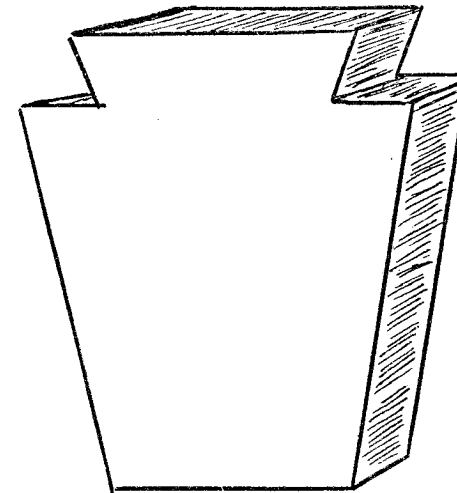


The Quarterly

Conference Issue
1955



Vol.
XIII
No.
1

The Pennsylvania Association
on
Probation and Parole

The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

OFFICERS

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

The Quarterly

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE

John R. Bierstein, Editor,
Supervisor, Penna. Board
of Parole, 035 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

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. Annual Conference
2. Conference Chatter

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Middle Atlantic States Conference
2. Pennsylvania Welfare Forum
3. Pennsylvania Mental Health Rally
4. PCA Meets with Parole Board
5. Girl Haven
6. Survey of Pennsylvania Training School for Juvenile Delinquents (Part 1)
7. People
 - a. William T. Conrad
 - b. Edward Brubaker
 - c. William G. Rice
 - d. David Furrow
 - e. C. Boyd McDivitt
 - f. Henry J. Mowles
 - g. Walter E. Lorman
8. Back Issues of Quarterly needed

EDITORIAL

REVIEWS

1. Juvenile Delinquency Digest
2. Standards for Children's Courts
3. Probation and Parole Pamphlet
4. State of the Commonwealth

President's Letter

Dear Members:

At this, the beginning of my term in office, it is reassuring to have seen the enthusiasm, friendliness and unity of spirit that were evident in our Conference at Pocono Manor. Surely this is a good sign for the future of the Association.

I look forward to an increase in our membership and a corresponding increase in our significance and importance in the Pennsylvania program for correction of offenders. This, it seems to me, must be one of our goals: To be the professional organization for correctional workers at all levels, not just supervisory and administrative, and to be able to represent and support our members in their drive for establishment of standards for their jobs and the improvement of their service to society. This is a big task and we may be a long time in achieving it.

As a start, we might think about establishing a Committee on Research, to compile facts about our jobs and keep the information current and available for use by members, courts or legislative groups.

We might think about the establishment of a Committee on Standards, to develop some principles about qualifications, salaries, case loads, and procedures in complaints or discharges. It is too bad that a judge cannot get from the Association information about qualifications for a new officer, salary standards, and other important material. It

is rather sad when a member of our Association is publicly or privately charged with poor performance, or worse, and the Association cannot come forward with an approved procedure for handling such a matter.

We must think about new ways to reach rank-and-file workers, since proportionately few of our potential membership will ever be able to attend Annual Conferences. Perhaps some sort of regional organization, with periodic meetings for discussion and fellowship, will provide a solution to this problem.

Our Quarterly must always be our channel of communication, and through it we can keep abreast of developments in the organization, in other sections of the State, and perhaps even in our own minds. The Quarterly will need contributions of material and ideas.

As I see it, our future as a helpful organization is limited only by the extent of our imagination and our enthusiasm for our trade, and by the degree of our willingness to contribute our time and energy. All of these qualities we have in abundance. Let's use them!

Richard G. Farrow



Association News..



Annual Conference

Over 100 members and visitors attended the three day annual conference of the Association at Pocono Manor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9, 10 and 11, 1955.

Fruitful discussions, good food, pleasant surroundings and ample recreational facilities combined to make the conference an outstanding success.

The program featured workshop discussions relating to the fields of parole, probation and institutions. Panel discussants were all members of the Association and experienced leaders in their respective fields.

Featuring the three day meeting was an address by the Honorable Robert E. Woodside, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania at the Annual Dinner Meeting. Judge Woodside reviewed the sentencing procedures in Pennsylvania and explained the types of sentences given. According to Judge Woodside, plans are being made for some method of sentencing based on the type of crime committed.

SUNDAY

Sunday evening, Dr. John O. Reinemann gave an interesting talk on The Juvenile Delinquency Situation in Post-War Germany. He presented his observations during two trips to Europe in the summer vacations of 1952 and 1954, and illustrated his talk with slides of photographs

which he took on his recent trip.

He stated that the scope of juvenile delinquency during the past decade reflected the political and economic situation in which Germany found herself. The figures for the years immediately following war and defeat (1946 and 1947) were considerably higher than the pre-war and even measurably higher than the war-time rates. It was obvious that the terrific political and social upheavals of that period drove delinquency figures to their peak. The currency reform of June, 1948 which brought about financial stability (the starting date, incidentally, for the most remarkable economic come-back of Western Germany) also was the turning point for the delinquency curve; a measure of normalcy—highlighted by the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany (that is West Germany and West Berlin, those territories occupied by the armies of the United States, Great Britain and France)—had returned. The number of juvenile law-breakers decreased appreciably in 1949 and even more so in 1950.

However, in 1951, in all states (Laender) of Western Germany, a very decided increase was recorded which surpassed the high figure of 1947-48. No single explanation can be offered for this new rise, but it seems that the restoration of outwardly normal conditions—especially political and economic stabilization—obviously had a merely temporary

effect upon the incidence rates of juvenile lawlessness.

The more deep-seated psychological damage inflicted upon children during the Nazi regime, total War and utter defeat was not to be eradicated easily. In their most formative years of life they had been exposed to continuous air raids, familiarity with death, loss of loved ones, evacuation and flight, to ever-present manifestations of violence and destruction. The curtailment of school programs due to shortage of teachers and the bombing of buildings, the lowering of moral standards growing out of overcrowded housing and a general devil-may-care attitude, the increasing disrespect for law and constituted authority in times of struggle for physical survival, the conceit and lying resulting from the forced conformity with the Nazi ideology,—all these factors played havoc with the character development of the younger children.

Since 1951, the delinquency figure has remained fairly constant. The approximate number of juveniles (i. e. boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age) who were before juvenile courts of the Federal Republic was 30,000 per year. (No exact figures for the whole country for the years 1953 and 1954 are yet available.) This represents a ratio of approximately one per cent of the population between 14 and 18 years, the age group that is under exclusive juvenile court jurisdiction.

Considering the experiences which these young people who were born between 1936 and 1940 underwent in their childhood years, the juvenile delinquency rate in West Germany cannot be called alarming. Nevertheless, law enforcement officials and child welfare specialists are concerned over the situation which in its scope and character is far from normal from the German point of view, especially if compared with the pre-Hitler era (i. e. approximately from 1925 on, when the disastrous effects

of World War I and its aftermath had abated).

Every investigation of the causes of juvenile criminality in present-day Germany naturally emphasizes the influence of the political events of the past fifteen years upon the children. More than anything else, evidently, disruption and dislocation of family life in the wake of war and post-war upheaval are at the bottom of youth's anti-social behavior. For instance, 76 per cent of all juveniles in the various training and correctional schools of the City of Berlin in 1952 came from broken homes, due to death or prolonged absence of one parent, to divorce (which alone accounted for 28 per cent), separation and illegitimacy. Similar high percentages of broken homes of delinquent youth are reported from many other sources. More recently, newspaper reports on individual juvenile crimes of a particularly heinous nature cited the influence of comic books which were introduced into Germany in the last few years, and of motion pictures as stimuli for the perpetration of these misdeeds.

Dr. Reinemann further described some of the provisions of the new German Juvenile Court law of 1953. He further mentioned that probation which heretofore was not known in Germany, has now been introduced into the system of German criminal justice, both for adults and juveniles. Finally, he gave a number of examples of delinquency prevention programs provided by the Municipal Child Welfare Departments in the cities and counties of Western Germany and West Berlin.

MONDAY PANEL

President Prasse welcomed the Association to Pocono Manor.

Following the opening session a panel discussion was held on the topic: Detention Quarters—Requirements and Problems. Moderator was Irvin L. Groninger, Probation Officer, Cumberland County and discussants

were George H. Black, Chief, Division of Youth Service, Department of Welfare; Robert W. Shields, Juvenile Probation Officer, Bucks County and Henry Lenz, Chief Probation Officer, York County.

MR. BLACK

Mr. Black traced the history of the detention programs for children in Pennsylvania from the very earliest records of the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charters, 1870 and 1880. He also cited the Children's Charter drafted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection which recognized the rights of the child as the first rights of citizenship; the Juvenile Court act of 1933 which provides for adequate detention of juveniles in quarters separate from adult criminals, Formal Opinion No. 317, 1940, by the Attorney General where the juvenile defendant can be released to the custody of his parents until the hearing in Juvenile Court is held; and the County Institution District act of 1937 which defines the powers and duties of local authorities as to placement in foster homes or institutions, hospitals or sanitariums of dependent children committed to their charge.

These two laws prohibit children from being detained in the jail or the county home. At the same time they make provision and enable the local county authorities to provide adequate programs and facilities for the care of these children.

It is recognized that detention care is an expensive type of care and one set plan to cover all counties is not recommended. However, it is recommended that some adequate plan be developed to meet the needs as found in each county or section of the State.

There are several approved plans in current use. For those counties with sufficient population, the regular detention home owned and operated by the county is recommended. Examples of this type of care can be found in Allegheny, Philadelphia,

Lehigh, Montgomery, Lawrence, Delaware, York, Westmoreland, Cambria and Blair counties.

Another plan is the subsidized foster home, a private home approved by the court and paid by county to receive children who are in need of detention care.

A third program is an inter-county agreement in which one county sets up the facility and several counties help to pay the cost on a sharing basis on a per capita cost for each day under care.

There are several factors which should be kept in mind when working with children. First, that a large per cent of children do not need to be detained. They can be returned to their parents or relatives until the time of the hearing. Second, children should not be detained in jail or in the county home. Third, the length of time in detention should be as short as possible and all effort should be made to develop plans for their care.

Mr. Black referred to a pamphlet, The United States Juvenile Courts Standard Act, published in 1937 by the United States Children's Bureau, in which are listed two sections dealing with detention. These principles can be very useful when applied to present day detention practices.

One section states that detention should be limited to children for whom it is absolutely necessary, such as children: whose home conditions made immediate removal necessary; who are beyond the control of their parents or guardians, runaways, and those whose parents cannot be relied upon to deliver them in court; who have committed offenses so serious that their release pending the disposition of their cases would endanger public safety; who must be held as witnesses; whose detention is necessary for purposes of observation and study and treatment by qualified experts.

The other section lists the following essential features of a detention home: (1) The Juvenile Court, if not



A Post Mortem On The Sundeck

actually operating the detention home, should control its policies and the admission and release of children. (2) Provision should be made within the home for segregation of sexes and types of children, and for adequate isolation facilities and medical care. (3) Adequate facilities should be provided for the study of the child's physical and mental health, but except in rare instances the detention home should not be used primarily for this purpose. (4) There should be specialized school work for the children detained, and recreational facilities should be provided. The daily program of activities should be full and varied in order that constructive interests may supplant morbid tendencies and undesirable companionships. Opportunity should be given for the exercise of the child's religious duties. (5) Effec-

tive supervision should be maintained at all times. (6) The detention home should not be used as a disciplinary institution.

The State requires that all buildings that are to be used for detention purposes must be approved by the Department of Welfare and the Department of Labor and Industry. If new buildings are to be constructed or major alterations to those in use, these plans must be approved before the contracts are let for bids.

The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare has plans and materials for detention homes and facilities. They would be glad to consult with any county in working with them to meet their detention problems.

Mr. Black concluded his talk on the following note: every community has a responsibility for the health and welfare of its children. Is your coun-

ty interested in its children? Does it provide adequate welfare services for them? If not, what are you going to do about it?

MR. SHIELDS

Mr. Shields told the group about the new Bucks County Detention Home, and some of the problems encountered when building it. It was the hope of Mr. Shields that others might profit from these experiences and perhaps avoid a few of the tribulations. He feels the most important thing to keep in mind when about to build a detention home is to make sure to get the proper advice. The size should be given very careful thought. The rooms themselves should be large enough so that cots can be added to double up if necessary. Appointment and selection of detention personnel should be made by the County Court rather than the county commissioners because of the very close work relationship between the Juvenile Court, Probation Staff and detention personnel.

The Bucks County Detention Home has a boy's wing and a girl's wing and there were no bars on the windows as they used "Chamberlain" screen which is tested at 800 lbs. pressure. These windows can be opened with a key for cleaning purposes. They are somewhat expensive, but they are worth it. There is no plumbing to grab in the home. Push-button fixtures are used for water, etc.

Mr. Shields advised that the dining room should be adequate in size and recommended that tables should be topped with formica or some other substance which is very difficult to damage. He also advised caution regarding unfavorable publicity stemming from expenses, etc. A cordial invitation was extended by Mr. Shields to any who would care to visit the Bucks County Detention Home.

MR. LENZ

Mr. Lenz spoke on the overall philosophy of the detention program, the need for having good personnel

and the community's understanding of the detention program.

He questioned very seriously whether any community is providing a completely satisfactory detention program. He stressed the importance of establishing a good climate, a wholesome atmosphere and a genuine acceptance of the child who is referred.

Mr. Lenz felt that the greatest fault with detention programs seems to lie in our failure or inability to be on the side of the hostile, aggressive and, so frequently, the emotionally upset youth who is referred to detention for care. All too often the personnel is actually unable to accept the children as they are.

In discussing the general program which faces the child who is placed in detention, he pointed out that in terms of philosophy, content and actual operation, personnel frequently lack simple empathy. Rarely are any opportunities found for the child to practice self-restraint and only occasionally would situations arise where the group learned anything about self-government.

Mr. Lenz observed that most detention homes were staffed with tense, untrained, inadequate, underpaid and overworked personnel. These are the individuals who are with the child on a twenty-four hour basis and control the actions of the child during his stay in detention. He asked the question "Isn't it amazing that we get such good results?"

The idea of working with patched up and makeshift detention facilities that one finds in use in all too many areas is an economically unsound one both from the standpoint of the community and the child. It simply won't do the job that needs to be done. On the other hand, Mr. Lenz stressed the fact that structures loaded with nice-looking, but non-essential things, are often sterile and do nothing to motivate the child to change for the better. He indicated that there is a happy medium which should be sought and suggested that the pro-



Discussing a Weighty Problem: Mr. Reiber, Dr. Giardini, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Cavell.

gram for the child is the thing that should be emphasized in any detention set-up and that the backbone of the program is good personnel. In discussing personnel, he placed great emphasis on the need for having a properly trained teacher who is equipped to provide special education programs for the various age groups so often found in detention at any particular time.

Mr. Lenz indicated that one of the finest ways to help make detention a constructive experience for

the detained child is for the probation department of the Court to work very closely with the detention program. He pointed out that this was an ideal time for the probation officer to interview the child who was arrested. As a result, worthwhile plans can be worked out with young offenders. He spoke of using restitution as a very helpful device.

He urged that detention be used for all children who must be detained except the few youth who are of sufficient age to be detained in jail

and who are vicious and psychologically dangerous individuals. In these instances they should not be allowed to mingle with the ordinary delinquent youngster who is detained. The former type of youngster needs medical, psychological and psychiatric care which resources are not available in sufficient supply to meet the ordinary county's needs toward children and until such time as they are available it will be necessary for the county to call upon a superior authority.

Mr. Lenz felt that no county in Pennsylvania was so poverty stricken that it must jail its very young children and that no probation officer worth his salt, would tolerate such conditions even though his community might condone such practices.

DISCUSSION

Following the panel presentations, a lively discussion was held on such topics as: when to use detention, consideration of the offense and age, providing school services for those in detention and the length of time spent in detention. During the discussion it was decided that Mr. Zeigler, Probation Officer of Lehigh County and Mr. Fraley, Probation Officer, Luzerne County, appoint a committee to draw up a resolution to have the Association go on record as favoring additional facilities for the detention and treatment of defective children. Representatives of several counties indicated the handicap that they face when forced to wait so long for placement of these defective cases.

WORKSHOP

On Monday morning, a concurrent workshop on the subject of Parole Planning was also held. Moderator was John Lawson, Senior Parole Officer, Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, Pa., and discussants were: William J. Banmiller, Senior Parole Officer, State Penitentiary Graterford; Angelo C. Cavell, Parole Director, Bureau of Corrections; Mayme J. Long, Parole Officer, State

Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; and William R. Turner, Institutional Representative, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia.

MR. BANMILLER

Mr. Banmiller believed that the whole program in the institutions should be based on parole planning, with rehabilitation and treatment as important considerations. He felt that a better understanding by the public is needed concerning the problems of the institution and the inmate, as well as parole, because people are quick to criticize.

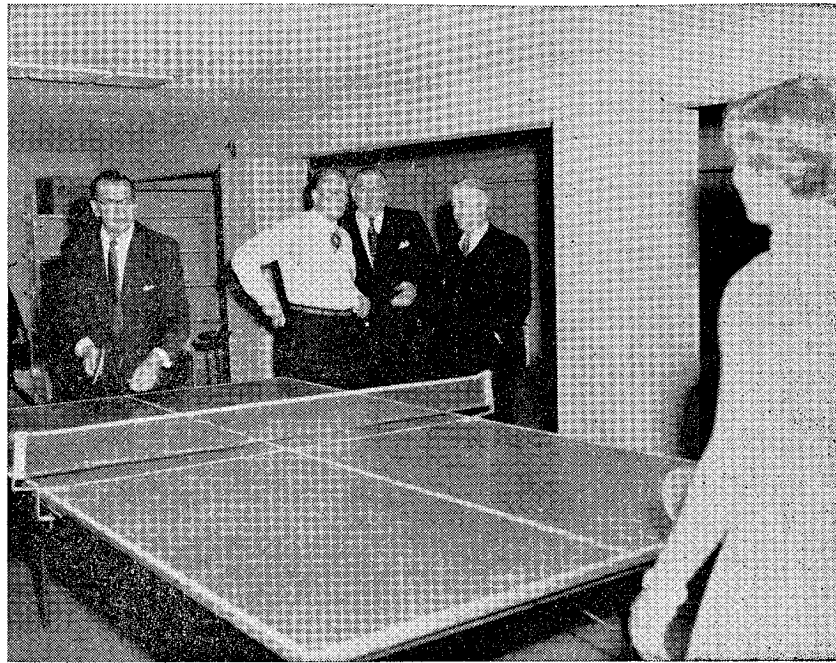
He pointed out that an institution program comprises education, with firm and just discipline, but one cannot expect good results over night, either in the institution or on the outside.

Mr. Banmiller explained that parole planning in the institution begins six months before a man is eligible for release on parole. Inmates are encouraged in the institution to tell the truth in their applications. The institution is stressing more and more with inmates, the need to understand what parole represents. He felt that parole is nothing more than a state of mind and calls for a mutual understanding between the parolee and the agent.

At the institution staff meeting one objective is to try to size up a man and determine if he is a good parole risk. The staff stresses to the applicant that he evaluate his own qualifications for release. Other observations made were: at the moment, institutional adjustment is the chief factor for release recommendation; during the parole interview the inmate is encouraged to discuss with the Parole Board any problems he has; there is a need for more understanding of relatives and friends of the inmate in parole planning.

MR. TURNER

Mr. Turner explained that the function of the Institutional Representative of the Board of Parole is



Mixing Business With Pleasure

to act as a liaison between the Board of Parole and the institution.

Shortly after the inmate is admitted to the County Prison the Institutional Representative compiles a Case History.

There is not much opportunity for developing a parole program in County Prisons, because in the majority of instances, County Prison inmates under Parole Board jurisdiction have short minimums. Also County Prisons generally do not have trade training or work programs to any degree. Another function of the Institutional Representative is to discuss difficulties of inmates planning for parole.

Mr. Turner observed that some inmates do not care to apply for parole, especially alcoholics. The personality of the agent and his attitude toward helping makes a big differ-

ence in parole planning. He felt that a better mutual understanding is needed between the inmates and institution parole representatives.

MISS LONG

Miss Long explained that there are three types of cases at Muncy who are considered for parole, namely; (1) Adults; (2) Juveniles; (3) Moral cases which include indeterminate sentences and those under the Muncy Act which can be kept up to three years. Some of the sentences are for less than three years, even though the Penal Code stipulates three years.

Parole planning is carried on by the institutional parole officer. A petition is presented by the institution to the Commissioner of Corrections and after approval the Court of commitment is petitioned by the institution for release.

On a Parole Board case, parole

planning is initiated often before a decision is made about parole.

Miss Long felt that the help of other agencies is needed and is essential in many cases in developing a plan. Individual parole planning is stressed.

MR. CAVELL

Mr. Cavell explained that his job included handling problems at the institutional level, as well as the Parole Board level. With seven state institutions operating independently, it is important that procedures and forms be uniform. Progress was noted in this respect.

Mr. Cavell acts as a liaison between the Board of Parole and the Board of Pardons, through the Bureau of Corrections.

In line with practices in other states, such as New York, Maryland, Wisconsin and in the Federal Government, plans are under way in Pennsylvania to initiate pre-parole classes where the thinking of inmates themselves is encouraged. This program must be tied in with the treatment program to prepare the inmate for release. A manual is in process of being prepared for the use of the institutional staff.

He stressed that institutional adjustment is important but is not the only factor to consider in determining a man's readiness for release on parole. Other factors include prediction of success on parole, stressing the individual himself and attitude toward improvement. Also what the institution has meant to the man in terms of a change in attitude.

It is contemplated that pre-parole planning will be on an individual basis, then followed by small classes of 10 or 15 men, with comparable backgrounds, attitudes, etc.

These pre-parole planning classes are to begin shortly after admission and continued at times during the period of confinement.

Mr. Cavell felt that the inmate should recognize his responsibility to the Parole Board, the Courts and

to himself. Treatment from the time of admission must be in accordance with uniform and consistent policies, with all phases of correctional treatment co-ordinated.

Determining readiness for release requires careful consideration with the human equation most important, but sometimes difficult to determine. Counselling and group therapy methods are essential in this program.

Mr. Cavell pointed out that in predicting readiness for parole, more and more research is needed to correlate pre-parole and treatment methods, with the resultant formulation of parole prediction tables, which can serve as an index for determining parolability.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Lawson observed that at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, with a 1500 population, 60% are juvenile commitments and 40% are sentenced from Quarter Sessions Court. There are 63 parole cases and 1 juvenile case over due for release because of no plan. Mr. Lawson felt that the low number of juvenile cases awaiting parole plans was due to a system developed where juvenile probation officers visit the institution and help inmates from their counties develop a plan for release.

A discussion was held on the extent of the trade training program in the institution and it was generally agreed that this depends on the institution and the interest, as well as the age of inmate. Emphasis, so far, has been put on placing more inmates in work assignments and developing good work habits. It was pointed out that completion of High School vocational courses do not always guarantee a job.

In reply to a question about a planning program for leisure time and its proper use by inmates released on parole, Mr. Cavell explained that once pre-parole planning classes are underway, it is hoped to bring in specialists who will present information about recreational facilities. Recreation is just one of the many



At The Probation Officers' Session

factors which will be included in the training program. Others are an understanding of the relationship with parole agent, nature of technical violations, opportunities to understand health problems and sex hygiene, alcoholics anonymous, mental hygiene, etc.

On holdover cases where a plan is not available or the agent does not recommend a plan, the question was asked why a man should be released on parole when it is known he is a poor risk. Mr. Banmiller felt that since the agent does not know the inmate it is very probable that the inmate may have a changed attitude and from the institution standpoint may be ready for release even to a partial plan.

WORKSHOP

The Monday afternoon Workshop was held on the topic: Schools for Delinquent Girls. Moderator was Mrs. Edith H. Shunk, Probation Officer, Dauphin County. Discussants were: Miss Helen E. Miller, Director of Social Service, Sleighton Farm

School for Girls; Mr. George Miles, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza; and Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, Lourdesmont School, Clark's Summit.

MISS MILLER

Miss Miller gave a very complete description of Sleighton Farm School for Girls. It is the third oldest school of its nature in the nation; its budget is provided one half from the state and one half from the counties that make the commitments. The requirements are that the girls be between the ages of 12 to 17 inclusive and with an I. Q. not lower than 70. They must be free from disease and pregnancy and not psychotic. The school is of cottage structure making use of the honor system and self-government. There are 25 girls to each cottage and each have their single room. Courses available at Sleighton school include through grade 10, inclusive with further schooling arranged through foster placement so that high school can be completed, cooking, sewing, canning and the different home making

arts. Also it is planned to add a beauty culture course.

Miss Miller outlined the part played by the medical and recreational departments in the rehabilitation program. Weekly staff conferences are held which permit each girl to be discussed and her progress reviewed about every four months. She emphasized how important it is after commitment for the probation officer to prepare the girl for the school, adding that it complicates matters if the girl has not had the program or objective interpreted to her. She also stressed the importance of working with the family while the girl is committed so as to prepare for her return since there is no use sending a child back to its same or worse home. She also stressed the importance and value of the pre-parole visit home.

MR. MILES

Mr. Miles gave a very frank and interesting account of Morganza. He stated that Morganza is an ever changing story, yesterday, today and tomorrow. There were 13 changes in administration in 13 years at Morganza. Previously it functioned too much as a custodial institution. Since he assumed leadership at the institution, many changes were made including better housing and visiting arrangements changed from Friday to Sunday when considerable more persons are attracted to the institution.

As for the future, more trained social workers are being hired; it is planned to strengthen the school program; volunteer workers are being utilized notably from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and only truly interested persons are retained. He added that children want and need curbs and that they will receive discipline, but in a different manner than previously.

MISS O'DONNELL

In describing the Lourdesmont School, Miss O'Donnell believes that the Lourdesmont way may be the answer for the bewildered or frustrated adolescent; the socially maladjusted girl; or the reckless over-daring teenager. Specialized training is one of the major points of the program

with personalized guidance in an accredited high school setting. In addition to academic and commercial subjects there are electives in home-making, beauty culture, arts and crafts, music and a junior department which offers a program meeting standard for grades 7 and 8. The home-making department provides facilities for a complete family living situation. There is also a school of cosmetology which is approved by the State of Pennsylvania and which prepares operators and teachers for licensing in beauty culture.

Normal girls with behavior problems, regardless of race or creed, are accepted. Capacity is 110 girls for ages 12 through 18, educable, even dull normal but not defectives. While prostitutes are barred, sexually delinquent girls and unmarried mothers are accepted. A social history, school transcript and medical report are required. One and one-half to two years is the usual length of commitment.

Family contacts are encouraged with visiting days twice monthly. Forty-two counties have used this school with 30 counties currently represented.

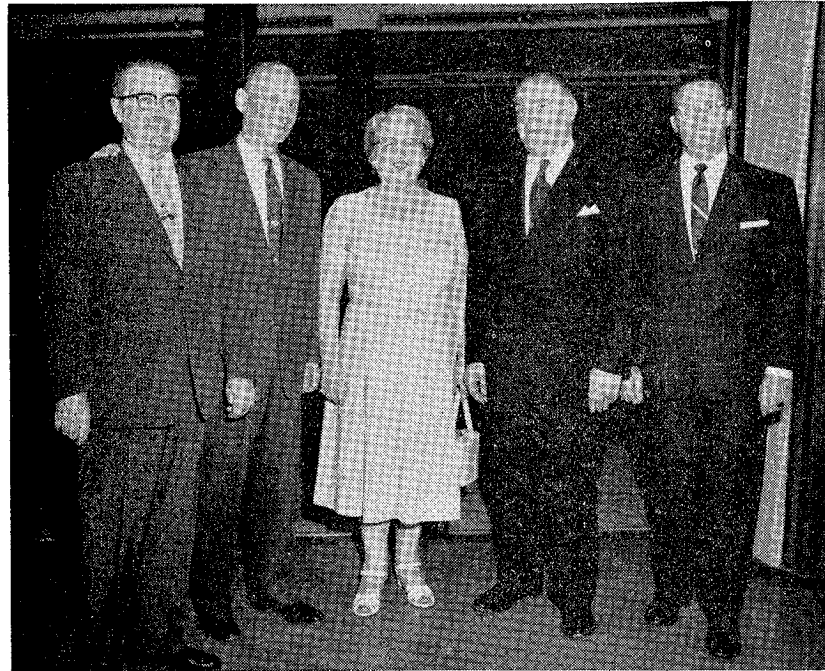
DISCUSSION

A spirited discussion followed on the high cost of maintaining girls at Sleighton Farms.

The cost is over \$5.00 per day to the county of commitment. Dr. Reine-mann pointed out that we are prone to over emphasize the cost of correction and felt that we do not spend enough money on correction, that rehabilitation should be more expensive. There was general agreement that **probation** and **parole** should cost more. Miss Miller and her associate, Miss Zelda Stricher, were very effective as goodwill ambassadors in spite of the spoken criticism of Sleighton Farms by some of the probation officers.

WORKSHOP

The other afternoon Workshop on Monday, concerned the topic: Staff Supervision in Correctional Work. Moderator was Mrs. Florine Wagner, Supervisor, Women's Probation Division, Allegheny County Court. Participants were: Edmund G. Burbank, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison



Retiring President Prasse and Newly Elected Officers—Edward Brubaker, 1st V.P., Richard Farrow, Pres., Mrs. Margaret Huff, 2nd V.P., William Candia, Exec. Com.

Society and Joseph Brierly, Major of the Guards, Eastern State Penitentiary.

MR. BURBANK

Mr. Burbank stated that the administrator is confronted with the problem of determining what he wants his workers to become and how to help them achieve this goal. The aim of the correctional job is to encourage, stimulate and train clientele to a better citizenship.

Part of the responsibility of the correctional agency lies in the amount and degree of supervision exercised. With the inexperienced workers supervision with some intensity is needed and for the older seasoned staff, regular consultations are necessary to discuss problems. One of the necessary things to establish in this relation-

ship is to define the purpose of the job with the client taking responsibility.

Maturity and integrity of the worker is reflected in various ways: 1. the ability to perform and sustain a wholesome relationship with varied groups; during the course of a year a worker has to master in himself the things that stir him up. 2. one who can accept responsibility for the job he carries. 3. how the staff worker copes with an aggressive or hostile person. 4. the worker learns to work with a variety of skills, professions and talents, with the inmate as the center of it. 5. ability of the worker to improve on performance.

Some sense of responsibility, plenty of room to grow and develop are necessary aims in helping correctional

workers to develop and improve. Some of the things a worker should be asked to get and to learn are: 1. He must move substantially beyond the area in which he operates. 2. He should develop an attitude that he is responsible for authority he wields. 3. He needs to examine his own weak spots and discover his ability to correct them. 4. No worker should feel he has the answer to any problem. 5. If the worker is not interested in learning and improving he should leave.

MR. BRIERLY

Mr. Brierly stated that two requirements are needed for custodial supervision. 1. Careful selection of personnel. 2. Thorough and continuous training. Many psychological and physical factors are involved, one of which is a low salary, which does not attract many qualified persons.

Mr. Brierly explained that applicants for guard positions at the penitentiary are screened through the State Police, FBI and the Philadelphia Police followed by a psychological test by the institution psychologist and interview with the institutional staff.

To qualify as a block officer, personality factors in a guard must be considered. Dynamics of personality are involved. The block officer must develop a close relationship with other block officers, with a team approach; since the block officer may be responsible for bad conduct reports of inmates, it is important how these reports are interpreted since some block officers feel that men are sent to prison for punishment, rather than as punishment.

Three basic principles were laid down by Mr. Breirly for the trainee to consider in dealing with prisoners: 1. A prisoner must be kept securely within the walls of the institution. 2. The prisoner must conduct his affairs with inmates within the framework of the regulations. 3. The prisoner must regard himself as a man under treatment.

Mr. Brierly said that there is a middle ground in dealing with the prisoner in that the worker must not

be too friendly nor too stern. Discipline of personnel is needed with the proper attitude of the trainee toward his work, with custodial considered first in point of time but treatment first in order of importance.

Officers at the penitentiary are given a two weeks training course at the Pennsylvania State Police Training School and the officer is oriented to his position in the Bureau of Corrections. In-service training programs are also continued every week. New officers, especially, are trained to be vigilant at all times and be on the lookout for trouble or signs of potential trouble.

Mr. Brierly concluded by saying that it is impossible to supervise a poorly trained group of officers. Mutual respect is needed for authority, and proper supervision includes the ability of the supervisor to show some respect for his subordinates. Only with supervision can custodial care be given adequately.

DISCUSSION

Some discussion was held on the question as to how a supervisor can work with a seasoned worker who won't accept changes. It was felt that a lot depends on the quality of supervision and to develop an understanding between the supervisor and the worker to encourage him. As it was aptly pointed out, "an old dog can learn new tricks." Important in this situation is the need to reduce tension and fear in the long time worker. This cannot work unless there is a willingness on the part of both the supervisor and the worker to **make it** work for the benefit of the whole agency.

If, after all means have been exhausted to develop an understanding with the seasoned worker, that person should be asked to leave. Another important consideration in developing a good relationship between a supervisor and a worker is to get a man's allegiance and trust and a willingness to work together. Earning his respect is important.

Mr. Burbank felt that it is important to clarify policy in any organization and he thought a social audit every 5 years of work functions is important.



Eliza Leader Registers Newcomers

In techniques of supervision, Mr. Burbank said that provision should be made for setting up a course of action, believing in it, then enforcing it profitably. Staff meetings are an excellent medium in which to seek and develop new ideas concerning techniques of working with individuals.

TUESDAY BUSINESS MEETING

One of the best attended sessions in many years was the business meeting on Tuesday morning at which 94 members were present. President Prasse presided. The following officers were elected for the year 1955-1956; President, Richard G. Farrow; First Vice-President, Edward Brubaker; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret A. Huff; Executive Committee, Mr. William Candia, Mr. E. Washington Rhodes, member of the Board of Parole, was designated as Parliamentarian by President Prasse.

A recommendation made by the Committee on Resolutions and By-Laws to change the name of the Association so as to include institutions was defeated by a narrow margin after spirited debate.

A proposal by the same Committee to provide a single slate of officers instead of two for each office was adopted by the membership.

The membership voted to incorporate in the By-Laws as part of Section VII a statement that the office of President should not be filled by any member unless he has been a member of the Association in good standing for at least three years.

Another proposal to curtail regional and annual meetings to include two semi-annual meetings was not voted upon because it was felt by the membership that Article VI of the present By-Laws is sufficiently flexible to allow the Executive Committee to de-

cide on the frequency of meetings.

A recommendation to add Section II to Article III; a provision that agency and institution memberships in the Association be provided at an annual fee of \$10 or more, was passed.

A resolution was adopted, setting forth the needs for a Correctional Training School for Girls and the increased need for feeble-minded and defective children in institutions. Mr. Elmer G. Fraley was designated as Chairman of the committee to prepare the resolution and forward copies to Governor Leader and Secretary of Welfare, Shapiro.

GENERAL SESSION

The Tuesday afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of Sentencing procedures in Pennsylvania by the Honorable Frank Lawley, Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Lawley is legal advisor, assigned to the State Police, Bureau of Corrections and the Board of Parole. A variety of procedures were presented by Mr. Lawley which require clarification, by change in the law or by administrative regulation.

Speaking on detainees, Mr. Lawley stated that there is a need to have detainer time known promptly without waiting until the inmate serves time in the first institution. Likewise, there is need to adjust back parole time so that it will be served first. An exception applies to Pennsylvania Industrial School cases.

Mr. Lawley felt there is need also to have teeth put in the powers of the Parole Board. In special probation and parole cases the present law makes no provision for returning parole violators in this category. The law should make it clear that the counties will pay for commitment and allow the Board to commit a special probation and parole case to jail until the Court acts, but for not longer than 30 days.

In commitments by the Board in parole violation cases, provisions should be made for the parole violator to be sent to the nearest center regardless of the institution from which he was released or committed.

Another change proposed by the Attorney General is to provide that a man be sent to Farview without a

lunacy commission if a doctor states he is psychotic. The intent is to allow judges to use discretionary power in determining whether or not a person is psychotic by having a clinic say whether or not he is psychotic.

Amendments are contemplated to the Barr-Walker Act which provide for sentences from one day to life. This poses legal and constitutional problems and would re-define the powers of the Board of Parole. It is difficult in the present laws to see how the Parole Board can guarantee that a man will not commit another crime as a means of determining parolability. It is intended to extend the review period on such cases beyond six months to one or two years.

Amending the law regarding the Electrocution Act is needed, according to Mr. Lawley, the Commissioner of Corrections should be given power to transfer men from the County Prison to the State Prison as soon as it is known a man is sentenced to death.

Mr. Lawley pointed out that many Courts are besieged with habeas corpus proceedings on the part of inmates which imposes a tremendous volume on the work of the Court. Almost 600 cases have been handled thusly in the past year. Only a very small percentage of these applications were considered meritorious.

What to do with children born while the mother is at Muncy was another problem raised by Mr. Lawley. It is proposed that the County of commitment shall be responsible for the child and its care.

Supervision of County Jails by the Bureau of Correction is also a possible legislative change, Mr. Lawley stated.

Removal from the Board of Trustees the power to parole at Pennsylvania Institutions for Defective Delinquents may also be included in proposed legislation.

In discussing rule changes relating to the Board of Pardons, Mr. Lawley stated that of the applications for commutation 60% are not favorably acted upon. It is proposed that the Board of Pardons meet before a hearing to see if the Board wishes to have the case proceed for argument. This will necessitate a lengthening of the



Relaxing Between Sessions

period of time which may be given in each case and may eliminate the need for inmates to proceed with Appeals Courts proceedings.

DISCUSSION

Following his interesting and informative talk at this well attended session, many questions were presented for discussion. Conclusions reached on some of these were: No legislation is contemplated to make mandatory the return to his home community of a man who serves his maximum time in the institution.

A change in habeas corpus proceedings is needed by restricting the procedure constitutionally, as it was brought out that 25% of Superior Court time is taken up in writs of habeas corpus. This ties up the time of guards. The Justice Department intends to have the Sheriff pick up the inmate in the institution and take him to appear in Court rather than take up the time of the institution staff.

Another proposed piece of legislation is to allow a funeral writ for an inmate to attend a funeral of a relative. This is considered a morale builder but there is no statutory or legal authority to justify this. A statute will be proposed allowing the Judge to let a man attend funerals if he pays the costs. The Bureau of Correction pays traveling expenses of guards on habeas corpus proceedings or in representing the applicant for commutation.

BANQUET

The Honorable Robert E. Woodside, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania was the speaker Tuesday evening at the Annual Dinner at Pocono Manor. He was introduced by President Prasse, who served as Toastmaster.

Judge Woodside stated that a hodge-podge of sentencing laws exists in Pennsylvania. However, Judge Woodside, declared, plans are being made for some method of sentencing based on the type of crime committed.

The sentence is not always applicable to the seriousness of the offense, he intimated.

Judge Woodside explained the types of sentences given and said he felt that in most cases there should be a minimum and a maximum sentence, according to the gravity of the offense committed. This would tend to correct the unfairness which sometimes exists in General Sentences, which apply to the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill and the Industrial School for Women at Muncy.

The Community itself ought to say through the Court how long a person should be kept away from the community, Judge Woodside declared. He recommended a minimum and maximum sentence in most cases. Opinion is varied about whether or not Judges should sentence at all according to Judge Woodside. The procedure within the Court is undergoing a change. Formerly, three Judges sat together. Judge Woodside stated that Judges have prejudices and degrees of severity in sentencing and he felt that it is unfortunate that a Judge cannot sentence uniformly in the same type of case.

WEDNESDAY WORKSHOP

Problems of Juvenile Probation Officers was the topic discussed by a panel: Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer, Lehigh County; Peter J. Frascino, Chief Probation Officer, Montgomery County; Robert W. Shields, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Bucks County; Elmer G. Fraley, Chief Probation Officer, Luzerne County and William M. Kiel, Superintendent, Kislyn Training School. Mrs. Frances Doherr, Juvenile Probation Officer, Beaver County, was moderator.

A multitude of problems encountered by Juvenile Probation Officers was discussed informally at this session which was well attended. In the discussion on Juvenile Court hearings the differences in handling children brought into Court on Motor Code Violations were aired. In some counties all summary proceedings are disposed of informally. Some counties

have formal hearings and others have informal hearings.

Another problem discussed was a need for psychiatric services available in the county. It was generally agreed that psychiatric services and case studies are essential in order to understand how the case should be handled, especially in cases of sex delinquency which presents the chief problem.

The Out-Patient Clinic services are considered helpful in many counties before a child is taken to a Juvenile Court hearing.

A question was raised as to why the school cannot help in solving the problem regarding psychological or psychiatric examinations. Mr. Fraley felt that unless parents cooperate, the value of psycho therapy is limited. It was agreed, however, that if Court directed, the clinic will see the child anyway, regardless of who should be responsible. Some Juvenile Probation Officers felt that the parents need more attention than children.

Mrs. Dorothy Beldler said that in Berks County the use of the Family Agency had produced good results, especially when the parent or the parents is or are involved. Mr. Edmund Thomas, Erie, added that the Juvenile Court cannot handle the whole problem but must depend on other agencies for help, like the school, clinics, etc.

Mental Health was another subject discussed relative to the extent to which programing in communities is being followed. Mr. George Black of the Department of Welfare, stated there are only 17 Mental Clinics in the state and the mental health group are recommending that three diagnostic centers be set up for mentally defective as well as emotionally disturbed children. He urged the group to study proposed legislation carefully. The waiting list is very long and the needs of the public are not being met, he said. The Association can support action for diagnostic centers. In Bucks County Mr. Shields stated that 25% of the cases are Court or Probation Office referral cases.

Placing children in resident centers presented problems according to Mr. Fraley since these children are re-

garded by the others as problem children and little, if any effort is made to hide their identities. It was agreed, however, that it is best if these matters are faced realistically.

Mr. Edward Brubaker, Dauphin County felt that there is a need for discussion on how to handle neglected and dependent children. Again the method of referral and handling of such cases varied with the counties. In Montgomery and Bucks Counties all cases are under Court jurisdiction which refers the case to the proper agency. In other counties referral is made by the Probation Office without a Court Petition.

Mr. Black stated that you cannot remove a child from the home without the parent's consent, except for Court Order. Agreement was general that actual responsibility for the removal is that of the Juvenile Court. Mr. Brubaker asked which is the best policy, Court action or the placement through the Probation Officer. Opinion varied on this matter.

What is done with the child who is picked up on a desertion charge and what facilities exist for his care was also discussed. In some counties temporary foster homes are used with amounts varying according to the community. In the larger counties, de-

Conference Chatter

The friendly spirit pervading the atmosphere - - - the air of informality - - both at work and play - - the excellent food served in a courteous and friendly but impersonal manner - - members saying they have never eaten so much as at Pocono Manor - - - - Mrs. Shunk looking so much like Mrs. Doherr - - - John Yeager asking Cavell if he had any significant dreams the night before - - - listening to Dr. Taylor's jokes at dinner - - - the spirited discussions at the workshops - - - bull sessions and side-bar conferences - - - - A few hardy souls venturing out in cool weather - - hiking - - golfing - - you name it - - - the Tuesday night

tention homes are available. It was brought out that it is legal but not desirable to place a child in a detention home. Dependent and neglected children are not supposed to be mingled with delinquent cases. It was brought out also that a county home cannot be used legally for the placement of neglected children.

What to do about parents of these children was another question raised. Put them in jail or bring them to Court? It was agreed that the procedure depends on the practice in the home community.

The rates to be charged by foster parents provoked much discussion. Mr. Black called for a realistic view toward foster parents in terms of demanding so many services of them. Mr. Ziegler felt that a lot of foster parents perform this service not for the money but for the sake of their interest in helping.

It was the consensus of the group that rates to be charged by foster parents depends on the community and the individual foster parents themselves.

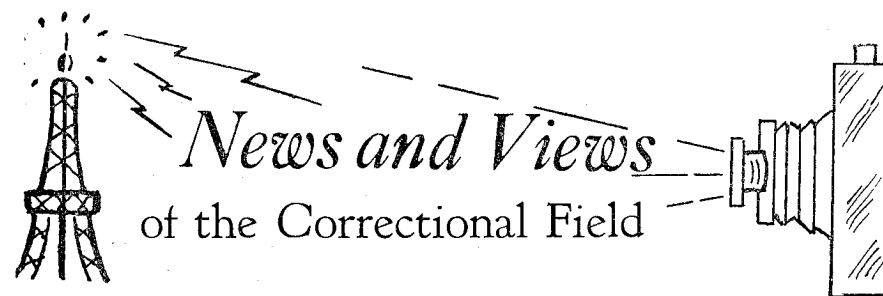
The group agreed that plans should be made for future meetings and it was suggested that probation officers meet at various institutions to convey the feelings and problems of probation officers.

party with many prize winners, among them: Ping Pong, D. Tamilya, Pittsburgh; Shuffleboard, Zelda Stricker and Henry Lenz, York; Pool, James White, West Chester; Gin Rummy, Mrs. L. B. Watson, West Chester; Pinochle, Betty Hoffman, Selingsgrove; Bridge, Mrs. D. Watson, Doylestown, Mrs. Frances Doherr, Beaver, and Regis Hoover, Grove City; Samba, Mrs. Florine Wagner, Pittsburgh; Bowling, Mrs. Rose Herbstritt, Erie and Mr. Fred Petri, Philadelphia - - -

- - - Judge Woodside and Art Prasse enjoying Shuffleboard with Jack Dunlap and Ed Brubaker - - the songfest Tuesday night with President Farrow displaying a new talent at the piano - -

accompanied at times by cool crooning from Angelo Cavell and Frank Liebel - - - some of the tunes brought back old memories - - George Black's

reputation as a smooth dancer - - - Ruth Gething enjoying herself ala Helen Morgan - - - - A good time was had by all - - -



Middle Atlantic Conference of Correction

Over 300 persons attended the three day sessions of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction held in Philadelphia, March 23, 1955 through 25th, 1955. Six states were represented, — Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

A series of workshops and panel discussions featured the sessions, which were led by outstanding figures in the field of correction.

Among the several excellent papers given at the Conference, one which evoked much comment was presented by Mr. Nat Arluke, Institutional Parole Officer, New Jersey State Prison. We print here an excerpt of his talk entitled "Summary of Parole Rules and Regulations in the United States."

As a result of a survey of parole rules and regulations in the United States some interesting data emerged. Some of the questions raised were: Have parole rules changed? If so, what is the trend? Are there too many or not enough parole rules? Do parole rules per se have any effect on good parole adjustment?

A study of parole conditions from the time of origin revealed that the many changes in our ways of living have had a lesser impact on parole

rules and regulations than one might expect. This raises the question whether there has been a change in emphasis and interpretation rather than a change in the letter of the rules. How are parole rules used? As guides —as coercive devices— as case work treatment tools? Are parole rules pitched too high so that parole adjustment becomes unattainable in some cases?

A review of the chart compiled from parole rules and regulations of 46 states reporting shows that no single regulation is common to all states.

The factors which seemed most common are: Prior permission of parole representative to change employment and/or living quarters, 37 states; completion of monthly report blanks, 35 states; permission of paroling authority to marry, 32 states; out of state travel with permission permitted in 32 states; use of first arrival reports required in 31 states; approval to use motor vehicles or driver's license required in 29 states; regulations that parolee support dependents, 26 states; possession, sale or use of weapons, or obtaining a hunting license prohibited in 12 states, permission necessary in 14 and no restrictions in 20.

Out of county or community travel without permission was restricted in 25 states; 36 states ignored restrictions on indebtedness; in 39 states there were no restrictions on curfew, civil rights, including suffrage, and no mention made of credit for street time when parole is violated.

A review of the chart shows that certain states have a maximum number of conditions. Officially listed by number, Ohio and Indiana each have 19 regulations. Colorado, 18; Texas and Washington each have 17; Pennsylvania, 16 and Florida, 15. All other states have less than 15. It is recognized that one listing may combine a number of individual regulations so that in effect there are actually more specific regulations than listed.

How many conditions can be remembered is a question which may be answered by tailoring a set of rules and conditions to the needs of the parolee and the community.

The value of a parolee signing an agreement to abide by a large number of regulations is debatable. Many of the documents have combined general informational or quasi-legal statements with the conditions. Many of the conditions require a legal interpretation. Many are beyond the practicalities of enforcement. I am wondering whether a "ten commandments" form of agreement would not provide a more adequate, intelligent and functional method.

With the ever increasing number of parolees living in states other than from which sentenced, it appears as though some uniformity of conditions should exist among all states. The variation from practically no regulations to a curfew at 10:30 PM creates quite a spread. The fact that 19 states have no restrictions regarding the sale or use of narcotics leaves a gap which should be filled.

The complete prohibiting of the use of liquor in 39 states forces us to face an unrealistic picture potentially breeding violations. The fact that 14 states have no restriction list-

ed for marriage permission would indicate that the condition should be reviewed in the light of its necessity or lack of necessity and its values pro and con.

It has been demonstrated that the "special conditions" included on individual parole regulation documents may act in a manner diabolically opposed to the intent. A special condition involving absolutely no use of liquor may be the factor which challenges a parolee to oppose that particular condition. The special condition phase should be used in a judicious and sparing manner, covering release to a detainer, to medical facilities, or only to mental hospitals, etc.

In conclusion, a review of the regulations of each state should be made with the view of eliminating redundancies, complexities, legal jargon, inconsistencies, multiplicity, and irrelevancies. Based on the premise that a potential parolee must sign an agreement in return for his release, then such terms should be kept to an absolute minimum with certain common factors prevalent in all states, augmented by such individual differences as are bound to exist by reason of geographical, social, or economic conditions.

Parole conditions are not an end in themselves, but rather a means to an end—a satisfactory community adjustment, attained by an individualized approach and aided by all the community resources available. **References:**

Origins of Parole, Frederick A. Moran

Conditions of Probation and Parole—Do They Help or Hinder, William Shands Meacham

Conditions and Violations of Probation and Parole, Edward J. Hendrick

Parole Rules of 46 States



Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Welfare Forum

"Better Health is your Business" was the theme at the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Welfare Forum in Pittsburgh, March 23 to 25, 1955, which was attended by more than 1000 persons.

Featuring the sessions were eight panel discussions on welfare problems.

Highlighting the conference were messages by Gov. George Leader, who promised a no politics policy in the Pennsylvania Welfare program; talks by Robert A. Moore, Vice Chancellor, Schools of the Health Profes-

sions, University of Pittsburgh, who delivered the keynote address on THE CHALLENGE OF THE FORUM THEME; Dr. H. Van Zile Hyde, Medical Director and Chief, DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, Washington, D. C., who spoke on THE FORWARD MARCH OF WORLD HEALTH, and Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Health who addressed the group on PUBLIC HEALTH TODAY AND TOMORROW.



Pennsylvania Mental Health Meeting

Public interest in mental illness hit a new high at the 1955 Mental Health Week Rally in Mechanicsburg, April 28th. 400 people from all parts of the state jam-packed the auditorium to hear Governor Leader, Welfare Secretary Shapiro and Dr. Daniel Blain, Medical Director of the American Psychiatric Association, highlight the need for more treatment, prevention and research in the field of mental illness.

The Rally was sponsored by Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc., in cooperation with 21 local mental health associations and the State Department of Welfare. It was held in conjunction with PMH's first annual meeting.

PMH President Charles H. Frazier reported that the growth of organized citizen concern and action for mental health in the Commonwealth during the past 12 months has been phenomenal.

Reviewing some of the reasons behind this progress, he pointed to the "inventories" of mental health facilities which citizens made in 20 communities. These "inventories" opened the eyes of many people to the facts on mental illness and served to give

impetus to the growth of local associations which mushroomed from less than five to 21 in little over a year.

The information gathered by the citizens helped develop the action program PMH has evolved to meet the most pressing mental health needs of the Commonwealth. This has led to PMH's support of a legislative program to initiate a modern, well administered system of mental health in the state.

Assessing the future prospects for PMH and local efforts, Mr. Frazier said that it is planned to use every resource at our command to secure understanding and support for a modern mental health program in the Commonwealth.

We further predict a large increase in the number of local associations bringing us nearer to the day when every Pennsylvanian will have a chance to join such an organization in his own county.

Mr. Frazier stated that PMH's research project, which will be tested in the near future in a selected community, will uncover some of the most effective methods which associations will be able to follow to build community mental health.

GOVERNOR LEADER

Speaking at the Mental Health Week Rally Governor Leader said: "Everyone knows that the problem of mental disease is now our most serious public health problem. We have justly rejoiced in the conquest of polio—but compared to the diseases of the mind, crippling polio has been a medical rarity. Everyone knows that we in Pennsylvania have furnished a minimum of care, a minimum of effort in the treatment of mental disease. Everyone knows that in Pennsylvania mental disease has been the state's complete responsibility since 1938, and yet in all that time we have not had the elementary courage to face up to it.

"I have an honest belief in the slogan that if you give people the light, they will find their own way. In that belief, I urged our legislative leaders to hold public hearings on this subject, to find out for themselves and to display to the people just what it is that we are proposing to do.

"You have a right to state the case for mental health to your representatives. I ask you to exercise your right."

DR. BLAIN

The most important single thing to examine and follow through on is how to establish community services to reduce the numbers of mentally ill who will be hospitalized, stated Dr. Daniel Blain. He referred to the Mental Health Community Center operating in England under the leadership of Dr. T. P. Rees.

Dr. Rees works with a group of specialists in psychiatry, who are doing private practice, and makes use of their services, part time in the clinic and part time as private practitioners. He hears about people becoming ill and sends a team into the home to see what they need, and to assist in finding out the simplest form of service that would take care of them (in this country, as soon as someone becomes ill, our first step is to send them to a mental hospital).

In his Center there are clubs for people who have been mental patients but who are now living at home and

come in for social life. Group therapy goes on in the main building of the Center. Older people come in for various activities; occupational therapy, which help keep them on their feet and in circulation. Crippled people come either to participate in activities, or to see how life can be more useful to them. A well-baby clinic and child guidance clinic are available for children and parents. In general there is an organized pulling-together of all the resources in a community to the total effect that a population of 250,000 people is easily taken care of in a community where the mental hospital alone has only 1,000 beds.

The experience of Dr. Rees suggests in a dramatic way that the ideal community must make available a network of services to deal efficiently with its mental health and illness problems. The essential ingredients are home care, private individual attention, visiting nurses, teams to visit those who cannot be reached by general practitioners, psychiatric units in a general hospital, out-patient services for children and their parents, and in the background, a regular mental hospital for the limited number of patients who cannot be cared for at home, and who may be sent to the hospital for a short time.

What is suggested is that more be spent on experimental and pilot projects with modified types of hospital and community facilities, which may be demonstrated to be effective in forestalling, preventing or shortening hospitalization.

SECRETARY SHAPIRO

Welfare Secretary Harry Shapiro, in closing the Mental Health Week rally pointed out that, with a few exceptions, most of the state hospitals haven't had the personnel or the money or the facilities to carry out a dynamic program of treatment. He pledged that politics must be taken out of the mental health program if it is to be successful.

"When I go around to these institutions and see some 40-odd thousand patients, murmuring, muttering, and nothing being done for them—just because they are victims of the myth that **nothing can be done**, I get a renewed

determination that **something has to be done.**" Continuing, he added that for various reasons we have come to look upon these unfortunate people as diagnostic labels, instead of as human beings. We think in terms of percentages, rather than in terms of people.

The Secretary outlined his goals for providing mental health services in local communities. In his plan, general hospitals will be subsidized to provide out-patient services on the local level; more funds will be available

for strengthening and building up of child guidance clinics; and general community services will be strengthened. He cited the pilot plan being worked out in connection with the University of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia for these purposes. In this way it is hoped to strike at the roots of the serious overcrowding in southeastern Pennsylvania, where for lack of facilities, hundreds of mental patients are languishing in jail.



PCA Meets with Parole Board

On May 19, 1955, members of the State Parole Board, in a panel discussion, concluded that more funds, more personnel and better public understanding are needed for a more successful parole system.

The panel discussion on "Obstacles in the Way of a More Effective Parole Program" was held at a luncheon meeting of the central area Pennsylvania Citizens Association's Penal Affairs Division at the Harrisburger Hotel.

Panel members included T. H. Reiber and E. Washington Rhodes, Parole Board Members, and G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision. Moderator was Major H. C. Hill, Parole Board Chairman. Panel respondents were Edmund G. Burbank, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society; Herman Pollock, Voluntary Defender of Philadelphia; and John Ranck of Lancaster, an Attorney who is a member of the PCA Penal Affairs Division.

MAJOR HILL

Major Hill described the work of the Parole Board, and stated that the pattern of behavior of the individual is regarded by the Board as the most important factor in considering persons for parole. Also he explained the degrees of supervision involved

in cases under jurisdiction of the Board as well as the various ways in which parole is terminated.

MR. REIBER

Mr. Reiber stated that one of the major obstacles to the parole program is supervision of parolees. He declared that training of parole agents is not an easy job and added that more are needed. The average agent carries a case of 70 parolees but a shortage of funds makes it difficult to enlist more personnel, he said.

MR. RHODES

Mr. Rhodes stated that too few people know about Parole Board work and that every taxpayer should have more information. Few know that 85 per cent of former prisoners do not violate parole and he pointed out that it costs 35 cents daily to keep a man on parole, but \$2.95 to keep him in prison. He suggested that the Parole Board have a permanent public relations director to convince the public of the important job being done.

DR. GIARDINI

Dr. Giardini said the Parole Board should take more responsibility in getting information about inmates from the day they are sentenced until they come up for parole and said the information would be helpful to the prison, and would benefit the treat-

ment program and parole. However, the Board has not had the personnel to handle this job.

He also decried the fact that district supervisors are not given the same Civil Service protection available to other personnel in the system. He recommended that parole supervision be extended to include juveniles, defective delinquents and women released from state institutions.



Girl Haven

A Home in an Institution by Irvin Groninger

The rising juvenile delinquency rate, family instability and broken homes have heightened the need for additional institutional facilities, especially some practical and effective facilities for girls. Juvenile Court Judges, Probation Officers and Social Agencies will find it a wise investment of their time to familiarize themselves with Girlhaven as a placement resource. Actually, Girlhaven is more of a home than an institution. It is a Protestant home for neglected and under-privileged teen-aged girls in need of a re-directional program, geared to help the individual girl with social and emotional problems who needs care and treatment in a group setting. It is located just outside of Hollidaysburg, Pa. on Route 220—Ant Hills.

Miss E. Geraldine Mundy, Executive Director of this unusual home states that "we believe that to attain the full stature of normal womanhood, spiritual development must go hand in hand with moral, mental and physical development. The confused and mis-directed teen-aged girl who has been thrust into an adult world without proper parental interest and training usually becomes a figure before the juvenile courts and classified

He declared that all persons sentenced by criminal courts for two years or less and all placed on probation by criminal courts also should be included under the Board's supervision in order that the State might have a uniform parole system.

The Parole Board now has 4,500 parolees under its jurisdiction and a staff of 191 in nine district offices.

as delinquent. Remedial action can be effective only if four basic principles are put into operation and knitted closely—spiritual, moral, mental and physical developments. We endeavor to re-direct "bankrupt" youth into real usefulness and security by this pattern of re-direction."

Girlhaven was established about five years ago. It was formerly known as The Door of Hope and had a dual program but is now devoted to neglected and under-privileged teen-aged girls. The title to the property is vested in a Board of Directors of the Protestant denomination.

It is supported by funds from the following sources:

1. Institutional Fees—\$75.00 monthly. Initial requirement at admission.

(1) Must supply seasonal clothing. Replacements made by home.

(2) Medical examination (including dental and eye examination.) These must be cared for before admission or arrangements made for reimbursement of these expenses.

After the initial requirements are met at entrance, the home assumes full maintenance and training responsibility. Girls receive special training in voice and music, participate in various activities and receive weekly allowances. A designated fund has been created for advanced education

or training after completion of high school, providing the girl meets the requirements for this scholarship.

2. Community Chest allotment from Altoona Community Chest for deficit.

3. Gifts from Churches and interested individuals.

Program cost is approximately \$96.50 per girl.

Girls are referred by courts, private and public social agencies. Girls must come voluntarily. They must be court-committed directly or indirectly.

Entrance requirements are: Normal Intelligence; normal mental and physical health; ages 12 to 17, inclusive; application and psychological reports submitted in advance; must have need of redirection program; must attend Public Schools and churches; they ride a public bus to and from school in Hollidaysburg. There are no maternity services to unwed mothers.

Length of stay depends upon the student's progress. It is preferred to have the girl for at least one year. Some girls remain until high school graduation. Return home or placement elsewhere is jointly decided by the referring agency, the family and the girl.

At present only 36 girls can be accommodated but an expansion program of building and re-creation underway will allow admission of more guests.

After a girl has been at Girlhaven for one month she is allowed visitors one afternoon a month because of the active program. For Blair County

Survey of Pennsylvania Training Schools For Juvenile Delinquents

A comprehensive survey of the training schools for juvenile delinquents in Pennsylvania has been completed. This study, conducted under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, was authorized by the United States Children's Bureau and was initiated on the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Governor's Committee on Children and

guests' visiting day is the first Sunday of each month, for other counties, the third Sunday of each month. All outgoing and in-coming mail is subject to office approval.

As for discipline, there are no punishment rooms—only a yardstick used now and then, like any mother would use when words fail. There are no runaways as such, girls know if they run away they are not re-accepted.

The atmosphere isn't convent-like. There is even a time and place for boys in the routine at Girlhaven. If one of the girls at the home wants to date one of the boys from Hollidaysburg, she may do so, but dating is under strict supervision. The boys are investigated prior to being put on the eligible list.

The merit system is used in which points can earn the girl a place on the Honor Roll. In one week it is possible to earn 100 points. If she earns a certain standard of points for four consecutive weeks, she is rewarded with such things as trips to Washington, D. C. and New York City.

Expert psychiatric help is also available when needed, from nearby Hollidaysburg State Hospital Clinic and Pennsylvania State University.

The superintendent welcomes all inquiries and inspection tours of Girlhaven. For additional information contact:

Miss E. Geraldine Mundy

P. O. Box 630

Altoona, Pa. (Phone Hollidaysburg 5-9868)

Youth as well as of the representatives of the training schools themselves. It was prepared by the Government Consulting Service of the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania. Charles P. Cella, Jr., Supervisor of the Government Consulting Service, Rodney P. Lane and John Q. Benford were the staff principals assigned to the survey. Norman V.

Lourie, formerly Executive Director of the Association for Jewish Children, and now Deputy Secretary of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, served as special consultant.

Two reports were published. The first (dated June 1954) presents a survey of the Pennsylvania Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents in their present scope of operations, their program objectives, their population characteristics and their relationships with the courts, the counties and the state. The second (published in January 1955) is entirely devoted to the co-ordination of the program of institutional care of juvenile delinquents in Pennsylvania. While the first report is almost totally fact-finding and appraising, the second report almost exclusively contains recommendations based upon the findings in the first report.

According to the opening statement in the second report, "Pennsylvania's institutional program for juvenile delinquents falls far below the standards required for the successful re-education of these problem children for socially useful lives." At any one time, Pennsylvania has approximately 3,300 juveniles in its institutions for delinquents. Of these, every year approximately 2,500 children are committed to the institutions by the juvenile courts. The following is the summary of general recommendations of this report.

The State Department of Welfare as the "Integrating Force"

1. The Department of Welfare should be charged with specific and clear authority:

a. to make certain that sufficient institutional facilities, of proper program content and diversity, are available in appropriate locations to accommodate the varied needs of all juvenile offenders committed by the juvenile courts, and

b. to coordinate all elements of the state-wide program of institutional care, including related services under

the jurisdiction of other public and private agencies.

2. The Department of Welfare should exercise vigorous leadership in providing continuous, integrated re-education for each institutionalized juvenile offender.

3. The Department of Welfare should revitalize and augment its Bureau of Children's Services to administer the Department's responsibilities with respect to the institutional care program.

Central Classification and Assignment

4. All commitments of juvenile delinquents by the juvenile courts should be made to the Department of Welfare which should be responsible for placement of each child in the most appropriate institution. The Department should administer a central classification and assignment system.

a. Juvenile courts should retain their basic jurisdiction over children committed.

b. Central assignment should assure optimum use of institutional resources.

c. The assignment function should be regionally organized but centrally controlled. Resident classification facilities are necessary adjuncts but should be kept to the minimum necessary for proper diagnosis and assignment.

d. The Bureau of Children's Services should take the initiative in establishing sound working relationships with the juvenile courts and in developing adequate records and effective procedures to expedite the movement of children directly from the courts to the training schools.

e. Assignment center relationships with the training schools should improve and individualized institutional care at the schools.

f. The Department, through its central assignment system, should facilitate inter-institutional transfers, and assist the training schools and home communities in coordinating their activities in the release process.

A Comprehensive System of Adequate Institutional Facilities

5. The State should develop a comprehensive and diversified system of adequate institutional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare.

a. The Department of Welfare should establish a continuous, broad-gauged research and planning program related to problems of institutional re-education of juvenile delinquents.

b. The Department should stimulate program development and experimental research by the training schools.

c. The Department should assist the training schools in developing and maintaining effective programs through a positive program of supervision and guidance, based on minimum standards of staff, program and plant.

d. Inspectional visits to the schools should be frequent and oriented toward positive consultation and guidance. The supervision and inspectional activities of the Department of Public Instruction, Department of Labor and Industry, and Dept. of Health with respect to the school should be coordinated by the Bureau of Children's Services.

e. Particular emphasis should be placed on assisting the training schools in obtaining qualified personnel and improving staff performance.

A Full Complement of Related Services at the Local Level

6. The State Department of Welfare should stimulate the improvement and co-ordination of those services which are vital adjuncts of the institutional care program and which are local responsibilities.

a. Disposition by the juvenile court should be based on thorough pre-disposition study of the child.

b. Courts and county welfare agen-

cies should join forces to provide adequate probation supervision and after-care.

c. Every county should maintain an effective child welfare unit to provide and coordinate local services.

d. The state should provide funds to supplement federal funds required for the expansion of its local child welfare program.

An Adequate System for Financing Institutional Care

7. The state should assume leadership in developing an adequate system of financing institutional care.

a. Adequate levels of income should be provided the training schools through a more equitable distribution of state funds for the care of juvenile delinquents in all approved institutions.

b. The costs of care and re-education should be shared by the state and the counties on an equitable basis, with the state reimbursing the counties for 50 percent of their payments for institutional care.

c. Maximum rates of care, based on minimum desirable program standards, should be established by the Department of Welfare as incentives to the training schools to improve their training programs.

d. The system should be installed gradually to ease the financial burden on the state, to maintain county expenditures at an even level, and to effect a smooth transition from the present system.

e. The Department of Welfare should administer the state system of reimbursement.

The above excerpt was prepared for the Quarterly by John C. Reinmann.

NOTE: The remaining portion of this article dealing with recommendations will be published in a future issue of the Quarterly.

People

WILLIAM T. CONRAD

A fractured right ankle which occurred March 29, prevented William T. Conrad, probation officer of Huntington County, from attending the Convention at Pocono Manor. He had just made an investigation and while leaving the premises missed the top step because of insufficient light. He was in the hospital for five days and had his leg in a cast for five weeks. We wish him a speedy recovery and hope to see him at future meetings.

EDWARD BRUBAKER

Ed Brubaker, Chief Probation Officer of Dauphin County, appeared to be in his usual good form while attending the convention. For five weeks however, Ed was a patient at the Polyclinic Hospital in Harrisburg, 28 days of which was spent in traction. This was the result of an automobile accident Sept. 4, 1954 in New Jersey where he was hit by a drunken driver. We are glad to know that Ed is "up and around" again.

WILLIAM G. RICE

William Rice, Assistant Probation and Parole Officer in Cumberland County, was a patient at the Carlisle Hospital from April 14th to May 4th. He had a cartilage removed from his right knee and he is convalescing at his home, 351 Graham St. Carlisle.

DAVID FURROW

David Furrow, Assistant Probation Officer, York County, resigned effective May 14th to accept a position in private industry. We wish him continued success in his new venture. Dave enjoyed his work very much and we are sorry he is leaving the correctional field.

C. BOYD McDIVITT

C. Boyd McDivitt recently left his position as executive director of the Prisoners Aid Association of Maryland to serve as National Probation and Parole Association field consultant in delinquency and crime treat-

ment in Michigan. Mr. McDivitt has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, psychiatric social worker with the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Criminal Court, county supervisor of the Potter County, Penn., Board of Assistance, and probation officer for the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County.

We wish him success in his new job.

HENRY J. MOWLES

Henry J. Mowles, Chief Federal Probation and Parole Officer for United States Middle District Court died May 23rd at the age of 58, of a heart attack. Although still in his prime he had a career which was part of the history of federal probation. He began his quarter century of service on his appointment Sept. 4, 1928 by the late President Calvin Coolidge after the Court created the post. By 1930, he was one of only eight federal probation and parole officers in the United States. He had been a candidate for a post on the United States Parole Board in Washington, D. C.

Before entering federal service, Mr. Mowles was athletic coach and a member of the faculty of Susquehanna University in Selinsgrove, Pa. He was a native of Boston and a graduate of the University of Vermont. He served as athletic coach and a member of the faculty at Vermont and later was President Coolidge's military aide during his term as Governor of Massachusetts. Later on he went to St. Louis as athletic coach and a member of the faculty of Washington University. He came to Susquehanna University from St. Louis.

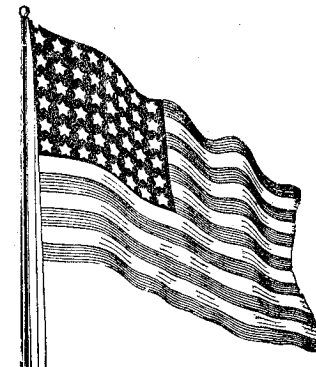
It is with deep regret that we learned of his passing and we wish to extend the sympathy of the members of our Association to his wife and family. He will be remembered for his many accomplishments in the field of probation and parole and for his fervent spirit and the dogged determination to do a job well.

WALTER E. LORMAN

Walter E. Lorman was named Chief Probation Officer of Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County to succeed Ezekiel M. Hackney, who died on January 6, 1955. Mr. Lorman had been a probation officer in that Court since 1936. His present staff consists of twenty-five probation officers. Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Lorman has long been interested in the field of crime prevention. Follow-

ing World War I, during which he was engaged in intelligence work, he was Crime Prevention Chairman of the American Legion, Philadelphia County. Mr. Lorman and his wife, Justine nee Rasmus, live at 2215 S. Opal Street, Philadelphia 45. He has three children and three grandchildren.

The Association wishes Mr. Lorman success in his new job.



Back Issues of Quarterly Needed

In order to provide a permanent file of all published Quarterlies for reference and historical purposes, the Quarterly Committee requests members to contribute back issues for which they have no further need.

Issues missing are:
 1940—Vol. I No. 3
 1942—Vol. I No. 3
 1943 and 1944—Apparently no Quarterlies published.
 1946—Vol. III No. 2
 1947—Vol. IV No. 1
 1948—Vol. V No. 1
 1949—Vol. VI No. 4

1952—Vol. IX No. 4
 Vol. X No. 3
 Vol. X No. 4

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Through an oversight the Conference issue, 1954, should have been designated as Vol. XII, No. I, instead of Vol. V.

Correct numbers of succeeding issues are:

Summer 1954—Vol. XII—No. 2
 Fall 1954—Vol. XII—No. 3
 Pre-Convention 1954—Vol. XII—No. 4



Editorial

It was a heartening experience to be one of the group of over 100 Association members who attended the annual meeting at Pocono Manor.

While not the largest number to gather at a convention, remotely situated from a metropolitan area, nevertheless, in this setting members who did attend were able to keep together, become better acquainted, discuss the serious aspects of their work and still find time to enjoy the recreational facilities provided in this relaxing atmosphere.

A similar event comes to mind in the Institute held at Gorley's Lake in 1947.

Experience has shown that whenever or wherever our meetings are held, our members, representing fields of probation, parole and custodial work, are interested, articulate and share their knowledge and experience with others, not unlike other groups having similar interests.

It has been often said that more members would attend meetings if travel expenses and elapsed time were reduced to a minimum.

With this in mind, our new Admin-

istration under President Farrow, plans to initiate a series of regional or area Councils in fairly accessible locations throughout the State.

Each region or area would conduct its own programs or perhaps utilize the same theme State-wide. The resultant thinking and pooling of ideas would be channeled to the Executive Committee and used as the basis for programming for Institutes, area and annual meetings.

This idea, it seems to us, has considerable merit. It might prove to be the spark which ignites the latent interest of our membership, promotes better attendance and active participation.

For one thing, ideas and experiences can be exchanged, techniques discussed and a greater spirit of unity developed among all levels of correctional workers, including police and personnel in many agencies.

Thus our Association can grow, and make its identity felt as a living, dynamic force in the field of Correction.

Let us all get behind it and PUSH!

Reviews



NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DIGEST, published monthly by the American Visuals Corporation, 161 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

This news letter devoted to report and summary of current events of concern to professional workers interested in the cause and prevention of juvenile delinquency, has been published monthly since February, 1955.

It is edited by Russell J. Fornwalt, who is Vocational Counselor for the Big Brother Movement of New York City. Each issue is devoted to one particular aspect of this problem, for instance, "Should We Get Tough? How?", "The Comics: Do They or Don't They?", "The Home and Juvenile Delinquency," "Are the Parents to Blame? Should They Be Punished?"

STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED COURTS DEALING WITH CHILDREN, prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with National Probation and Parole Association and National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1954; 99 pages.

This booklet is a must for every probation officer as well as any other interested person who is engaged in child care, especially in child placement of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. It replaces earlier publications of Juvenile Court Standards. In its various chapters it deals with the philosophy and function of the specialized court, primarily the Children's Court or Juvenile Court. It lists terms and definition on such matters as legal custody, guardianship of the person, probation, after-care supervision, and detention. Under the heading of "Jurisdiction" it deals in detail with matters of age limits, the handling of traffic cases, jurisdiction over adults, in addition to a description of the basic jurisdiction of the specialized court, and issues relating to children coming before the court. The longest chapter is devoted to procedures, including intake, informal adjustment, detention and shelter care, the social study, the hearing, appeals and the handling of adult cases, etc. The following chapter deals with disposition, including probation and protective supervision, and the termination of parental rights and responsibilities. There is also included a chapter on personnel, with special reference to the judge, the referee, the probation staff, clinical personnel, clerical and receptionist services. The book closes with the following chapters: Records and Statistics, Organization, Administration, Plant, and the Court and the Community. As the forward stresses, "It is hoped that this material will further understanding of many problems faced by these specialized courts. Through such understanding the courts gain stronger support—so greatly needed—in order

for them to serve children and their families more effectively." The intensive study of this brochure is strongly recommended since it will stimulate ever needed improvement of children's court services and programs.

John Otto Reinemann, **PAROLE AND PROBATION**, published by The Junior Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, 1955, 14 pages.

This booklet was prepared for the Parole Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia for the special purpose of distributing it to all members of the police force in that City. It is written in popular style, and illustrated with cartoons. It covers probation and parole in the adult and juvenile field. Arthur T. Prasse, Commissioner of Correction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has contributed a forward. Special reference is made to the work of the Parole Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring adolescent and young adult offenders who have been released from correctional institutions. The booklet can serve as a means of popular interpretation of probation and parole.

STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

This is a periodical issued monthly by the Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa., as a public service. Editors are: Professors Jessie Bernard and Joseph C. Lagey; Associate Editor, Professor Duane H. Ramsey; Assistant Editor, Electra Catsonis.

Purpose is to analyze reports of social agencies in Pennsylvania, analyze and interpret them so that significant trends can be revealed.

Indexes and interpretative articles will appear from time to time summarizing trends and discussing their implications. Indexes relating to birth, divorce and death rates; welfare, health, crime and delinquency, group relationships are being compiled.

For those interested in being placed on the mailing list, write to Pennsylvania State University, Department of Sociology, University Park, Pa.

DR. ROBERT D. HIGGS

2618 W. Somerset Street
Philadelphia

BAKER'S BAKERY

118-20 E. 17th Street, Erie
We specialize in Hard Rolls
Rye & Pumpnickel Breads

"BROWN BROTHERS"

R. F. D. 1
Fairview

LAKE SHORE MARKERS

654 West 19th Street
Erie

**SUPERIOR
SIDING & ROOFING CO.**

510 West 12th Street
Erie

Housing Mortgage Corp.

535 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh

ATTUCKS HOTEL

801 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia

**RAY ZIMMER
"SUNRISE DAIRY"**

3109 Peach Street
Erie

WINTHROP-STEARNES

Medical Progress Through
Research since 1855
South College Street
Myerstown

**MECHANICS STEAM
LAUNDRY, Inc.**

29 Overbrook Avenue
York

THE BOSWELL HOUSE

5920 Greene Street
Philadelphia

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

924 Cumberland Street
Lebanon

DR. ELIAS KORN

2134 South Broad Street
Philadelphia

Compliments
of
A
FRIEND

DR. ERIC R. CLARKE

1705 North 18th Street
Philadelphia

L. O. O. MOOSE - LODGE 47

14-16 E. North Avenue
Pittsburgh

REV. W. C. WILLIAMSON

5218 Race Street
Philadelphia

De Luxe Custom Built
Interior Arrangement As Desired
All Popular Makes
9 to 9 week days - Closed Sundays

STRONG TRAILER SALES
"Own Your Own Home"
Display Lot: 3502 W. 12th St.
Erie

GUSTAFSON OPTICAL CO.

113 W. 9th St.
Erie

DR. ALFRED S. DAMIANI

Philadelphia

GEYER PRINTING CO.

220 Hopper St.
Pittsburgh

NELSON DAIRIES, INC.

1920 W. Marshall St.
Norristown

BELLE VALLEY NURSERY

Frank O. Anderson & Sons,
Proprietors
Martin Road, R.D. No. 6, Box 373
Erie

KATHERINE'S BEAUTY SALON

627 N. 37th Street
Philadelphia

NORWOOD ACADEMY

8891 Germantown Avenue

Philadelphia

Wynnewood Company

370 Montgomery Avenue

Merion

SIMONINS & SONS

Tioga & Belgrade Streets
Philadelphia

Phone 59983

We Deliver

LAMPARTER'S TURKEY FARM

Day Old Poults
Also Quality Dressed Turkeys
Mountville, Pa.

CORNWELL INDUSTRIES

State Road

Cornwells

PARK MOTOR COMPANY

2032 Brownsville Road

Pittsburgh

Compliments of

A FRIEND

NORMAN MILLER

316 Pershing Ave.

Phone 8048

Authorized Dealer For

ZENITH HEARING AID

Lancaster

Penna. Motor Federation

State Street Building

Harrisburg

TRAILER VILLAGE SALES

New and Used Mobile Homes
Parts Accessories

2801 Columbia Ave.

Phone 2-8761 Lancaster, Pa.

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE

Gettysburg

Warner Coin Machine Co. 2621 Parade Street Erie	Nightingale Rest Home 17th and Market Sts. Camp Hill	Neuman's Radio and TV 6th and Walnut Street Lebanon
Chinese Merchants Assn. 907 Race Street Philadelphia	Ruth E. Nuss Florist R. D. 1, Harrison City Road Leveigreen	Erie Forge & Steel Corporation 1341 W. 16th Street Erie
James A. Slade Undertaker 1747 N. 16th Street Philadelphia	Standfast Book Bindery 925 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	Compliments of Pleuger Submersible Pumps, Inc. 955 Harrisburg Avenue Lancaster
Cal-Mir School of Barbering 136 N. 8th Street Philadelphia	Barch's Pharmacy 317 E. 6th Avenue Tarentum	Minshall's Funeral Home 11th & Kerlin Streets Chester
Lester Martin Insurance Agency 324 N. Catherine St. Middletown	Newberry Independent Club, Inc. 2009 Boyd Street Williamsport	Pepsi-Cola and Cott Quality Beverages Erie Bottling Corp. (Only soft drinks in Erie bottled by union employees) Erie
Elizabeth Anne Manley Convalescent Home 530 Maple Avenue West Chester	Martin Bros. 322 Ross Street Lancaster	Paul H. Sachs 520 W. Lemon St. Lancaster Complete Heating Service by Heating Specialists Oil Burners, Gas Burn- ers, Water Heaters, Furnaces, Boilers

Welsh Funeral Home 3827 Lancaster Ave. Philadelphia	Olga's Beauty Salon 205 Oakland Ave. Pittsburgh	Prescription Pharmacy 2307 Versailles Ave. McKeesport
Henry Burchenn Pharmacy 3740 Pine Ave. Erie	Standard Trailer Co. 5313 W. Lake Rd. Erie	Green's Drug Co. 52nd & Baltimore Philadelphia
Calabrese Club of Mt. Carmel 509 W. 16th St. Erie	Marchmont Pet Shoppe 1808 Peach St. Erie	Children's Nursery 41 W. Orange St. Lancaster
Fisher Funeral Home 1334 N. 2nd St. Harrisburg	Cornelius Convalescent Home 1774 Old York Rd. Willow Grove	Oakcrest Home Bridgewater Road Upland
Goldenson's Jeweler 1214 Carson St. Pittsburgh	Nu Lane Beauty Shop 710 Oak Lane Ave Philadelphia	Ingersoll Hotel 1947 Ridge Avenue Philadelphia
Geisheimer & Associates 535 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh	Gobel Convalescent Home 101 E. Baltimore Ave. Media	New York Produce Exchange Foot of Holland Lake Erie
The Erie Laundry 530 E. 19th St. Erie	Barrett Funeral Home Park & Lehigh Ave. Philadelphia	Sleighton Farm for Girls Darling
Maurer Convalescent Home 45 Ashly Rd. Upper Darby	Gosherts Pharmacy 11 S. Main St. Manheim	John E. Boodon Architect Williamsport
Lebanon News Agency 33 N. 8th St. Lebanon	Landers Nursing Home 342 Green Lane Philadelphia	Paul Revere Life Insurance Co. Pittsburgh
Donald C. Burton Funeral Home 602 W. 10th St. Erie	Penguin Press 4525 McKnight Rd. Pittsburgh	Refuse & Salvage Drivers & Helpers Union Local 609 Pittsburgh
Tomaszewski's Funeral Home 108½ Fayette St. Conshohocken	Clara B. Burke Convalescent Home Stenton Ave. & Militia Rd. Plymouth Meeting	Pennsylvania Hotel Phoenixville

St. Mary's Church Pittsburgh	Main Hotel Braddock	Charles P. Walter Attorney Pittsburgh
Evergreen Gardens Pittsburgh	Peter Karpivich Hotel Chester	Herbert B. Sachs Attorney Pittsburgh
Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc. Pittsburgh	Dr. G. Raymond Weinmann Pittsburgh	Milton I. Watzman Attorney Pittsburgh
N. S. Riviere & Co. Insurance Pittsburgh	Dr. Alexander S. Vujan Pittsburgh	Hayes School Publishing Co. Pittsburgh
Dr. John F. Hornyak Pittsburgh	Union Real Estate Co. of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh	Geyer Flower Shop Middletown
Dr. J. D. Donovan Pittsburgh	Dr. W. F. Weaver Pittsburgh	Angeline's Beauty Shop Penndel
Dr. Robert F. Rohm Pittsburgh	Municipal Tax Record Co. Pittsburgh	Edwin Murphy, Alderman Harrisburg
St. Ladislaus Church Philadelphia	New Passyunk Diner Philadelphia	Dr. Francis E. Wible Pittsburgh
St. Anne's Church Philadelphia	Medical Arts Drug Store Philadelphia	Dr. U. S. Wharton Pittsburgh
Dr. C. E. Clarke Pittsburgh	Dr. Elmer Weger Pittsburgh	Caravan Hotel Philadelphia
Anthony Fazio Barber Pittsburgh	Markham Music Co. Erie	Keystone Hotel Conshohocken
Dr. Frederick A. Parsons Pittsburgh	Orlando Funeral Home Erie	Standard Car Rental Erie
Daniels, Swope and First Attorney's at Law Harrisburg	Midtown Dental Laboratory Erie	Morris, Robert, School Pittsburgh
Jenkins Nursing Home Norristown	Sally and June Beauty Shoppe McKees Rocks	Millie's Motel & Restaurant Paknyra
		Boykins Convalescent Home Philadelphia

Samuel Glass Rental Agency Harrisburg	E. M. Keszler Funeral Director Philadelphia	Dr. A. C. Yellenik Pittsburgh
Wood Funeral Home Erie	Dr. L. C. Bladwin Pittsburgh	Lacey Funeral House Philadelphia
Vernon Hotel Erie	Domenic Parente Gardner Pittsburgh	Chanuk Convalescent Home Philadelphia
Majestic Hotel Garage Philadelphia	Mary Agnew Convalescent Home Philadelphia	Cornelia Beauty Salon Philadelphia
Warner Mobil Sales Erie	Coffman Pharmacy Philadelphia	Marie Geier Tourist Home Philadelphia
Offerle Florist Erie	Dr. J. C. Schneider Pittsburgh	Madame Marie Philadelphia
United Slovak B & L Assn. Pittsburgh	Ann's Beauty Salon Pittsburgh	H. P. Durr Printer Pittsburgh
James H. Wallace, Jr. Attorney Pittsburgh	Beglinger Funeral Home Pittsburgh	Lebro Drug Store Pittsburgh
Robert Van Der Voort Attorney Pittsburgh	Don Charles Orchestra Pittsburgh	Theodore W. Primas Druggist Braddock
Ukranian Nat'l. Aid Assn. of America Pittsburgh	Dr. A. S. Runco Pittsburgh	Your House of Beauty Pittsburgh
Maserek's Pharmacy Erie	Ruth's Beauty Shoppe Pittsburgh	Dr. William Finlay Pittsburgh
J. L. Madden Alderman Harrisburg	McLaughlin Hotel Crum Lynne	Dr. John B. Wood Pittsburgh
Tryon E. Benner Alderman Harrisburg	Baron Elliott Orchestra Pittsburgh	James E. Picard Optometrist Pittsburgh
Edmond's Beauty Salon Pittsburgh	Dr. Oscar T. Ziel McKees Rocks	Henry Palmer Real Estate Pittsburgh
		Joseph A. Williams Attorney Pittsburgh

Jordan Pharmacy Pittsburgh	Dr. M. J. Hegerich Pittsburgh	Dr. Karl S. Von Senden, Jr., M.D. Pittsburgh
Medical Brace Shop Pittsburgh	Aaron Martin Barber Homestead	Charles W. Zimmerman, M.D. Pittsburgh
Hotel Prospect Philadelphia	Dr. K. F. Shafer Pittsburgh	Dr. J. E. Weigel, M.D. Pittsburgh
Penna. Natural Gas Men's Ass'n. Pittsburgh	Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. Pittsburgh	Dr. Catherine Jane Schragl Homestead
Dr. Malvin G. Sander, Jr. Pittsburgh	Nicholas Buntich Watch Repairs Pittsburgh	Erie Iron & Supply Corp. and Erie Plastics Co. Division Erie
Ambler Flower Shop Ambler	William D. Jasper Patent Attorney Pittsburgh	Sun Life Insurance Philadelphia
Josephine Fusco Beauty Shop Pittsburgh	John M. Gallagher, Esq. Pittsburgh	Villa Capri Hotel Erie
Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. Pittsburgh	Dr. A. N. Levy Pittsburgh	Erie Vending Machines Erie
Oakmont & Verona Cab Co. Oakmont	Dr. Felix Anderson Philadelphia	Dr. Rita Rosini, M.D. Homestead
Renda's Flowers Chester	Dr. William C. Baczkouski Pittsburgh	Dr. Theodore R. Cohen Morrisville
Dr. Anthony A. Pandelfo Pittsburgh	Penn-Lincoln Memorial Park East McKeesport	Dr. G. R. Bennett Veterinarian Pittsburgh
Dr. Norman Schwartz Pittsburgh	Penhurst Golf Club Turtle Creek	Dart Board Equipment Co. Philadelphia
Dr. Charles R. Smith Homestead	Compliments of A Friend	Dr. A. L. Pantalone, M.D. Pittsburgh
Dr. Richard E. Coy Pittsburgh	Dr. Hollis W. Zwicker Pittsburgh	Dr. C. R. Perryman, M.D. Pittsburgh
		North Catholic High School Pittsburgh

Jansen Dental Laboratory Bradford	Capitol Beauty Shop 1003 No 3rd St. Harrisburg	Jewel Tea Co. Pittsburgh
Girard Department Store Girard	McDonough Convalescent Home 1540 Evergreen Ave. Pittsburgh	Weich's Bakery Philadelphia
Spaeth Chevrolet 6578 Ridge Ave. Philadelphia	Powell & Gardner Buick Sales & Service Garrett Rd. & Walnut Upper Darby	Camp Curtin Trust Co. Harrisburg
Lehigh Cut Rate Store 5th & Lehigh Philadelphia	Marshall Square Sanitarium 215 E. Marshall St. West Chester	The Den 9th and Peach Streets, Erie Recommended by Duncan Hines — AAA Gourmets
A. V. Barkley Funeral Director 636 No. 35th St. Philadelphia	Morris Drug Co. 7 East Market St. York	Orra-Jean Barber School Bulletin Otto Borgia, Owner and Supervisor Erie
Frankford Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Philadelphia	Vet's Novelties 1718 State Road Erie	Wilson's Convalescent Home Home-Like Care 24-Hour Nursing Care 1516 No. 15th St. Philadelphia
Nicklish Hair Fashion Salon 32 No. Perry Sq. Erie	Oakmont & Verona Cab Co. Oakmont	Thomas A. Zang, C.L.U. Special Sales Representative N. Y. Life Insurance Co. 415 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh
Mrs. Dougherty's Cafe 2200 No. 18th St. Philadelphia		The Nicolai School of Dancing 1401 E. Luzerne St. 7939 Frankford Ave. Philadelphia
		New Location of York - Erie Inc. Air-Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration 3120 State St., Tele. 46-351