Figures

My assignment is to discuss the problem of juvenile delinquency among Negroes. We must approach this phenomenon with frankness and a sense for reality. What are the facts? I shall base my remarks upon experiences in the City of Philadelphia which with 13% of its citizens being colored has the largest Negro population of all counties in Pennsylvania. Similar situations exist in other parts of the Commonwealth, in a more or less marked degree. Conclusions drawn from experiences in large urban industrial centers can be applied to rural areas if one takes into consideration the differences regarding the percentage of the Negro population, the lack of awareness of this problem by the community as a whole, the dearth of facilities, etc. The problem might be numerically smaller in certain areas of the state than in others, but for this very reason qualitatively more difficult, due for instance, to the absence of well-equipped welfare agencies in general and for the Negro in particular. However this may be, I feel, that all of us whether we live and work in urban or rural counties, have an interest in this problem which is not only of state-wide importance, but demands nation-wide attention, discussion and action.

In 1942, in Philadelphia, according to the 28th Annual Report of the Municipal Court to be published shortly, there were 16.2% Negro children in the general child population from 7 to 16 years of age. Among the delinquent children of that age group, 45% belonged to the Negro race; and counting the individual delinquent cases (considering that a child may commit more than one delinquent act during the year.) we even reach the figure of 48%. In other words, Negro children contribute to juvenile delinquency three times as much as their proportion in the total population. Almost identical figures are obtained concerning the 16 and 17 year age group which since September 1, 1939, is also subject to the juvenile court's jurisdic-

tion. Here, 13 per. cent of all boys and girls of that age group in Philadelphia were Negroes, while 39 per. cent of all delinquent boys and girls were Negroes, and 41 per. cent of all delinquent cases were those of Negroes. How do they compare with the white children? While out of 1000 white boys under 16 years of age 16 were delinquent, out of 1000 Negro boys under 16 years of age 66 were delinquent. While out of 1000 white girls under 16 years of age 3 were delinquent; out of 1000 Negro girls under 16 years of age 15 were delinquent. The corresponding figures for the 16 and 17 year age group are as follows: out of 1000 white boys 32 were delinquent, out of 1000 Negro boys 140 were delinquent; out of 1000 white girls 6 were delinquent, out of 1000 Negro girls 33 were delinquent. Finally the statistical analysis of commitments of boys to institutions for delinquent children which is ordered by the juvenile court only in cases of serious delinquency shows 44.4 per. cent Negroes for the age group under 16 years, and 66 per. cent Negroes for the age group 16 and 17 years. I know, statistical figures are often considered to be boring and dull. These figures, in my opinion, are not boring but most challenging. They represent facts. What lies behind the facts?

**(B) What lies behind the facts? The social factors contributing to delinquency**

We know that juvenile delinquency and adult criminality cannot be explained or cured by pointing out and attacking one single factor in our social set-up. We know that maladjustment which leads to unlawful behavior is the result of several contributing factors in a given individual case. If we endeavor to discuss the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency among Negroes as one group of our citizens, we are justified in doing so because we find within this group, more than in any other, the existence of social factors which are responsible for juvenile delinquency. Due to the limited time allotted to me, I can only mention them very superficially. They have been discussed previously by the other two speakers, they form a substantial part of the Preliminary Report of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Conditions of the Colored Urban Population. I feel honored that the writer of this report has quoted a statement which I made two years ago in an address before the League of Women Voters:

"This (the high delinquency rate among Negro children) does not indicate a biological problem, nor has it anything to do with the superiority or inferiority of one race or the other. The thought-provoking statistical result

can solely be explained by the socio-economic situation in which the Negro citizens find themselves. These findings should not only be analyzed, but should lead to constructive proposals for an efficient curb on juvenile delinquency in general and among the colored in particular. . . ." (p.108)

(1) *The economic status:* Regardless of education or experience the Negro has a difficult time getting a job commensurate with his ability. At least until very recently, qualified jobs for Negroes were relatively few. The wages are low. Taking into full account the upswing of the War Production Program, the average weekly earnings of Negro skilled and white collar workers still do not exceed \$20. per week.\*

(2) *Housing:* It is estimated that nearly half of the dwellings of Negroes in Philadelphia are sub-standard and that nearly a quarter of all homes in the city needing major repairs or in a condition making them unfit for use are occupied by Negroes. Rents required of Negroes are generally 15 per. cent higher than asked of white persons for similar homes.

(3) *Family backgrounds:* While most of the Negro children in Philadelphia schools were born in the city, the majority of their parents were not. During the First World War and the following years, there was a continuous migration of Negroes from Southern rural areas to the Northern industrial districts. It meant a change from a simple rural community to a complex city, it meant adjustment difficulties and bewilderment. What about the children of those Negroes who came North? A situation in some way comparable to that of the so-called "second generation" of Eastern and Southern European immigrants arose. The set of standards acquired by the parents at their place of birth and youth in rural environments clashed with the set of standards easily adopted by the children (primarily through contacts outside the home) in the Northern urban environments. Cultural conflicts within the home were the natural results. Poverty, slum conditions and intra-familial conflicts have been responsible for broken homes. It is, therefore, small wonder that among delinquent Negro children the percentage of broken home conditions has been considerably higher than among white juvenile delinquents.

(4) *Recreation:* In Philadelphia recreational facilities for Negroes are far from adequate. Of the city's 14 Class A playgrounds, seven are in neighborhoods having colored residents, yet of these seven at least three have restrictions, mainly unofficial, denying the

\*The figure is now—December 1942—considerably higher but still considerably below the general average. (The Author)

use of some or all their facilities to Negroes. Large areas populated by Negroes are in want of public or private recreational centers, settlements, boys clubs and the like. Philadelphia each year loses 4800 white children (7 to 16 years of age) primarily due to the moving of families to the suburbs, but gains about 1000 Negro children. From 1930 to 1940, the number of Negro children increased 34 per. cent. This increase necessitating additional recreational facilities has found only most inadequate recognition.

To summarize: low-income status, poor housing, family tensions and lack of recreational facilities are conducive to juvenile delinquency. These conditions are accentuated in the Negro group.

**(C) Who is immediately confronted with the facts? Agencies dealing with the problem of Negro juvenile delinquency**

The agency primarily concerned with the Negro delinquent is the Juvenile Court (in Philadelphia, the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court). As a judicial agency the juvenile court disposes of individual cases, irrespective of color or race. As a social agency, however, it finds itself confronted with a group problem. Whether the judge places the child on probation or commits him to an agency or institution, community resources have to be called upon to assist the court in carrying out its treatment policies. The probation officer, anxious to do a constructive positive job with his (or her) probationer, turns to the existing recreational facilities in order to provide decent leisure time activities for the boy or girl. Lack or insufficiency of such facilities for the Negro youngster may seriously hamper or even nullify the probation officer's plan. As regards placement facilities, let me quote from a recent report made by Robert C. Taber Chief Probation Officer of the Municipal Court, to its Social Service Advisory Board:

"What community resources are available to meet these urgent needs? Training schools for children such as Sleighton Farms and Glen Mills, frequently have no vacancies. On occasion children who have been committed to training schools have been held as long as three months in the House of Detention pending admission. This constitutes a very unwholesome situation since the available facilities do not permit segregation of those committed from those who are awaiting hearing. The lack of resources further means that children who should be committed to a training school at the time when they would be most responsive to the treatment which it would provide, must necessarily be placed, as a matter of expediency, in foster homes. That these children do not lend themselves to placement in foster homes is shown by the large turn-over in these cases, together with the excessive run-aways. The results is that when a child eventually reaches the

training school he is more calloused and less susceptible to a constructive experience, by virtue of having become more deeply entrenched in a delinquent pattern".

I like to add that the farm at Pomeroy which some years ago was acquired by the Bureau for Colored Children to accommodate pre-delinquent and mildly delinquent boys, is seriously handicapped in reaching its objective primarily due to lack of funds.

The problem of juvenile delinquency among Negroes, in all its ramifications, is too large to be tackled by the juvenile court alone. It is also beyond the power and scope of any other single agency. The Board of Education, the Department of Welfare, the Crime Prevention Units, private social agencies whether serving both white and colored or only colored youth, civic organizations, composed of members of both races or only of Negroes, are keenly aware of the problem and its challenge.

**(D) What can and ought to be done regarding these facts? The responsibility of the community as a whole**

What has been done? What can be done? So far, in most instances the agencies and individuals concerned have been satisfied with attempting treatment of the individual case within the limits and limitations which I have outlined. There is now, however, a discernible trend to attack the problem as a social problem, a group problem, a community problem. This is a definite step forward. I am glad to report about first efforts in this direction.

In summer 1941, upon the suggestion and initiative of the Inter-Agency Council for Youth and the Armstrong Association, a group of agencies and individuals concerned with the problem under discussion banded together. It later gave itself the name "Cooperating Council of Agencies Serving Negro Youth" It is composed of representatives of over 30 agencies more than half of which are settlement houses, playgrounds and other recreation centers. Among the public agencies represented are the juvenile Court, the N.Y.A. and two public schools situated in densely populated Negro districts. The remainder consists of churches, civic organizations and other private social agencies. This Council works through six committees in addition to its steering committee. They are the Delinquency, Education and Family Morale, Housing, Interpretation, Job Placement and Recreation Committee. During the comparatively short time of its existence the Council was able to accomplish these

three tasks. First, through the very fact of uniting, of exchanging views and common planning the cooperating agencies feel strengthened in their daily work with and for Negro youth. Second, without disregarding the broader field of the care of Negro children in general the Council has held it imperative to focus attention of the community chiefly on the fact of juvenile delinquency among Negroes. It has published a 15 page illustrated brochure, entitled "What Makes Johnny Bad? A Statement on Juvenile Delinquency Among Negroes in Philadelphia". In this brochure the facts and figures about—and the social factors contributing to—juvenile delinquency among Negroes are outlined and explained in a manner which is easily understood even by the person who has not yet given very much thought to the problem. In its forward the brochure stresses that "it should most certainly not be regarded as a criticism of one group of our citizens, but on the contrary as an appeal to the feeling of common responsibility of all citizens toward the facts" In the concluding paragraph the question is posed: "What can we do about it?" The answer to this is fairly obvious: more and better jobs must be provided for Negroes, readjustment of the Negro in the school system must be made, extension of health and recreational facilities for Negroes must be brought about". The brochure has evoked very favorable response from many sources and has gained good publicity in the daily press. While the publication of the brochure initiates a long-range program of combating juvenile delinquency among Negro children, the Council has proven that it is also able to act when confronted with an acute emergency situation.

I refer to the third of the Council's activities, its most active participation in the successful fight for the Richard Allen Homes. This low cost housing project in one of the worst slum areas of the city (the Poplar Street District) will accommodate 1324 families. The need for it is proven by the fact that 4300 families had made applications for occupancy. When the project neared its completion in January 1942, the Philadelphia Housing Authority upon request of the Federal Housing Administrator announced that the houses would not be given to the under-privileged families, mostly colored, who had already been certified for occupancy. Most of them had moved out of that area into temporary cramped quarters with friends and relatives looking forward to the day when they could move back into the old neighborhood and into the new houses. The Housing Authority announced that the Richard Allen Homes would instead

be assigned to defense workers. Without in any way minimizing the need for housing projects for workers in War Production plants, the Council in cooperation with other citizen's committees was able to arouse public opinion in favor of retaining the homes for the families for whom they were originally destined. All Philadelphia newspapers lent their vigorous support to this demand. In its campaign the Council called the public's attention to the close relationship between slum conditions and high delinquency rates. The campaign was a successful example of "Democracy at Work". The Richard Allen Homes are now being occupied by the tenants originally assigned to them.

Another recent development is "Fellowship House", at 1431 Brown Street, in Philadelphia's tenement district. Fellowship House is an experiment undertaken by the young People's Inter-racial Fellowship which under the auspices of the Race Relations Committee of the Society of Friends a few years ago started monthly church services in a Methodist downtown church, discussion groups, club activities and young people's meetings, attended by boys and girls, white and Negro, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. Fellowship House, devoted to the principle of inter-racial good will, is at present expanding its group activities and seems to be on the way of developing into a real recreation center which will have its definite role to play in protecting and fighting juvenile delinquency in general and Negro juvenile delinquency in particular. A case worker has been recently volunteering his services acting as a consultant to the staff and especially concerned with individual delinquent boys.

Efforts of this kind, however, can only lead to lasting success if the community as a whole is aware of the problems involved and of its responsibility toward these problems. It would seem to me evading the issue (and I said in the beginning that we must be frank and realistic) if we would deny that there exist race prejudice and race discrimination in the community. Though not entirely responsible for the social ills contributing to juvenile delinquency among Negroes, race discrimination and race prejudice constitute serious obstacles on the road towards reducing and eventually eliminating crime-breeding conditions.

In the agencies and institutions which are directly charged with the treatment of the juvenile delinquent, I have found hardly any evidence of such race discrimination. As a matter of fact, I have observed that most of my white colleagues are understandingly aware of the special difficulties which the Negro boy and the Negro

girl have to face in life, and in their handling of individual cases act accordingly. I feel, however, that the Probation or Parole Officer should not stop here. Through his knowledge of the particular implications involved in the problem of Negro delinquency he is especially well equipped to present the case to the public-at-large. He can explain the reasons for the high delinquency rate among colored children, he can stress the responsibility of all citizens and their elected representatives toward these facts, he can call upon the community for adequate facilities for the care of the Negro youth. He can thus endeavor to fight race discrimination not by appealing to sentimentality or condescendence but to the principles of citizenship in a democracy.

In conclusion, I want to commend the leadership of our Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole for having chosen "The Treatment of the Negro Delinquent" as a topic of its State Conference program. It seems to me particularly fitting as this gathering in Harrisburg is the first Conference of this kind held in War time when the United States and the United Nations are fighting for political, economic and social freedom of all peoples.



## THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO DELINQUENT

By Wayne L. Hopkins

Last November the Metropolitan Press of New York City, in playing up the results of a clash in Harlem between two rival gangs of youngsters—one white and one colored in which one of the white boys was killed, directed the attention of the city to the disproportionate amount of delinquency of the colored children of the city. Although the manner of presentation by the press of the stories growing out of this incident was unfortunately exaggerated and alarmist in tone, the responses from prominent and informed persons who were acquainted with the underlying factors involved served to dispel the notion that Harlem and other similar Negro communities are the sole breeding spots of crime and delinquency in the nature of things but rather, because of neglect and other unfavorable conditions, are relatively the greater sufferers from these evils. This condition and the reasons for it have long been recognized by social workers, teachers, civic leaders, and others whose activities bring them in close contact with children. Not only has there been recognition of the condition on the part of the groups referred to but also they have been active in promoting and establishing programs designed to remedy it, and in calling the attention of the community to its responsibility in permitting it to exist and expand. Members of these groups have come to the realization that this undue amount of delinquency on the part of colored children of our large urban centers is not the result of innate perverseness alone. We must look further for a true explanation of this unpleasant fact.

Most experts agree that bad boys and girls are merely products of unfavorable conditions under which they live: poverty, idleness, bad companions, broken homes, unhappy families, unwise parents, and blighted neighborhoods are all recognized as potent contributory factors to juvenile delinquency. Because of the greater prevalence of these unfavorable conditions among Negroes, it is a natural consequence that we have in most urban centers a larger proportionate amount of juvenile delinquency among this group than among the population as a whole. The complexities

of our modern urban life make it particularly difficult for many Negro parents with a rural back-ground and with a numerous additional handicaps to cope with successfully. One-half of a group of Negro children studied recently in New York City were charged with incorrigibility and home desertion. In a majority of these cases the parents themselves were the petitioners, clearly showing their lack of ability to cope with conditions.

Another important factor where Negro delinquency is concerned is the tendency "to let things slide," when the situation is intra-racial in character. Miss Sophia M. Robinson, of the New York Welfare Council, in her comprehensive study of delinquency includes the following reasons in explaining the disproportion between the offences of the white and Negro children:

(1) In certain schools predominately colored nothing officially is done where thefts occur; the solution of the difficulty is largely left to the children themselves.

(2) Misconduct on the part of Negro children is often unrecorded. The Negro sufferer is thought less apt to report the child to the white authorities.

(3) Because of insufficient provision for the care of Negro children, there is a tendency on the part of parents and social workers not to refer them to the officials since it is thought that they can do nothing except to administer a reprimand.

In regard to the first of these reasons, there can be no doubt that the laxity on the part of officials in punishing offenses committed by Negroes against their own race is responsible for many of the anti-social acts of this group. In regard to the second reason, it is clear that this is a reflection of the feeling on the part of many colored people that it is better to suffer in silence at the hands of a delinquent Negro child than to refer him to the authorities with the possibility that the treatment they will accord him will be harsh inconsiderate and vindictive.

Another factor that has an important bearing where Negro delinquents are concerned is found in the sub-conscious tension, often experienced by members of the race as the result of unfavorable attitudes of the white race. The fact that these unfavorable attitudes may in many cases be based more on fancy than reality does not prevent these tensions from operating very acutely. This circumstance gives rise to feelings of frustration, resentment, and

discouragement and further manifests itself in anti-social acts characteristic of those who have developed a persecution complex.

A good illustration of how this matter of sub-conscious tensions contributes the delinquency is revealed in Richard Wright's famous book "Native Son." The chief character in this story, Bigger Thomas, is a boy who was brought up under circumstances where most of the factors which contribute to delinquency were present and actively operating: He lived in a slum district and shared with his widowed mother, younger sister, and brother, a squalid one-room apartment in a miserable tenement house of this district. All of the conditions under which this family existed were conducive to unhappiness. It represented the extreme in impoverishment, and Bigger had never known what it was to have firm, kindly and understanding direction. His mother, though well intentioned enough, worked hard to earn the rent for the hovel which they called home and to provide the barest other necessities of life. She was perplexed and bewildered in the face of conditions which on all sides combined to increase her troubles. Bigger's companions, coming from similar homes to his own, could offer no influence except that which was negative. Because of color prejudice the opportunity of these youngsters for gainful employment was almost non-existent. They were miserable, frustrated, discouraged, disillusioned, and inasmuch as members of the white race were in control of most of the things which touched the lives of these youngsters—places of employment, the police, courts, schools, public utilities and the like—they ascribed to that group responsibility for all their difficulties. So it was that Bigger, harboring the sub-conscious tensions, was ripe for the heinous murder of an innocent victim when he became panicky in a situation in which he became involved in the home of a man who sought to befriend him by giving him employment.

I am convinced that the matter of delinquency should be considered a highly important disease in which the development of suitable and effective preventive measures is just as essential as in the case of other ravishing diseases. The old proverb which states that it's better to build a fence around the top of a cliff than to keep an ambulance at the bottom, has application here. Let us insist upon the construction and maintainance of these fences at the top of the cliff in the nature of proper parental control, elimination of



guidance and recreational facilities, and extension of productive employment opportunities which are such essential safeguards for the proper development of children of the most privileged classes and destructive neighborhood condition, provision of proper educational indispensable if the children of the under-privileged are to grow up as citizens who are assets to the community.

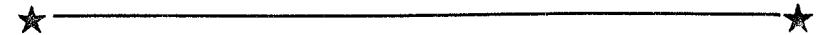
Let us face the question frankly. Is it a delinquent child with whom we are dealing or a delinquent community? Has not the community proved itself the real delinquent in its failure to provide a better and more productive service for its youngsters? Is there any analogy here with those governmental and voluntary programs, which, along the lines of health and education, have brought under control communicable diseases and almost eliminated illiteracy?

A friend of mine who visited Russia a few years ago was struck with the fact that through timely and effective action on the part of the government programs had been inaugurated which resulted in extinction of unemployment, prostitution, and juvenile delinquency. Shall we admit that such results are obtainable only in a totalitarian government? Can we in this country, by giving proper attention to this matter, institute through democratic action the type of program which will bring juvenile delinquency under control in much the same manner as our activities in the field of education have almost eliminated illiteracy, and in other fields which have corrected maladjustments equally disabling? In view of the annual national bill for crime and delinquency, which is said to amount to the stupendous sum of fifteen billion dollars, is it not worth while to organize, develop, and set into effective operation those forces which we know will improve and correct this condition?

I believe that democracy can successfully meet this challenge. I believe that when our citizens become fully awake to the absurdity of bearing this unnecessary handicap which, unless handled decisively, will grow and expand in size, costliness, and destructiveness they will realize that democracy cannot endure and prosper so long as it permits conditions to exist which deny to any of its boys and girls a decent opportunity to become useful and productive citizens.

### DR. SHARP TO SERVE AS PRESIDENT

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School, Morgantown, Pennsylvania, and First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, has consented to act as President of the Association to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harvey E. Huff, the late President of the Association. A meeting of the executive committee was called to discuss the convention Program of the Association.



### DR. TEETERS TO INTERVIEW PAROLE OFFICER CANDIDATES

Dr. Negley K. Teeters, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission to interview candidates for positions as parole officers under the new parole law. Dr. Teeters is recognized as an authority in the field of criminology. He was recently commissioned by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to make a survey of the nine Federal Penal Institutions.



### NEW PAROLE LAW UPHeld BY STATE SUPREME COURT

The New 1941 parole law was held to be constitutional in a 5-2 decision of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. Justice Horace Stern wrote the majority opinion approving the law. This ruling of the high court reversed the prior ruling of the Delaware County Court which had declared the law invalid.

Justice Stern in his opinion drew a distinction between a pardon and a parole, defining the first as an act of mercy and the latter as a method of treatment. Justices James B. Drew, and Marion D. Patterson dissented from the majority opinion.



Paul Zimmerman of Spring Mills has been appointed Probation Officer of Centre County by Judge Ivan Walker of the Centre County Court. Mr. Zimmerman had previously been employed by the Department of Public Assistance. He fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Swengel Smith, who has joined the U. S. Navy.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Mr. Wayne Hopkins is Executive Director of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Pa.



## READY FOR DISTRIBUTION THE COURT AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA

A Handbook and Directory prepared by the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association is off the press, 44 pages and cover. Price 40 cents per copy.

PART ONE describes the organization and functions of the courts and penal system of the State of Pennsylvania, and outlines the processes for dealing with adult offenders, children and youths, based on the Pennsylvania Statutes.

PART TWO is a Directory of judges, probation and parole officers, and penal officials; State Departments, State-wide private agencies, prisons and institutions for detention, and for correctional and protective care.

This valuable Directory follows the general style and method of similar directories issued by the committee in the past, which are out of print and out of date.

The present Directory contains a description of county, State and Federal court and correctional services in Pennsylvania; the program of in-service training courses for correctional workers; provisions of the new Parole Board Law, insofar as it relates to the functions of the sentencing courts and to the powers and duties of the State Board of Parole. Brief statements are included concerning

the amended Juvenile Court Law, and of the Public Assistance, Institution District and Support Laws insofar as they relate to the work of the county courts.

Copies can be procured from  
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