

John W. Brester

The Quarterly

Kindness, Patience, Tolerance,
The wit to understand
Are among the greatest gifts
That come from the Maker's hand.

The Pennsylvania Association
on
Probation and Parole

SUMMER, 1953

The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

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Association News..



President's Letter

The elected officials of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole can be successful if the membership gives active support to the administration it selected.

The first meeting of the elected officers was held on June 5, 1953, at which time your President presented the names of active members to the various committees. After a careful consideration of all the names presented, the board made a few changes agreeable to all. This meeting was conducted in a businesslike manner and I felt greatly encouraged for the future.

At our second meeting, with the Executive Board all being present, the regional meetings were planned and their sites selected. Again there was a most cooperative spirit shown, and as President, I personally feel that with the membership showing the same type of enthusiasm we will go forward.

With one of the largest associations of its type in the United States we should work together to place our association in the foreground of leadership in the prison, probation, and parole fields.

Attending your regional meetings, where well planned programs will be arranged for you, will aid you in your daily work. Show your officials that you are standing in the forefront by attending the regionals in your area. Discuss your problems with other probation and parole officers at your regional meetings.

The Quarterly is your magazine. If you have any new ideas that would aid us in our respective fields, forward them to the Editor for his approval and publication. We not only want your aid with our Quarterly, but we need your active cooperation to make the Quarterly the success it should be.

Peter J. Frascino

Annual Conference

The Annual Conference of the Association was held in Pittsburgh, April 27, 28 and 29, 1953. Membership registration was 170, but total attendance exceeded 350, making this one of the largest meetings of the organization. Visitors from other states included Harry C. Dupree, Chief Parole Officer, Division of Parole, Albany, New York; Glenn R. Klopfenstein, Chief, Bureau of Probation and Parole, Division of Corrections, Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio; and Milton Rector, Parole Director, National Probation and Parole Association, New York City.

Prior to the opening of the Conference, attention was given to it through a TV program, The Pittsburgh Story, in which the following panel of persons participated: Alan D. Riestler, Attorney; Bernard J. McCrory, Manager, Personal Finance Company, Pittsburgh; Robert B. Davis, Special Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Judge Harry M. Montgomery, Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County; Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Juvenile Court of Allegheny County; and Harry J. Cancelmi, President of the Association. Dr. Albert D. Martin, Political Science Department, University of Pittsburgh, acted as moderator for the discussion of the topic, "What are the Parole and Probation Problems in Rehabilitating Criminals and Juvenile Offenders?"

ADOPTION

Judge John Fremont Cox, Orphans Court of Allegheny County, addressed the opening session concerning "Pennsylvania's Need for a New Adoption Law". Speaking from an evident accumulation of knowledge based on experience and study, Judge Cox told of the increasing demand for adopted children and of the legal complica-

tions faced by interested persons. He favored licensing all public and private agencies and institutions under the State Department of Welfare which would then exercise supervision. Courts, he felt, should be given more power to determine when abandonment of a child has occurred and to assign legal responsibility for the child to a licensed agency. Also, parents should be able to relinquish rights to a child to an agency, with court approval, so that, later, adoption could take place smoothly.

ABSENT

Dr. John O. Reinemann, who was scheduled to tell of his observations of social conditions in Germany, which he visited recently, was ill and was unable to attend or participate in the Conference.

CRIME LABORATORY

In the afternoon, conferees went to the Allegheny County Crime Laboratory where the most modern techniques and facilities of crime detection were explained.

SOCIAL

On Monday evening, Association members and guests enjoyed a buffet supper, dancing and entertainment at the ABA Social Club.

NON-SUPPORT PROBLEMS

Domestic relations and the Non-Support Court were discussed by the Honorable Homer S. Brown, judge of Allegheny County Court, and Mrs. Lora B. Pine, Assistant Executive Director of the Department of Public Assistance, at a Tuesday session. Judge Brown pointed up some of the problems involved in administration of new laws which provide for the collection of non-support payments in Pennsylvania for other states and vice versa. Mrs. Pine talked very interestingly about DPA coopera-

tive relationship with the Desertion and Non-Support Court. She pointed out the necessity under the law for referring their clients to that court.

JUVENILE COURT

The balance of the afternoon was spent in discussion of the Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania. Judge Schramm emphasized the increasing recognition of need for "Personalized Justice" in helping children who come before the court. Miss Marie Saul, Associate Superintendent of Elementary Education, Pittsburgh Public Schools, spoke on the school's relationship with the juvenile Court. She emphasized that "Each child develops in his own way". Police Inspector James F. McKnight, Special Investigator of Child Delinquency, assigned to Juvenile Court, described the role of the police officer in investigation and prosecution of adults charged with crimes in which children are the victims.

JAMES MALONE

District Attorney James F. Malone, Allegheny County, was the speaker at the banquet on Tuesday night, with 250 persons attending. His message was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the audience which included many citizens of Pittsburgh who thus demonstrated their interest in correctional matters.

Mr. Malone described as "antiquated institutions" the penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and he called for a drastic overhauling of Pennsylvania's "neglected" penal system. In his speech, there was no reference to any one person responsible for this state of affairs. Rather, Mr. Malone said, "It is just an accumulation of neglect over a period of years."

The creation of a classification center where prisoners could be studied for the purpose of making proper placement of them, with

young offenders being segregated from more hardened criminals, was urged by Mr. Malone. He also proposed that the more populous counties, like Allegheny, have a separate criminal court.

Pennsylvania's Board of Parole was praised by Mr. Malone as being excellent in its operation. The Board of Pardons, he felt, however, should have full-time attention of its membership because of the volume of work handled and the serious nature of the Board's decisions. In referring to his own office, Mr. Malone promised to prosecute vigorously all who commit crimes. In his opinion, continued operation of rackets can only be with approval of law-enforcement officials.

JUDGE MAYS

A life membership in the Association was presented at the banquet to Judge Robert H. Mays, Court of Common Pleas, Berks County, in absentia, Judge Mays being prevented by illness from attending the Conference.

WORKSHOP

On Wednesday, Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, served as moderator of a panel discussing "Probation, Parole and the Community".

Panel members were: Judge Harry M. Montgomery, representing the court; William Allan, Pittsburgh Press, Frank Shenkel, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph and Ray Springle, Pittsburgh Post Gazette, for the Press; Dr. Mabel A. Elliott, Pennsylvania College for Women, speaking for the Professional Attitude; Robert Wagner, Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, representing Industry; and Chief of Police Chris Keisling, Carnegie, Pennsylvania, President, Pennsylvania Association of Chiefs of Police, representing Law Enforcement.

The discussion resulting from

the presentations made by the panelists was lively and extensive and showed enthusiastic interest in this type of program.

HISTORY

Probation Officer Paul Tibbetts, Berks County, reviewed the history and progress of the Association at a luncheon meeting honoring the active and past presidents of the Association.

BUSINESS

Peter J. Frascino, Chief Probation Officer, Montgomery County, was elected President at the business meeting on the second day of the Conference.

Other newly-elected officers of the organization are: Arthur J. Prasse, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Industrial School, 1st Vice President; Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2nd Vice President; Harry J. Cancelmi, District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Member of the Executive Committee.

TRIBUTES

In a brief speech during the Conference, Milton Rector, of the National Probation and Parole Association, spoke of the Pennsylvania Association and Confer-

ence as "one of the best in the United States".

Retiring President Cancelmi received the following comments about the Conference:

From Harry Dupree, Chief Parole Officer, New York, "I feel you should gain a good deal of satisfaction from the results of this Conference. The meetings were very good, the topics of discussion were interesting, and only the limitations of time ended most of the meetings I attended."

From Glenn Klopfenstein, Chief of the Bureau of Probation and Parole, Ohio, "In my opinion, the meeting was the best that I have ever attended of a state association."

The Quarterly extends its tribute to Mr. Cancelmi, the Program Committee, composed of Mrs. Florine Wagner, Dr. J. H. Claudy, Robert Whitfield and John Aiken, and to the following Local Committee on Arrangements: Charles Austen, Mrs. Lillian Baguet, Joseph Catalano, Scott Conway, Jack Dunlap, Mrs. Laurabelle Gaitens, Ruth Greenwald, Betty Gregg, Joseph Homer, Mrs. Margaret Huff, Peter Kranack, Alfred Marasco, Daniel Rees, Harry Riester, Howard Sparks and Norbert Welch.

Executive Group Selects Committees

Selection of Committee Chairmen and Members was the principal business transacted by the Association Executive Committee at its first meeting, June 5, 1953, at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. President Frascino presided.

In a session marked by vigorous and thoughtful discussion, the Committee named the membership of the four standing committees, Membership, Nominations, Publicity and Quarterly, and the following additional committees: Legislative, Program, Advisory and Auditing. Attorney Morris F.

Cohen, Pittsburgh, who served as Solicitor for the Association for the past year, was invited to continue in this same capacity. He very generously accepted.

The final membership of the Committees, after acceptances by chairmen and members, is as follows:

MEMBERSHIP:

John Lawson, Senior Parole Officer, Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, Chairman; John Bierstein, Supervisor, Board of Parole, Harrisburg; Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Probation Officer, West

Chester; Elmer G. Fraley, Luzerne County; Edmund L. Thomas, Probation Officer, Erie.

NOMINATIONS:

Joseph A. Homer, Chief Juvenile Officer, Pittsburgh, Chairman; George S. Porter, Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents, Huntingdon; Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Williamsport.

PUBLICITY:

Edward Brubaker, Probation Officer, Harrisburg, Chairman; Daniel Rees, Thorn Hill School, Warrendale; Robert A. Itri, Assistant Supervisor, Board of Parole, Philadelphia; Robert Shields, Probation Officer, Doylestown.

RESOLUTIONS:

Mrs. Celia K. Gray Wolf, Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Chairman; Mrs. June Reynolds, Probation Officer, Washington; William D. Miller, Probation Officer, Norristown; Walter E. Anderson, Board of Parole, Philadelphia; Lloyd E. Aldstadt, Probation Officer, Bedford.

LEGISLATIVE:

Thomas G. Falcone, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Chairman; Wayne Prather, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg; J. M. DesRochers, Board of Parole, Harrisburg; Joseph C. Catalano, Probation Officer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Florine Koegler Wagner, Pro-

bation Officer, Women's Division, Pittsburgh; Jack M. Dunlap, Superintendent, Oakdale School for Boys, Oakdale.

PROGRAM:

Lawrence R. Campbell, Chief Probation Officer, Mauch Chunk, Chairman; Thomas G. Falcone, Board of Parole, Philadelphia; Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation, Philadelphia; Catherine De Ette Edgett, M. D., Laurelton State Village, Laurelton.

ADVISORY:

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Chairman; Leon T. Stern, Philadelphia Advisory Commission on Commitment, Detention, and Discharge of Prisoners, Philadelphia; Dr. Otto Reinemann, Philadelphia; Daniel Rees, Thorn Hill School, Warrendale.

QUARTERLY:

Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent, Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Chairman; Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Philadelphia; John Bierstein, Supervisor, Board of Parole, Harrisburg; Norman Morgan, Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill; Vacancy.

AUDITING:

A. W. Rudiger, Comptroller, Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Chairman; Joseph A. Homer, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh; Lawrence R. Campbell, Chief Probation Officer, Mauch Chunk.

ber, October and November.

A new approach to the regional meetings was proposed and accepted. Previously, the same program has been presented in each meeting, under the general direction of the Program Committee. This year, the President and Vice-Presidents have been designated to

Conference Sites

Philadelphia was selected by the Executive Committee as the site for the 1954 Annual Conference of the Association, to be held April 26, 27, and 28. Meeting in Harrisburg on June 26, 1953, the group also selected Beaver Falls, Carlisle and Allentown as locations for the regional meetings in Septem-

serve as Conference Chairmen, one for each meeting, and to help the local members in developing a program designed to meet the needs and interest of the local area.

President Frascino will work with the Allentown group; Arthur Prasse, Carlisle; and Richard Farrow, Beaver Falls. Members

Pennsylvania Welfare Conference

President Frascino informed the Executive Committee at its first meeting that an inquiry had been received from Dr. John O. Hershey, President of the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference, about possibilities of cooperation between the Conference and the Association. The Committee suggested that Mr. Frascino meet with Mr. Hershey to discuss the matter, but pointed out that the Association members had in 1950 rejected affiliation with the Conference.

At the following meeting of the

Membership Dues and Arrearages

Eliza E. Leader, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, called attention of the Executive Committee to the fact that arrearages in membership dues have been accruing over a long period of time and requested the Committee to decide on a policy about retaining members who are not paid up.

Many members permit their dues to lapse for one or two years and later, when attending a conference or regional meeting, pay only for the current year, thereby neglecting the former amounts due.

It was ruled by the Committee in session, June 26, 1953, that any arrearages accumulated by a member must be paid in full before

from adjoining counties will be asked to participate in preparing for the sessions.

In general, the Executive Committee favored panel discussions and audience participation for the programs, but topics, speakers, and the final form of the programs were left to the decisions of the local committees.

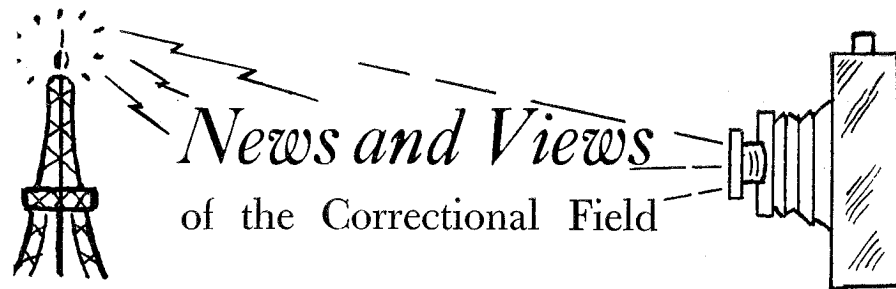
Committee, President Frascino reported on his discussion with Mr. Hershey. The Welfare Conference would like to unite with the Association in some meetings and perhaps engage in other cooperative work. No specific projects were mentioned.

The Committee voted to invite Conference members to Association meetings as paying guests, but rejected any formal affiliation. This action does not close the way for the two organizations to work together on future projects.

that member will be considered an active member of the Association.

Within the next month, statements will be mailed to all delinquent members with an accompanying letter informing members of this action. Mrs. Leader advises that we do not want to withdraw any member from our files—"we need them all". However, only paid up members can participate in the business sessions of the Association and thus have a voice in the organization's activities.

Members are urged to respond promptly to notification of arrearages by sending the amount due to Mrs. Eliza Leader, 924 Third Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania.



The Vocational Rehabilitation of The Handicapped Parolee

By

HOWARD D. PINDELL
Rehabilitation Counselor
Bureau of Rehabilitation
State Board of Vocational
Education
Philadelphia District Office

Editorial Note:

The author of this article was probation officer at the Municipal Court of Philadelphia before assuming his present position. He also was active in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, and still maintains his membership.

One of the primary objectives of workers in the correctional field is the social rehabilitation of the offender who is about to be returned to society to complete the unexpired portion of his sentence under the supervision of a Parole Agent who is charged with the responsibility of guiding his client's behavior within the boundaries of decorum set by established policy. Of course, the offer of a job is a condition of the pre-parole plan. Among these potential parolees are those who can be classified as vocationally handicapped due to the existence of some mental or physical disability which prevents their return to former employment or which may

be the direct cause of refusals by employers to hire them. Such handicap may be the reason for their failure to find suitable employment. By "suitable" is meant employment commensurate with the handicapped person's **abilities** and **capacities**. Failure to find suitable employment or to have the benefit of selective placement may, sometimes, be a contributing cause of the individual's delinquency — thus, bringing him into a sequence of criminal action.

To give sharper focus to this article: a few of the established disabilities, known to the vocational rehabilitation worker, are arm and leg amputations, monocular vision due to enucleation or blindness, paralysis, congenital deformities, cardiac conditions, arrested tuberculosis, impairment of hearing, mental retardation, psychoneurosis, speech disorders, and epilepsy. Inmates who possess any of these conditions have not only the problem of overcoming the stigmata of a prison record to regain social acceptability, but must face a vocational or employment barrier imposed by their disability. This state of affairs may be the cause of their living a life of economic dependency as public assistance recipients rather than as economic independents with the collateral benefits to their own and society's well-being as suitable and

gainful employment would assure.

The fact that, in most cases, the prisoner's vocational or employment handicap existed before incarceration does not invalidate the need for vocational rehabilitation service at the time of return to community life. A dual handicap exists at this time. This individual has special needs from a vocational aspect which the Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Board of Vocational Education, is uniquely prepared, staffed, and equipped to meet.

The interest of society is served best by offering to these handicapped offenders, as well as other eligible citizens, the fullest possible and available rehabilitation service. Herein lie significant implications for close cooperation between parole authorities and the Rehabilitation Counselor, the former centering their primary effort on the conformity of the subject to the accepted standards of social behavior set by society, and the latter on finding suitable employment commensurate with the parolee's maximum capacities.

Once an applicant has been adjudged eligible and feasible for the services of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, the counselor is prepared to offer him, whenever indicated, one or more of the following services made possible by the cooperative plan of the Federal government and this Commonwealth as a public service: counseling and guidance, medical and vocational diagnostic study, physical restoration (including artificial appliances and corrective surgery), vocational training, equipment for small business or self-employment, selective placement which may include cooperation with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and job follow-up.

The frequency and seriousness of an applicant's delinquent behavior is an important factor in determining his feasibility for

service. It is logical, then, to assume that the parolee or prospective parolee is more liable to be ruled not feasible than the citizen without a prison or correctional institution history. In spite of this, however, it is reasonable to conclude that there are several parolees who are very good vocational rehabilitation risks and therefore deserve full consideration by the Bureau.

To receive a referral about three months before the anticipated release of the handicapped prisoner may be of distinct advantage to the applicant and the Bureau in processing his case so as to shorten the delay between the time of his actual return to society and the initiation of a rehabilitative service.

Having the benefit of the joint efforts of the Parole Agent and the Rehabilitation Counselor will, no doubt, constitute an additional motivating force in bringing to fruition, sooner, a more permanent and substantial rehabilitation of the handicapped offender from, not only a social aspect, but, also, vocationally; thus, creating an increased and improved benefit to the community life of our society.

District offices of the Bureau of Rehabilitation are distributed throughout the Commonwealth as follows: Altoona, DuBois, Erie, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, and Williamsport. The Director of this program is Mr. Mark M. Walter, 112 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg. He is assisted by a Central Office staff, managers in the district offices, and a corps of counselors.

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Wayne

How Prisoners Are Employed in Pennsylvania's State Penal and Correctional Institutions

By

F. HERBERT COOPER
General Superintendent,
Prison Industries,
Pennsylvania Department of
Welfare

Editorial Note: The following paper is the major portion of an address given before the Penal Affairs Division, Southeastern Section, Pennsylvania Citizens' Association for Health and Welfare, in Philadelphia, on April 20, 1953.

The fundamental purpose or function of Prison Industries is through trade-training to rehabilitate and reclaim as a useful part of society the largest possible percentage of inmates released from Pennsylvania State Penal and Correctional Institutions. This program in Pennsylvania has been designed to operate so efficiently that it is not only fully self-supporting but also shows a profit through the sale of products manufactured, to limited State-use markets. This will permit expansion of the program until such time as all idle inmates of State Prisons are employed and will then show a regular yearly return to the General Fund. In short, prisoners will be made to pay a portion, at least, of the costs they impose on the rest of society.

HISTORY

To satisfactorily explain how prisoners are employed in Pennsylvania State Prisons it will be necessary to review briefly the prisons of the past particularly those in Pennsylvania. William Penn was the first to sense that work has a curative value for prisoners and therefore was a strong exponent of keeping hands and minds of prisoners occupied

not idle. In his penal code adopted in 1682 appears the statement that "All prisons shall be workhouses". We all know that this was exploited later under the Contract System which brought sweatshops and slave-driving methods to prisons. Under this highly undesirable system a contractor paid the State a stipulated amount per capita for the services of the inmates for manual rather than skilled labor.

Nevertheless William Penn's code, although later repealed, left an indelible mark on the laws of Pennsylvania. The Act of September 15, 1786 ordered the punishment of prisoners by "continued hard labor". This work included repairing and cleaning of streets and highways. The motivating thought back of these laws seemed to be that enforced idleness is deteriorating anywhere particularly in a prison where it bred rather than reformed criminals. The earliest Act providing for the employment of inmates in prison workshops was that of March 27, 1789 followed by the Act of April 5, 1790 which established industries in the famous Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia. It is interesting to note that from 1790 to 1835 inmates of this jail made nails, broke stones, manufactured shoes, made clothing, did weaving and picked and carded wool. Gradually these industries became demoralized as the Walnut Street Jail became overcrowded.

The next step in Pennsylvania's State Prisons was the division of the State into two Penitentiary Districts (Eastern and Western). In 1826 the first Western State Penitentiary was completed and put under a Board of Prison Inspectors. It was set up to have separate and solitary confinement

without labor but in 1829 this was changed to solitary confinement with labor. It appears that punishment and anti-social treatment were obsessions with early penologists and the fact that they failed completely made little difference. The minute prisoners went behind prison walls they became forgotten men until they were released as worse criminals than when they entered. The Act of April 8, 1869 authorized bringing the inmates together for the "purpose of learning, labor and religious services". The present Western State Penitentiary was started in 1876 and of course included plans to provide work for the inmates.

PENNA. SYSTEM

Eastern State Penitentiary was opened in 1829 and started what was known as the Pennsylvania System. This system provided solitary confinement in a cell large enough to be used as a workshop and with an enclosed exercise yard for the solitary inmate. By 1866 solitary confinement was used only for punishment cases but congregation of inmates was not legally permitted at Eastern until 1913. In 1883 all forms of contract labor in State Prisons were abolished and since that time Pennsylvania has operated on the State-Use System.

Completing the group of State Penal and Correctional Institutions the Pennsylvania Training School for Boys and Girls was authorized in 1850, the State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon was opened in 1887 and the State Industrial Home for women at Muncy was authorized in 1913. In 1911 a New Western State Penitentiary was authorized and constructed near Bellefonte. Likewise a New Eastern State Penitentiary was authorized in 1927 and erected at Graterford.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

With the growing need to keep hands and minds of prisoners occupied a Prison Labor Commission was created in 1915. This Commission of three members was given authority over all prison workshops including kind of industries and their location as well as procurement of equipment and raw materials and the sale of products manufactured. This Commission was abolished by the Act of 1921 which created the Department of Public Welfare later changed to the Department of Welfare with a Prison Labor Section which was authorized to operate State Prison Industries.

PRESENT PROGRAM

To summarize the foregoing there are now eight State Penal and Correctional Institutions in Pennsylvania. These are listed including the Prison Industries operated at each as follows:

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Printing

NEW EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Clothing
Hosiery & Underwear
Shoe
Weaving

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Clothing
Tag & Sign
Weaving

NEW WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Cannery
Gardens
Greenhouse
Nursery

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Coffee & Tea
Furniture

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME
FOR WOMEN

Sewing

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION
FOR DEFECTIVE
DELINQUENTS

None

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING
SCHOOL

None

Reviewing these briefly as listed, there has been considerable talk in recent years of abandoning Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia and constructing a modern maximum security prison. In fact, construction of such a prison was started at Mount Gretna over fifteen years ago but was abandoned later in an economy move. More recently plans were made to move Eastern to Graterford where the New Eastern State Penitentiary is located. This has had the bad effect of dismantling industries over a period of time at Cherry Hill, an institution where there is little else to employ inmates. A number of years ago it was so definitely established that Old Eastern would be abandoned that Prison Industries were ordered to dismantle the last prison industry left there, the Printing Plant. We opposed this and suggested that it remain at least until the new replacement maximum security prison was completed.

New Eastern State Penitentiary, Graterford, has four industries that normally furnish trade-training employment for over 500 inmates, which is about one-third of this prison's population.

Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, has three industries which normally employ over 400 inmates. There has also been considerable talk of building a modern maximum security prison to replace Old Western. Because of a lack of work opportunities at

Old Western, present plans include the addition of one or two more industries.

New Western State Penitentiary, Rockview, has four industries and often during the busy summer months there is insufficient inmate help to operate at capacity.

Pennsylvania Industrial School has two industries that normally employ over 200 inmates. These industries are housed in new, modern, industrial buildings erected and paid for by Prison Industries.

Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents has no industries because this institution is now for mental defectives who cannot be employed on industrial machinery but must be employed in manual work such as maintenance, farm programs or schooling and vocational trades.

Pennsylvania Training School likewise has never had Prison Industries because the population is made up of boys and girls still too young for industrial work and for quality and quantity production required to make Prison Industries self-supporting. Work opportunities here too are limited to annual work such as maintenance, farm programs or schooling and vocational trades.

OTHER WORK

A review of other work opportunities in the six State Penal and Correctional Institutions where Prison Industries are set up, shows that at present about 35 per cent are employed on maintenance and construction work, 25 per cent on school, vocational work and correspondence courses, 20 per cent in Prison Industries, 13 per cent on farm work and about 7 per cent quarantined, hospitalized or otherwise incapacitated. We will discuss later the ideal percentages for these major groupings of employment for State Prison inmates.

In 1932 Prison Industries showed sales of about \$750,000.00 and a profit of about \$50,000.00. For 1952 sales totaled close to \$3,000,000.00 with a profit of nearly one-half million dollars.

ADVANTAGE

A threefold advantage is realized on Prison Industries: First, State-Use Markets effect a substantial saving on goods purchased; second, efficient operation returns a profit to the State, and third, prisoners who have learned one or more trades in prison will be far less apt to be returned to prison at additional cost to State Taxpayers. Recent reports by the State Parole Board show that a very high percentage of prisoners paroled or released from Pennsylvania State Penal and Correctional Institutions become a useful and industrious part of society instead of returning to crime.

PROBLEMS

To summarize briefly there were fifteen Prison Industries operated in 1932 and approximately 750 inmates were given trade-training rehabilitative work in these industries. Two of the fifteen industries the Printing Plant at Pennsylvania Industrial School and the Brush Factory at Western State Penitentiary were discontinued. There were insufficient sales of brushes in limited State-Use Markets to keep the Brush Factory operating at or even near capacity which was required to keep it self-supporting. The Printing Plant at Pennsylvania Industrial School had to be discontinued because we could not get sufficient work in limited State-Use Markets for this plant and the larger Printing Plant at Eastern.

As soon as funds could be accumulated after reorganization a Sheet Metal Plant was installed at Western State Penitentiary where

steel shelving, lockers, files, cabinets, etc. were manufactured. This plant has been closed since the end of Second World War. An Auto Repair Shop was also opened at Western but had to be closed down because it could not get enough repair work on State cars to cover overhead expenses.

At New Western State Penitentiary, Rockview, a large Dehydration Plant was built during the Second World War but has not been operated since the war because of insufficient demand for dehydrated fruits and vegetables in limited State-Use Markets.

At the State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, a new Power Sewing Plant was installed and has developed into a very satisfactory prison industry.

At New Eastern State Penitentiary, Graterford, which was authorized in 1925, plans included a large industrial building to house industries to furnish trade-training employment for prisoners. However before the industrial building was started funds were exhausted and if an industrial building were erected Prison Industries would have to pay the cost. This building cost was borne by Prison Industries and amounted to one-quarter million dollars and of course displaced the installation of new industries because we did not have funds for both. As soon as funds were available a modern weaving plant was installed. Then the Clothing Plant, Hosiery and Underwear Plant and Shoe Factory were moved into enlarged quarters at New Eastern from Old Eastern which was too cramped. During the Second World War a large Metal Salvage Plant was operated for the U. S. Navy and a Tent Peg Plant was operated for the U. S. Marine Corps.

When a new Pennsylvania Industrial School was built at Camp Hill, running out of money before the industrial buildings were completed had become an established

custom. This time Prison Industries had to pay nearly one-half million dollars for construction of the group of industrial buildings. This again displaced installation of several new industries because funds were not available for both. Upon completion of the buildings to house it, the Furniture Factory was moved into enlarged and more modern quarters. Later a new Coffee and Tea Plant was installed.

PROFITS

In recent years in addition to taking on the construction costs for industrial buildings nearly \$3,000,000.00 has been transferred from Prison Industries Manufacturing Fund to the General Fund to help meet emergency State Government expenditures. Thus in reviewing of the highlights of the past twenty years the general condition of Prison Industries has steadily improved. The Commonwealth has benefited, the prisoners have benefited and we feel that the general public has likewise profited.

THE FUTURE

The final phase of this paper is the prison of the future or perhaps better still operating a prison program under ideal conditions. Pennsylvania's closest approach to the ideal prison is New Western State Penitentiary, Rockview. It is a minimum security prison, and is ideally situated in good farming country in Centre County, and has land for grazing sheep and beef and dairy cattle, as well as fowls of all kinds, hogs and horses. It has large acreages of regular farm crops and vegetables for canning. Development of the employment program here has progressed so far that on many occasions, there are shortages of inmates for carrying on the farm program, maintenance work and four prison industries. This is a healthy condition in any prison.

As we pause for a moment to reflect on prisons, past and present, I feel that too much thought has been given and too much money spent on escape-proof construction. Too little attention has been given to keeping hands and minds of prisoners occupied, not idle, to completing schooling, to providing good trade-training, in short to helping inmates to help themselves and thereby rehabilitating and reclaiming a large percentage as a useful and industrious part of society. Recent years have brought many changes including the construction of minimum, medium and maximum security prisons which has eliminated the bad results of housing first offenders with hardened criminals, the elaborate screening and classification systems whereby the case history and the particular needs of each man or woman committed to prison can be carefully studied and finally the establishment of trade-training in all types of maintenance work, in agricultural activities of all kinds and in skilled industrial trades in which inmates are taught to produce many of their own requirements. Add to this hospitalization and treatment of ailments which in some cases have started criminal careers and you have good foundations on which to build a sound and sensible Prison Program.

FARM PROGRAM

As we vision the prison of the future, penologists agree that prisons should not be within a city or borough limits but minimum and medium security prisons in particular should include a large area of inexpensive but tillable farm land as the first phase of a sound Prison Program. This large area of tillable land is basic for and offers many possibilities to the resourcefulness for creating work opportunities for inmates that are an asset rather than a liability to the State. I want to

cite two specific examples. A portion of the prison population should be trained to reforest and care for large State forests. Eventually the State could supply its many lumber requirements. Another portion of the population could be trained in developing extensive fruit orchards of all kinds to supply fresh and canned fruits to State-Owned Institutions. Another portion of the population could be trained in the many phases of a well-developed agricultural program. In addition to the regular farm crops and activities, animal husbandry including pigs for meat, sheep for meat and wool, cattle for meat, hides and all the dairy products. In addition truck gardens could supply State-Owned Institutions with vegetables fresh and canned. These prisons should be part of a long-range plan and should be located to facilitate access and distribution to a given area of the Commonwealth's Institutions. This is an ambitious program and different from any in existence at the present time but it would result in substantial savings for future taxpayers. It seems to me that work of this type and the types that follow in addition will supply not only trade-training but also has a certain curative and rehabilitative value.

A minimum or medium security prison of the future will employ at least 20 per cent of its population in agricultural work outlined in the preceding paragraph and from 10 to 15 per cent will be employed on construction and maintenance activities, such as carpenter work, plumbing, electrical work, cooking and laundering to mention a few.

SCHOOLS

The third phase of the program of the prison of the future will be improved schooling for inmates including correspondence courses

and further specialization for the more advanced students. It is interesting to note that most inmates of State Prisons turned to crime primarily because they never learned a trade, while a very high percentage never finished grade school. This program of the future, therefore, must concern itself with ways and means of interesting prison inmates, in completing their schooling because this schooling is basic and essential to qualifying for trade-training in any of the skilled trades. It therefore seems to me that interesting at least 25 per cent of our State Prison inmates in completing their schooling is a very sound foundation on which to build good rehabilitation and reclamation and to reduce recidivism. I call to your attention the New Education Building at Pennsylvania Industrial School for which ground was broken on April 17, 1953.

INDUSTRIES

The fourth and final phase of a carefully coordinated trade-training program for the prison of the future will be Prison Industries which should train and employ about 30 per cent of the State Prison population. In these industries prison inmates would be taught to manufacture many of their own needs as well as those of other State Institutions. The purpose of these industries would be to train inmates in all phases of a given trade but nevertheless each and every industry must be operated so efficiently that it is fully self-supporting through the sale of products manufactured to State-Use Markets. The success or failure of Prison Industries depends on efficient operation because they receive no appropriation. Sales on the open market are prohibited by law. In this way prison inmates of the future will be called upon to pay a portion of the costs they impose on

the rest of society, thus reducing the State's ever-increasing crime bill. To conclude the break-down of how prisoners will be employed in the prison of the future there remains approximately 7 to 10 per cent who will be in quarantine, aged or likewise incapacitated, hospitalized or undergoing special treatment. It must be kept in mind that the foregoing percentages while based on considerable experience are not hard and fast but approximate and subject to change to meet changing conditions.

The break-down of employment in a maximum security prison would be the same except Prison Industries would have to increase employment to include the percentage normally employed in agricultural work outside the prison walls.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, any discussion of improving prison programs invariably ends with a recommendation to study ways and means of reducing crime and the now staggering crime bill. The recommendation usually cites Juvenile delinquency because it is the most

Commissioner of Correction

Arthur T. Prasse, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill, and First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, has been appointed by Governor Fine to be the first Commissioner of Correction in Pennsylvania. Mr. Prasse has assumed the duties of his new job and has embarked on a series of inspection visits to the seven state penal-correctional institutions under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Prasse is eminently qualified for his new position. He received his early training in the penal field at Morganza under the leadership

talked of and publicized field, and I want to add that many organizations of our State have done very commendable work in sponsoring playgrounds, clubs, work opportunities, etc. to reduce juvenile delinquency. This work should be better organized and should go much farther in prevention. For those who are not reclaimed at this stage and eventually reach prison improved trade-training programs should be emphasized to reduce the demoralizing effects of idleness in prison and to inculcate habits of industry. In closing, I do not agree with those radical individuals who advocate the eventual elimination of prisons. We must be practical and remember that a large portion of the population of a State Prison are the dregs of society and experience has shown that from 10 to 15 per cent are case-hardened, habitual criminals that cannot be reclaimed. Nevertheless, about 96 per cent of all persons sentenced to prison are ultimately returned to society and we shall not have done our job wisely or well if we leave any stone unturned in our program of prevention or of reclamation.

of former Superintendent Frank Penn. From there he went to the George Junior Republic at Grove City which was then having difficulties — financial and other.

Mr. and Mrs. Prasse, through their unflinching vision and unending effort, revived and rejuvenated the school. For their achievement they received acclaim from the many juvenile courts in the state which sent students to the republic.

At Camp Hill where he has been since 1950, Mr. Prasse continued his aggressive program for youth. One of his recent achievements is the start that has been

made in the construction of a new education and vocational training building.

When Mr. Prasse was congratulated at a recent meeting of the Association Executive Committee, he replied in his unassuming way that he appreciated the good wishes of the Committee Members and would count on the help of the Association membership in his new job.

He went on to say that he had great faith in Pennsylvania's correctional system despite the un-

People

DEBORAH WARRINGTON

Miss Deborah P. Warrington, Chief Probation Officer of the Chester County Juvenile Court, retired on June 1, 1953, after serving Chester County for 36 years. Miss Warrington is a charter member of the Association and was President in 1926. Several years ago, she was given a Life Membership in recognition of her service.

Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Miss Warrington's Assistant, has been named by the Court as Miss Warrington's successor.

President Judge W. Butler Windle, in accepting Miss Warrington's resignation, said: "It is with much regret that the Juvenile Court of Chester County accepts the resignation of Miss Deborah P. Warrington, its Chief Probation Officer. Miss Warrington has served in that office for more than 36 years in a highly efficient, dependable and trustworthy manner. The court and the community is suffering a distinct loss in her well-earned retirement."

Miss Warrington, who first came into the Probation Office as a volunteer, looked back on the changes in the age limit of the juvenile group and in the type of delinquent activity as significant events of her career. Whereas, in

favorable spots that have been found in it. It is Mr. Prasse's unshakable belief that basically Pennsylvania institutions are sound and can again take the position of leadership which they held for so long. As Mr. Prasse sees it, renewed progress will be the result of cooperative effort by all personnel involved, not just that of one man.

The Quarterly offers its cooperation to Mr. Prasse and extends heartiest best wishes for his success and that of Pennsylvania's institutions.

the early days most of the work of Juvenile Court was with young children, the increase in 1939 of the age limit of juveniles from 13 to 18 brought more mature young men and women to the Court.

The use of automobiles, Miss Warrington thought, stimulated youthful delinquency, but at the same time helped the Probation Officer to be more efficient in supervision. The main source of delinquency, in Miss Warrington's opinion, is the pressure under which people live in the modern world and the resultant family troubles and broken home.

In addition to her work in the Court, Miss Warrington has been active with other organizations. She is a charter member and former president of the Chester County Health and Social Workers; a member of the National Probation and Parole Association; a member of the Boards of the Visiting Nurse Association and of the Shelter for Colored children at Cheyney. Also, she is on the Chester County Mental Health Committee, a member of the Advisory Board of the Chester County Health and Welfare Council, and is a member of the Board of the Chester County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

JOHN SHEARER

John Shearer, well-known psychologist at Eastern State Penitentiary, was honored with the Pennsylvania Prison Society Award, May 21, 1953. The following citation accompanied the award:

"John Dwight Shearer, through patient unassuming performance of his task and by his unusual capacity for practicing teamwork, has made for himself a unique place in the correctional service of Pennsylvania. Through fair weather and foul, he has been able to continue the even tenor of his way and to win the support and command the respect of those in authority for a program of prison classification.

"Following serious riots in 1933 in the Eastern Penitentiary, a system of classification was set up. Mr. Shearer was an important factor in carrying out psychological examinations for the entire prison population at that time and over the succeeding years contributed much to the acceptance of the idea of classification. He has put forth a consistent and outstanding effort in the development of in-service training and has devoted much to its growth by conducting the courses himself.

"To those who know him best, John Shearer typifies above everything else that kind of integrity which is expressed in the capacity to perform capably from day to day year after year, at times without the inspiration which comes from daily association with like-minded public servants.

In recognition of the completion of twenty-five years of such devoted service to the cause of individualized treatment of imprisoned men. The Pennsylvania Prison Society presents to Mr. Shearer this Annual Award."

JOHN BOWER

"Father of the Year" was the title given to Probation Officer John H. Bower, Williamsport, by St. Mark's Lutheran Sunday School on Sunday, June 21, 1953.

In selecting Mr. Bower, the School offered the following explanation as part of a citation:

"You were a true father to your own boys as they grew up among us. When the Heavenly Father called one of them Home after serving his country honorably, you bestowed the same love and care upon his children as you had upon him, doing for them as he himself would have done.

"Through all the years of your life you have been serving the boys of our city; first, as the boys' work secretary of our Young Men's Christian Association; second, as the founder and director of our Sunday School Basketball League; third, as parole officer to the Lycoming County Courts.

"There is probably no man in our city to whom youth and manhood owe so much as to you."

Earlier in the year, on the 5th of March, Mr. Bower was given recognition by the Williamsport Sunday School Basketball League which honored him with a Johnny Bower Night. His athletic career in baseball and basketball was reviewed and his ability as a forward and as shortstop and first baseman was recalled. Mr. Bower has been a foremost figure in the promotion of organized sports in the Williamsport area.

HOWARD A. STEPHENS

Judge Thomas F. Lansberry, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, Somerset, Pennsylvania, announced the appointment of Howard A. Stephens as Chief Probation Officer for Somerset County.

Welfare Theme

"Spotlight on the Community" was the theme selected by the State Program Committee of the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference at a recent meeting in Harrisburg.

The committee, under the direction of Dr. Robert P. Wray, discussed tentative subjects to be considered in future regional and state meetings. The forum method was endorsed for area meetings.

The program for the annual

Middle Atlantic States Conference

The Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction held its annual meeting April 16, 17, and 18, in New York City at the Hotel New Yorker. Over two hundred delegates attended from the five participating States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. Represented were such phases of the correctional process as prison administration, criminal court judiciary, probation and parole authorities, prisoners' aid societies and private social agencies interested in the field.

The meeting opened with keynote addresses by Judges Samuel S. Liebowitz of King County Court, New York, and Peter T. Farrell of Queens County Court, New York.

The morning session on April 17, took up "Practical Problems of Community Supervision" in a panel moderated by Will C. Turnbull, Executive Director, National Probation and Parole Association. The panel members were all field probation or parole officers. Pennsylvania was represented on the panel by W. Glenn Adams of

Conference will be developed in future meetings of the Committee.

A number of members expressed considerable interest in the crime prevention and delinquency fields which they felt reflected a new awareness of these subjects as a result of the recent prison riots in Pennsylvania. Plans are already well advanced in one region to feature causes of Dependency and the Community Responsibility to and for the offender.

the Williamsport office of the Board of Parole.

The afternoon session considered "What Part Can Parole Play in Preventing Prison Disturbances." Roberts J. Wright, Assistant Secretary, American Prison Association, was moderator, and panelists were Dr. Walter B. Martin, Warden, Attica Prison, Major Henry C. Hill, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, and Robert R. Hannum, Director of Vocational Placement, The Osborne Association.

The Conference banquet was addressed by Judge Charles B. Moylan of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Maryland, on "The Role of the Judge in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Delinquency and Crime."

At the concluding session on Saturday morning there was a presentation of new developments in the workings of the Interstate Compact for Probationers and Parolees. All states now cooperate in this contractual agreement for mutual supervision.

POSITION WANTED

Veteran, 26 years old and married, with Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Wis-

consin, with a sociology major in Correctional Administration, desires position in probation, parole

or prison administration work. Applicant took courses in psychology, criminology, juvenile delinquency, police administration, crime prevention; he also had Law School training in criminal law, real property and contracts.

Interested persons or departments should write to "The Quarterly", c/o J. O. Reinemann, Associate Editor, Room 146, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., who will forward all communications to the applicant.



Editorial

The Quarterly

The past eight years have seen The Quarterly develop from a mimeographed booklet to a slick paper magazine of considerable interest and influence. This growth took place under the editorship of William Gladden, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, who was tireless in promoting the magazine.

Mr. Gladden, last year, told the Executive Committee that because of the demands and responsibilities of his position he hoped to be relieved of the assignment as editor. It therefore fell upon the Executive Committee to seek his successor. This problem was solved by the By-Laws which provide for a committee of five members to have charge of The Quarterly, with one member to serve as chairman and editor. The Executive Committee hopes that the membership of the Quarterly Committee will have changes, from year to year, so that the publication may truly reflect the interests of the membership through-

Correction By Crisis

In his Annual Report, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, Dr. Fred Baldi, Superintendent of Philadelphia's County Prisons, speaking

out the state. There is no expectation that the high journalistic standard set by Mr. Gladden will always be maintained, but this loss may be offset by the gains derived from participation of more people.

Only through this participation can The Quarterly serve effectively as a medium of expression for the members and a source of news about the Association and the correctional field. It is the hope of the Committee that readers will send in news items and articles worthy of passing on to other members. Also, we solicit letters concerning any article that appears in any issue. We will be particularly interested in receiving comments about any case material that is printed, because we believe it is in this area of the membership's work with other people that we all must have our greatest concern if our daily efforts are to be fruitful and our occupation is to be recognized as a profession.

from 39 years of experience as a physician, psychiatrist, and prison official, uses a phrase, "Government by Crisis" and refers to the

long-standing practice of handling prison affairs in this way.

This reference seems particularly apt at the present time when the Pennsylvania Assembly has just finished action or consideration on a number of bills affecting penal institutions. Most of these measures were prompted by the crises that arose early in the year in the state's prisons.

While the hurried investigation that was made by the Devers Committee revealed weak spots in our prison program, the findings of the Committee were not startling for their originality. The recommendations, also, were cut over much the same pattern as those of the ignored Ashe Committee Report of 1944.

The difference between the reception given the Ashe Report and that accorded the Devers Report seems to lie not so much in the superiority of the latter document as in the feelings stirred up by the crisis of **Riot**. With almost heedless haste, the recommendations were enacted into legislation. A dispassionate observer might have detected an element of fright in this panic to "do something" about the situation.

We do not argue for or against the legislation, but we do feel that much more will be needed in Pennsylvania than new laws and a transfer of jurisdiction from Welfare to Justice before we will have a sound penal program. The crisis-caused movement will have to be supported financially, well directed administratively, and advised sanely if progress is to result for Pennsylvanians.

In the past, financial support has been missing for any advanced program, although institutions have varied widely in this respect. Administration has been hampered by lack of authority and clear lines of responsibility. These defects may now be corrected.

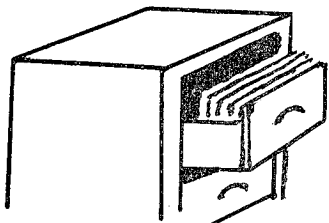
But it is in the matter of advice that we of the Association should

rightfully place our concern. There are in Pennsylvania men and women of long experience in penal affairs, much of which experience has been gained right in the Commonwealth. Some of these persons, recognized as authorities by other states, are members of the Association and are active in its affairs. They know Pennsylvania's problems, and their thinking about remedies should be enlightening.

There has been no public indication that these prominent penologists have been consulted about Pennsylvania's new program. We think it a shame that this collective experience has not been utilized in planning the course our institutions are to take. Again, so far as is known, our Association has not been consulted by anyone in connection with the legislative moves.

It seems to be in order, then, that a proposal be made for the establishment of an Advisory Council on Corrections to serve with the Attorney General and whatever officials are appointed to guide the prison program. Such a Council could and should be of aid to future legislative committees in planning and considering correctional field laws. The Council should include some of the career prison and correction workers, active or retired, whose experience would thus be preserved and built upon. It should include also the President and Vice-President of our Association during their terms of office. It might include some scholars of this field of knowledge, but we tend to a weighting on the side of practical experience.

If Pennsylvania is to have a steady, consistent progress in penal and correctional affairs, it must outgrow its habit of moving only when forced, as in "government by crisis". It must advance to a policy of "corrections by conference, calm consideration, and consequential conviction".



From the Files

The Case of John Doe

Editors' Note:—

This case, which comes from Pennsylvania Board of Parole, points up one of the problems of parole supervision — the failure of the individual under supervision to work regularly. It illustrates the agent's attempts to help parolee adjust and keep him "on the street."

The editors are interested in obtaining readers' comments about the problem and the method of handling it.

Material in heavy type is quoted directly "from the record."

John Doe, now 23 years old, was sentenced to Pennsylvania Industrial School for Burglary. He and an accomplice burglarized a garage from which they stole a radio and merchandise. Previously, subject was twice on probation: for Sodomy and Excessive Truancy, and for Burglary. For another Burglary he was held in the County Jail a month, then released to his mother.

Physical development from birth was apparently normal. He was retarded in school and had a poor attendance record although test results revealed normal intelligence with superior mechanical aptitude. Beginning from the time he left school, he developed a very poor work record. When paroled, he went to live with his mother and sister. In the first 24 months of parole, he had 13 jobs. The first of these, with a tailor, he quit to get better pay and steadier work. Another, with a barber shop, he

left when he was jokingly accused of stealing. A steel mill fired him because he refused an assignment he didn't like. Two jobs with construction firms were quit because of lack of work and travel difficulty. Warned by the Agent after leaving the barber shop, John Doe, after the steel mill job, was ordered to report to the Parole Office daily while idle, concerning his job hunt. He reported only three times and when the Agent checked on him, was found to be ill. Upon recovery, he resumed daily reporting until he got a new job with a janitorial service. In connection with this job, parolee was approved by the Agent to have a driver's license. The job proved to be irregular and the Agent advised a search for better employment. Parolee followed this and got a job as a porter but didn't report the change.

Fired for failing to call the employer when sick, he came to the District Office and explained this matter.

Agent discussed with parolee the loss of this job and reprimanded him for his poor handling of the situation. Parolee's only response was that he had been sick. Agent then asked about job prospects and when parolee revealed none, Agent told him about a job opening and parolee left to apply for this work. Parolee seemed passive, but expressed appreciation for Agent's help.

The garage job lasted 3 weeks and parolee was then fired because

of poor work and a surly, insolent attitude. This was reported by the employer. The Agent left word for the parolee to come to the office.

Parolee appeared in the office as directed. When asked about his loss of the job, he claimed he had overslept and had remained at home rather than report late. This led to an analysis of his pattern of behavior on jobs and the excuses he always gave.

Parolee recognized that his own negligence was responsible for most of his trouble on jobs. He wished he knew the answer: he thinks there is something wrong with him, but doesn't know what it is. Agent said he couldn't provide the answer, but that parolee might try sticking to his next job and not leave without talking to the Agent. If the same old pattern continued, the Agent would have to take action and perhaps place parolee in jail.

Parolee hoped he would not have to be locked-up, and pleaded for another chance. He promised to make every effort to comply with the rules and the Agent's instructions.

Agent then directed parolee to report to the State Employment Office for a job, and to report to the Parole Office daily while idle. Parolee agreed to obey these orders.

When parolee failed to report as directed, Agent located him on a new job and placed him in jail, where parolee was interviewed.

He appeared to be very talkative which was in contrast with previous interviews, when he was usually quiet and withdrawn. He felt crushed when he was placed in jail, but has been doing a lot of thinking, feels that he has assumed a lot before and realizes that he did not bother to convey his plans or thinking to others, such as the employer or the agent. Believes that he can improve on this in the

future and be more responsible for his actions.

He claims that he tried to convey the information about the new job to his agent by phone, but there was no response to this call. Realized he should have tried to inform his agent in other ways, such as writing or asking his mother, sister or sponsor to inform his Agent or the office, but as each day went by he found it more difficult to bring himself to do so.

Parolee said earnestly that he tried to avoid all trouble since his release from the institution 26 months ago; he had made up his mind then that he would avoid bad company and anything that sounded like trouble. Accordingly, he kept to himself. Says he is shy and retiring, though he is not bitter about anything or anyone. However, he does not like parole because he is not sure of himself concerning the restrictions placed on him. Was encouraged to convey his feelings and thinking to the agent or the sponsor, both of whom he regards as friends. Claims that he knows now that people are ready to help or advise him if he indicates the need for it.

Denies that he drinks or keeps late hours or associates with bad companions. Said he spends a good deal of his time at home sketching art objects, and occasionally he attends dances, usually with his sister. In the interview parolee was well motivated, spoke readily, and expressed his feelings as he had not done before. It was evident that incarceration has made an impression on him. He asked that he be given another chance, and said he will comply with his parole obligations.

Interviews with parolee's sister and the sponsor developed a picture of subject as a shy, quiet, rather artistic person, who can be

selfish and uncooperative. The sponsor thought parolee had an inferiority complex. Both parties thought there had been some improvement in parolee's attitude.

An interview with police revealed no suspicions or complaints against subject.

In later interviews at the jail, parolee claimed the arrest was a surprise to him and had hurt his pride. He again asked for another chance and promised better behavior. Agent offered help with getting a job, but work was obtained by subject's family.

Released, subject went to work in a coal yard where he remained three months, during which time his behavior seemed all right, except for tardiness in submitting his monthly reports. He was fired for abusing equipment and swearing at customers. When pressed by the Agent for not reporting the loss of job, parolee claimed he had been afraid. He denied the employer's charges against him.

A new job was obtained, through the Agent, with a contractor. Adjustment on this job was poor and subject stayed away, claiming he didn't like the job. Through questioning, agent learned that parolee had venereal disease symptoms and eventually the Agent had to take subject to the Clinic because subject procrastinated about this. Subject returned to the contractor, but quit, getting a new job as a chauffeur-handy-man, before reporting the change. The new employer reported unfavorably about subject being impudent and irregular in coming to work. The Agent talked with parolee and warned him about his conduct. Parolee promised to stick to the job. However, the employer discharged him after several months. Subject claimed chemical fumes on the job made him sick and caused him to lose time and be late.

Agent ordered him to report

daily for a week with the ultimatum that if he weren't working at the end of that time, he would be arrested. Parolee complied and got work with a painter. Gradually, this job deteriorated until he was doing occasional odd jobs of painting on his own, and was earning a few dollars a day as an attendant in a pool room. At this point he was considered for discharge but was retained under supervision because of his instability. A review was scheduled at the end of 6 months. When this was discussed with him, parolee agreed he had not earned discharge and promised to do better.

During the six month period, he got work on an ash truck, which job he lost for reporting late. When the agent learned of this, parolee already had lost a job in a store, after one day, and was working in a gas station, the job having been obtained through State Employment Office. His early adjustment seemed favorable, but because of his work pattern, the Board again refused discharge, scheduling a review in three months. The job was lost for failure to work regularly and parolee quickly went back to the garage where he had been before. He again agreed that his behavior hadn't justified release from supervision. Fired from the garage, he immediately secured a job as a truck helper and was employed when he had to face the agent. This job lasted eight days, and on learning that the employer fired subject for not working properly, Agent ordered subject to report to the Office.

He appeared late because he just obtained a job at a tire store. Claims he is able to work and is trying harder than ever. He is getting enough sleep and isn't tired before he goes to work. If he were off parole, he would be free to work without someone checking into his past. It was pointed out that he is blaming

parole for the loss of jobs, when actually it is because of his own actions. He worries about the Parole Office, and tries to get away from it. It was pointed out that if he does what he is supposed to do, he wouldn't have any worries, but while desiring release from parole, he does everything to stay under supervision. He knows what he is supposed to do, but worries about what may happen if he doesn't do it. He could not recall how many jobs he had lost or how many jobs agent had obtained for him. His employment record was again reviewed with him. Stated he was ashamed and afraid to come to the District Office and report the loss of his last job. Claims he hasn't committed any crime, and when asked, denied using drugs. There is something wrong with himself, but he doesn't know what it is. Other than fouling up on his job, he had done nothing bad. Blames no one but himself for not working regularly but thinks he doesn't know how to get adjusted to jobs. The last employer advised agent that parolee wasn't any good, he wouldn't work and that he had backed a truck up and walked away until someone else had loaded it, and was always shirking work, just wanted to sit around. He asked parolee if he was ever in any trouble and parolee stated

he wasn't. Parolee denied making this statement.

Agent decided to take parolee to the new employment and send him in to inform employer of his status. This was done.

The new employer advised agent he was not worried about parolee's past; the only thing he wanted parolee to do was work regularly and do a good job when present. Parolee was left with the employer.

Parolee is still working on this job.

He is a paradox in supervision: fears parole and especially confinement to jail, yet does the very things which tend to keep him on parole. He worries about parole, admits he does not keep jobs and as he expressed it, "maybe I don't know how to adjust".

Employers describe him as being lazy, indifferent, uncouth, arrogant and defiant. This is in contrast with a passive, supine manner when interviewed about parole by the agent.

Do you believe this case was adequately supervised?

Would a psychiatric or psychological examination be helpful?

If so, in what way?

What would YOU do?

HILDA'S BLUE ROOM

423 W. 2nd St.
Chester

EACHUS DAIRY

Bradford Ave.
West Chester

BRANDYWINE

MUSHROOM CO.
West Chester

PIROLI FUEL

Main St., Tullytown

Reviews



Annual Report of The Board of Inspectors of The Philadelphia County Prison for The Year Ending December 31, 1952

The purpose of the fourteenth report of the Board of Inspectors is clearly stated in the preface. Throughout the report they wish to present a sympathetic interest, which need not color one's vision as to the facts but simply open the door for a better understanding of problems of personnel and make possible a conception of prison management in its lowest and highest stages of development.

The report contains sections devoted to the Superintendent's report, statistical tables about the prisoners, and reports from the various department heads and committee chairmen.

The Superintendent, F. S. Baldi, M.D., in his report, calls attention time and time again to the need of adequate personnel and finances for the proper administration of prison work. He praises the various department heads of the City Government, the Press, and the many Doctors who assist him in the prison work. He is bitterly critical of the impartial investigator or board of investigators who do not possess the "know-how" of prison management.

In the discussion about prison riots, Dr. Baldi gives eight very

good reasons causing riots. The existence of one or more of these causes could easily lead to riots. Also, the section dealing with rehabilitation contains valuable information. He again points out the importance of adequate, trained personnel, because each prisoner presents one of the most complex problems of human engineering, and it is the purpose of the prisons to solve these problems — not just custodial security.

In the section dealing with statistics, it is important to note that the number of admissions has continually increased from 1944 to the date of report, except for 1948. Also, the average length of detention before the final disposition of cases was 37 days. This was a considerable increase over the time given in previous reports.

The report as a whole contains much valuable information, and the thirty-nine years of prison work of Dr. Baldi are clearly reflected in it.

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Probation and Social Adjustment

By

Jay Rumney and
Joseph P. Murphy

Rutgers University Press,
New Brunswick, N.J. — \$4.50.

For many years probation has been accepted without question or critical analysis as an integral part of our court system. No one within the field has ever taken the trouble to find out how probation has furthered the protection of the public or what the process has meant to the probationers. There has been an increase in our crime rate but there has been no study in how the experiences we have gained from the supervision of our past probationers could be used in halting this increase. It is true we have had annual reports listing the number of probationers in their files and the rate of violation but never a report on the social adjustment of the individual and an assessment of the role of probation.

For the first time we have such a study in the book PROBATION AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT written by Jay Rumney and Joseph P. Murphy. Mr. Rumney is a professor of sociology at Rutgers University and also is consultant to the Housing Authority of the City of Newark and the Essex County, New Jersey, Probation Department. Mr. Murphy has been Chief Probation Officer of Essex County, New Jersey, since 1926. He has had long experience in probation administration including fifteen years in Erie County, New York.

In order to prepare the report a study was made of the first thousand cases received by the Essex County Probation Department in the year 1937 and all relevant information bearing upon the lives and circumstances of them until 1948 was assembled. The second

task was to interview each of these subjects in 1948 to obtain their current status. It was possible to secure information on 95 per cent of those 1937 probationers and to interview 67 per cent of them which was a tremendous undertaking in itself. The purpose of the interview was to enable the authors to evaluate the probationer's problems and adjustment in 1948 and to compare them with his problems and adjustment in 1937. Although the interpretation of adjustment was based primarily on the answers relating to physical and mental health and economic and family situation, the authors utilized each of the probationers' statements relevant to the central problem of adjustment. The second basic source of material was the probation records, but the authors felt these did not always meet their requirements as to the kind of information that should be available on a probationer. They stated that perhaps the most serious drawback was the infrequency with which probation officers evaluate probationers as persons. examine in great detail the offense and its background, probe deeply into motivation or analyze thoroughly the problems and troubles besetting the probationer. In addition to developing a carefully defined concept of adjustment permitting a comparison on a broad front of the probationers in 1937 and 1948, the authors attempted to show the direction of adjustment by evolving a concept of improvement which was also based upon carefully chosen criteria.

The authors analyzed the answers to the questions they received from the interviews on the effects of the probation experience, including the relationship between officer and probationer, the need for reporting and super-

vision and the efficacy of the officer's guidance and counsel.

The book opens by giving us a definition of probation which we found most interesting! "Probation is the status of a person convicted of a crime or adjudged guilty of delinquency during a period of suspension of sentence or corrective treatment in which he is given liberty conditional on his good behavior and in which the state through its agents by personal supervision attempts to assist him during good behavior." Using this definition as a springboard the authors try to give us a picture of the kinds of people with whom probation deals by describing "people in trouble" through the presentation of actual case histories. After this orientation the authors give us a broader picture of the cases they studied by an analysis of the crimes the probationers had committed as well as a detailed account of their social and economic background.

Some of the most valuable chapters of the book in our estimation are the chapters on "Typology of Offenders" and "The Offense and the Offender" since these chapters focus attention on the personality of the offender and how he got into trouble.

The final chapter is entitled "Improving Probation" and presents recommendations for the im-

provement and extension of probation that were derived from the study itself, from the authors' participation in the process and procedures of probation while engaged in the study and from the results of the questionnaire dealing with different aspects of the probation officer's work. Their conclusions indicate there should be better selection of cases for probation treatment; better qualified and more expert personnel; improved casework techniques and skills, including the reduction of case loads; more effective community agencies and resources for the care and guidance of people in trouble and wider public understanding of probation procedure as well as of the causes and motivations of deviant behavior.

Although this book was written about the Essex County, New Jersey, Probation Department the principles it presents can well be utilized by every probation department in the country. If other departments could also look at themselves as objectively we would soon have an abundance of material from which to develop a collective insight into the probation process and from which would stem increased growth and maturity.

Elton R. Smith
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Crime Prevention Through Treatment

Edited by Matthew Matlin

1952 Yearbook — National
Probation and Parole Association,
1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Cloth \$2.00, Paper \$1.50

This is the report of the activities of the Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the National Probation and Parole Association in Chicago, May 22-27, 1952, and at the Congress of Correction in At-

lantic City, October 6-9, 1952.

A fine tribute paid Charles L. Chute, who has given over fifty years of tireless service in the correction field, is worth noting. Honorable George W. Smyth, Judge, Union County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean, New York School of Social Work, and Right Reverend Monsignor John O'Grady,

Secretary, National Conference Catholic Charities, were enthusiastic with justly deserved praise for this pioneer in the field of human welfare.

Careful organization of the material presented in this volume makes it interesting reading for many workers in the correctional field. Ordinarily, book reviews are written to call the attention of prospective readers to some of the features and contents of the field and to give some hint of its quality and importance. As members of the State Probation and Parole Association, we are well aware of the importance of this publication and its style. It is usually divided into several parts—Adult, Juvenile, and Institutional problems as well as Community activities. This year the theme deals with a very constructive problem, Crime Prevention Through Treatment. It comprises only a selected group of papers chosen by a committee for timeliness and interest.

"Dramatic Plight in the Courtroom" just one of the interesting topics, discusses the dilemma faced by the court in sentencing an offender and satisfying the community at the same time. Here the importance of using the professional services of specialists in the correctional field to solve this common problem by using all of their experience and know-how, to protect society and help administer the law is emphasized. The community determines laws, sets up the machinery to operate them, and pays for the administration. As long as an offense does not disturb its peace and quiet, the community immerses itself in delinquency and enjoys it. Stung by crime, the community turns not only against the offender, but against those it employs to protect it—police, court, prison officials. The function or contribution each has in this plight is well

described by Irving Ben Cooper. Each has a duty to perform in channeling into greater human and social understanding the resentment of the plaintiff and the community against the offender and law-enforcement agencies.

There is a time when nearly all offenders must be returned to the community. The offender is prepared in the institution through controlled guidance by the prison officials.

After release, the most effective guidance is accomplished through the development of self-understanding and the help of trained parole officers. Safeguards against future mistakes can be established only when the inmate himself realizes what it was in his make-up that caused him to use poor judgment in the past. Ervis W. Lester tells us that supervision is the final phase of the correctional process and is viewed as a two-sided endeavor—surveillance and treatment. Surveillance means a close, watchful scrutiny of the parolee's conduct, with power to arrest and detain. Treatment means professional guidance in meeting everyday problems as well as emergencies. Surveillance is a necessary part of parole supervision, but it should be a positive force in rehabilitation, applied with objectivity and friendliness. If treatment is to be effective, the parole agent must fully understand his parolee—his assets, his liabilities, his culture pattern; the agent must know more about the parolee in some ways than the parolee knows about himself. Every contact must be one of mutual respect and understanding.

"Job placement for Overtime Inmates" by Jean Long, takes up a problem which has been handled very well by some institutions, Elmira Reformatory being one. The New York State law, which makes employment a requirement, since 1946 provides that, "The

Division of Parole shall aid prisoners eligible for parole and paroled prisoners to obtain employment". In good years for employment the task is not too difficult, especially if the inmate has outside contacts. Outside agencies should be used for job placement as most institution staffs are ill-equipped to handle the problem alone. This article, the reviewer feels, must be read in its entirety to be understood.

Several articles are compiled under a section titled, "The Law and the Adult Offender". Frank J. Remington does a fine job in bringing to the reader's attention "Legal Concepts of Misdemeanor and Felony." The history for the basis of these classifications stems from the English law. It now appears that the original reason for the classification long ago ceased to exist. Today there are inconsistencies in the interpretation of these terms and there should be a revision of the criminal law to provide a rational basis for classification.

William Oldigs is the author of "Probation in Misdemeanant Cases." The misdemeanant is the forgotten man of the criminal courts. Having been tried and convicted does not change an individual; he has his same personality and problems, and needs, usually, the same supervision indicated for other offenders. Many states do not provide supervision or probation for misdemeanants which is surprising when those who need guidance and supervision most, chronic alcoholics and the like, are in this category.

The problem of "Loss and Restoration of Civil Rights of Offenders" is presented at great length by Paul Tappan, whose writings are well known by students in sociology. The writer's view are clear and he gives sound reasons when he says, "Restora-

tion of civil rights by means of the pardoning power, by and large, is a poor device". The discussion of the civil rights lost in different states is illuminating and reveals the lack of uniformity prevailing today. The reader's conclusion is that there should be a universal statute, such as proposed by Judge Goldstein in New York, "returning rights to offenders upon completion of their terms if we expect an offender to act like a first class citizen after completing his obligation to the community."

Too little space is devoted to the "Medical Aspects of Drug Addiction" a subject which has become rather popular in recent years. Addiction is a state of periodic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated administration of a drug. The two types of drugs, the stimulants and the depressants, and the effects on the nervous system are described. The potential addict is an emotionally unstable and immature person; however, he cannot be typed as to personality. The addict can be cured if he so desires. He must first submit himself to treatment which consists of a humane withdrawal of the drug. After withdrawal, the addict must be allowed to recuperate and be given guidance in his problem. The best preventive of this addiction is a spiritual rededication to good citizenship.

The several writers, whose papers are grouped under The Child and The Family in Court, express views similar to the previous contributors to the Yearbook, and for this reason, space is not being given here to discussion of these views.

The work of the probation officer is described by Ben S. Meeker in his article, "In-service Training for Probation Officers." The author approaches his subject full

of information. He explains that in-service training is not a substitute for professional training, but is the re-evaluation of skills and techniques used to carry out a successful probation. At the same time, it is designed to strengthen the probation officer's belief in the moral and social values of probation. It gives an opportunity to test skills and knowledge with the benefit of professional guidance. Mr. Meeker comments that "great skill is required to combine the optimum degree of authority with technical counseling skill and the utilization of community resources in order to effect some relative degree of rehabilitation during the period of supervision." Many agencies are said to give additional promotional credits for in-service or educational leave training. This is usually carried out in the larger metropolitan jurisdictions.

The obstacles to a widespread program of training are tremendous, as Mr. Meeker points out. Perhaps the various state probation and parole associations can work on this problem and contribute to its solution. We should think this over.

The last chapter of the book consists of the Legal Digest, and the NPPA Program with which many workers are familiar.

So far as the present volume is concerned, it continues the high level of thinking established by its predecessors. The greatest strength of the book, it seems to the reviewer, is its usefulness as a reference, and its function as a guide in making an evaluation in human welfare services.

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Probation Officer
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WEXFORD FARM
EQUIPMENT CO.
Route No. 19
Wexford, Pa.

BAUMAN CHEVROLET
432 Penn Avenue
Wilkesburg, Pa.

EINSIG NURSING HOME
237 Pattison Street
York, Pa.

FREDERICK T. FELDMAN
124 E. Market Street
York, Pa.

TAYLOR-WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
30 Thompson Avenue
McKees Rocks, Pa.

FRANK B. BOZZO & CO.
1122 Denisonview Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DORMONT
OLDSMOBILE COMPANY
3144 W. Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. G. ERNST
2933 Willett Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. P. FLEETWOOD & CO.,
Inc.
Box 11002
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL A. HAMILTON
3401 5th Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LANCET
MANUFACTURING CO.
15 California Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

McKISSICK & SEIBERT
446 East Garden Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTHLY RECORD
PUBLISHING CO.
7238 Kelly Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NICHOL'S
GREETING CARDS
156 Brownsville Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN
ELEVATOR CORP.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROVIDENT'S FEDERAL
SAVING & LOAN ASSN.
219 Shiloh Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAFETY GUARD &
MFG. COMPANY
200 E. Ohio Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SNEE DAIRY CO.
3735 Brownsville Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. PAUL TEMPLETON
10 California Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.