

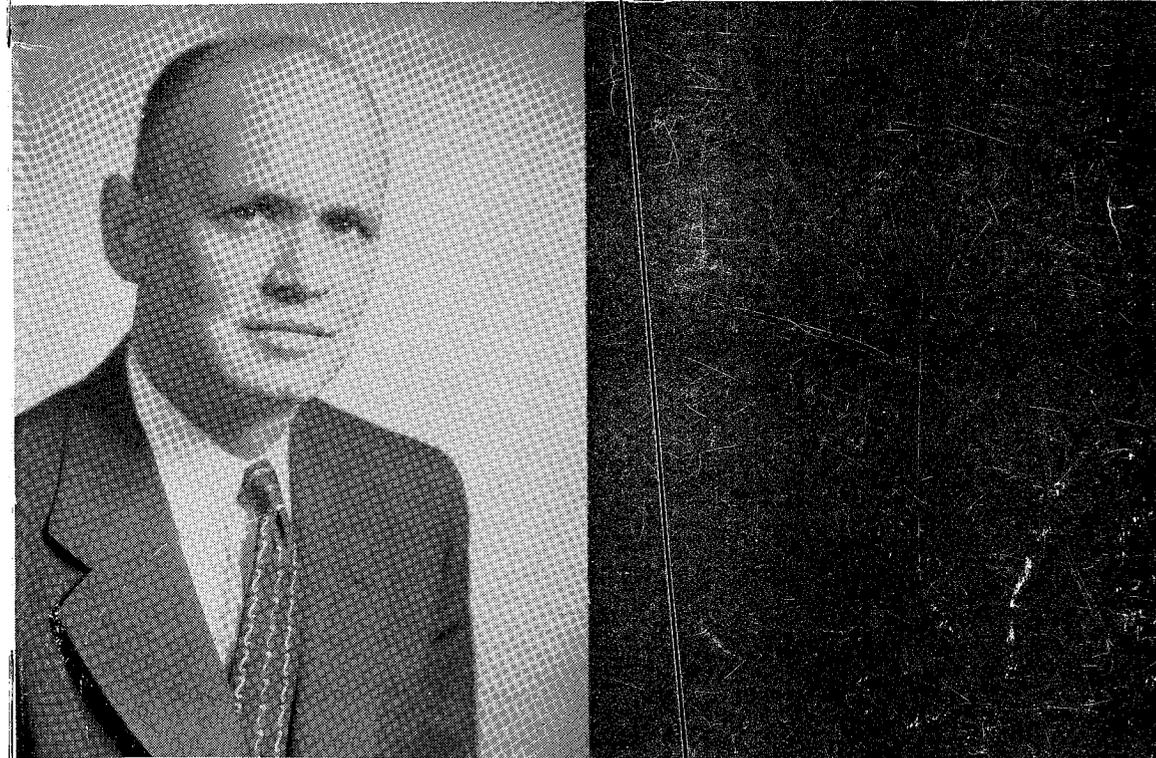
John H. Bierstern

THE QUARTERLY

FALL ISSUE
1955



RICHARD G. FARROW
President

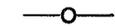


*IF, AS ALEXANDER POPE WROTE, "AN HONEST
MAN IS THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD," THEN
CERTAINLY THE EFFORT OF MAN TO ENCOUR-
AGE HONESTY IS A NOBLE WORK.*

VOL. XIII No. 2

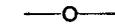
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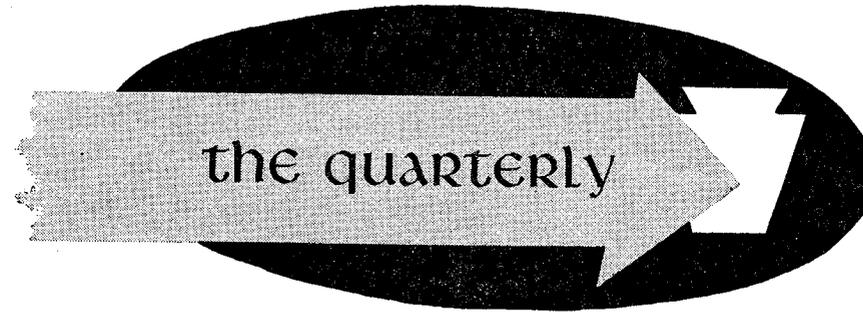
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Vol. XIII, No. 2
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Published Quarterly by
The Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole at
Camp Hill, Pa.

Send all manuscripts to
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Members:

As I think you will find on reading this issue of The Quarterly, we are making progress with the new plan of organization for the Association. The Councils, from a somewhat hesitant start, have begun to take shape and the leaders have shown an unusual enthusiasm and optimism. I hope everyone will enjoy participating in Council activities and will find them profitable.

Practically everyone who has been asked to serve on a committee has readily consented. Nothing could make me feel better about the positive spirit in the Association than that. With such willingness, we are certain to enlarge our area of service to our membership and to Pennsylvania.

At present, I think, our first task is to develop a cooperating acquaintanceship with our fellow workers in correctional services. More and more I am aware that if delinquents are to be salvaged, we must all—police, courts, institutions, probation and parole officers, sociologists, psychologists and other specialists—pool our knowledge and learn from each other. Our Council meetings should promote this fellowship and exchange of ideas.

But from this foundation each of us must, it seems to me, grow in his particular field to a position of security in his practice and respect in his community. As we advance, in the Association and individually, we will achieve more of a professional standing.

We can foster this growth by being ever ready to examine our concepts and practices and to change them as needed. Our Conferences should help with this.

We should, as we mature, press firmly for security for our members in the way of job tenure and other benefits like Social Security or pension plans. While we serve willingly, we too are human.

When we achieve some of these aims—and they are within our range—we will feel a new dignity in our jobs, and a greater confidence in ourselves.

We will replace our well-meant hopefulness with proven methods, just as doctors have replaced hopeful experimentation with penicillin. At some future date we can all say with pride, "I am a correctional worker," and the world will know what that means.

Sincerely,
R. G. Farrow
President

ASSOCIATION NEWS . . . ASSOCIATION NEWS . . . ASSOCIATION NEWS

The various actions and other information given below are the findings of the Executive Committee sitting in regular sessions from June through September, at regular intervals.

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(All Members of the
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Walter Anderson

MEETING OF

AREA COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON

PROBATION AND PAROLE

A meeting of the Chairmen of the Area Councils of the Association throughout the State was held in Harrisburg on September 9, 1955, to discuss the organization of these Councils which will function throughout the year in lieu of Regional meetings. Also present at the meeting were President Farrow, Dr. Kenneth Taylor, Program Chairman, and John Bierstein, Membership Chairman.

The plan, which was approved previously by the Executive Committee, was accepted with enthusiasm by the group. It provides for twelve Area Councils, each of which will be staffed by a Chairman, a Secretary, Program Chairman, and perhaps a Treasurer. The Chairmen of the respective Councils were appointed by President Farrow and the other officers will be selected by the Area Council membership.

Each Area Council will conduct its own meetings, determine their frequency and choose their own programs. Financing of Council meetings will be the responsibility of each Area. Reports of these meetings will be channeled to the Executive Committee through the Membership Chairman, John Bierstein. Area Chairmen are members of the Membership Commit-

tee. It is important, therefore, that each Council send data on Council happenings so that this information can be circularized.

The program experiences of Area Councils will then provide a basis for programming on a State level by the Program Committee headed by Dr. Kenneth Taylor.

Chief purposes of the formation of Area Councils are to: Stimulate interest in the Association on an Area basis and thus increase membership; provide an opportunity for members in any given Area to meet without undue time spent in travel, and develop program material for State Conferences.

Membership applications are being made available to the Area Chairmen. It was stressed that membership in the Association is not limited to Probation, Parole and Institution people. Agency membership should be solicited as well as Municipal and State Police, Sheriffs, staffs of County Prisons, Colleges, and Schools.

Area Council territories can be shifted to meet local conditions. Similarly, a member in one Area may find it more convenient to attend Council meetings in an adjoining area.

AREA COUNCILS TOGETHER WITH THE COMMITTEES TO DATE ARE:

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DELAWARE
Joseph Brierley, Chairman
William Kelly
Walter E. Lorman, Jr.
Carroll J. Duggan
Miss Zelda Strickon

LACKAWANNA, LUZERNE,
WYOMING, SUSQUEHANNA,
WAYNE, PIKE, MONROE AND
CARBON
Harry Colley, Chairman
Elmer G. Fraley
Robert H. Rayner
Miss Mary Margaret O'Donnell
William Healey

CENTRE, JUNIATA, MIFFLIN,
BLAIR, CLEARFIELD, HUNTINGDON,
CLINTON, AND CAMERON
Russell Ault, Chairman
George Porter
Marian Nicodemus
Eliza Leader
Orange C. Dickey

WARREN, JEFFERSON,
McKEAN, FORREST, POTTER,
AND ELK
C. R. Jury, Chairman
Mrs. Lenor C. Jordan
Mrs. Lena Schaeffer
(Others to be named)

FAYETTE, WESTMORELAND,
GREENE, AND WASHINGTON
Howard L. Sparks, Chairman
Captain J. F. Maroney
James L. Meighen

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—
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Dan Rees
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MONTGOMERY, CHESTER,
BERKS, LEHIGH,
NORTHAMPTON, BUCKS,
AND SCHUYLKILL

William J. Banmiller, Chairman
Franklin Evrard
James White
Mrs. Dorothy Beidler
William Candia
Peter Frascino

LYCOMING, MONTOUR,
NORTHUMBERLAND, UNION,
SNYDER, SULLIVAN,
BRADFORD, TIOGA, AND
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AND VENANGO
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BEAVER, CLARION, AND
ARMSTRONG
James H. Beisel, Chairman
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(Others to be named)

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SOMERSET AND BEDFORD
Lloyd Aldstadt, Chairman
Howard A. Stephens
(Others to be named)

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YORK, LEBANON, LANCASTER,
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John Lawson, Chairman
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Joseph McNamara
Norma Kephart
Arlene Kurtz
C. W. Achenbach
Joseph Aleksa

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The date for the Annual Conference has been set for June 3 to 6, 1956. It will be held at the Bedford Springs Hotel on Route 220 just two miles from Bedford Village where Route 30 intersects. It is just six miles from the Bedford outlet of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and has adequate rail service on either the Baltimore & Ohio or Pennsylvania Railroads. It has all the recreational and service offerings which made the 1955 conference so delightful. Early mention is made of the site for the conference so that plans can be made well in advance by all those who plan to attend. Further information will be given in succeeding issues.

STANDARDS

The Committee presents for the consideration of the membership in general the following suggestions relative to standards for the Association:

What do we as an Association stand for?

Set Standards should be defined by which the Association is known and, when the foregoing is accomplished, proceed toward other goals.

DUES

Dues will be payable from January 1 to December 31, 1956. For the current year, any new members or renewals who pay following September, 1955, will be credited for 1956 dues. To be in good standing a member should pay the established dues between January 1, 1956 and the date of the Annual Meeting, which in the present case is June, 1956.

A suggestion relative to the payment of a reinstatement fee was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and By-Laws. The suggestion was to the effect that a fee of fifty cents be imposed on members who present their dues

payment after the allowable period in good standing has passed—that is after the date of the Annual Meeting.

ASSOCIATION PUBLICITY

Publicity relative to the Association from individuals and from the Area Councils should be transmitted to the chairman of the Publicity Committee. This information will then be made available to the Quarterly Committee for dissemination to the membership in general.

PROGRAM

There will be no regional meetings for the current year. In their stead will be the Area Council meetings.

Each Area Council will develop its own program in keeping with the needs of the group. The Executive Committee stands available with suggestions and any needed advice.

The Committee members were in agreement that the format of the Annual Conference program—workshops, dinner meetings, etc., such as that which was followed at Pocono Manor in 1955 was generally satisfactory to the membership. The same general format will be followed for the Conference in 1956.

Some topics tentatively suggested for the Annual Conference were:

POLICE CO-OPERATION
STANDARDS FOR PEOPLE IN
OUR FIELD.

LOWERING OF THE JUVENILE
AGE FROM 18 TO 16.

SHOULD WE HAVE STANDARDIZATION
OF PROBATION ON A COUNTY LEVEL?

CIVIL SERVICE FOR ALL
CORRECTIONAL PEOPLE.

UNIFORM SUPPORT LAW.

WHAT LEGISLATION IS BEING
CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO
PROBATION AND PAROLE?



A FAIRY TALE ??

Once upon a time there were two boys who became great friends because they were interested in the same kind of future. Both of them wanted to be builders. They went to the same school and both graduated with degrees in engineering. Because they were friends and interested in the same thing, they formed a partnership.

As the years passed the business prospered and much fine work was accomplished. The demands for the services of the company became so great that the work was divided into two sections. One of the partners was in charge of all bridge, highway, and industrial construction; the other partner became the home development expert.

More years passed and the builders continued to do great things. But a jarring note had crept slowly but surely into the partnership. Each partner had become so engrossed in his own building efforts that he had almost forgotten that his unit was only a part of the complete organization which was devoted to one cause—BUILDING. Veiled dissensions arose between the partners over matters which were relatively unimportant. It became increasingly apparent to the people who dealt with the company that all was not well. It was inevitable that some doubt should be voiced

finally as to the efficiency of an organization which had trouble in making an adjustment within itself.

The partners, being intelligent men, took stock of themselves and, in joint sessions, proceeded to discover that they had no real differences. They re-established their old relationship, regained whatever public confidence they might have lost, and lived happily ever after.

This simple story is intended to illustrate a danger which sometimes lurks in an organization made of units which may approach a common purpose in different ways. These differences are usually more mechanical than otherwise. Unity is a key word in any organization, and is most important to the success of an enterprise. Sometimes it may be necessary to surrender some real or fancied prerogative for the common good.

It is equally necessary to have wholehearted participation by all individuals within an organization. There is nothing so deadening to success as inactivity and nothing so impossible to achieve as activity without participation. The words of Tennyson, as he wrote in his "Ulysses," are significant:

*"What a sin it is to pause, to
make an end, to rest unburnished,
not to shine in use."*



SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (PART 11)

In its preceding issue, the Quarterly published an excerpt of the first section of a Survey of Pennsylvania Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents. It was prepared by the Government Consulting Service of the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania, upon the request of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth, and was carried out under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, and with the authorization of the United States Children's Bureau. It was published in January 1955. The following is the second part of the excerpt:

In respect to the first set of recommendations — strengthening the State Department of Welfare—it is specifically recommended that

1. The Juvenile court Act be amended to provide that juvenile courts commit to the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare all juvenile offenders who in the courts' judgment require institutional treatment, and
2. The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare be empowered to receive such commitments; to administer a centrally directed system of classification for institutional

assignment of juveniles; to assign children committed by the courts, with appropriate consultation with the courts; to transfer them from one institution to another as their needs may dictate; and to review all requests made by the training schools for release of children from their control. Assignments made by the Department to institutions located in other states should be subject to the approval of the committing court.

An important function of the Department of Welfare is to assist the training schools through a positive program of supervision and guidance. In this respect the report states the following:

The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare has broad authority under the Administrative Code to supervise private and county-owned training schools. This authority should immediately be implemented more fully by establishing an organized, comprehensive, and positive program of consultation and assistance. The underlying objective should be to help the training schools clarify, develop and improve their program to meet minimum, generally accepted standards. Emphasis should be placed on:

1. the development and promulgation of minimum standards of institutional program content and operation;
2. the expansion and strengthening of the inspection and visiting service, oriented toward consultation and guidance to the schools in the solution of

their many problems, and organized to produce an approved list of training schools eligible to receive children assigned by the state;

3. the establishment of a strong program for assisting the institutions in obtaining, holding, and training qualified personnel.

In respect to the second recommendation—namely, Central Classification and Assignment—the report states that to assign and distribute children properly to the training schools, the assignment function needs to be centrally controlled by the headquarters unit of the Bureau of Children's Services of the Department of Welfare. However, it is expected that the program will have to be operated through several regional assignment centers conveniently located to process cases expeditiously and in close consultation with the courts and their staffs.

These assignment centers should furnish each of the schools to which it assigns children the maximum amount of information about each child. The centers should develop adequate and uniform case study histories and records for each child processed by the center and should make these records available to the schools. Where possible the centers should make this information available before the child is actually transported to the training school in order that the school might have the opportunity to study the case and make plans for the child's arrival. The assignment center should also make available to the schools all information supplied by the juvenile court, and it should encourage the courts to make their records as complete as possible. Assignment policies and practices used by the centers should be closely correlated with program development and changes at the training schools. Over-all assignment policies will be determined, of course, by the

Department of Welfare, but they will be implemented by each of the assignment centers. In order to furnish maximum assistance to the training schools, the assignment centers should further refine and fit the assignment policies insofar as possible in accordance with individual school policies. The assignment center should channel information affecting assignment upward to the central office and downward to the various training schools. The staff of the assignment centers should be generally available to any of the schools that request their assistance with respect to particular problem cases or program development. Assignment center staff should strive to maintain good rapport with the training schools and should encourage requests for assistance.

In respect to the third recommendation, namely, A Comprehensive System of Adequate Institutional Facilities, the report emphasizes that the State Department of Welfare should spur program development and experimental research by the training schools, should set standards providing the basis for sound supervision and guidance of the training schools, should make frequent inspectional visits and should assist the training schools in solving their personnel problems. In respect to the latter extremely important matter, the report mentions the following:

1. Develop adequate qualification and salary standards for the various categories of training school personnel; make such standards generally available to the schools and encourage their use in school personnel policies.
2. Act as a clearinghouse for the recruitment of applicants for institutional employment. This should involve the maintenance of a classified roster of personnel applicants for positions in the training schools, and this roster should

be made available to the schools. The Department should publicize the need for institutional personnel and should channel applicants to the various schools.

3. Generally assist and encourage the schools to develop sound in-service training programs through preparation of manuals and other in-service training aids. The Department should assist the schools in the organization and development of programs for employee training through its own efforts and also through the assistance of the Public Service Institute and other agencies which operate in the training field.
4. Stimulate and develop field work placements in the training schools for students taking professional graduate work in appropriate fields.

In respect to the fourth recommendation, namely, A Full Complement of Related Services at the Local Level, the report stresses that the disposition by the juvenile court should be based on thorough predisposition study. The authors of the report particularly emphasize that effective probation supervision and aftercare are crucial needs. They say that Courts and county welfare authorities should join forces to assure adequate probation supervision and aftercare. Where courts do not have sufficient qualified probation officers, every attempt should be made to obtain them, at least on a part-time basis where caseloads do not warrant full-time personnel. Where, for one reason or another, a court is unable to employ its own staff, it may prove practical to delegate the job to the county child welfare unit where an effective one exists, or to a responsible private agency under proper controls. The availability of adequate probation supervision should tend to eliminate institutional commitment by default. It seems desirable, therefore, that the State Department of Welfare explore all possible means of assisting in the improvement of probation services, such as suggest-

ing accepted minimum standards of personnel and service, and stimulating the development of appropriate competences in county child welfare units.

Similar staff arrangements are required to enable the community to implement its responsibilities with respect to the post-institutionalization period of aftercare and readjustment. While the primary responsibility for aftercare rests with the local jurisdiction, it is important that the training schools more generally recognize that they too have a responsibility for providing a link between the institution and the community. Knowledge of the child and knowledge of the environment to which he will be returned must be combined for successful readjustment. Court or county professional staff and the training school must make every effort to systematize their relationships, at least in the immediate pre-release period and in the initial stages after release from the institution. The proper goal is individualized care for the delicate transition period: it can come only with close coordination between institution and the home community.

As to the fifth recommendation, namely, that An Adequate System for Financing Institutional Care, stress is laid upon the fact that an acceptable institutional care program in Pennsylvania depends upon an adequate system of financing the costs of the program. Adequate levels of income should be provided the training schools through an equitable distribution of state funds through the counties for the care of juvenile delinquents in all approved institutions. The costs of care and training of these young offenders should be shared by the state and the counties on a 50-50 basis. Maximum rates of care should be established for the training schools by the Department of Welfare as incentives for improving their programs.

The above excerpt was prepared for "The Quarterly" by
John Otto Reinemann

GUMBERT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This is Allegheny County's School for the delinquent adolescent girl, who has been brought to the attention of Juvenile Court. It is NOT a penal institution, nor a Reform School but a Training School, where girls are detained for a sufficient period of time—approximately eighteen months—to permit some real treatment, training and restoration of physical and mental health. The students range in age from 12 to 18 years. The School is situated on the new McKnight Road in McCandless and Ross Townships and consists of seventy acres of land. The School has a present capacity of seventy pupils. Under the direct supervision of the Administration is another group of Parolees, seventy five in number.

The School has within its doors a group of anti social children, who are known to be very disturbed children and to have distorted personalities. They definitely need and must have a controlled setting and a massive clinical approach to the problems of rehabilitating them. It is hoped that every child under our care will acquire new values and standards of behavior and become transformed into a socialized being.

The gaining of knowledge, good habits and skills is a many sided and a continuous process. The Vocational and Academic programs are closely integrated and do not operate independently of each other. All teachers are certified and specially trained in the teaching of typical children.

Academic training is carried on through the tenth grade; those students in eleventh and twelfth grades are sent out to local High Schools. Students are in school one half day and in training for home and family living the other half.

A definite intensive course in the Household Arts, which consists of Cooking, Sewing, Serving, Baking, Preservation of foods, Laundering and General House-keeping, must be completed by

each girl before she can be released. Proper home life objectives are stressed conscientiously.

Recreational programs are varied and operate under competent Staff direction. There is a high degree of participation in all organized and leisure time activities. These consist of outdoor and indoor games, weekly picnics during the summer months at North Park, where the girls are privileged to swim, row a boat, and cook their meal out of doors. There is dancing, social and square, parties, hikes, and attendance at the Civic Opera each Monday night. Music, Drama, Health Education, Movies, Television, Handcraft and Art, all play an important part.

One of the most important phases of our program, and one not isolated from the main stream of program activities, is that of Religion. From the day the student enters she is taught the recognition and belief in a great God — a super human power to whom obedience, reverence and worship are due. No other part of our program is so beneficial and far reaching. Each day is begun with God—the family altar is conducted at 8:30 A.M. All girls attend Sunday School and Church Services in the church of their faith in the immediate community. The choir furnishes the music in the North Hills Community Baptist Church each Sunday. The Catholic girls attend the Vincenzian Chapel for Confession, Mass and Instructions. Breakfast is served the girls each Sunday by the good Sisters. Thursday evening is set aside for regular Bible study classes under competent named teachers. Each girl is taught, and privileged to ask grace before each meal. Vesper Services, Radio and TV Programs, participation in religious programs throughout the churches of the county, all are a part of this valuable program.

The physical development of the individual is given careful attention. A most efficient registered nurse is a resident Staff. Physician, Dentist, Psychologist and Psychiatrist, all work together to

build up physically, mentally and morally, the life of each girl. We try to give such a perfect physical basis; eliminate all bodily defects of eyes, ears, nose, teeth, throat and feet. Regular hours, at least nine hours of sleep, a balanced diet and plenty of outdoor exercise, aid in the upbuilding of the life and character of these girls. At the present time a healthful activity is gardening. Last year more than 15,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables were harvested and preserved for our use.

To our physical plant has been added a well equipped Canning Room and a delightful Sewing Room.

The summer activities center around the gay and festive Allegheny County Fair—the best attended Fair in the Nation. All that we make and do has opportunity for display at this Fair. Our booth has taken the Blue Ribbon for the past eight years. The Booth reflects the versatile talents of the students, progressive education and intensive training for Home and Family living. The Awards in 1955 were as follows:

Champion (Sewing)
Reserve Champion (Sewing)
Baking (4 Awards)
Canning (15 Awards)
Sewing (17 Awards)
Vegetables (2 Awards)

The Awards are not only in prizes for the fruits of the fields; the pride of our kitchens and classrooms, but in the recognition and admiration of our accomplishments by the huge throngs that attend the Fair.

Another area in which the girls achieve is in their Annual Fashion Show. Complete wardrobes are made by many of the girls and they in turn fashion each garment. This year they gave five showings—nearly six hundred interested and appreciative friends attend these exhibitions. The girls profited tremendously by this project. For the first time in most of their lives they had achieved real success and recognition. They

had a complete wardrobe of their very own to take home with them and they felt they had become beautifully groomed, well poised and well behaved, acceptable young ladies of American society.

Every effort is put forth to develop the social side of the girl's life. She comes to us with an intensified feeling of "aloneness", unwanted, unloved; the victim of a broken home or no home—she is bitter, frustrated, bewildered and defeated;

First—We must build up a happy normal environment where opportunity is given each to grow in wisdom, happiness and security.

Second—Each girl is trained in the art of hospitality and genuine participation in all the social activities of the school. They meet and greet all groups and guests.

Third—Each is encouraged to develop initiative and leadership in all social activities.

We have done everything humanly possible to insure the successful rehabilitation of Juvenile offenders for an early return to socially accepted lives in the community; prepared for worthy citizenship and happy, useful womanhood.

"If we work upon marble, it will perish;

If we work upon brass, time will efface it;

If we rear temples, they'll crumble into dust;

But if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with immortal principles, with the just fear of God and love of their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity."

Margaret A. Huff, Superintendent
Gumbert School for Girls

CORRECTIONAL PEOPLE CONSIDER NEW TRAINING COURSE

A new development in the Pennsylvania correction scene was given an encouraging boost at a Conference of institution officials, State agency representatives, and university professors on the topic of "In-Service Education for Juvenile and Correctional Institutions" held at Penn State University on October 21 and 22, 1955. The Conference was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Committee for Institutional Staff Training.

The Committee which includes in its membership Edmund G. Burbank, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society; John H. Ferguson, Director of Program Evaluation, Office of Administration, Harrisburg; Kenneth E. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner for Treatment, Bureau of Correction; Thomas Davy, Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania; G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Fred H. Miller, Advisor, Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction; Hugh G. Pyle, Supervisor of Informal Instruction, Pennsylvania State University; and Robert E. Clark, Professor of Criminology, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, has been working for the past six months on considerations of the training needs of public agencies in the correction field. While it was felt that the training services available in the State should eventually be provided for all agencies, it

was decided that the initial emphasis should be on correctional institutions.

At the Conference Dr. James C. Charlesworth, Secretary of Administration, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, spoke briefly concerning the responsibility of administrative heads for the training of staff, recognizing that primarily the training must be directed toward the achievement of the agency purpose. He pointed out that too narrow a scope could cause an agency to ignore developments in other areas which affected an agency's operation even rather indirectly. He therefore felt that training in government work must necessarily include some information about other fields.

The personnel of adult institutions and those of juvenile institutions met separately for consideration of their problems in staff development. Both groups tentatively planned course material for training purposes with details to be worked out later by sub-committees. Establishment of actual training programs is expected to follow within a few months.

One of the features of the discussion was the recognition that although there is a need for training in the correctional field, there are also resource material and personnel available in the field itself to accomplish this training mission. The service of the personnel of universities was seen to be of help in organizing and focusing this material and assisting with instruction only in limited areas. Essentially, it was thought that the people in the field would be carrying the main weight of the program.

ANNUAL REPORT JUVENILE COURT PROBATION AND DETENTION SERVICES YORK COUNTY, 1954

Facts, figures and opinions comprise the annual report for 1954 of Probation and Detention Services, Juvenile Court, York County.

In his report Mr. Lenz, Chief Probation Officer, outlines new concepts and problems of child care and presents a challenge to adults to teach children how to be responsible, socially just and morally strong individuals. He points out that psychiatry and psychology, the law and social agencies are approaching new and more acceptable thresholds of usefulness. They emphasize the effects of early impressions and are engaged in helping reconstruct new, wholesome and useful behavior patterns in our unfortunate youth.

Today's challenge to every adult is to set a good example and cooperate in providing the necessary educational resources. We cannot make or compel young people to be good students or good citizens; we must help them to the point where they want to be good students and good citizens. It is our duty to provide facilities and a way of life that captures the imagination of youth, making good citizenship desirable.

Mr. Lenz observes that bringing up children under the best home conditions is very difficult in these trying times. In a broken home, with an apathetic community, the job is even more difficult. Acceptable behavior cannot be obtained by preaching; it must be illustrated and practiced from an early age. Through good family life we can show our children how to be better citizens. What we inculcate in our children in the

home they will carry over to the school and out into the community in general.

In appraising present day problems in child care Mr. Lenz sees the need for expansion of parent-teacher relationships so that a more representative over-all educational and planning program will result. Instead of talking about who is responsible when something goes wrong, we should be helping the children to grow into better students and citizens through conscientious cooperation on the part of the administration, teacher, parents and children.

Training for citizenship is a need which should be met in terms of some adjustment in ideas and philosophies through our public educational system to eliminate prejudice and ignorance. This embraces a knowledge of the conditions of the world in which we live, freedom to understand and live our lives within the limits of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights by study in a practical and realistic way at each level of education. This includes the student's duties toward his local community.

In discussing the need to punish versus need for treatment, Mr. Lenz stated that long ago it was established by careful observation that one cannot beat good citizenship into a youngster nor had citizenship out of him. The community and the parents should be cooperating in a joint effort to try and insure for every child a home where love, a sense of belonging, and understanding will tend to prevent the anti-social behavior, the tragic Court scenes and all too frequently the correctional school program. This might mean that the community should be devoting some effort toward securing training for young people, probably in school, to equip them to be good home makers, to prepare them for marriage and to fit them for employment in jobs within their

capabilities. It would mean a realistic clinical program within the school framework wherein children with psychological or psychiatric problems would be helped rather than thwarted. This may mean that we will need to expand our communities family case work agencies to cooperate with the school clinics.

Mr. Lenz goes on to say that fundamentally a Probation Department's task is to help teach offenders placed in its care by the judges to have respect for the law and to understand and abide by the rules of good moral living. It is elementary that one cannot have respect for something he hates. Therefore, the approach of the Probation Officer should invariably be one of kindness and an attempt to understand the problems of the young offender as he sees it.

Moral leadership, while essential, does not just happen. It is nurtured by love, aroused by spiritual faith, strengthened by awareness, challenged by need, dedicated by a total commitment. The real leader is one whose acts and thoughts give encouragement, building the climate for sterling moral actions. Such individuals who can give this quality of leadership are so badly needed by today's youth who must not be allowed to become discouraged or cynical.

In evaluating today's child Mr. Lenz stressed that today's children are no better than yesterday's, and surely they are no worse; but today's children are beset by many more temptations in their surroundings. They see, hear and read of corruption in places of high trust; they hear big names tied to petty sin, not only in local communities but all over the world.

The delinquent children have been for the most part sensitive and fairly intelligent, with problems that are actually too much for them to handle alone. All too frequently the problems are not of

their own creating. Somewhere down deep within these young people they are realistically aware of their needs and are anxious for help so that they may become accepted members of society. All of us must face the factor of differences in people, welcome it. Of great importance is the need to preserve individual initiative and to prize independence of judgment and the practice of dissent. Our children are our most important asset and should be our greatest concern. An intelligent appraisal of what their behavior means could give us the necessary insight to correct and expand our community resources and living to the benefit of every child and a good life for us all, Mr. Lenz concludes.

Statistically, 98 official Court cases were heard in 1954. Of these, 86 were boys and 12 were girls. The majority, 81, were referred from police or law enforcement agencies, 7 from parents and 2 from school. Only 10 girls were included in this group.

Forty-two cases or 43 per cent of the total involved Burglaries or Larcenies with 14 cases for Motor Code Violation and 9 for Robbery. Again the girls were very much in minority. The remainder of the cases were distributed among a variety of offenses. Of the total of 98 cases handled 44 resulted in probation and 23 in commitment to institutions.

Of the commitments 20 were sent to Pennsylvania Industrial School, 7 to Pennsylvania Junior Republic and 6 to the Boys Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania. Three girls were sent to Sleighton Farms. Sixty-two of the 98 cases were concentrated in the 15 to 17 year age range.

Only 5 cases, all boys, were in Court the second time. Most of the children were residents of the city of York and it is interesting to note that the number of cases attending High School exceeded the number of out-of-school cases 37 to 3. Seventy of the cases

"IT IS THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT"

Following is an abstract of an article written for Collier's by Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The article is titled:

"It Is The Sentence Of The Court"

"What sentence shall I give him?" This question is one which has plagued Judge Laws and many other sentencing officials over the years. It specifically puzzled the Judge early in his career in the case of a young man convicted on a narcotics charge.

The young man in question had grown up in one of the poorest sections of a large city and had been in trouble with the juvenile court several times for petty offenses. He had picked up the drug habit and had been expelled from school at the age of sixteen. Then he had met a girl who transformed him. He was well on the way to becoming a useful citizen when he was trapped into procuring narcotics for an alleged addict, without profit to himself. Supposedly the addict was suffering great pain and needed the drugs badly. The alleged addict was an undercover police officer in search of evidence.

It would have been easy for Judge Laws to hand out a long sentence in view of the statistics on drug offenses, and in concurrence with public demand that harsh measures be adopted in solving the narcotics problem. In good conscience, however, the Judge was not able to give the young man a long term because he was not a statistic or an animal in a herd; he was an individual who might be rehabilitated. He had committed a serious crime but he was still young enough to be

moulded into a good citizen—with proper guidance.

In the case just cited, Judge Laws set the maximum sentence provided for the offense by law but gave with it a light minimum sentence which would permit early parole if warranted. His judgment was sustained in this case because the young man was recommended for parole in the minimum time and became a respected member of his community.

Notwithstanding his success in this and in many similar cases, Judge Laws has this to say. "I still have strong doubt that I know how to impose sentences—or for that matter, that any other Judge in the land knows how."

Sentencing is not a simple procedure. What a judge does may well determine the defendant's future life, attitude and chance for rehabilitation. It could also affect the welfare of society in deterring other persons from the same crime. A sentence requires a world of wisdom, understanding of human nature, and long study of the individual concerned. The cab driver, the barber, the average man at the breakfast table—all seem to know exactly what sentence should be, or should have been imposed in a particular case. Their usual solution is a long hard sentence. Judges sometimes think differently.

It is clear that there are some criminals whose offenses are and should be punishable by long, harsh sentences. There are others who fall into the clutches of the law who are not villains. These people commit crimes for lack of guidance as to general behavior; lack of sense of responsibility and respect for the rights of others; physical or mental illness; poverty and bad housing; bad environment; temptation in an unguarded moment. Cases of these kinds require much study and information before sentence is passed.

There will be differences, of course, in sentencing. But as far as possible these differences should not depend upon the judge but upon the crime and the criminal.

Among other things, Judge Laws recommends that judges meet regularly with other judges to exchange views on methods and principles of sentencing. He further suggests that prison officials, probation and parole officers, and possibly even defense and prosecuting attorneys should sit in on these conferences. Their views should be of value, especially to newly appointed judges. Judges should also visit the prisons and correctional institutions so that they may learn first hand the kind of facilities available at each institution.

More than anything else, the sentencing problem is one of having the facts. The probation officer is extremely valuable to the courts in supplying this need. In Judge Law's court, at the present time, reports are received before sentencing on 97 per cent of the cases upon which sentences are to be pronounced. The probation re-

port based upon investigation helps the court to know what the ailments are. Unfortunately, this high percentage is the exception rather than the rule in a great many courts.

It is obvious that probation officers cannot help the courts in getting the facts before sentence—as well as supervise those on parole after sentence—unless there are enough of them and they are well trained for the job. There are 7,000 probation and parole officers in the nation with a need for 40,000. This means that some judges will not get the facts at all, and other judges will have to wait three or four months after conviction before sentencing. Such waits are bitterly resented by defendants, since they get no credit for this period of imprisonment.

Editors note: The purpose of this abstract has been to point up the importance of the probation and parole officers in the sentencing procedure as seen through the eyes of a judge who has had years of experience as a sentencing judge. For the full context of Judge Law's article see Collier's for October 14, 1955.

PLATO (427-347 B.C.)

The judge should not be young; he should have learned to know evil, not from his own soul, but from late and long observation of the nature of evil in others: knowledge should be his guide, not personal experience.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CONFERENCE PLANS ANNUAL MEETING

The Executive Committee of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction held a meeting in New York City on September 19, 1955, to plan for their Annual Meeting to be held at the Hotel Statler in New York City from April 11 to 14, 1956. This Annual Meeting will be held jointly with the National Probation and Parole Associations and the New York Probation Association.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 11, 1956, the group will have a get-together after registration for a coffee hour. The opening session will be a general session at which a speaker of National prominence will address the group. Thursday morning and Thursday afternoon will be devoted to workshop sessions. Members of the Conference will have their choice

of one of ten workshops to attend. Thursday night the Annual Banquet will be addressed by Governor Harriman of New York State. Following the Banquet, there will be a dance for the Conference and guests.

Workshop sessions will continue on Friday morning and Friday afternoon. The Conference luncheon will be held on Friday at noon with a well-known clergyman as the speaker. The Conference will close on Saturday morning with an address from a member of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Complete details of the workshops and the names of speakers will be published at a later date.

Miss Celia K. Gray, Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania, and Elton R. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, represent Pennsylvania on the Executive Committee of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction.

FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY (1821-1881)

Humane treatment may raise up one in whom the divine image has long been obscured. It is with the unfortunate, above all, that humane conduct is necessary.

The House of the Dead. Part 1, Chap. 9

RESTORING THE HANDICAPPED TO USEFUL EMPLOYMENT

by James H. Campbell, Counselor
Bureau of Rehabilitation
State Board of
Vocational Education
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Vocational Rehabilitation in
Pennsylvania is the responsibility
of the State Bureau of Rehabilitation,
a State-Federal Agency.

The Bureau is charged with the task of providing necessary services to the physically disabled of the Commonwealth. Stated briefly, the rehabilitation of a handicapped individual covers nine integral factors, all or part of which may be required for the successful adjustment of the individual.

(1) Early location of persons in need of rehabilitation to prevent the disintegrating effects of idleness and hopelessness.

(2) Medical diagnosis and prognosis coupled with a vocational diagnosis, as the basis for determining an appropriate plan for the individual.

(3) Vocational counseling to select suitable fields of work, by relating occupational capacities to job requirements and community occupational requirement.

(4) Medical and surgical treatment to afford physical restoration and medical advice in the type of training to be given, and in the work tolerance of the individual.

(5) Physical and occupational therapy and psychiatric treatment where needed.

(6) Vocational training to furnish new skills where physical impairments incapacitate for normal occupations, or where skills become obsolete due to changing occupational needs.

(7) Financial assistance to provide maintenance and transportation during training.

(8) Placement in employment

to afford the best use of abilities and skills, in accordance with the individuals physical condition and temperament, with due regard to safeguarding against further injuries.

(9) Follow-up on performance in employment to afford necessary adjustment.

Physical examination, vocational counseling and placement are available at no cost to the disabled. Training, medical treatment, transportation, maintenance, occupational tools and equipment, artificial appliances, hearing aids, etc. are provided at no cost, where a well-established economic need exists.

All citizens of the Commonwealth, sixteen years or over, are entitled to these services, provided there is a physical or mental disability, which is determined by medical and vocational diagnosis, to be an employment handicap.

At the present time, certain of the services listed above are being provided in Penal Institutions of the Commonwealth, particularly as it concerns the young adult males. Physical restoration in the form of hernia repairs, surgical repairs in strabismus cases where single or bilateral cross eyes may mean the difference between employment and unemployment, orthopedic surgery to correct an existing condition, and the furnishing of necessary prostheses to assist in overcoming a disability.

To those whom the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole have been charged with aiding and assisting, rehabilitation services are available, where they qualify because of physical, or in some instances mental disability. Some of the members of your Association, Parole and Probation Agents in the Commonwealth, are already availing themselves of the services provided by this Bureau, and our invitation is extended to the others of your group, to contact the nearest office of the

Bureau of Rehabilitation, and get acquainted with the services which may be available there to help you solve some of the perplexing problems which plague you from time to time.

District Office of the Bureau of Rehabilitation are located as follows:

Harrisburg District Office
112 Market Street
Philadelphia District Office
1207 Chestnut Street
Reading District Office
202 Colonial Trust Bldg.
Wilkes-Barre District Office
700-715 Miners National Bank Bldg.

Williamsport District Office
759 West Fourth Street

DuBois District Office
321 Deposit National Bank Bldg.

Altoona District Office
1123 14th Avenue

Pittsburgh District Office
210 Clark Bldg.
717 Liberty Avenue

Erie District Office
807 Ariel Bldg.

Johnstown District Office
422 Lincoln Street



THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN PASSED ALONG AS AN ADMITTEDLY EXAGGERATED EXAMPLE OF A CASE WHICH ONE PROBATION OFFICER WAS CALLED UPON TO HANDLE.

The unmarried parents of several children were hailed before the court on matters involving support. When asked by the judge why they didn't get married, the lady in the case gave what she apparently considered good and sufficient reason.

"But, Your Honor, how can you expect me to marry Joe when I just don't have any feeling for him."

PEOPLE

J. FRANCIS FINNEGAN

On August 24, 1955, J. Francis Finnegan died at the age of 51. He was a graduate of the Wharton School of Accounts and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. For the past twenty-three years he was associated with the Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia and served as Executive Director of this agency during the past eleven years. Early in 1955 he was appointed Director of the Philadelphia Youth Services Committee which—under the chairmanship of Mayor Joseph S. Clark—comprises all public and private agencies which deal with any phase of the juvenile delinquency problem. Francis Finnegan also served as Secretary of the Crime Commission of Philadelphia since its organization in 1951. He was a member of the National Board of Directors of the Boys Clubs of America and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Delinquency of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. He also was active in the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and in many other civic organizations.

All of us in the correctional field have lost an outstanding leader in the movement for a humane and constructive approach to the young offender. Francis Finnegan was one of the most dedicated men who rendered great service to his fellow man and the community. In all his activities, his vision and leadership were a great inspiration to all those who worked with him. In his contact with individuals, kindness, interest in people, and sense of humor, were some of his outstanding characteristics. His friends and colleagues in the city, and the state, and all over the nation are greatly bereaved by Francis Finnegan's untimely death. His memory will be greatly honored.

LEON T. STERN

In August and September 1955, Leon Thomas Stern, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, attended two international conferences, the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, at Geneva (Switzerland), and the Third International congress on Criminology at London (England). At the latter meeting, Leon Stern read a paper on "Citizen Participation in the Penal Program."

Before his trip to Europe, Leon Stern completed a survey of the Probation Department of the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Advisory Commission on Commitment, Detention and Discharge of Prisoners.

GEORGE K. HENSHAW

On October 3, 1955, George K. Henshaw assumed his new duties as Case Analyst for the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. He is the first Analyst the Board has employed, the position having been just recently created.

Prior to accepting his new position, Mr. Henshaw was a Parole Agent in the Altoona District Office of the Board of Parole. He also had similar experience in the Williamsport, Butler, and Pittsburgh District Offices.

A native of Houtzdale, Clearfield County, Mr. Henshaw is a graduate of the Houtzdale High School and served as a Psychiatric Assistant in a medical unit attached to the Air Corps during World War II. Following his discharge he attended Westminster College and was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1949. He then pursued graduate study in political sciences at Penn State College.

From 1950 until 1952 Mr. Henshaw was a visitor in the Clearfield County office of the Department of Public Assistance.

In his new position he will be reviewing case records and analyzing the procedures followed and the progress being made in accordance with Board policies and the treatment prescribed for individual parolees.

The Quarterly wishes Mr. Henshaw well on his new job and is very happy also to have him as a member of its Editorial Staff.

JOHN T. DOCHERTY

The probation and parole family welcomes into its midst Mr. John T. Docherty appointed to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of the former probation officer, John R. Torquato to the office of Secretary of Labor and Industry.

Mr. Docherty is 42 years of age, of Scotch-Irish descent, originally from New York City but reared in Cambria County. He is a graduate of Southmont High School in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

After a period of employment with the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Railway Express Agency, he joined the Pennsylvania State Police. After fourteen years with this organization, he

FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY (1821-1881)

With ready-made opinions one cannot judge of crime. Its philosophy is a little more complicated than people think. It is acknowledged that neither convict prisons, nor the hulks, nor any system of hard labour ever cured a criminal.

became Safety Director for the Johnstown Motor Club for three years, and then to his present appointment as probation officer.

Mr. Docherty adds as an important footnote item—married, with two children—12 and 8 years of age respectively.

MRS. MARY C. PARKER

County Probation Officer Honored by Medical Society

Mrs. Mary C. Parker, probation officer in Butler County, was honored on September 14, 1955 for her more than thirty years of service to the community by members of the Butler County Medical Society and Medical Auxiliary. She was presented with a solid silver serving platter with a suitable inscription in recognition of her years of service to the welfare of the community.

In making the presentation, Dr. C. M. Spina, president of the medical group cited her work with the Domestic Relations Board in solving marital problems and her work in institutional placement of neglected and dependent children.

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole extends congratulations to Mrs. Parker and best wishes for success in future work.

PICK-UPS FROM THE FIELD

This letter was received by a probation officer in answer to an inquiry he had addressed to a certain gentleman accused by his wife of somewhat shaky fidelity and non-support.

Dear Sir:

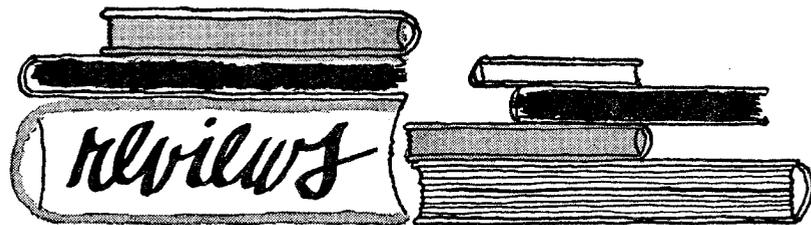
I received your letter and understand you got some information about me. Well Im not working but Im getting \$1.00 a week and I spend most of that money for Groceries every week and she isnt keeping my children. Who ever wrote and told you that I wish their affairs and not mine. My wife couldnt stand up and say she was keeping my children when she wasn't and furthermore there isnt any other woman concerned. Ill have myself a job before long. A lot of people around here is drawing unemployment the same as I am, and there is nothing to do here only peach picking and I get just as much money drawing Social Security. Peach picking is kind of slow there not ripened very fast. It wouldnt pay me to stop my checks and go to work in the orchards. My wife she works at the orchard because she wants to I didnt tell her to go to work. She always did work in the orchards every year. My wife she goes with me every week to buy my Groceries and I get her what ever she wants so thats about all I can tell you at this time.

Yours truly

A probation officer also writes the following:

The other day I had an experience which you might want to include someplace. Here's what happened. We have a new Director of Child Welfare Services in our County and, as there are a few of the cases which she has not yet had time to deal with, these are being held in detention. One such case had also not known of our new Director. We entered the room and the Child Welfare Director said, "Don, you don't know me as yet, but you are one of my boys." The boy's face immediately lit up with much expression, and he smiled with deep emotion. "Do you mean you're my mother?" During the course of the conversation this fifteen year old boy also remarked that he had heard that his father was around town and that he may have seen him, but he did not know for sure as he would not be able to recognize him. The case has been cared for by the Child Welfare Services as the result of the parental desertion. Having witnessed it, it was touching to me.

Probation Officer



NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

Walter A. Friedlander, *INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WELFARE*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1955; 683 pp.

Dr. Friedlander, Professor of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley, has prepared a text which is very readable and highly informative. In the first part of his book he presents the history of social welfare in England and the United States. The second part of the volume deals with the present system and organization of social welfare. The chapter on methods of social work, includes such topics as case work, group work, community organization, social action, social welfare research, and social welfare administration. Subsequent chapters are concerned with social welfare agencies (public and private), public assistance, social insurance, family service, child welfare, health and medical care, mental hygiene, psychiatric social work, recreation, public housing and international social welfare. A special chapter is devoted to crime, delinquency and corrections. The third part of the book is entitled "Public Welfare Administration." For the correctional worker the value of this book lies in its clarity of style and comprehensiveness of contents which characterize the presentation of the total social welfare field in which the program of prevention, control and treatment of delinquency and crime occupies

its properly assigned place. Thus the reader sees his own specialized activity as part of a larger whole and at the same time discovers the many ties by which his area of work is bound to other disciplines and programs in the social service orbit.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY PROBATION OFFICE for the year 1954; 31 pp., mimeographed.

Our colleague, Irvin L. Groninger, Probation Officer of Cumberland County Courts, has prepared a very interesting and readable annual report of his Department. In the section entitled "Juvenile Division," special emphasis is laid upon the out-of-court adjustments of pre-delinquency cases. As the booklet states, "The increased use of this program is largely the reason we have been able to report a decrease in the number of juveniles who appeared before the Juvenile Court." There is confirmation in this report of the nation-wide observation regarding the relationship of broken homes to delinquency, neglect and dependency; in Cumberland County, 53% of children before the Court came from situations where one or both parents were not living with them. There is also a section on adult probation and parole, and especially on domestic relations. During 1954, support collections increased 9.5% from 1953, and an increasing use of the provisions

of the Uniform Reciprocal Interstate Support Law is being recorded. The booklet is full of instructive statistics, diagrams, and interpretative drawings.

Alfred J. Kahn, *A COURT FOR CHILDREN* (A study of the New York City Children's Court), Columbia University Press, New York, 1953; 359 pp.

This study of the New York City Children's Court was carried out under the auspices of the Citizen's Committee of New York City, Inc., an organization of lay and professional leaders devoted to the improvement of services for children. The author is an Associate Professor at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. Although essentially a survey of a specific local court, this book has much more universal value and appeal. As a framework for his study, the author describes in considerable detail the historical development and the basic idea of the juvenile court, probation services, and the mental health movement. The survey itself deals with an appraisal of the scope of jurisdiction of the court, the intake, social case investigation, court hearing, pro-

bation, with special emphasis on staff qualifications and work conditions, including salary systems, case work supervision, administrative leadership, and clerical facilities. A special chapter is devoted to an evaluation of psychiatric services, both from a diagnostic and treatment angle. Naturally, there is also considerable discussion of services and resources available to the court in the community. There are two reasons why this book transcends its local frame of reference: Many of the criticisms and even more so, of the recommendations for improvements, which are listed in this report, may be applied to juvenile courts in other localities, and incidentally, not merely in large cities. Also, the scope and method of the study, its scientific approach and scrutiny, which are oriented toward constructive helpfulness, provide a brilliant example for this kind of practical research. With proper adaption it can serve as a sample for other communities which have realized the need for improvement of their own services for children in trouble, and especially of their juvenile court.

**THIS SPACE SUBSCRIBED TO BY
A FRIEND OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON
PROBATION AND PAROLE**

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Pittsburgh

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Trailer Park**
Koffel Road
Hatfield

**Richard
Kasperitis**
1037 2nd Avenue
Croydon

**W. G. Hamilton
and Sons**
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Polis Decorating Co.
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1200 Wallace Street
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<p>ZIPPO MANUFACTURING COMPANY Bradford, Penna. And it's nice doing business with you.</p>	<p>WILLIAM F. GABLE Department Store Altoona</p>	<p>JOHN PILLAGALLI SERVICE STATION Gay & Montgomery West Chester</p>
<p>REDA TRAILER SERVICE, Inc. 2874 E. Allegheny Ave. Philadelphia</p>	<p>SWALLOW INN DeKalb Pike and Valley Forge Rd. Wayne</p>	<p>DR. ELIAS KORN 2134 S. Broad St. Philadelphia</p>
<p>SAMUEL JOHNSON 1700 Webster Street Philadelphia</p>	<p>FRANK FACCIOLLO 8 W. Baltimore Ave. Lansdowne</p>	<p>540 Evergreen Ave. Shaler Twp., Pgh. 9, Pa. "Pittsburgh's Most Beautiful Nursing Home" "State Inspected" ELSIE McDONOUGH</p>
<p>NATIONAL BANK OF SCHWENKSVILLE Schwensville</p>	<p>STAG HOTEL 223 E. 5th St. Chester</p>	<p>SNYDER BROS. General Roofing 829 Western Ave. Pittsburgh</p>
<p>W. C. BUILDER Builder 924 Harmony Ave. Ambridge</p>	<p>CHESTER BEAUTY ACADEMY 715 Edgmont Ave. Chester</p>	<p>A. L. KAUFFMAN & SONS CO. Choice Home Grown Fruits Frozen Food Locker Service Meats & Vegetables Bird In Hand, Pa.</p>

<p>Morrisville Plating Marvin E. Chewning 25 Bank St., Morrisville, Pa.</p>	<p>Allegheny Social Club 810 Concord Street Pittsburgh</p>
<p>Art Jack and John, Inc. 43 N. Prince St. Lancaster TV Sales & Service</p>	<p>Ankara Supper Club Pittsburgh</p>
<p>Tom West, Sr. Funeral Director 2216 Centre Avenue Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Peoples Bank of Unity 301 Unity-Center Road Unity</p>
<p>Frank J. Hoffmann Druggist 117 Brownsville Road Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Dr. Robert Higgs 2618 West Somerset St. Philadelphia</p>
<p>Fabricated Products Co. Water Street Homestead</p>	<p>Lloyd's Beauty Shop 544 Reynold's Avenue Lancaster</p>
<p>Robert Morris School 415 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Dr. John C. Donati 223 Virginia Ave. Milmont Park</p>
<p>Nowacki Hotel 1 Chestnut Street Natrona</p>	<p>Delaware Gasket Co. 2152 East Norris St. Philadelphia</p>
<p>Glenn Mills Schools Glen Mills</p>	<p>Ray Slater Hauling & Rigging Contractor Philadelphia</p>
<p>S O S Radio & Television 710 Warrington Avenue Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Bert Amusement Co. 1952 Lycoming Ave. Willow Grove, Penna.</p>
<p>Dr. E. P. Wickerham 807 Peoples East End Bldg. Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Dr. B. Ressler Optometrist 1207 12th Ave. Altoona, Pa.</p>
<p>Watkins Convalescent Home 4011 Aspen Street Philadelphia</p>	<p>Standard Electrotype Co. 704 Second Ave. Pittsburgh</p>
<p>Wrayette School of Dancing 135 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Iron City Window Cleaning Co. 533 Broadway McKees Rocks, Pa.</p>
<p>Petti Arms Hotel Glen Mills</p>	<p>Williams Bar-B-Q 632 Herron Avenue Pittsburgh</p>
<p>Media Hotel 402 West Baltimore Media</p>	<p>Westinghouse Valley Printing Co. Printers and Lithographers Wilmerding, Pa.</p>
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TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

(Answers on Page 16)

- Approximately 35% of prisoners need maximum security.
- The use of probation rests on the power of the courts to suspend sentence.
- Probation and parole in Pennsylvania function as an administrative part of government.
- Probation is not a final action by the court, but rather a suspension of judgment.
- Probation represents one of the newest parts of our criminal justice program.
- If an offender is sentenced after violation of probation and appeals, the appeal relates only to the original conviction.
- The primary function of probation officers is the supervision of the offender.
- Probation should function as a combination of two services operating together; namely, case work services and law enforcement services.
- The first duty of the probation officer is to the probationer.
- Parole is generally considered an act of mercy or leniency.
- Originally all sentences to penal institutions were for a definite fixed period of time.
- Part of the Ludlow act provides that the minimum must never exceed one half of the maximum of a sentence.
- All forty-eight states are now members of the interstate Parole and Probation Compact.
- Parole may be imposed whether the prisoner actually desires parole or not.
- In Pennsylvania a large percentage of parolees have made a successful adjustment on the farm without having a farm background.
- The main justification for Parole services should be because this service is much less expensive than continued incarceration.
- In England a juvenile court consists of three justices of the peace, one of which must be a woman.
- Throughout the nation it is more difficult to get appropriations for effective probation work than for prison walls or custodial officers.
- The amount of a support order is based entirely on the needs of the dependents.
- The offender's own story has no value unless it is true.
- The feeble-minded offender can be considered a poorer risk for probation or parole than the genius.
- Age should be the determining factor when considering an offender for probation.
- In every offender there is recognition that he is fit material for either probation or parole.
- Basically probation and parole seek to help selected offenders.
- It is possible that some probationers or parolees encounter no probations and hence need and take nothing from case work.
- Parole is a privilege and not a right.
- Behavior while at the institution generally determines an inmate's adjustment on parole.
- It may generally be said that married men on probation or parole do better than those who are single, divorced or widowed.
- The initial contact with the probationer or parolee is perhaps the most important one for the probation or parole officer.
- Rules of parole are not preventative in nature.
- The community from which a parolee came must share in the responsibility for parolee's rehabilitation.