

*John W. B. ...*

# 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

FALL, 1954

# The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

## OFFICERS

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Arthur T. Prasse, Commissioner of Correction, Department of Justice, Harrisburg, Pa.
<b>FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT</b>	Richard G. Farrow, Asst. Supt., Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Box 66, Harrisburg, Pa.
<b>SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT</b>	Edward Brubaker, Chief Probation Officer, Dauphin County Courts, Harrisburg, Pa.
<b>SECRETARY-TREASURER</b>	Mrs. Eliza E. Leader, 924 Third Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<b>ELTON SMITH,</b>	Asst. Supt., Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.
<b>HARRY J. CANCELMI</b>	Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 1107 Law and Finance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<b>PETER FRASCINO,</b>	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Court House, Norristown, Pa.

# The Quarterly

## QUARTERLY COMMITTEE

John R. Bierstein, Editor,  
Supervisor, Penna. Board  
of Parole, 935 N. Front  
Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Richard G. Farrow, Assist-  
ant Superintendent, Penna.  
Board of Parole, Box 66,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Norman K. Morgan, Direc-  
tor of Ed., Penna. Industrial  
School, Camp Hill, Pa.

John O. Reinemann, Dir-  
ector of Probation, Mun-  
icipal Court, 1801 Vine  
Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Irvin Groninger, Chief  
Probation Officer, Cumber-  
land County Court, Carlisle,  
Pa.

Advertising Representative,  
Andrew S. Student Organ-  
ization, Inc., 2054 Sansom  
Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Published quarterly by  
the Pennsylvania Associa-  
tion on Probation and Parole  
at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Send all manuscripts to  
the editor, Box 66, Harris-  
burg, Pa.

## In This Issue

- ASSOCIATION NEWS
  - Executive Committee
    - Report of Meeting, Oct. 24, 1954
    - Committee Appointments
  - Juvenile Probation Officers Meet.
  - Highlights of Congress of Correction
    - Surveillance and Treatment in Probation and Parole
    - Letters of Appreciation
    - Bureau of Correction Exhibit
- EDITORIAL
  - Should the Association change its name?
- NEWS and VIEWS
  - Parole Board Institute
  - New England Conference
  - Middle Atlantic States Conference
  - People
    - Mary G. Davis
    - F. M. Hackney
    - George Black
    - Henry Lenz
    - George H. Brocha
    - John Bower
    - New Personnel—  
Municipal Court Philadelphia
  - New Training School—Bureau of Correction
  - Juvenile Court Principles Reconfirmed
  - Address Changes
- FROM THE FILES
  - The Case of Betty B.
- REVIEWS
  - Annual Report Cumberland County Probation Service
  - Prisons in Transformation
  - College Curricula—Preparation for Correctional Service
  - Corrections in Pennsylvania: Past and Present
  - Children in Court

# Association News..



## Executive Committee

Final plans for the Association's participation in the Congress of Corrections were made at the fourth regular meeting of the Executive Committee, October 24, 1954, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

Included in the discussion were details concerning Pennsylvania Night entertainment and the hospitality room reserved for the Association.

President Prasse appointed a Committee to recommend amendments to the By-Laws. This group comprises: Angelo Cavell, Chairman; Harry Cancelmi, Celia K. Gray and John Bierstein.

It was reported that several hundred copies of the Quarterly were made available at the literature table of the Congress of Correction.

### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Final approval for the annual meeting of the Association to be held at Pocono Manor, May 2, 3, 4, 1955, was given by the Executive Committee at its regular meeting December 16, 1954, at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, President Prasse presided.

Committees named for the annual meeting were:

## Juvenile Probation Officers Meet

Juvenile Probation Officers from over 20 counties met at the Luzerne County School for Boys, KisLyn in September, 1954, for the purpose of discussing mutual problems and de-

### PROGRAM:

Co-Chairman, John Bower, Probation Officer, Lycoming County, Williamsport, Penna. and John Lawson, Senior Parole Officer, Pennsylvania Industrial School; William H. Keil, Superintendent, Luzerne County Industrial School, Kis-Lyn; Harry Meiss, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; Edmond Thomas, Probation Officer, Erie County, Erie, Penna.; Mayme Long, Parole Officer, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Penna.; James Daly, District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Williamsport, Penna.; Lena B. Watson, Chief Probation Officer, Chester County, West Chester, Penna.; Major C. G. Conway, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte, Penna.

### ARRANGEMENTS:

Chairman, Angelo Cavell, Bureau of Corrections, Camp Hill, Penna.; Elizabeth G. Martin, Probation Officer, Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Penna.; J. C. Shafer, Probation Officer, Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Penna.; Richard G. Farrow, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Penna.; Lawrence Campbell, Probation Officer, Carbon County, Mauch Chunk, Penna.

vising ways of solving them. Problems dealing with clients, needs and facilities, including institutional resources salaries, mileage expense were presented for discussion.

This was the second of two meetings held by the group at KisLyn—the first occurring early in 1954. Similar sessions are planned for the

future.

The Quarterly committee welcomes reports on future meetings of this group.

## Highlights Congress of Correction

More than one thousand persons attended the sessions of the 84th Annual Congress of Corrections, held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, October 24 to 29, 1954. This was the first meeting of the Congress in Pennsylvania since 1937.

In attendance were Wardens, and Institution Staffs, Probation and Parole Representatives, delegates from National Jail Associations, Prison Chaplains, Service Agencies, such as International Prisoners Aid Association, Volunteers of America, Salvation Army. Delegates from 44 States attended the meetings. An international flavor was added to the sessions with delegates from Canada and England.

The first two days were devoted to sectional meetings of the Association's committees and affiliated bodies and the remainder of the Congress to general sessions. Numerous concurrent sessions were held with panel discussions dominating the program.

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association, which met jointly with the Congress of Correction conducted its meetings in conjunction with the National Probation and Parole Association.

Pennsylvania night was observed Wednesday, at which time a Barn Dance was held. Over 400 delegates and friends attended this affair which was enthusiastically received. An octet comprising citizens of the Pennsylvania Industrial School entertained during intermissions. Over 150 door prizes were awarded to those attending the event. Refreshments featured Pennsylvania apples and cider. John Lawson and Angelo Cavell supervised the distribution of door prizes.

A series of special events for ladies attending the Congress was arranged under the supervision of Mrs. George G. Meade of the Philadelphia Committee.

Featured at the General Sessions were greetings to delegates Monday morning by the Honorable Joseph T. Clark, Jr., Mayor of Philadelphia; Arthur T. Prasse, Commissioner of Corrections and the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia; talks Monday evening by the Honorable Anna M. Kross, Commissioner, Department of Corrections, New York City and General Jacob L. Devers, U. S. Army retired; the Congress Dinner on Tuesday evening at which the speakers were President Walter M. Wallack and Governor John S. Fine; two General Sessions on Wednesday morning held by the Committee on Correctional Camps and Correctional Education Association, Wardens Association and the Committee on Personnel Standards and Training. In both of these Sessions panel discussions were held.

General Sessions on Thursday were sponsored by the Medical Correctional Association and Wardens Association with the second half sponsored by the National Probation and Parole Association, Committee on the Adolescent Offender, and Committee on Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency.

The Thursday afternoon meeting was devoted to reports of the highlights of the various discussions of the Conference.

At the Business meeting Thursday afternoon, it was voted to change the name of the Association to the American Correctional Association. Kenyon J. Scudder, Superintendent, California Institution for Men, Chino, California, was elected President of the Association for the coming year. The 1955 Sessions will be held in Des Moines, Iowa.

The convention ended Thursday evening, with topics on Citizen Participation in Juvenile Delinquency.

This Session was sponsored by the Committee on Citizen Participation, Committee on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency, and the National Jail Association.

Highlights of some of the sessions were:

#### MONDAY WELCOME

Greetings to Delegates were extended by Mayor Joseph T. Clark, Jr., City of Philadelphia who spoke of the advances made in Philadelphia in the Penal and Correctional fields. He felt that one of the greatest needs in Philadelphia was the establishment of some sort of social service at the level of the minor judiciary.

He pointed out that Philadelphia is receiving too many inmates at Moyamensing and the House of Correction. Generally, these inmates are committed by Magistrates, either for a specific period for some misdemeanor or to await action by a Grand Jury.

Mayor Clark said he is thoroughly convinced that if adequate probation services were available to the Magistrates Courts and if an appropriate screening job were done at the time of appearance before the Magistrates a great many unnecessary commitments would be avoided.

#### ARTHUR PRASSE

An address of Welcome was also given by Arthur T. Prasse, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corrections, in Pennsylvania. In his talk, Mr. Prasse sketched the origin of the prison movement, which began under the Quakers in Philadelphia and stated that today in Pennsylvania we are at the beginning of a constructive era. The new prison system is in its formative period and had its inception as a result of the investigation made by the Devers Committee, appointed by Governor Fine. To a considerable extent the elements recommended by the Devers Committee have been enacted into Law. A survey of the seven State Institutions with a list of projects covering major additions and alterations to the institutional facilities was made by the staff of the Director of Engineering and the results will be submitted to the next State Legislature for specific action.

Mr. Prasse emphasized that we are aware of the change in social conditions that the years have brought and the need of making up that which we have lacked for a coordinated system and the availability of methods of treatment, which were undreamed of by the founding fathers.

#### MR. CLENDENEN

Speaking on juvenile delinquency, Richard C. Clendenen, staff director of the U. S. Senate Sub-committee to investigate Juvenile Delinquency, asserted that movies and television too frequently glorify the gangster.

He reported that study after study reveals that most youngsters, teetering on the edge of delinquency can neither be caught nor pulled back by a new recreation center, a child guidance clinic or a boys' club.

One solution in the prevention of delinquency is the widespread need for the training of youngsters in decent moral values.

#### MONDAY LUNCHEON

Mr. Edmund G. Burbank, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, and President of the International Prisoners Aid Association, presided. He pointed out the aims of the Prisoners Aid Society are threefold: (1) To understand the individual and to work with other agencies in assisting him to be placed in the proper environment. (2) To help prisoners to get out of prison. (3) To alleviate misery in the restoration of the prisoner to society. Mr. Burbank stated that to punish and not restore is the greatest weakness in rehabilitation. Work for inmates and parolees that has meaning and purpose is very important.

The speaker at this session was Mr. Stanley M. Remez, Coordinator of Inmates Services, Division of Employment, New York State Department of Labor, New York. He spoke on Inter-Agency cooperation in securing employment for inmates and parolees.

Mr. Remez held that the question of timing for parole is important and when an inmate is held over because he has no plan, especially a job, he may become a whiner or agitator.

#### MONDAY AFTERNOON HOW, WHAT AND WHY OF PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS

This was a panel discussion presided over by Gordon S. Jaeck, Chairman, Minnesota Board of Parole, St. Paul, Minnesota. Discussants were James W. Phillips, member of Virginia Parole Board; Thomas J. McHugh, member of New York State Board of Parole; and Frank Flynn, Professor of School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

Mr. Jaeck raised questions concerning this topic prior to the presentation by the individual panel members: How can we reach the inmate; How do we maintain a delicate balance between individualized treatment and justice; Is the Parole Board hearing a part of parole; How can we use the Parole Board hearing as a medium for public hearings.

#### MR. MCHUGH

Mr. McHugh stated that few public agencies are subject to so much criticism as the Parole Board. He said that it is difficult to establish a formula for release on parole, due to individual behavior and personalities. Also it is difficult to determine the optimum time from the inmate's standpoint as well as from the community standpoint. He feels that we need an accumulative body of experience and information, such as we obtain from case histories. Also there must be adequate community resources and research facilities to determine causes of crime. He pointed out that most agencies do not have adequate research facilities. In addition, adequacy and ability of field staff is important in parole supervision.

Interviews by the institution parole staff are submitted in the form of reports to give inmate's attitudes, feelings, etc., about the offense. Pre-Hearing interviews have been abolished in New York State. Post hearing interviews are limited to the occasional interviews with the parole viola-

He described the pilot project, which was started in New York in November, 1950. This comprised at that time a hold over group of 60 inmates, who were waiting jobs. At that time the idea of an employer hiring a man without an interview was contrary to all accepted practices.

A tentative program of job placement was begun based on the inmate's training, inclination and interest. An interview at the institution was scheduled with the inmate and the job counselor from the agency and a form report was used as a tool to obtain information with which to sell employers.

Mr. Remez pointed out that the halo effect on institution reports at that time showed general evaluations of the inmates' skills and abilities, which sometimes were beyond his capacities or skills.

After the interview with the inmate, the employers orders were scanned to fit the inmates who qualified for jobs which were in demand. 369 men were placed in jobs and 293 men on parole were placed by the employment placement counselor.

In the New York parole setup, the parole agents refer parolees to the employment counselor for aid in obtaining jobs.

The group employment problem was handled by having the inmates fill out a high light form showing his capabilities and skills, 90 days in advance. Then meetings were held with the employment counselor and the inmate group. The inmate was urged to write to employers on his own. This program has increased inmate moral, according to Mr. Remez.

As a result of the employment counselor's experience in interviewing inmates, the institution work programs were changed to conform to employers demands. Mr. Remez believes that this experiment was important towards eliminating the area separating the inmate from the outside.

tor. Another type of Parole Board hearing occurs in District Offices where the inmate or the parolee is interviewed for disciplinary reasons or for commendatory reasons.

Mr McHugh urged that continued efforts be made to improve our methods so as to better understand the inmate and the parolee.

#### MR. PHILLIPS

It is vital to a Parole Board hearing for the Parole Board to have an open mind. The parole interview can be a growth method. The man should talk of himself, his aims, ambitions, weaknesses, good points, etc. As Mr. Phillips expressed it, "Let a man ventilate himself".

The hearing should not be the sole factor in determining parole, it is not what you say, but the attitude and the manner in asking and answering questions which makes a big difference in getting a good relationship with the inmate being interviewed. Mr. Phillips feels that most Parole Boards talk too much and listen too little. He believes that the **seeing** or the **feeling** of the interview is what is important.

The focus on the discussion of the offense should be a positive one. The man should be encouraged to reveal his mind and his emotions. The Board should be reasonably "shock proof".

#### DR. FLYNN

Dr. Flynn spoke on his experience in Parole Board hearings. He was formerly a Board member for six years, about twelve years ago.

His main concern in conducting a hearing is to use proper interviewing techniques. He stressed what **not** to do. Dissatisfaction with parole is a factor in prison disturbances and Dr. Flynn felt that by and large and with few exceptions not a great deal is accomplished in Parole Board hearings. The problems of parole are not understood by the public enforcement agencies and some institution officials.

Regarding inmate attitudes, Dr. Flynn felt that what is said is important and he thinks that the Parole Board hearings are unfair by their very nature, that they are retrials of the original case, are unfair because they ignore the behavior of the inmate in the institution.

According to Dr. Flynn institutional behavior has little to do with behavior on the outside, although Judges, Institutional Officials, Guards, etc., use institution behavior as a means of rewarding a man. If you plead guilty and behave in the institution, we will recommend parole in one year, is a common inducement held out to the inmate.

Dr. Flynn scored the relative brevity of hearings. The hearing is the determining factor which decides whether a man is to be paroled. He called for adequate staff workers and the use of trustworthy civilian clerks to handle confidential information. In general, Dr. Flynn felt that good behavior in the institution is ignored and that hearings are too brief.

He also believed that Parole Boards are harsh or abusive in treatment. Special attention is given to certain offenses. He pointed out that we do not have professional Boards, they reflect lay opinions and attitudes. Sermonizing or lecturing is not a positive approach. He also observed that prisoners are hyper-sensitive to inflections, demeanor, attitudes and a degree of informality shown by the Board members.

Some inmates argue that there are not enough paroles and they figure that the odds are against them on a computation basis. Some prisoners come up year after year.

Referring to charges of "fixing" from time to time, Dr. Flynn believed that lawyers should be barred from interviews with prisoners and that the intervention of lawyers is not pertinent in Parole Board hearings.

Qualifications for Parole Board members should include truly professional persons, preferably with Civil Service protection.

Dr. Flynn felt that it would be helpful if there could be a more adequate basis for evaluating parole.

In the general question and answer period that followed, the consensus was that attorneys should not be allowed at Parole Board hearings.

#### AUSTIN McCORMICK

Mr. Austin McCormick felt that the Army's distinct contribution to parole hearings is the system of reviewers who digest the case, then present the material to the Board, thus saving considerable time. These reviewers must be letter perfect in their presentation and must know all there is to know about the case in the event they are asked by the Parole Board members. All of Federal Parole Board members consider the same cases at the same time. The prisoner does not appear at these hearings, but he does appear at the Disciplinary Barracks hearing.

#### MONDAY EVENING GENERAL SESSION

Talk by the Honorable Anna M. Kross, Commissioner, Department of Corrections, City of New York, New York.

Mrs. Kross spoke on the work of the Department of Correction in New York City. She considers this term a misnomer. New York City has not resolved the complex problem of crime. The Department of Correction in New York City is the largest in the Country, with a population of about 7980. All kinds of crimes are represented and detained at the various institutions in New York City. The age range is from 16 to 100, the turnover is about 100,000 a year and in all there are four detention institutes. She said that overcrowded jail conditions are the rule. Over 25% of those detained are youths under 21.

Of the 200,000 per year, who go through the New York City institutions, only a small number are detained after conviction. The population of the jails consist of a large number of persons who wait for

trial from a few days to a year. She observed that economy has too long been a criterion on what we have planned, built and managed prisons.

Dr. Kross pointed out that the problems that confront the city of New York also confront every city in the country. Crime has hit the high spots. The crime ratio in New York City is not the highest in the country. Those in prison are not the entire problem. The public usually thinks so, however. You can't possibly solve the problem of crime by arresting and sending to jail. In doing so, she feels that the public is penny wise and pound foolish. If we built more schools, maybe we would not have to build more prisons.

We are talking of correction when we are really referring to punishment, because of the hysteria and confusion we incarcerate an offender. If we face the problem realistically, we will have to tell the Legislature it will cost money.

She felt that many offenders are not criminals, but are social misfits and are the by-product of the complex and civilization—"square pegs in a round hole and vice versa."

Dr. Kross regarded the drug addict as a self-convicted person who is not criminal. The terrific impact of outrageous crime is a by-product of the fast pace at which we now live, as well as the unrest and the fear existing internationally.

It is important to review the problem before us. We have been making better criminals in our jails.

Dr. Kross felt that the backlog now existing will take several decades before being cleared up. In this era of human engineering with the best knowledge, the best science, plus spiritual sense, and with Social Services as a science, some progress can be made in understanding crime. She felt that security without these tools is an **illusion**, that incarceration does not cure and it does not prevent crime. If we recognize there is something wrong with the individual and do something about it **before** he gets out,

we can go a long way in understanding criminal behavior. We should look at the causes of crime like a doctor looks at a temperature chart and use more and more of these tools, side by side with the custodial methods. If we can see at the beginning the advantages and the gains to be achieved, it would behoove us, therefore, to begin to clean up our jails. She said there never has been a greater opportunity than now to do this. It is no longer a question of being underprivileged or of race or color, but it is a fundamental of our way of life.

#### GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS

General Devers, as Chairman of the Governor's Committee, to investigate the Correctional System of Pennsylvania, reported on the activities of that committee. At the request of Governor Fine, the committee again reviewed the results of their original recommendations a year ago, which lead to the formulation of the Bureau of Corrections in Pennsylvania.

General Devers said we must take a new look at what goes on in our Prisons. The objective was to have fewer prisons in the State. He said we are concerned with society's problem children and the object is to eradicate the cause.

General Devers referred to the original investigation made by the committee, which disclosed that riots were caused by poor food and bad handling as well as under paid guards. The sanctity of the Law was being violated when the riots occurred on February 2, 1953. After the coordination of activities leading to the establishment of the Bureau of Corrections improvement was noted after which treatment followed.

County Prisons need better supervision and are an important part of the penal and correctional system, according to General Devers. Also the Chaplains are an important part of rehabilitation and previously they had too many jobs to do. Their jobs

should be full time and directed at helping the inmate by counseling, etc.

In reviewing the results of their recommendations made a year ago, the committee found the physical plants of institutions were excellent and it proved their concept that good management can make up for a good prison with inadequate facilities, but on the other hand good facilities do not help poor management.

Some of the criticisms they found in their initial visits, such as the need for central supervision, and no overall classification system, have since been remedied to some extent. As a result 85% of the committee recommendations were enforced, or in process of being accomplished and politics were taken out of the system.

General Devers pointed out that the swift pace of modern life with the shrinking of transportation caused insecurity and we must stress the good influences of religion and the home as stabilizing factors in helping us to live a decent life.

#### TUESDAY MORNING

##### DR. FABIAN L. ROUKE

Dr. Rouke, head of the Department of Psychology, Manhattan College, New York, who spoke on Rehabilitation of Shoplifters, said there are 100,000 thefts per week from stores in the country, totaling 75 million a year, with an average take of \$15. There are 7,000 thefts in one week in New York City and only 10% of the offenders were professional shoplifters. Less than 3% of the remaining 7% stole to use the stuff stole. 87% steal due to an emotional difficulty. The average age is 18 to 25, according to Dr. Rouke who recently completed the first phase of a pilot project to determine the causes and cures of shoplifting.

Dr. Rouke found that the primary motivation among the more youthful offenders seemed to be that of "getting even" with parents.

"In most instances, the young shoplifter came from over-protective parents who kept the child too rigidly under control," he said, "and the child unconsciously wanted to get even with the parent by causing disgrace."

The second group, he said, seemed to steal to satisfy a need for self-punishment—a deep sense of guilt,—they wanted to be caught and punished.

The third group stole, according to the survey, because of the need for a substitute gratification for emotional disturbances.

Dr. Rouke said that in the 25 per cent, "recovery" category, even some offenders with acute problems were cleared up within a matter of weeks. Others, he said, with more chronic difficulties, required therapeutic treatment for periods up to a year.

#### DR. C. E. SMITH

Dr. Smith, Chief of Neuro-Psychiatry, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri spoke on Some Problems Encountered in Dealing with the Homosexual in the prison situation.

He described a study made of 61 known male homosexuals to assess their attitudes to their conditions and toward the prison population. Dr. Smith felt that we should distinguish between the different types of homosexuals and should determine the motivation of an act in so classifying them.

Dr. Smith's paper will be included in a future issue of the journal, Federal Probation.

#### TUESDAY EVENING CONGRESS DINNER

Over 500 persons attended the Congress Dinner held in the Ballroom with Walter Wallack, President, presiding. Speakers were Warden Wallack and Governor Fine of Pennsylvania. Judge Flood of Philadelphia was Toastmaster.

Dr. Wallack stressed the need for professionally trained personnel in our correctional system so that the greatest degree of social protection can be achieved.

If this type of work is made a career service, it will attract qualified persons, he said.

Notable changes have been made in furthering correctional work as a career service,—literature has been increased, recruitment has been expanded.

Warden Wallack stated that the American Correctional system is not entirely understood by the citizenry, whose help is needed in order to further its aims and objectives. All citizens normally interested in good citizenship are interested in our work, but the nature of our work is confusing to the average citizen. Why criminals, why riots, why economic waste, they ask. Only persons qualified to give the answers are those in the work, but we are not exerting enough influence on the public mind, he charged.

He noted that fundamental causes of prison riots are: Inadequate support, sub-standard personnel, enforced idleness, lack of professional leadership and professional programing, overcrowding, political domination, unwise parole practices.

Only as we grow in professional integrity can we hope for a better day, Warden Wallack said.

In this day, operating a prison should be professional, rather than penal in its approach. A professional service is a requirement in the future as this type of program will best protect the public and more purposeful procedures result, he concluded.

#### GOVERNOR FINE

Governor Fine, praised the work of the Devers Committee in its original job of recommending centralization of the penal system in Pennsylvania under the Bureau of Correction. Also their review of the results

after one year of operation, which showed that 85% of the recommendations were either followed or in the process of being carried out. He said that the Legislature enacted bills covering the whole domain of the adult prison population and it was the most prompt action ever taken in correcting a situation. He emphasized central control and the transfer of all prison activities to the Bureau of Correction, under the Department of Justice as being a most valuable service.

Under the Bureau of Correction, Governor Fine said, provision has been made for meeting the special needs of individual prisons, employing prisoners usefully for themselves and for society and attempting to prepare those imprisoned for their release.

Present plans for reactivating prison industries will exhaust the labor pool in the prison, Governor Fine said. Therefore, the long enduring problem of enforced idleness in prisons is on its way out.

A good penal system requires possessing of ready information at its fingertips. A liaison between the Bureau of Corrections and the Board of Parole is important, so as to eliminate the possibilities of inequities in sentencing. Parole is an integral part of the penal program, stated Governor Fine. The moral strength of faith is the principal force in the rejuvenation of the individual and the major job still lies ahead in the field of public relations. Every known criterion demands a policy of resources and interest with a persistent commitment by our citizens to give moral and fiscal support. This together with faith, insight and support of every citizen should strengthen the prison program immeasurably, Governor Fine stated.

#### WEDNESDAY LUNCHEON

##### MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Roosevelt, who spoke on "The Children of Tomorrow", said that children of the present generation must be prepared to meet "the revolu-

tionary changes of tomorrow's world".

We must prepare, said Mrs. Roosevelt, so that these changes will be beneficial, otherwise we will have more failures. We will have more people who feel inadequate to meet the new situations, people who cannot face the problems that confront them. That means that we should give youth an opportunity to grow up now and try to find the answers so that we will not have more failures in the future, who will ultimately land in one kind of institution or another.

#### THURSDAY EVENING

##### GENERAL SESSION

The last meeting of the Congress of Correction was devoted to a presentation of Citizen Participation in the field of penology. It was chaired by Thomas Gibbons, Police Commissioner of Philadelphia. Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Executive Director of the Youth Study Center, Philadelphia, acted as moderator of the panel of speakers.

Leon T. Stern, Director of the Philadelphia Advisory Commission on Commitment, Detention and Discharge of Prisoners, gave a nationwide survey of 70 correctional institutions and departments, which had answered questionnaires of the American Prison Association, regarding citizen participation on the federal, state and local levels. This included such activities as prison visits by interested lay people, the work of Alcoholics Anonymous in penal institutions, the efforts of service clubs and other civic groups in the promotion of employment of ex-convicts, the raising of funds by church groups for the erection of chapels in prisons, etc.

Paul R. Brown, Warden of the Westchester County Penitentiary, New York, emphasized the need for interpretation of a jail as a "service institution" to the public-at-large. In the community a well operated jail is just as important as a well conducted

school system, and the necessity for the prison to do a constructive job must be stressed in a public relations' program, because almost all men in jail eventually will return to the community.

J. Francis Finnegan, Executive Director of the Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia, described the "Referral Plan" of his organization. It works through 19 neighborhood committees in every section of the City, consisting of lay and professional people from 275 organizations, which meet monthly to review cases of juveniles who are in danger of becoming delinquents and are referred to this Committee by the police, the school and other agencies. One of the main characteristics of this program is that it includes people on the neighborhood level and attempts to arouse their interest in youth living in their specific area.

James O. Mason, Chairman of the Parole Committee, Philadelphia Junior Chamber of Commerce, described the work of his group. For the past five years young men in industry, commerce and the professions, have functioned as sponsors to adolescent and young adult offenders who have been released from correctional schools. They have been particularly helpful in securing employment for those prospective parolees who have difficulties to fulfill one aspect of the parole plan, namely, to have a job

## Surveillance and Treatment in Probation and Parole

One of the stimulating sessions of the Congress for probation and parole officers was the panel at which Edgar Silverman, Director of Probation, New Castle County Family Court, Wilmington, Delaware, and Charles S. Prigmore, Supervisor of Training, Bureau of Probation and Parole, Division of Corrections, Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, discussed "Achieving the Balance Between Surveillance and Treatment" and "The Role of the Supervisor in Achieving a Balance Between Surveillance and Treatment

waiting for them. Since the start of the activities of this Committee, approximately 300 individuals have been sponsored, with a high degree of success. As of October 1, 1954, there were 52 active members on the Parole Committee. Numerous Junior Chamber of Commerce Chapters throughout the country have been assisted by the Philadelphia group in setting up similar parole programs. At present the Parole Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce is also engaged in another project, namely, to publish and distribute a brochure describing the principles and advantages of probation and parole which is to be circulated among the police force of the City of Philadelphia and which has been written by Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Massachusetts, reported on a "Committee of Friendly Visitors," which organizes visits by interested lay people to the women and girls in her institution, especially those who have no family ties.

It was a fitting climax for the Congress of Correction to conclude on a constructive note, with particular emphasis on the active participation of concerned citizens, who are anxious to help the practitioners in the field toward the achievement of their goal: the rehabilitation of the offender.

in Probation and Parole". Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, served as Chairman.

#### MR. SILVERMAN

Mr. Silverman recognized the existence of two opposing views about the handling of criminals—one, that any form of punishment is ineffective and must be replaced by scientific treatment; the other, that restrictions and limits as embodied in traditional methods of social control are necessary

for constructive redirection of the delinquent. Surveillance then becomes "a potential dynamic in the process by which the offender grows toward self-control and responsible self-management in a social world".

He commented that the psychological struggle of the delinquent to find himself, if it is successfully resolved through the experience alone or with outside help, constitutes a process of testing and shaping the self and its potentials so that it may emerge stronger and better integrated than the self that is never tested beyond humdrum existence.

In Mr. Silverman's view, surveillance is treatment; the authority that characterizes the supervising relationship is the distinguishing feature of this type of therapy and the quality that makes probation service helpful to an offender.

The balance of surveillance and treatment components in the officer-probationer relationship is controlled in part by the personality of the officer as a professional being and helping person. Mr. Silverman felt that competence in this area was dependent on the experience of formal, professional education and could not be achieved through on-the-job training and learning. With this as a start, the officer still has to learn to work with his authority on the job and with the final source of authority, the court.

Aid for the officer in his job is available through his supervisor whose role is to assist in the development of the officer's potential as a helping person. The teaching and checking is also part of the relationship, but primarily, the focus is on assisting the officer to develop his "capacity for independent practice" to "deal effectively with his own limits in meeting his client's needs".

To Mr. Silverman, the challenge in probation for our time is the extension of professional training and supervision to more and more of our courts. The results of such a program will be "a level of effective service in dealing with our offenders, far be-

yond our present comprehension and belief".

#### MR. PRIGMORE

In his paper, Mr. Prigmore emphasized the role of the supervisor in seeing that for each "case" there was a balance between surveillance and treatment in the supervision plan. The supervisor handles this role in three areas: administration, teaching, and counseling. He usually is involved in all three areas at once rather than in each one separately.

In his job the supervisor has need of all the skill and knowledge he can acquire and it is his obligation to improve his own level of competence. Then, his principal task with the officers under him is to assist them in the skillful handling of their many and varied interpersonal relationships. In doing this, he may encounter personality characteristics in the officer that have an adverse effect on the job at hand. It is legitimate to discuss these problems but not to attempt to "treat" the officer.

A main objective for the supervisor is to motivate the officer or agent to **want to learn** and then direct his learning in appropriate channels. Much of the supervisor's time will thus be spent on newer agents, although he cannot ignore the older, "trained" agents. In-service training classes are a means of training old and new together.

Methods of supervision, in addition to classes, include individual conferences, reading, attendance at institutes, and use of manuals.

Mr. Prigmore anticipated that probation and parole will be **treatment—focused** in a slightly different way from other fields of social work whose clients are exclusively disturbed people, since many probationers and parolees need little assistance. The emphasis should be on training people "to recognize who needs help, what kind, and then to know how to give it".

## Letters of Appreciation

Many expressions of appreciation for the hospitality shown by our Association in jointly sponsoring the sessions of the Correction Congress with the National Probation and Parole Association were received from those attending the Congress.

Some of the letters received are printed below.

To: President Prasse:

"It is my privilege to express the gratitude of the Board of Trustees of the National Probation and Parole Association for your participation as chairman of our general session meeting at the Congress of Correction. I want also to express our sincere appreciation to you and the members of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole for jointly sponsoring the sessions at this Congress with the National Probation and Parole Association and for the warmth and hospitality your group showed to visiting probation and parole officers. While I was personally unable to attend I understand from all reports that the Pennsylvania Association's barn dance was the high-light of the conference entertainment.

Again our sincere thanks and I hope our two Associations may join hands in other endeavors in the near future."

George W. Smyth, President

To: President Prasse:

"Just a word at this late date to tell you how much I appreciated all

you and those who helped you did for the Congress of Corrections. I have received very enthusiastic letters of appreciation from some of our visitors and I feel a great part of all of the thanks must go to you and those who helped you."

(Judge) Gerald F. Flood,  
Philadelphia

To: Celia Gray:

"I want you to know what a success your barn dance was. Everyone seemed to have such a good time."

Miss Claire Argow,  
Portland, Oregon

To: Celia Gray:

"I am very happy to forward the enclosed check in the amount of \$100.00 which represents a portion of the surplus the Philadelphia Reception Committee for the 84th Annual Congress of Correction realizes after all expenses have been paid.

Through the diligent efforts of the committee members, expenses were kept to a minimum and a surplus was realized. By unanimous approval of the committee members it was decided to forward the enclosed remittance to the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. I do so with great pleasure and with a deep sense of appreciation for the interest and cooperation of the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole."

Randolph E. Wise,  
Philadelphia

## Bureau of Correction Exhibit

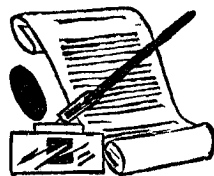
An outstanding feature of the Congress of Correction at Philadelphia in October, 1954, and one which evoked considerable comment was the exhibit set up by the various institutions in the correctional system. The scene of the exhibit was the Oak Room on the eighteenth floor of the Bellvue-Stratford Hotel. It occupied an entire wall of the ninety-foot room, with products produced by prison industries, vocational classes, agriculture, and individual hand-

craft.

All institutions in the system set up their own unit displays side by side in such a manner that the composite picture was one showing the strong unity and firm purpose back of Pennsylvania's prison program.

Prison officials from the United States, as well as those from several foreign countries who attended the Congress visited the display and took away ideas for the improvement of their own programs.





# Editorial

## Should The Association Change Its Name?

From time to time, the question has been asked about changing the name of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association to the Pennsylvania Correction Association. This question was aired at informal gatherings, Executive Committee meetings, Regionals, etc., but was never brought before the membership for official action.

Why change the name of the Association? For one thing, all this discussion reflected a need to change the name of our Association so as to be more representative of the groups comprising it, namely Probation, Parole and Institutions.

Moreover, Article 3, Section 1 of the By-laws of the Association as approved April 7, 1942 and amended May 6, 1952, specify as eligible for active membership: "All persons professionally engaged in Probation, Parole and treatment of delinquents and all other persons engaged in full or part time employment, which socially and/or legally affects the welfare of those apprehended for offenses or released on probation or parole."

While this definition of qualifications for membership in the Association may be interpreted to include institution personnel, the fact that they are not specifically so designated has led many of them to feel they are not eligible.

It is appalling to note that many institution heads, as well as administrative and supervisory staff, are not members of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association.

Is it because they think they do not qualify, could it be that they have not been asked to join—or is it because they have not been attracted to the Association because of lack of pro-

gram content relating to institution problems?

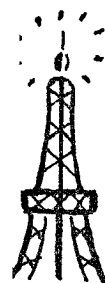
There is a parallel in the decision of the American Prison Association also known as the Congress of Correction to change its name to the American Correctional Association.

For years, since 1907 to be exact, this group has been known as the American Prison Association or the Congress of Correction, which titles were not considered truly representative of the agencies and organizations constituting its membership. The proposed change of name, which was approved at the annual sessions in Philadelphia in October last, was intended to follow present day terminology to embrace all aspects of the correctional field.

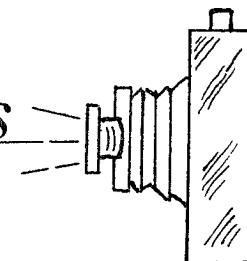
Changing the name of our Association to the Pennsylvania Correction Association presents a challenge to our entire membership as well as to its leaders. For the source of our strength as an Association lies in the quality of the programs we can offer to our membership. If the programs are diversified to include all fields of activity represented in our Association, more members should be attracted and mutual benefits accrue by interchange of ideas and experiences. But this cannot be done successfully without the lively interest and willing teamwork of the individual members of the Association.

We can improve it, if we participate actively, assume our share of whatever responsibility is assigned us and exercise our rights as members to a voice in the affairs of the Association.

Proof of this interest should come when the proposed change of name is submitted to the membership for its decision.



## News and Views of the Correctional Field



### Parole Board Institute

"Meaning and Value of Mental Test Scores for Parole Supervision", a lecture by Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, was the opening course of instruction at the one day institute for Parole Agents held by the Board of Parole in Harrisburg, October 15, 1954. This was the second of two institutes planned by a committee headed by Robert Itri of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Giardini reviewed the history of mental testing and explained the meaning, values and limitations of this psychological aid to correctional treatment. The presentation stimulated so much interest that The Quarterly plans to print substantial portions of Dr. Giardini's paper in an early issue.

### WORKSHOPS

Workshop discussions on "The Relationship Between Agent and Supervisor" and "Parole Plan Requirements" were other features of the institute. Eighty staff members participated in the program.

Each topic was discussed simultaneously by six groups, each group having a discussion leader and a discussion consultant. For the first topic, Agents James H. Chiles, George Loeliger, M. Richard Martin, Joseph McNamara, Harry Colley and Harold Horn served as leaders and Supervisors Paul Marnen, Fred Kurtz, Thomas Taylor, Walter Anderson and Agents-in-Charge

Grace Woodrow and Myra Thwing served as consultants.

Leaders for the second topic were: Agents William Kelly, Alfred Marasco, David McCarty, Benjamin Furmansky, Clarence Wissinger, Orange Dickey with the following consultants: Supervisors Harry Cancelmi, James Beisel, Charles Genter, James Daly, John Bierstein and Agent-in-Charge Leola Curtin.

Many aspects of the Supervisor-Agent relationship were discussed, such as frequency of conferences and the arrangement for initiating or scheduling them, seniority rights of personnel and the limits of supervisory concern. The consensus seemed to be that supervision was invaluable to Agents but should be scheduled or arranged according to individual need and time available. Seniority was seen as being of less significance than ability and need in such matters as placing agents in charge of an office temporarily or assigning case loads or cars.

Supervisory concern, the group felt, extended only so far as the job was affected by problems or behavior and attitude of the Agent.

"Parole Plan Requirements", the second topic, was found to have many ramifications, from the nature and extent of the criminal record in any one case, the extent of the individual's effort to improve and to arrange a plan, to the type of plan available, considering such aspects as community standards and resources, family

interest, and work and support potentials. This area was seen as one of the knotty problems of parole administration.

#### STATE ALCOHOLIC CLINICS

Dr. Earl F. Hoerner, Director, Division of Alcoholic Studies and Rehabilitation, Department of Health,

## New England Conference

The perfect balance between serious deliberation and refreshing sociability was achieved at the joint meeting of the New England Conference on Probation, Parole and Crime Prevention and the National Probation and Parole Association held at Swampscott, Massachusetts, in September. Pennsylvanians in attendance were: Arthur T. Prasse, Commissioner of Correction, Camp Hill; E. Preston Sharp, Director, Youth Study Center, Philadelphia; Elton R. Smith and Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendents of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

About 350 delegates participated in the program of formal addresses, workshops, and planned recreation. Richard McGee, Director of Corrections for California, was the featured speaker at the banquet.

#### MR. ISAACS

The conference opened at the New Ocean House on Sunday evening with a general session. Norman Isaacs, Managing Editor of the Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, spoke on "Blind Spots in Probation and Parole". It was his thesis that the tax-paying public is not getting full value from the penal program it supports. He argued that the public needed more information and facts about the potentials of adequate probation and parole services in order to promote and support programs that would meet the needs of society and individual delinquents more nearly than is now being done. He urged that an aggressive public relations program be initiated by

Harrisburg, spoke to the group about the clinics for alcoholics established in different cities in Pennsylvania. He offered the cooperation of these clinics to probation and parole offices in serving these persons in need of specialized help with the problem of alcoholism.

probation and parole officers.

#### JOSEPH SHELLEY

Speaking at the morning session on Monday on "Dynamics and Treatment Needs of Adolescence", Joseph A. Shelley, Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Kings County Probation Department, New York, analyzed factors in our society that contribute to development of delinquency and he discussed some treatment concepts.

He felt that the very nature of our society, which is strongly competitive and aggressive, leads to anxiety, uncertainty and confusion for some young people. He pointed out that children are under constant pressure to perform in a superior manner and that failure for some is inevitable. Also, the child may be caught between conflicting standards such as the desirability of excelling and the moral precepts like the Golden Rule. In addition, adult example is not always consistent with adult teaching. From such conflict, neuroticism may develop.

Mr. Shelley felt that some delinquency reflected the inner feeling of the adolescent, while other was more "situational" and thus likely to repeat.

Treatment, he thought, depended to some extent on the diagnosis of the feelings and attitudes underlying the delinquency. Neurotics are apt to respond well to counsel and guidance, while more aggressive patterns pose a problem of trying to find alternative satisfactions for the pleasures derived from the aggressive behavior.

Stressing that basic change must come from within, Mr. Shelley discussed the use of authority and rules in stimulating growth. He emphasized that the authority was that of the agency, not the agent. Rules, he thought, should direct the delinquent to maturity, not dependency.

In working with delinquents, agents should not attempt probing of feelings or interpreting behavior until a relationship is established. It was Mr. Shelley's warning that only a partial readjustment was necessary and should be attempted—a few attitudes to modify, some behavior to change—not a total revamping of the offender and his personality.

Finally, Mr. Shelley urged that all workers with delinquents keep firmly in mind the value of their mission and the dignity of man's being.

#### PSYCHOPATHS

Elmer Reeves, Probation Officer, Court of General Sessions, New York City, presented a paper on "The Psychopath" at the luncheon meeting on Monday.

He identified the psychopath as being the product, probably, of faulty parental relationships, and being characterized by shallow emotions and a lack of guilt feelings. There is present a feeling of being always right, and the psychopath fails to profit from experience. His behavior seems foolishly repetitive.

Psychopathy, Mr. Reeves said, continues for life, but as a troublesome phenomenon it subsides with advancing age. Difficult to identify with certainty, it is fortunately a characteristic of only a small segment of our population. For this reason, Mr. Reeves urged careful diagnosis based on our best scientific knowledge.

#### WORKSHOPS

Several workshops met concurrently for different interest groups. Topics for these meetings on Monday were: "Youth Authority and Related State

Programs"; "Youth Authorities and Their Progress"; "Early Discovery and Prevention of Delinquency"; "Juvenile Probation and Parole Services"; "Adult Institutions"; and "Adult Parole Boards".

On Tuesday, the topics were: "Juvenile Detention and Shelter Care"; "Juvenile Institutions"; "Adult Probation and Parole Services"; "Correctional Administration"; and "Modern Approaches to Treatment of Alcoholism".

#### MR. MCGEE

At the banquet on Tuesday, Mr. Richard McGee spoke on "Doing the Job Together".

Drawing a comparison between the flood of criminal activity the United States is having and may expect to have and the floods that sometimes occur in the lowlands of Holland, Mr. McGee urged that we emulate the Dutch in taking prompt action to stem the flood rather than complain about it.

He listed the family, the church, the state, the school, trade unions, and voluntary agencies as part of our defense against criminal behavior and he suggested that our high crime rate indicated weaknesses in these defenses. One of the chief weaknesses was lack of coordinated action by these groups and agencies.

Another weakness, in the correctional field, is the failure to develop a sound pattern of organization or consistency of standards and practices. As an example, the administration of probation by courts was mentioned, with a question raised as to whether this function might not belong to the executive branch of government rather than the judicial.

Mr. McGee urged adequate diagnostic services at the primary or court level, and appropriate legislative action to provide flexibility and freedom in the sentencing power of the court.

Stressing the need for more personnel and money, the speaker expressed his belief that workers must produce over and beyond minimum

requirements to improve services to the point of justifying increased expenditures. Admittedly, this could be a frustrating experience.

Public relations and research were offered as other ways of improving the correctional picture. However, the most important problem, even with improvement in many areas, would still be how to get cooperation from all existing agencies.

#### ENTERTAINMENT

The recreation and entertainment program for the Conference was varied and outstanding. Starting with a reception on Sunday, it provided sight-seeing trips, boat rides, movies, television, and a bang-up barn dance, complete with assorted live barn

## Middle Atlantic States Conference

The Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction will hold its annual meeting at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia on March 23, 24 and 25. This Conference is open to all workers in the correctional field in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and at present has a membership of about 500 persons.

The Conference will convene Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 and will have as its opening speaker, Professor Frank Flynn of the University of Chicago School of Social Administration. A discussant on Mr. Flynn's paper entitled "New View-points in Correction" will be Milton Rector, Parole Director of the National Association of Probation and Parole.

One of the speakers at the Wednesday evening meeting will be Albert Elias, Director, Highfields, Hopewell, New Jersey, who will give an address on "Group Psychotherapy in Institutions". This promises to be a stimulating discussion on the new developments being carried out by the New Jersey authorities in the juvenile field.

Two workshops will be conducted on Thursday. The morning workshop

animals. Daily, gifts were presented to persons whose names were drawn, and in all, over 400 separate items were distributed. A fitted lady's traveling bag was the main prize, but others, including gold and silver mesh evening bags, silver dish, lighters and leather hand bags were no less warmly received.

A talent show by eighteen youngsters under the sponsorship of the Lynn Police Athletic League was the concluding feature of the program.

As a sample of what may be expected from future joint meetings of the National Association and regional Associations, this Conference set a standard of planning, location, and program that will be a challenge to duplicate, let alone exceed.

will be devoted to the topic "Probation, Institutional and Parole Rules—Why?" with Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision of Pennsylvania as moderator. Discussants will be representatives of the fields of correction in the participating states.

The afternoon workshop will have as a moderator Mr. Albert Wagner, Superintendent of Bordentown Reformatory in New Jersey and will have as a topic "How can the Correction Treatment Process be Continuous". The discussants for this program include Louis Sharpe, Chief, Federal Probation Service; Rose Marie Gorman, Guidance Counsellor, Queens County, New York Probation Department; Martha Wheeler, of the Bedford New York Reformatory for Women, and others.

The banquet program for the Thursday evening meeting has not been completed.

The Friday morning session will be devoted to a workshop on "Caseloads in Probation and Parole—Quantitative and Qualitative Supervision" with Alfred R. Loos, Commissioner of the New York Parole Board as moderator. Each state will have a representative on the panel. Pennsylvania has

chosen as its representative Mr. Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

This session should be very interesting and worthwhile as we will have a report at that time of the results of probation and parole made by each state and what is being accomplished in these fields by them. The panel members of this session

## People

### MARY G. DAVIS

Miss Mary G. Davis, former Blair County Juvenile Probation Officer for 35 years died October 5, 1954 in the Altoona Hospital, where she had been a patient since September 24.

Miss Davis was the first juvenile officer in the County, having been appointed to that position in May, 1912 and serving until her retirement, June 1, 1947. She had prepared for the work at the New York School of Social Work and the Chicago Civic and Philanthropic Social Service School.

She was one of the founders and a life member of our Association, also was a member of the American Association of Social Workers and of the board of the Altoona Community Welfare Council.

In addition, Miss Davis was one of the organizers of the Blair County Children's Aid Society, a charter member of the Altoona Sunshine Society and served as the first regent of the Adam Holliday Chapter, D. A. R., Hollidaysburg.

The sympathy of the members of our Association is extended to her family of five brothers.

### EZEKIEL M. HACKNEY

Ezekiel M. Hackney, Chief Probation Officer of the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia who died on Wednesday, January 5, 1955, at the age of 75, still in harness, had a career which was part of the history of probation in Pennsylvania, for he began his half century of activity when the adult probation law was first

will have met in a workshop session on Thursday between the hours of 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to compile and study their findings. Mr. John Wallace, Special Service Director of the National Association of Probation and Parole Associations will convene this workshop.

All persons interested in Correction are invited to attend and participate in this conference.

passed in Pennsylvania.

In 1909 he was made responsible for adult probationers and parolees and also had a relationship to the Juvenile Court which was then part of the Quarter Sessions Court in Philadelphia before the establishment of the Municipal Court which took over children's cases.

In the beginning he was the lone probation officer for adults on a salaried basis and also supervised in a general way the voluntary juvenile probation officers who were paid by private societies at that time.

Judge Gerald F. Flood and Judge Raymond MacNeille paid glowing tributes to Ezekiel Hackney. It was pointed out that he was a man of such strong character that he usually gained the friendship of those placed in his charge, and often went out of his way to help them, even organizing relief groups to aid their distressed families. This was in the early days when there were no groups specifically interested in helping offenders.

He was a founder of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole, one of its earliest officers and was given a life membership by our Association at its annual meeting May 3, 1949.

Ezekiel Hackney was outspoken. He did not always approve of the ideas suggested, such as proposals to tie local services in with the state. He was first and foremost for independence of each probation unit. He never lost sight of his loyalty to the job and to the probation services of his county.

We honor Ezekiel Hackney at the

conclusion of a life given to service. His training was in the hard school of every day experience. He learned by doing. As he grew to a mellow old age, although beset by illness, he gave the utmost of his strength to his daily tasks of helping his fellow-men who were in trouble and therefore were placed in his charge for their rehabilitation and the protection of society.

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" 6:8 Micah.

Leon Stern

#### GEORGE BLACK

George H. Black, Chief of the Division of Licensing and Supervision, Department of Welfare, has been appointed head of the new Division of Youth Service, according to a recent announcement by Alan D. Reynolds, Secretary.

The new Division is designed to coordinate programs for preventing and treating juvenile delinquency. A basic research study will be used to help determine how leadership can be developed in the prevention of delinquency through community organization of social, religious, educational and recreational programs.

A state wide advisory committee is planned to help the new Division set up its program. Members of the Association wish Mr. Black every success in his new venture.

#### HENRY LENZ

A four months course at the Diagnostic Center, Menlo Park, New Jersey, was just completed by Henry Lenz, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of the York County Courts.

Under the direction of Dr. Ralph Brancale, intensive treatment is given to emotionally disturbed children for a period of 90 days. The most difficult problem children from New Jersey institutions are studied during this time by a staff of 5 psychiatrists, 4 clinical psychologists, and a group of psychiatric social workers.

Mr. Lenz reports that he has had

a most rewarding course of study and we look forward to learning more about his experiences.

#### GEORGE H. BROCHA

Arthur Prasse, Commissioner, announced the appointment of George H. Brocha as Director of Culinary Activities, Bureau of Correction. Up to the time of his appointment, Mr. Brocha has been Culinary Manager at the Pennsylvania Industrial School.

#### JOHN BOWER

John Bower, Probation Officer, Lycoming County, Williamsport was one of three local citizens recently honored when he was presented a citation for meritorious community service by the GRIT Publishing Company, Williamsport.

The citation reads in Part:

"For your tireless services to Williamsport young people far above and beyond the call of duty."

Members of our Association join his many friends in extending heartiest congratulations to Mr. Bower in winning this signal honor.

#### NEW PERSONNEL

During the past two years, the following were appointed as probation officers to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. They filled vacancies resulting from death, resignation or retirement. Appointments were made by the Board of Judges from a list of candidates who had taken a Merit System examination.

Miss Edna Boling; Mrs. Marion Brown; Mr. Wyatt Callahan; Miss Lunette Chase; Mr. Ralph Cheyney; Mrs. Julia Dean; Mr. Rocco Donatelli; Mrs. Jeanne Gaver; Miss Adele Goldsmith; Miss Belle Goodheim; Mrs. Daisy Gordon; Mr. Matthew Harmon; Mr. Dennie Hoggard; Mr. Lloyd Howell; Mr. Robert Johnson; Mrs. Anna Krause; Mrs. Lottie Mitchell; Mrs. Normagene Russell; Mr. Green Sanders; Miss Violet Siegle; Mr. Joseph Sudler.

## Bureau of Correction Establishes First Training School

On December 11, 1954, the first class in a special school for training correctional personnel in Pennsylvania was graduated at Hershey. The two week course conducted at the State Police Training School has been set up and will be supervised by the office of Commissioner Prasse: Its opening marks another step forward in the reorganization and advancement of Pennsylvania's prison program begun in August, 1953 with the establishment of the Bureau of Correction within the Justice Department.

The first class was made up of the chief custodial officer and one assistant from each institution in the correctional system, including women officers from the Industrial Home for Women at Muncy. The other institutions sending personnel for training were Eastern, Western, Graterford and Rockview penitentiaries, the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill and the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents at Huntingdon.

The curriculum of the school devised by Mr. Prasse, is designed to supplement the in-service training already being given at the various institutions for new men, and will serve as a refresher course for the veterans.

The methods of instruction at the school will include lectures, motion pictures, conferences and demonstrations. The courses fall into six

categories: (1) Use of implements used in defense and in quelling disturbances; (2) Principles of self defense as applied in bodily contact; (3) Military discipline, organization and dismounted drill; (4) The Bureau of Correction and its functions: treatment; accounting; parole planning; statistics and research, farms and industries, engineering, and food services. (5) Inmate control in all its phases; (6) Legal aspects of custody: police powers, law of arrests, collecting evidence, crimes and prosecution procedures.

All classes will be held at the State Police School at Hershey with instructors from that school conducting most of the classes. Some instruction will be given by members of the professional staffs of the various institutions. A primary benefit from the school will be the close cooperation resulting from this relationship between the two agencies. Another far reaching benefit is the training which could extend as an aid in times of civilian emergencies.

Each class will have fifteen to twenty members and eventually most of the system's personnel will be drawn into the program.

The school program is unique because it is the first school of its kind in Pennsylvania; it is the first time training of this kind has been given to women at the State Police Training School.

## Juvenile Court Principles Reconfirmed

(Editor's Note: Of special interest to juvenile probation officers is the following article by Dr. Reinemann, which re-affirms the basic principles of Juvenile Court procedure.)

On November 23, 1954, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down an opinion in which the basic principles of Juvenile Court procedure

were re-confirmed. The decision was written by the Chief Justice, the Honorable Horace Stern. It upheld a decision of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, which, in turn, had affirmed an order of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

The following are excerpts of this decision, which has most significant

aspects for probation officers in Juvenile courts:

"The proceedings in a juvenile court are not in the nature of a criminal trial but constitute merely a civil inquiry or action looking to the treatment, reformation and rehabilitation of the minor child. Their purpose is not penal but protective,—aimed to check juvenile delinquency and to throw around a child, just starting, perhaps, on an evil course and deprived of proper parental care, the strong arm of the State acting as *parens patriae*.

The State is not seeking to punish an offender but to salvage a boy who may be in danger of becoming one, and to safeguard his adolescent life. Even though the child's delinquency may result from the commission of a criminal act the State extends to such a child the same care and training as to one merely neglected, destitute or physically handicapped. No suggestion or taint of criminality attaches to any finding of delinquency by a Juvenile Court. The conception that children are regarded as wards of the State is not one of recent origin; indeed from the very earliest times children in England were regarded as the wards of Chancery, and the Chancellor exercised the prerogatives of the Crown in acting for the care, treatment and protection of unfortunate minors and placing them under proper guardianship. . . .

"Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution provides that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused. . . . cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself." But since, as pointed out, Juvenile Courts are not **criminal Courts**, the constitutional rights granted to persons accused of **crime** are not applicable to children brought before them, as was definitely held in the elaborate opinion of Mr. Justice BROWN in **Commonwealth v. Fisher**, 213 Pa. 48, 62 A. 198, which held the Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274, the forerunner of the present Juvenile Court Act, constitutional. It may be added that appellant was not "compelled" to testify; he was questioned in the same manner and in the same

spirit as a parent might have acted, for whom, under the theory of juvenile court legislation, the State was substituting. . . .

"From the very nature of the hearings in the Juvenile Court it cannot be required that strict rules of evidence should be applied as they properly would be in the trial of cases in the criminal court. Although, of course, a finding of delinquency must be based on sufficient competent evidence, the hearing in the Juvenile Court may, in order to accomplish the purposes for which juvenile court legislation is designed, avoid many of the legalistic features of the rules of evidence customarily applicable to other judicial hearings. . . .

"Counsel for appellant demanded of the court the right to inspect the records of the proceedings in connection with appellant's case, claiming to be entitled thereto by virtue of the provision of section 3 of the Juvenile Court Act which provided that such records should be kept in a docket and should be open to inspection by the parent or other representative of the person concerned. The court granted this request as far as the notes of testimony were concerned but refused it as to the reports of the probation officers.

As the Superior Court properly held, the records referred to in the statute are obviously the ordinary petitions, docket entries, notes of testimony and court orders; the reports received by the court from probation officers are not entered in the docket as a part of the "records of the proceedings." It is true that *ex parte* information received by the court and not publicly disclosed cannot properly be made the basis of a finding of delinquency in the Juvenile Court any more than of any important adverse finding in a trial before a judge in any other court. However, this rule does not apply in connection with the determination of a **sentence** in a criminal court and, all the more, should not apply to the disposition of a case in a Juvenile Court.

In **Williams v. New York**, 337 U.S. 241, the court pointed out that, as

distinguished from the situation where the question for consideration is the **guilt** of a defendant, it has always been the right of a court in sentencing to consider information concerning the defendant's past life, health, habits, conduct, and mental and moral propensities, even though such information is obtained outside the courtroom from persons whom the defendant has not been permitted to confront or cross-examine.

The court said: (p. 247) "Highly relevant—if not essential—to his selection of an appropriate sentence is the possession of the fullest information possible concerning the defendant's life and characteristics. And modern concepts of individualizing punishment have made it all the more necessary that a sentencing judge not

be denied an opportunity to obtain pertinent information by a requirement of rigid adherence to restrictive rules of evidence properly applicable to the trial."

"And further (p. 249): "Under the practice of individualizing punishments, investigational techniques have been given an important role. Probation workers making reports of their investigations have not been trained to prosecute but to aid offenders. Their reports have been given high value by conscientious judges who want to sentence persons on the best available information rather than on guesswork and inadequate information." If all this is true as applicable to a criminal court it is certainly a *fortiori* true in regard to proceedings in the Juvenile Court. . . ."



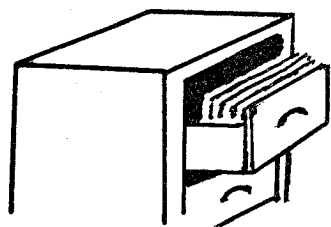
## Address Changes

Lowell E. Wright, Director, Montgomery County District, Health and Welfare Council, advised that the new address of the Council is 17 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa. The phone number remains the same, Norristown 58593.

The new address of the Pennsyl-

vania Welfare Forum is now 815 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, according to Miss Kay Donaldson, Executive Secretary. She reports that the new offices are roomier, more cheerful and provide a pleasant change from their former quarters. An invitation to inspect the new offices is extended to all members of our Association.





## From the Files

### Supervising A Female Parolee

(Editor's Note: The material for this case was taken from the files of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.)

**July 1952**, Betty B. petite and vivacious was paroled. She was thirty, looked twenty and acted at an emotional level of sixteen. Her score then was: Marriages, 2; Divorce, 1; Children, 3 Leg. 1 Illeg.; Prison Record, 4 years in prison on a forgery charge; Previous Record, Juvenile Court Problem.

In the first interview, Betty was relaxed, friendly and gave the impression of being self-assured and self-satisfied. She lacked inhibitions and talked freely of her early home life, marriages and difficulties. One got the impression that her crime was a natural sequence in her hit and miss, happy-go-lucky existence and that she gave little thought to moral values and consequences.

Betty told a story of home and community failure — her parents drank to excess, fought with each other and with her—her mother was a poor housekeeper, the house was filthy and there was little food and few clothes. Betty went to school on a sporadic basis, her parents were not concerned, and at an early age she learned just how much school she could miss before the truant officer came after her.

At the age of 14, Betty was criminally assaulted and raped. She gave birth to a daughter when she was 15. At this time, she was brought to the notice of the Juvenile Court when the man involved was prosecuted and sent to prison. Betty returned to school. Conditions did not improve at home and when she was 17, she married a man 35. At 18 she had

twin daughters; when she was 19, her fourth child was born and at this time she learned her husband had another girl in trouble. Betty gave her baby for adoption, the twins to her in-laws and divorced her husband. Again she was on the road. In 1947, at the age of 25, she married for the second time. In 1948, the Law caught up with her, arresting her for a forgery committed in 1946. This was her first arrest. She was convicted and sent to prison.

Now she is out on parole. Her assets are—good health, normal mentality and a willingness to work; liabilities—no special skills or training, an irregular factory work record, no references or recommendations other than reports of prison officials who observed her during her period of confinement. Thru job placement at the prison, she secured a domestic job and will live in the home of her employer. Betty has met her prospective employer; said she is not afraid to work, likes children, and will do her best to establish herself.

I felt, when talking with Betty during this first interview, that her early life had not left too many deep scars. She appeared satisfied with what she could wrestle from life. She liked to dance, go to movies and swim, cared little for reading. She knew nothing and cared less about music, culture, etc. She had never lived in an average, comfortable home with modern conveniences.

She was ready to face the world fearlessly, seemed to have the self-assurance of the very young (or very ignorant) that she could meet any challenge the world offers and conquer it.

**First Field Report—July 1952—** Betty loves her work, her employer, the children. She is happy. The employer speaks well of Betty's personality and industry. States the children like her and Betty is efficient and quick. The parole plan appears to be off to a happy start.

**August 1952—** Betty was nervous and discontented. Many articles in the home were broken and she was blamed. The electrical equipment failed to work and Betty said her employer called her "stupid" and "nitwit" and that she was responsible. I suggested to Betty that we have a conference with her employer and she reluctantly agreed. The employer denied calling her names—stated Betty had mentioned these words herself when she was scolded for burning the electric stove. The employer stated she is very thoughtless, forgets to turn off electrical equipment, leaves lights on all over the house, etc. She is a nervous, quick worker and in her efforts to get things done, she is careless, breaks china, spills furniture polish, etc. Betty admitted she forgets to turn off equipment, offering the excuse that she was not used to responsibility and had not learned to check back on herself. She agreed her employer had a legitimate complaint and she was going to try to overcome her faults. Both Betty and the employer told me they liked each other and their problem was not one of conflict of personalities.

**September—1952—** Betty stated she was dissatisfied and would like to change her work. She complained she was not permitted to discipline the children when they were left in her charge, and she could not handle them.

Also her mother had been writing, complaining that Betty's oldest daughter, Sue, aged 14, was too much of a charge and expense to her. She accused Betty of willful neglect, wanted her to seek employment nearer her home and to provide for her child. In discussing Betty's home situation she felt her mother would never change, that it was up to her to help Sue. She said she never wanted to live at home, but asked for assistance

in securing employment near her home community.

At this time, the employer told me Betty was badly upset over her mother's letter, she was very nervous and cried most of the day she received the letter. The employer did not want Betty to make a hasty decision about changing her job because she had learned their household routine, the children were used to her, and she did not want to make a change. I explained to the employer that Betty's happiness and adjustment were at stake and if she were not contented and willing to continue in her present position, she should be permitted to make a change.

After a promise of employment within fifty miles of her parents' home was obtained and the new parole district eventually recommended the new plan, Betty decided she did not want to change; she had met a boyfriend and, having an outlet for her emotions, her work no longer irritated her.

**November, 1952—** Betty asked my assistance in contacting her husband. He fails to answer her letters. She had learned he is living with another woman and has two children. Betty would like to secure a divorce but wants her husband to pay for it. I wrote directly to Betty's husband and in reply he stated he had no desire to reestablish his marriage with her and was willing for her to obtain a divorce. This letter was shown to Betty who asked the procedure in starting divorce action. She expected her husband to pay for the divorce. I advised Betty to select an attorney and be guided by his advice regarding the divorce.

Later in the month, Betty phoned for an appointment in the office. She was again having trouble with her employer who accused her of wearing a sweater and soiling it. Betty said the employer's daughter wore the sweater to school, did not want her mother to know and hid the sweater in Betty's room. The daughter told her this, but was afraid to tell her mother. I suggested to Betty that I talk with the employer and her daughter, since this was a serious charge and should

be straightened out. Later Betty phoned, stated the daughter had told her mother about the sweater, therefore, it was not necessary for me to take this up with the employer.

However, I checked with the employer, who accused Betty of lying, said she goes thru the bureau drawers and will wear any clothing that fits her without regard to ownership and without permission. Betty is a very difficult girl to handle, is resentful suspicious and will not accept guidance or advice. Following the clothing episode, Betty was told she was not to wear her employer's things. She retaliated by locking her door and announcing her room was private and she did not want it looted by any member of the employer's family.

At this time, I questioned employer's willingness to keep Betty in her employe when there appeared to be so much conflict in the home. The employer regarded Betty as a good worker, she has trained her and did not feel like making a change. She felt she understood Betty and could handle her.

#### December 1952 to February 1953

— A period of comparative peace reigned in the employer's home. Betty appeared happy, spoke well of her employer and the children. The children obeyed Betty. They appeared to be fond of her and she was kind in her treatment toward them. The employer had taken several short vacations, leaving Betty in charge of the children and the home.

**February 1953—** Employer phoned me that she was having trouble over Betty's boyfriends. Betty had many telephone calls and went out with different men. She came home by midnight, but had not been drinking. Phone calls from men were received at 2:00 and 3:00 A. M. When I discussed this with Betty, she treated it as a huge joke, stated her boyfriends were just young kids having fun. She goes out with a group of boys and girls and they tease her because she has to be in by midnight. She admitted her boyfriends call during the night, just to tease her employer. In discussing this with Betty, I drew

her attention to the fact that her employers are paying her for her services and the help she can give in the home. They should not be worried or bothered with her personal life. When she projects her personal affairs on them and creates a situation in the home, they have every right to be annoyed and to report misconduct. I tried to impress Betty with the fact that she is a mature woman, that she will be judged as such. I pointed out that her conduct and associates were immature, and while they may do things thoughtlessly, if anything goes wrong, she will be judged at her present age level and because of her record. Betty stated she did not mean to do wrong but men her age are usually married and two-timing. She likes young men because they dance and enjoy sports, etc. She has no thought of marrying any of them, just goes out for fun. She could see my line of reasoning and knows her employer feels the same way. She resents her employer telling her anything, but according to Betty, she likes to talk to me because I treat her like an adult. She promised to stop the telephone calls and to be more careful in her selection of friends.

**February, 1953—** A new problem arose. Betty's mother refused to keep Betty's 14 year old daughter and sent her by bus to Betty. Betty could not take her to her employer's home so she boarded her in the home of a boyfriend. Betty's mother then reported the child as a runaway. The Child Welfare Service contacted me and I visited Betty. She admitted harboring her daughter. She was afraid to tell me because she knew I was opposed to the child moving to a new community. I contacted the Child Welfare Service and arranged for Sue to return to her home county. At this time, Sue was placed under the protective custody of the Juvenile Court. Betty was bitter, resented her mother's report to the Court. She felt her mother was starting Sue on the road to prison. Again we discussed Betty's home conditions, her attitudes and possible reasons for her feelings towards her mother. For the first time

Betty admitted she might have contributed to the bad home situation. In her letters to her daughter she sympathized with the child and took sides against her mother. She realized Sue was a problem and would need Court supervision if she were to keep out of trouble.

**March, 1953—** Betty reported she was getting along all right. She had not heard from home and did not know what provision had been made for Sue. Her employer was nervous and fault-finding, but she did not let it disturb her because she realized the employer's daughter was causing them worry. According to Betty, this child, aged 13, was running around with a wild group of boys and girls.

At this time, the employer repeated that Betty's work was satisfactory, but did not feel she could ever trust Betty, since she lies, makes up good stories to cover her misconduct, etc. When they are away from the house Betty entertains her boyfriends there and then throws the blame on their daughter if Betty's boyfriends are seen at the house. As a result, both Betty and the daughter have been denied all male company at the house.

**April, May & June, 1953—** Betty and her employer are getting along fairly well during this month period. The employer has stopped trying to improve Betty's manners and morals, said Betty keeps regular hours and does not drink.

**June, 1953—** On this visit, Betty reported she had asked her employer for a raise in wages. She had been for a period of one year at \$15.00 a week, but feels her work warrants an increase. The employer refused to consider this, in fact, was considering asking Betty to take a reduction in pay for the summer. According to the employer, the children are going to camp and Betty will not have as much work. The employer admitted she planned to have the house redecorated during this period but did not feel that having the rooms torn up would increase Betty's work. I discussed employer's attitude with Betty. Betty felt she was not making any progress and had no future in her present job. She is tired of domestic

work, asked is she could get a room at the Y. W. C.A and work, either in a factory or in a restaurant. She will stay on her present job throughout the summer and will save her money, but would like permission to make a change in September. I discussed Betty's request with the employer, who opposed Betty's plan. Employer takes the attitude she gave Betty her chance, trained her and now feels Betty owes her continued service. I advised employer that Betty is only an employee in her home,—that she has rendered full service for the wages she has received and is permitted to seek other employment if she can improve her situation. Employer then stated she hoped Betty would stay with her until after the house is redecorated and the children return from camp. I told the employer this would be up to Betty.

**September, 1953—** Betty changed jobs and is rooming at the Y.W.C.A. The housemother at the "Y" will act as her parole adviser. Betty has secured employment in the Hospital cafeteria. Her former employer was cross because Betty quit and will not recommend her.

**October 1953 to February 1954—** Betty has had steady employment at the hospital, except for two or three occasions when she was ill. She is underweight and is subject to colds. I visited her at the Y.W.C.A. when she was ill. Betty stated she could have been entered at the hospital but preferred to stay in her own room.

**February 1954—** Betty was dismissed by the Supervisor of the Cafeteria. A check with the Personnel Manager revealed that Betty's work and conduct had been satisfactory for about three months, then she frequently reported off sick and could not be depended upon. She wasted time, her own and others, talking about her boyfriends and her social life. On one occasion she was loud and vulgar. The supervisor reported her work unsatisfactory, and her remaining away justified her dismissal.

I immediately visited Betty at the Y.W.C.A. Following her dismissal, Betty obtained work at a sewing factory. She admitted having trouble

with the supervisor, who, according to Betty, was a "sour puss" and never had a boyfriend. Betty was sure she would like factory work much better and would be able to make a larger wage because she would have piece work.

**March 1954**— Parole adviser reported that Betty was a bad influence on younger girls at the Y.W.C.A. They congregated in her room and discussed their romances. Several young men attending the technical institute near the Y.W.C.A. called for Betty and she had been making dates for the other girls.

I talked this over with Betty. According to her, she spends most of her evenings in her room because she has to be at work at 7:30 A. M., therefore, goes to bed early. When the girls are out, they tell their boyfriends to ask for Betty and she takes messages for them. I pointed out to Betty that she is considerably older than the other girls and she should not associate with them or double-date with them. At this time I tried to make Betty see how her conduct would be interpreted by others, especially in view of her record. Betty just doesn't seem to realize that she is being judged according to her acts and not her motives. Betty said she did not realize how her friendship with the girls would be considered. Claims she does not mean any harm, that she knows she is not doing anything wrong, however, now that it has been pointed out to her she can understand the attitude of the authorities at the "Y". She would try to explain to the housemother and ask the

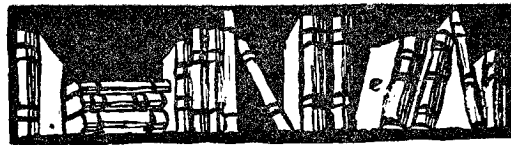
telephone operator not to put any phone calls thru to her but to accept the message, and if the call is really for her, she will then call back. Betty did follow thru with her plan to talk with the housemother who advised Betty has been spending four or more nights in her room and the phone calls have stopped.

**April to July 1954**— Betty is working steadily in the factory. Her employer reports she is a steady, efficient worker. According to Betty she likes this job best of all. She says the girls and women working there talk her language and no one tries to reform her or criticize her. She has a steady boyfriend, a young man who works in a factory. Her action for a divorce is pending.

**SUMMARY:** Betty has been under parole supervision more than two years. During this period she has had many personal adjustments to make. Her failures have cut deep into her pride. Because Betty is not humble by nature, her employers and friends have been cruel and unduly harsh in their criticism of her.

At this time Betty appears to have adjusted at her level. Her physical condition has improved. She has found friends in the factory with whom she can be her natural self and with whom she feels equal. Betty is a good worker, she pays her bills and lives within her means.

At long last, it seems she has learned to recognize and analyze her weaknesses and appears sincere in her efforts to improve and meet community standards.



analysis of the activities of his department in 1953, with some reference to similar activity in previous years. Of particular interest are the low commitment rate for juveniles (7 out of 185) and the fact that com-

mitment was resorted to only after probation had failed to produce desired results.

The use of unofficial probation service is also of interest, since it appears that about one-third of the cases actually handled by the Juvenile Division in the year fall in this category. The report states that the same investigation and follow-up services are given to this group as to the cases appearing before the court.

A third item of interest is the increase in Motor Code violators while juvenile delinquency generally was decreasing in the county. The over-all delinquency rate still seems pleasingly low for Cumberland County.

Finally, the record of having only one probationer who successfully completed probation later returning as a repeat offender is tribute in itself to the quality of the probation program.

In the Adult Division, the outstanding feature is the record of collections of fines, cost and support orders. A total of \$200,605.38 was collected for support of wives, parents and children, including \$18,949.92. for the County Institution District for support of delinquent, dependent and neglected children. The report points out that this last figure alone is greater than the entire cost of operating the Probation and Parole Department. This comparison is perhaps dangerous if it in any way leads to the thought that probation service is good only if it pays its own way through collections.

The report is very good but might be more revealing of some other aspects of probation service if it included some comment about the human relationships that mean so much more than figures and dollars. A few thumbnail case histories with discussion of the treatment given would round out the picture now presented.

We liked Mr. Groninger's advice to parents: "If your child is good, reward him with a pat on the back; if he misbehaves, pat him a little farther down, only harder."

## NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS PRISONS IN TRANSFORMATION

Thorsten Sellin (ed.), Volume 293 of "The Annals" of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, May 1954, Pp. 227.

As the editor says in the foreword of this volume, "Recent riots and disturbances had revealed glaring defects in our prison system. . . . Progress in penology moves on leaden feet, but here and there penal management and methods are being reorganized so that better advantage may be taken of our growing scientific knowledge of human behavior and our penal institutions transformed into positive assets in the prevention of recidivism, which is their primary task." This book contains 17 articles of leading prison administrators and other specialists in the correctional field. Sanford Bates, former Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, writes an evaluative piece called "The Prison—Asset or Liability?" Austin H. MacCormick, Professor of Criminology, University of California, explores the story "Behind the Prison Riots." George B. Vold, Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, raises the question, "Does the Prison Reform?" Plans and programs are described by Kenyon J. Scudder, Superintendent of the California Institution for Men at Chino, Lloyd W. McCorkle, Warden of the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton, Will C. Turnbladh, Executive Director of the National Probation and Parole Association, and others. There are also included articles dealing with prison reform abroad, namely in England, Belgium, France and Sweden.

**SUGGESTED COLLEGE CURRICULA AS PREPARATION FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICE**, prepared by the Committee on Personnel Standards and Training of the American Prison Association, New York, 1954, Pp. 40.

This booklet deals with college education for correctional service and

## Reviews

**ANNUAL REPORT 1953  
CUMBERLAND COUNTY  
PROBATION OFFICE, CARLISLE,  
PENNSYLVANIA.**

Chief Probation Officer Irvin Groninger presents an interesting



gives detailed descriptions of the proposed two-year undergraduate curricula for the correctional officer position, and proposed four-year curricula for the general correctional workers in institution and non-institutional programs. As this booklet emphasizes in the beginning, "Significant progress has been made in recent years in the development of standards for a state correctional system; the effective application of these standards will depend greatly upon the calibre of personnel in the correctional services." There is appended a list of current curricula of colleges and universities to prepare students for law enforcement or correction. Also included is a suggested internship program for students who endeavor to make correctional service their career.

**CORRECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA: PAST AND PRESENT,** The Prison Journal, Volume 34, No. 2, October 1954, Philadelphia, Pa., Pp. 44.

The publication of this issue of "The Prison Journal" coincided with the 84th Congress of Correction. Edmund G. Burbank in his editorial foreword selected as a motto for this volume a quotation from John Buchan, "We can only pay our debt to the past by putting the future in debt to ourselves." The following articles are found in this issue: "Twelve Years of Parole Progress," by G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Harrisburg; "One Year of Pennsylvania's New Classification Program," by Dr. Kenneth E. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner for

Treatment, Bureau of Correction, Department of Justice, Harrisburg; "Philadelphia Corrections—A New Look," by Randolph E. Wise, Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia; "Recent Developments of Probation in Pennsylvania," by John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation, Municipal Court of Philadelphia; "The Treatment of Institutionalized Defective Delinquents," by Leonard John Mack, Director of Treatment, Pennsylvania State Institution, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; "Thirty years of Progress in a Voluntary Correctional Agency," by Albert G. Fraser, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia.

**CHILDREN IN COURT,** Helen W. Puner, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 207, New York, 1954, Pp. 28.

This pamphlet was written in cooperation with the Citizens Committee on Children of New York City, Inc., and is partly based on a study of the New York City Children's Court by Dr. Alfred J. Kahn. It gives a general picture of the reasons for which children are brought before the juvenile courts and of the manner in which these courts operate. It describes, sometimes in critical appraisal, the work of probation officers, the judges, the training schools and other community resources, and points up the many unmet needs in these various areas of treatment of juvenile delinquents. In its concluding statement it appeals to the community to become sincerely interested in a well-rounded juvenile court program.



## "Taylor-Made" INSURANCE

by  
**M. HARVEY  
TAYLOR & SON**

20 N. Market Square  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Phone 4-4195



## Collingdale Federal Savings & Loan Association

Member F. D. I. C.

Chester Pike & MacDade Boulevard  
Collingdale

## HANOVER SHOES

Sheppard & Myers

Hanover

Compliments of a

# FRIEND



## GETTYSBURG COLLEGE

Gettysburg

### Gayly Hardware & Appliance Co.

Steubenville Pike

Pittsburgh

Best Wishes

### Williams Grove Park & Speedway

Roy E. Richwine

## UTZ POTATO CHIP CO., INC.

Hanover

## C. F. SIMONINIS & SONS, INC.

Tioga & Belgrade

Philadelphia

## W. ROBERT PAINTER

Beniel Church Road &

Ridge Road

Linfield

## P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY

Spring Grove



## DeMar Beauty Salon

Lebanon Shops • Terrace Level

300 Mt. Lebanon Blvd.

Above Kroger's "Parking in Rear"

**ECOFF & JAMES**

121 South Broad Street  
Philadelphia

**WILLIAM C. VARCOE**

Pinesville Road  
Wycombe

**YARDLEY 5 & 10c STORE**

20 Main Street  
Yardley

**P. H. SIPLER**

883 Main Street  
Darby

**PHILLIP OLIMPI & SONS**

East Darby & Eagle Road  
Oakmont

**DANNY'S DINER**

Route 202  
Bridgeport

**FAZIO FORD**

12th & Fayette  
Conshohocken

**ANTON DORFNER**

Cleaners  
1324 West Girard Avenue  
Philadelphia

**BINKLEY & OBER**

Quarry  
East Petersburg

**ECHO FALLS FARM, INC.**

Meeting House Road  
New Hope

**LYCOMING SILICA SAND  
COMPANY**

Mountoursville

**EUGENE D. ZAMBRANO**

Edgewood Drive  
Pittsburgh

**HERMAN BRUNO**  
Warner Lime Plant  
Malvern

**LESLIE E. BENDER**  
7114 Rising Sun Avenue  
Philadelphia

**L. D. LOWERY, INC.**  
50 East Wynnewood Road  
Wynnewood

**NEW ENTERPRISE LIME  
& STONE CO.**  
New Enterprise

**B. J. PRICE**  
Chester Rose Brand Pork Products  
Chester

**ELIZABETH W. MANLEY  
CONVALESCENT HOME**  
530 Maple Avenue  
West Chester

**FRED LEX**  
— Amusements —  
Perry Street  
Enola, Penna.

**WEIKS GROCERY**  
Lingelstown

**W & L BEER SALES**  
South Second Street  
Harrisburg

**VICTORIA COLNER**  
2718 Harper Street  
Philadelphia

**JOHN FOWLKES**  
— Jeweler —  
1127 Morton Avenue  
Chester

**COLLEGE HALL FASHIONS**  
Broad & Carpenter Streets  
Philadelphia

**FRANK C. PHIFER**  
212 Joseph Street  
Norristown

**SZWEDA-QUINN FUNERAL HOME**  
Sanger & Roosevelt Boulevard  
Philadelphia

**JAY'S APPLIANCE COMPANY**  
Route 13  
Levittown

**DOMENIC LaROSA**  
412 Bartram Road  
Willow Grove

**CLINTON G. HODDER**  
135 Newburn Drive  
Pittsburgh

**THE COLEMAN COMPANY**  
133-43 West Hunting Park Ave.  
Philadelphia

<b>AVONDALE BODY SHOP</b> Route 1 Avondale	<b>MOSKOVITZ BAKERY</b> 437 South 60th Street Philadelphia	<b>KING TIRE SERVICE</b> Rt. 51 R. D. 3 Elizabeth
<b>ANTHONY BUCCI</b> Crescent & Center Pennel	<b>SCHILLO'S ATLANTIC SERVICE</b> 5901 Wissahicken Avenue Philadelphia	<b>PARKS &amp; BAUER TV Sales &amp; Service</b> 210 Grant Avenue Pittsburgh
<b>GRIFFITH NURSING SCHOOL</b> 3729 Chestnut Street Philadelphia	<b>SAWYER'S DINER</b> Roosevelt Boulevard & Haldeman Streets Philadelphia	<b>DeWALK-OVER SHOE STORE</b> "Fashion & Quality Since 1874" 20 North 3rd Street Harrisburg
<b>JAMES L. HAWKINS</b> Funeral Director 17th & Federal Streets Philadelphia	<b>QUAKER CITY HOBBY SHOP</b> 620 Market Street Philadelphia	<b>FRANK ADAM</b> General Merchandise East Greenville
<b>LOUIS NARDELLO CO., INC.</b> 1200 Washington Avenue Philadelphia	<b>MIKE'S SERVICE STATION</b> "TEXACO" MacDade Boulevard & Wayne Avenue Collingdale, Pa.	<b>DAWN DONUT CO.</b> 2116-2126 Germantown Ave. Philadelphia
<b>FABIAN'S PHARMACY</b> Radcliffe & Mulberry Ave. Bristol	<b>S. CASTELLI and SON</b> Landscape & Cement Contr. 2904 Laketon Road Pittsburgh	<b>DOUGLAS STUDIOS</b> Hand Decorated Parchment Lamp Shades 1207 Race Street Philadelphia
Compliments of A FRIEND	<b>CONNIE'S BEAUTY SHOP</b> Connie Perella 4810 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>HOLMES TAVERN</b> 7212 Verona Boulevard Penn Twp. Pittsburgh
<b>PERKIOMEN SCHOOL</b> Seminary Avenue Pensburg	<b>FROM A BOOSTER OF YOUR FINE WORK</b>	<b>BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS</b>
<b>GLEN MILLS SCHOOL</b> Glen Mills	<b>FALCON NUT &amp; CANDY CO.</b> 448 N. 60th Street Philadelphia	<b>RED'S ESSO SERVICENTER</b> 417 Lincoln Avenue Bellevue Pgh.
<b>ROYERSFORD HARDWARE</b> 324 Main Street Royersford	<b>GUISEPPE'S Italian Restaurant</b> 627 W. 3rd St. Chester	<b>Pottstown Telephone Answering Service</b> 909 Charlotte Street Pottstown

<b>CHARLES ROBERTS</b> 5991 Center Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>WILLIAMSBURG FURNITURE</b> 1018 Perry Highway Pittsburgh	<b>AUTO SEAT COVER COMPANY</b> 5 North Cameron Street Harrisburg
<b>PICKWICK PRESS, INC.</b> 1627 Penn Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>KISER'S SERVICE STATION</b> Leechburg Road North Bessemer	<b>MENTZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY</b> Harrisburg
<b>PENGUIN PRESS</b> 4525 McKnight Road Pittsburgh	<b>ALMAR CUT RATE</b> 301 West Main Street Carnegie	<b>GEORGE KOBLER'S CAFE</b> Derry Street Harrisburg
<b>PEGGY'S</b> 224 South Highland Ave. Pittsburgh	<b>WILLIAM CLARK</b> 423 Vandallia Street Pittsburgh	<b>WILLIAM JONES</b> Real Estate 1511 Derry Street Harrisburg
<b>WILLIS A. PEARSON</b> Insurance 1409 Beckham Street Pittsburgh	<b>ZENITH HEARING AIDS &amp; SERVICE</b> 115 South Highland Ave. Pittsburgh	<b>GEORGE DAKIS</b> Main Street Universal
<b>RICHARD'S MEN'S &amp; BOYS' WEAR</b> 2614 Brownsville Road Pittsburgh	<b>MRS. HENRY WHITTMER</b> 1400 Invernes Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>MOM'S LUNCHEONETTE</b> 1112 Shackamaxon Street Philadelphia
<b>REICHART FURNITURE CO.</b> 5001 Baum Boulevard Pittsburgh	<b>RUSSELTON DRY CLEANERS</b> Main Street Russelton	<b>A &amp; A SOFT PRETZELS</b> 1024 South 4th Street Philadelphia
<b>STEVE PRUNCHAK</b> Restaurant 15 South 27th Street Pittsburgh	<b>HICKMAN COAL COMPANY</b> Bridgeville	<b>WANDA TOMASQUEWSKI</b> 108½ Fayette Street Conshohocken
<b>OLLIE'S PLACE</b> Hat Cleaning 217 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh	<b>MAIN HOTEL</b> 1002 Braddock Avenue Braddock	<b>JOHN A. HEALEY</b> Funeral Director 2302 South 12th Street Philadelphia
<b>Paulson Cleaning &amp; Dying Co.</b> 625 Paulson Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>MT. CARMEL NURSERY</b> Box 111 R. D. No. 1 Mt. Carmel Road Pittsburgh	<b>EDWARD M. BAKER</b> Undertaker 1209 West Oxford Street Philadelphia
<b>NORTH HILLS DAIRY</b> 4981 McKnight Road R. D. No. 1 Pittsburgh	<b>ESQUIRE BAR &amp; RESTAURANT</b> 603 Grant Street Pittsburgh	<b>CHINA LANTERN</b> 7608 Ogontz Avenue Philadelphia
<b>LANNAN &amp; CO.</b> Insurance 2125 Koppers Building Pittsburgh	<b>DEITZEL BROTHERS</b> 114 Herr Street Harrisburg	

<b>MATTIE HAMLET</b> 123 South 39th Street Philadelphia	<b>A. R. PANGBORN</b> Chiropractor 317 Greenlee Road Pittsburgh	<b>LAPOLLA'S LUNCH</b> 1438 Federal Philadelphia
<b>LANGHORNE CAB COMPANY</b> 38 Bellevue Avenue Pennel	<b>ED'S AUTO REPAIR</b> 619 Penn Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>BARRETT FUNERAL HOME</b> Park & Lehigh Avenue Philadelphia
<b>FLOURTOWN CLEANERS &amp; DYERS</b> Bethlehem Pike & College Avenue Flourtown	<b>BENNY'S TRAILER PARK</b> R. D. No. 1 Morrisville	<b>SMILEY'S TYDOL SERVICE</b> York Rd. & Williams Lane Hatboro
<b>P. S. ROHN</b> 1838 South 22nd Street Philadelphia	<b>INGERSOLL HOTEL</b> 1947 Ridge Avenue Philadelphia	<b>GRACE'S FROSTY STAND</b> Souderton Road & Hatfield Souderton
<b>OSCAR BROWN</b> Grocery 2041 North 21st Street Philadelphia	<b>PENNS MANOR FARMS</b> Makefield Road Morrisville	<b>SIVAD THE FLORIST</b> Cabin Road Hatfield
<b>BADERWOOD GRILL</b> Old York Road & Wharton Avenue Jenkintown	<b>NICOLAI SCHOOL OF DANCING</b> 7939 Frankford Avenue Philadelphia	<b>BUDDY'S LUNCHEONETTE</b> Route 13 & New Highway Bristol
<b>DIXIE MEAT MARKET</b> 2200 Christian Street Philadelphia	<b>Warner Hamilton Landscaping</b> Bridgewater Road R. D. No. 1 Chester	<b>FRANK DiBERANDINO</b> International Travel 1835 South Broad Street Philadelphia
<b>P &amp; T AUTO SUPPLIES</b> Frankstown at Saltsburg Road Verona	<b>A. J. GERO SERVICE STATION</b> York Road & Hamilton Ave. Willow Grove	<b>MIKE'S ESSO CENTER</b> Route 13 & Edgely Avenue Edgely
<b>JOHN KOSKY, JR.</b> Box 136 Cuddy	<b>FRANK GALANTA</b> Norristown	<b>CHARLIE &amp; BILL'S SERVICE STATION</b> Marshall & Hampton Roads Upper Darby
<b>JOSEPH PAPE</b> Orchestra 519 Aspen Street Pittsburgh	<b>BENJAMIN J. PRICE</b> 1124 Engle Street Chester	<b>LEEDS RESTAURANT</b> 121 South Broad Street Philadelphia
	<b>SOWELL'S SANITARIUM</b> 277 Monument Avenue Malvern	

<b>Interstate Driving School</b> 2450 Saw Mill Run Blvd. Pittsburgh	<b>Pantorium Cleaning &amp; Pressing Co.</b> 9817 Frankstown Road Pittsburgh	<b>D'Alfonso Funeral Home</b> 807 South 9th Street Philadelphia
<b>Jordan Pharmacy</b> 1800 Woodland Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Antonio Orgera Grocer</b> 1598 Lincoln Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Mrs. M. Dareng</b> 413 West Dauphin Street Philadelphia
<b>Mars Cleaners &amp; Tailors</b> 2958 Charles Street Pittsburgh	<b>Estelle's Beauty Salon</b> 91 Noble Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Connie D'Paolo</b> 1826 South 21st Street Philadelphia
<b>Parkfield Dairy</b> 149 Parkfield Street Pittsburgh	<b>Ben Cleaning &amp; Pressing</b> 57 South 27th Street Pittsburgh	<b>George Robertson &amp; Son Florists</b> 8501 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia
<b>Aaron Martin Barber</b> 552 Dickson Street Homestead	<b>H. Shelton Parker</b> Main Floor Union Trust Building Pittsburgh	<b>Dorothy McShea</b> 2311 West Lehigh Avenue Philadelphia
<b>Hilltop Driving School</b> 125 East 13th Avenue Homestead	<b>Enright Auto Sales</b> 5177 Cypress Street Pittsburgh	<b>Clark's Delicatessen</b> 500 West 10th Street Chester
<b>Deemer's Pharmacy</b> 1045 Freeport Road Creighton	<b>Vincent Jennings</b> Radio & T.V. Service 4916 2nd Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>D. Perry Sewing Machines</b> 5407 Market Street Philadelphia
<b>Harrisburg Storage Company</b> 437 South 2nd Street Harrisburg	<b>Havertown Pharmacy</b> 2100 Darby Road Havertown	<b>Massey School of Dancing</b> 5311 Thomas Avenue Philadelphia
<b>McCarthy &amp; Williamson Sanitation</b> 18th & By Pass Street Harrisburg	<b>Bungalow Bar</b> Bethel Road Twin Oaks	<b>Red Top Lunch Bar</b> 2621 Island Road Philadelphia
<b>Seventh Avenue Grill</b> 280 West 7th Avenue Tarentum	<b>Montgomery's Restaurant</b> 29 West State Street Media	<b>Arthur M. Cola</b> 1155 South 8th Street Philadelphia
<b>Parkway Cleaners</b> 15 West Parkway Pittsburgh	<b>Lincoln Restaurant</b> 1801 West 3rd Street Chester	<b>C. Mock's Service Station</b> Baltimore Pike & Chester Heights Road Chester Heights
<b>Parke Studios</b> Investment Building Pittsburgh		<b>Ella McCoy Washington</b> 754 North 40th Street Washington

<b>Albert Pera</b> 1542 Tasker Street Philadelphia	<b>Modern Cleaners &amp; Dyers</b> 616 Beltzhoover Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Eastwood Card &amp; Hobby Shop</b> 2812 Robinson Boulevard Pittsburgh
<b>Anton Buck's Bakery</b> 5221 North 5th Street Philadelphia	<b>Arcade Cafe</b> 1927 Carson Street Pittsburgh	<b>Delma's Restaurant</b> 418 North Highland Avenue Pittsburgh
<b>Embassy Studios</b> 1406 Spruce Street Philadelphia	<b>Bruno's Cafe</b> 687 Braddock Avenue Braddock	<b>Parkway Furniture &amp; Appliance Co.</b> 2210 Murray Avenue Pittsburgh
<b>Myers Store</b> 3211 South 22nd Street Philadelphia	<b>DePalma Grocery</b> 542 Lobinger Avenue North Braddock	<b>August Hoegeler Bakery</b> 4164 East Barnett Street Philadelphia
<b>Rose's Beauty Shop</b> 1607 South Street Philadelphia	<b>Crystal Meat Market</b> 874 Braddock Avenue Braddock	<b>June Beauty Shop</b> 2110 West Columbia Philadelphia
<b>Midway Inn</b> R. D. No. 1 Morrisville	<b>Geraldine Boles Cafe</b> 3810 5th Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Charlotte's Cross Keys Restaurant</b> Swamp Road & Easton Hgy. Doylestown
<b>M. J. Hegerich</b> 180 Larimer Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Mangine's Dairy Bar</b> 1610 5th Avenue Coraopolis	<b>Farmers Market</b> 104 Essex Street Narberth
<b>Favorite Cigar Store</b> 6236 Frankstown Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Urban's Confectionery</b> 214 Tabor Street Pittsburgh	<b>Bert's Delicatessen</b> 339 North York Road Willow Grove
<b>Piazza Beauty Salon</b> 100 Clinton Avenue Oakdale	<b>Pearl Paul Fruits</b> 1304 5th Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Philip Fusco Grocery</b> 230 West Wensley Philadelphia
<b>Bush Nursery</b> Thompson Run Road R. D. No. 1 Allison Park	<b>Meyer Orringer Grocer</b> 2138 Murray Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Tioga Diner</b> 22nd & Allegheny Avenue Philadelphia
<b>Sam Caruso Men's Wear</b> 1511 Pittsburgh Street Cheswick	<b>Palmer's Garage</b> 517 Herron Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>The Broomall</b> 2107 MacDade Boulevard Holmes
	<b>Adolph Moses Grocer</b> 3409 Butler Street Pittsburgh	

<b>Rachlin Furniture Co.</b> 391 Greenfield Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>One Hour Kwik Kleen</b> 607 Bigelow Boulevard Pittsburgh	<b>A &amp; A Market</b> 922 Hober Avenue McKees Rocks
<b>Mrs. Bertha Babb Restaurant</b> 1545 Webster Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Mary Ann Leezer Beauty Shop</b> 3051 Brereton Street Pittsburgh	<b>Fusco's Dairy &amp; Confectionery Store</b> 401 Ferrer Street Coraopolis
<b>M. Prager Tailor</b> 301½ Electric Avenue East Pittsburgh	<b>Grab-A-Snack</b> 1719 Centre Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Gerber's Super Fruit Store</b> North Side, Pittsburgh
<b>Hayes School Publishing Co.</b> 401 Biddle Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Dormont Beer Distributor</b> 1606 Potomac Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Abbinanti Super Market</b> 401 Melrose Avenue Pittsburgh
<b>Commercial Employment Service</b> 1504 First National Bank Building Pittsburgh	<b>Annish's Foot Craftshoe Store</b> 4135 Brownsville Road Pittsburgh	<b>Corner Confectionery</b> 200 6th Street Braddock
<b>Alonzo Powell Earber</b> 1803 Centre Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Ora's Beauty Shop</b> 2732 East Carson Street Pittsburgh	<b>Joseph Demma Alderman</b> Harrisburg
<b>Barth School of Dance</b> 937 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>English Lane Nursery</b> 595 English Lane Pittsburgh	<b>Parkway Landscaping</b> 6601 Landview Avenue Pittsburgh
<b>Perry Beauty Shop</b> 3854 Baytree Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Brookline Greenhouses</b> 2219 Sparkamp Street Pittsburgh	<b>Lucsak Florists</b> 4417 Butler Street Pittsburgh
<b>Fro-Del Ice Cream Company</b> 1318 Pennsylvania Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Marie Paga Hairdresser</b> 3015 Paulowna Street Pittsburgh	<b>Roslyn Cafe</b> 7543 Roslyn Street Pittsburgh
<b>Roy Schwartzmiller Confectionery</b> 267 Republic Street Pittsburgh	<b>Olga's Beauty Salon</b> 205 Oakland Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Rose's Beauty Salon</b> 312 Linden Street Pittsburgh
<b>George H. Paslian Co. Rug Cleaning</b> 2809 Brighton Road Pittsburgh	<b>Nichols Greeting Cards</b> 156 Brownsville Road Pittsburgh	<b>Harris Drugs</b> 2109 Centre Avenue Pittsburgh
	<b>Liberty Home Furnishing Company</b> 4679 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Penn Window &amp; Office Cleaning Co., Inc.</b> Pittsburgh
	<b>Hirsch Cleaners &amp; Tailors</b> 2412 Bedford Avenue Pittsburgh	<b>Courtly Funeral Home</b> 925 Franklin Avenue Pittsburgh