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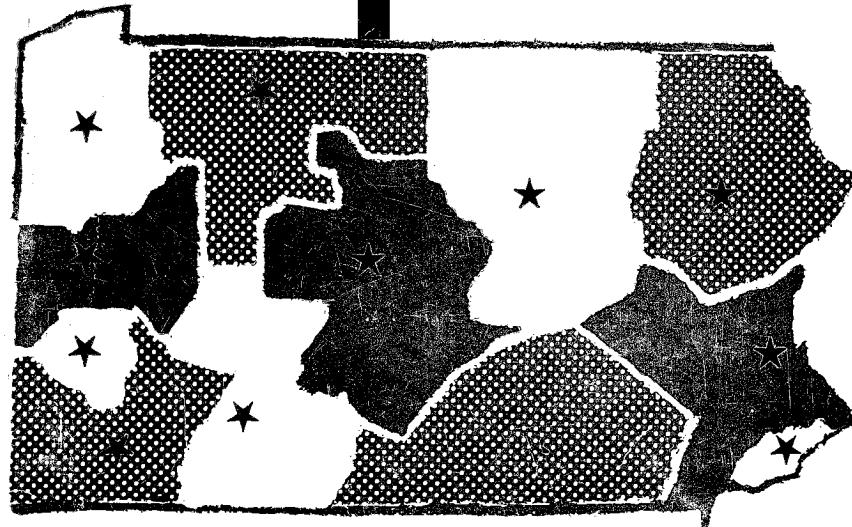
THE QUARTERLY



the pennsylvania
association on
probation and parole

*IF ANY LIFT OF MINE MAY EASE
THE BURDEN OF ANOTHER,
GOD GIVE ME LOVE AND CARE AND STRENGTH
TO HELP MY AILING BROTHER.*

If Any Little Word of Mine.
Stanza 2 (Authorship Unknown)



**Distribution
of Area
Councils
(See Page 6)**

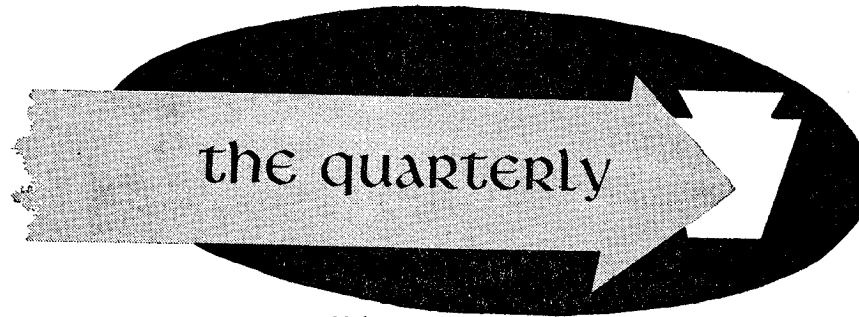
the pennsylvania association on probation and parole

—○—
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Vol. XIII, No. 3
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Members:

During the past several months I have had the gratifying experience of being asked, as President of the Association, to attend meetings and conferences, or to arrange for someone to represent the Association at these gatherings. This has made for a hectic schedule at times, but that is of small concern in comparison with what these invitations mean to us as an organization of correctional workers.

When we are asked to have a representative, expenses paid, at a two-day institute at Pennsylvania State University on in-service training in correction agencies; when we are invited to attend the final evaluation meeting of the Mayor's Committee on Detention and Release in Philadelphia; when our delegate is requested to go to a four-state conference of law enforcement officers and welfare officials on the problems of the reciprocal non-support act; and when even the Delinquency Committee of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Pediatrics Society requests us to meet with them—to name a few of our invitations—we are being recognized!

We are recognized as having knowledge concerning actual practices in our field of work.

We are recognized as having ideas about future developments in

our own jobs.

We are recognized as being worthwhile consulting with, listening to, and working for.

I wouldn't want to say that we have arrived as spokesmen for correctional workers. We would be presumptuous in making such a claim, for we are still too small in number for that. But we are on our way and these invitations are signs of our direction.

The day is coming, if we make it possible, when it will be unthinkable for new laws on corrections to be passed without the views of the Association being sought. The day isn't far off when we will help blueprint Pennsylvania's plans and improvements for institutions and agencies.

We have the know-how and we have the potential strength of membership, but are we willing? Willing to lead, that is, willing to propose and to urge and to insist? The only way we can find out is through mutual support of Association activities, mutual effort to interest others in the Association, a mutual enthusiasm for the advancement of our profession.

Let's mean something to ourselves as we have begun to mean something to others. Let's be great!

Sincerely,

Richard G. Farrow

President

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

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COMMITTEE CHANGES

Dr. G. I. Giardini replaces Mrs. Gladys Nixon as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Scott Conway new chairman of the Resolutions and By-Laws Committee.

Walter Anderson replaces George H. Black, as chairman of the Standards Committee. Mr. Black is now living in Illinois.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Suggestions for consideration of the Committee on Resolutions and By-Laws.

1. Change in the name of the Association to include Institutions.
2. President to serve two years beginning in 1957.
3. Separation of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.
4. Retiring president become ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

Letter sent to Governor Leader in the form of a resolution urging a hospital at some location in Central Pennsylvania to relieve crowded conditions at Polk and Penhurst.

Letter of thanks received from Henry B. Leader in acknowledgment.

Revised copies of the By-Laws to be printed and sent to the membership at an early date.

Notice of Probation and Parole job vacancies to be received from the National Association and the

lists to be distributed to the several area chairmen by the Membership Chairman.

Mr. William Candia, as a delegate of the Pennsylvania Association, attended a four-state conference on procedure in enforcing the Reciprocal Support Act. The conference was held in New York City on February 15, 1956 and a report will appear in the next issue of the Quarterly.

Mr. William Jacks, Chairman of the Research, announces a statistical project of interest to the Association to be published in the near future.

According to Dr. Kenneth Taylor, Program Chairman, the following subjects are planned tentatively to be featured at the Annual Conference at Bedford Springs on June 3-6, 1956.

PROGRESS AND TRENDS NOTED IN OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

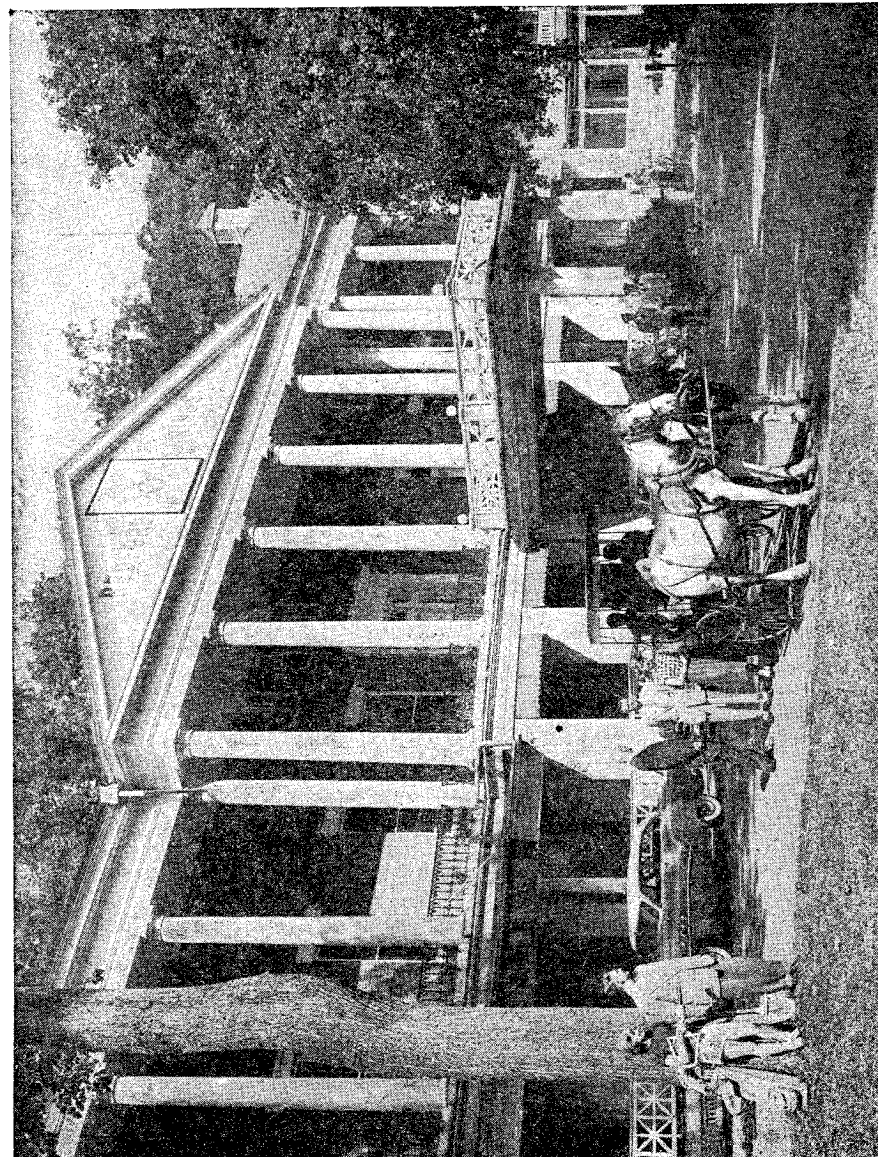
SECURITY FOR CORRECTIONAL WORKERS.

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING A STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATE AND LOCAL SOCIAL AGENCIES.

Workshops
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.
PROBATION AND PAROLE.
ADULT INSTITUTIONS.
RESEARCH.

TREASURY BALANCE (Association) as of 2-10-56, all bills paid, \$801.00



BEDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL
 Site of the Annual Conference, June 3 to 6, 1956.

AREA COUNCILS TOGETHER WITH THE COMMITTEES TO DATE ARE:

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William Kelly
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Carroll J. Duggan
Miss Zelda Strickon

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THE HARRISBURG AREA COUNCIL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AS- SOCIATION ON PROBA- TION AND PAROLE MEETING AT CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

The Harrisburg Area Council of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, in cooperation with the Sociology Department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, held a community assembly at the College on January 12, 1956, on the subject, "Our Correctional Problems Are Yours Too." The results of this initial meeting were most gratifying as there were approximately 100 persons representing various agencies and organizations in attendance. These included State and local police officers, probation and parole officers, institutional workers, members of the clergy, social and welfare workers, county judges, and interested persons from all walks of life.

Panel members included the Honorable Dale F. Shughart, President Judge, Cumberland County, Carlisle; Irvin L. Groninger, Probation Officer, Cumberland County, Carlisle; William R. White, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg; Dr. Charles D. Kepner, Professor of Sociology, Dickinson College, Carlisle; and Reverend David J. Markey,

Church of the Brethren, Carlisle.

Mr. John Lawson, Senior Parole Officer, Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, and Chairman of our Harrisburg Area Council, served as moderator. The session opened with a short address by Mr. Lawson explaining the organization, aims and purposes of our Association. Following this, questions from the audience were directed to those members of the panel who it was felt were best qualified to answer. General discussion followed on each topic presented by the group.

The discussion period lasted for two hours but could have gone on indefinitely as many questions could not be answered because of the time limit previously agreed upon. After the regular meeting, a large number of persons grouped together and continued their sessions for at least another hour.

Among questions offered and which brought discussion were the following: Qualifications and financial rewards for probation and parole officers; What constitutes main breaches of parole and probation violation; what organizations in the community are most helpful to the courts and those in probation and parole work; reasons for not publicizing names of juveniles who are arrested; reducing the juvenile age from 18 to 16; need for more institutions for defectives and feeble-minded children; and use of county prisons for first offenders.

MEETING AT LANCASTER, PA.

The Harrisburg Area Council of our Association met in cooperation with the Sociology Department of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, at the College on February 16, 1956, on the subject "Our Correctional Problems Are Yours Too!"

Mr. John Lawson, Senior Parole Officer, Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Area Council, served as moderator. Mr. Lawson started the session, attended by well over 100 persons, by citing the advantages of probation and parole as a means of rehabilitating the offender and noted the comparative costs of maintaining the offender in an institution of from \$3 to \$4 per day as against the average cost of 35c per day spent on a probationer or parolee. He also informed the audience of the aims and purposes of our organization.

In addition to Mr. Lawson, panel members included Mr. Richard M. Martin, Assistant District Attorney, Lancaster County, Lancaster; Dr. Robert F. Eshleman, Professor of Criminology, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Mr. Edgar R. Barnes, Chief Probation Officer, Lancaster County, Lancaster; Reverend Robert C. Batchelder, St. James Episcopal Church, Lancaster; and Mr. Gerald Snaveley, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

Mr. Barnes felt that today we have a definite type of juvenile delinquent who is more dangerous than that of Pre-World War II days. He blamed this on parental neglect or indifference, lack of recreational facilities, and certain types of movies and television shows. He did not feel that Lancaster County's rate of juvenile delinquency was unusually high in view that their school population

is over 45,000. He noted the fact that since 1941 children between the ages of 16 and 18 have been added to the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction which has nearly doubled the number of delinquents.

Mr. Batchelder felt we need greater individualization in delinquency problems. He disliked the frequent use of public court for juvenile hearings which he felt presented too formal an atmosphere. He cited the importance of the social worker and felt young people should be encouraged to enter this field.

Dr. Robert F. Eshleman suggested a new approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency. He felt means to deal with the gang or group, as well as the individual, must be found. In this effort, the cooperation of social agencies and law enforcement groups would be required.

Mr. Snaveley praised the cooperation he has received in the area, particularly from the industrialists in hiring men on parole from our State institutions.

Mr. Martin cited the automobile as a principal cause of law enforcement problems. He stressed the fact the Juvenile Court has a function to correct and not to punish the youngster. He felt that few of the area's children were beyond correction.

Much of the evening's discussion was devoted to problems in the field of juvenile delinquency. The discussion was lively and spirited and all elements of society as well as failures attributed to indifference, parental neglect, the working mother, idleness and John Dewey's ideas on progressive education came in for their share of rebuke. It was generally agreed that much can and should be done in the teaching of moral values, and where the home fails in this respect our schools and other public agencies should make a positive contribution.

PITTSBURGH AREA COUNCIL

Pittsburgh Area Council, Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association.

An organizational meeting was held December 5, 1955, with Mr. Joseph Catalano, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County Court as Chairman. The Pittsburgh Press and Pittsburgh Sun published brief accounts of the proposed business meeting. A representative group of 50 to 55 persons in the correctional and related fields attended the meeting.

Mr. William C. Schnupp, Parole Officer, Western State Penitentiary was appointed Secretary. The following Program Committee was also appointed: Mr. Peter Krack, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Chairman; Mrs. Florine K. Wagner, Supervisor, Quarter Sessions Court, Allegheny Probation Office; Mr. Jack Dunlap, Superintendent, Industrial Home for Boys, Oakdale; Mr. Joseph Homer, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Allegheny County.

The first program meeting of the Pittsburgh Area Council was held January 20, 1956, with a Luncheon at the Central YWCA, Pittsburgh, Pa. Seventy persons attended the meeting which was addressed by Dr. Kenneth E. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Correction, Bureau of Correction, who spoke on the subject, Forestry Camps in Pennsylvania.

Agencies represented were: The Juvenile Court, Probation Office, Quarter Sessions Court, Desertion and Non-Support, U. S. Probation Office, Council of Churches, Catholic Social Service, YMCA, Salvation Army, Western State Penitentiary, Catholic Youth Organization, Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, Humane Society, Morals Court, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Gumbert School for Girls, Thorn Hill for Boys.

The Salvation Army sponsored the February Meeting.

BEAVER COUNTY CLASS VISITS CAMP HILL

The satisfaction of a day well spent was experienced by both visitors and hosts, as members of Beaver County's Correctional Training School left Arthur T. Prasse and his staff after being entertained at the Pennsylvania Industrial School.

This visit took place on Washington's birthday anniversary, when sixty members and a few guests toured the extensive plant, learned of the comprehensive program and enjoyed entertainment.

A fitting culmination of the events was a tasty, bounteous steak dinner, served by boys well trained to the graces and perfection of the professional. Beyond the serious study of the physical aspects of the institution, the group was treated to selections by the uniformed White Hill Band, several stirring boxing bouts, gymnastic acts and a program of vocal numbers by a chorus 50 strong. Emotions ran high as the visitors were brought to realization of the physical powers and of artistic temperaments and accomplishments of the young men performing—talents brought to the fore by an excellent program of rehabilitation.

Amusement was not concealed at the appointment of three party members as judges of the boxing bouts. Richard P. Steward, District Attorney; W. L. Ambrose, Chief Probation and Parole Officer and John W. Hineman, newly-elected to the post of County Sheriff, conscientiously scored their decisions, and were promptly "Boo-ed" by their fellow visitors.

During the chorus performance, Mike Jackson, Probation Officer, found himself on his feet, swept to his former role as orchestra leader as he directed all present in the singing of "Happy Birthday" in honor of the chorus director.

Transportation to and from Camp Hill was made by chartered Greyhound bus and several pri-

vate station wagons. Strangely, the chosen bus driver, "Eddie Fisher," sang not a note but listened to voices of his passengers become hoarser by the mile as they harmonized from song books provided by the Salvation Army.

The crowd left the Beaver County courthouse at 8 a. m. shivering and crooning, "Baby It's Cold Outside," stopped as pre-arranged with the management, at Midway on the Turnpike to enjoy "brunch." Almost within sight of the institution at Camp Hill, the bus driver erred somewhat in directions. A lonely farmer found a bus load of visitors at his door and hastened out to see if all of his relatives had joined in a single surprise visit.

Arriving home shortly after midnight, the group voted it was educational and great fun, and have been making remarks to this effect ever since.

Beaver County is experiencing the results of an unusual intraining class, in that as far is known, no such congregation of active and prominent persons, whose jobs and interests are related to a certain field of study, has ever been organized.

A correctional training class was formed by the county Probation Department under direction of the Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction, early last Fall. With John H. Lynch, Federal Probation Officer and W. L. Ambrose, county Chief Probation and Parole Officer as instructor and sponsor respectively, the interest rose to an unexpected 100 registrants.

Members include representation of social and welfare agencies, police departments (including community, railroad and industry), schools, burgesses, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Girl Scouts, churches, Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, all branches of the Military Recruiting offices, Federation of Women's Clubs, county officials, etc.

After the first half of the sessions, due to busy schedules and other reasons, many members were forced to leave the school. The average attendance is continuing at between 54 and 58 members, with a possibility of 60 to 70 members eligible for receipt of certificates at the close of meetings in the Spring.

Significant of the county's interest in the unified study of the Crime program, is the publicity in articles and photographs given the class by the local Newspapers, and announcements made through the local radio station.

Earned certificates will be presented by Fred H. Miller, supervisor of the State's Training program at a final meeting in the form of a dinner, entertainment and social event to be held April 3rd in Sheffield Towers, Aliquippa.

Submitted by
Frances K. Deherr
Juvenile Counsellor

TRUTH AND DISHONESTY

No virtue is more universally accepted as a test of good character than trustworthiness.

—Harry Emerson Fosdick

The first business of any democracy is to protect the Truth—for the protection of Truth is the protection of itself.

—Dorothy Thompson

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CLASSES CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED

Mr. Fred Miller, Advisor with the Public Service Institute lists the following classes as being in session currently in the various sections of the state.

BASIC CLASSES

LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
Altoona	Harvey Hyle, Jr.
Beaver	John Lynch
Butler	James Beisel
Chambersburg	George C. Eppinger
Grove City	Regis Hoover
Harrisburg	Richard Farrow
Huntingdon	William Findley
Huntingdon	William Hyle, Jr.
Jim Thorpe	Lawrence R. Campbell
Johnstown	George Walter
Kis Lyn	Richard Kirshner
Lewistown	Duane Ramsey
New Castle	John Lynch
Philadelphia	David Hurley
Pittsburgh (2 classes)	Robert Itri
Pittsburgh	Joseph Catelano
Pittsburgh	Joseph Homer
Somerset	Howard Stevens

ADVANCED CLASSES

Altoona	Harvey Hyle, Jr.
Grove City	William Gladden
Lewistown	Joseph Lagey
Pittsburgh	Robert Itri

INSTITUTION PERSONNEL

Philadelphia (3 classes) John Clark (Moyamensing Prison)
Philadelphia (Youth Study Center) (3 classes) Courses being conducted by various instructors and guest lecturers correlated by Claire Truax.



WQED— ADULT SCHOOL OF THE AIR

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

My information concerning penal institutions has been acquired over the past two years through contacts with both the inmates and the supervisory personnel of the Allegheny County Workhouse and the Western State Penitentiary in connection with the development of educational television programs, in the area of secondary education. Generally, what has been observed, indicates the un-concern and the apathy of the public, as reflected in the lack of materials, staff, and of course the budget, so essential in establishing long-range constructive activities. For instance, I am informed that organized experiences in vocational training are virtually prohibited since industry and labor frown upon competition arising out of prison production. Paradoxically, an inmate cannot secure a parole unless he has a job awaiting him. So after he serves his time, he may tend in the absence of resource, to put into practice some other skills so easily acquired in a post graduate school of crime. It is surprising the percentage of young men, many of them veterans of World War II or the Korean Conflict, who are serving sentences for burglary, robbery, and even more violent crimes. Some of these men, perhaps from the lack

of personal stability and occupational security, have run afoul of the law, by putting into practice the military techniques of survival. Yet, in less than two years, there have been hopeful signs. For example, twenty out of the first experimental group of fifty-eight students in telecourses for credit, earned their high school diplomas within thirty-six weeks. Another example: a veteran, after serving seven years for armed robbery, is now in his second year in college—and of all things, in training for missionary work.

In order to lead up to the educational aspects of rehabilitation by television, it is necessary to analyze some of the underlying elements. The officers of both the institutions agree that ninety percent of the causal effects are due to environment. In other words, as criminologists have long affirmed, criminals are not born, they are made. Significant environment factors are: the family, weak and in-different parents, broken homes, the community itself, companionship, and the school.

Also it is very apparent that the educational level has a high correlation with crime. Seven percent of the population of the Western State Penitentiary are unable to read or write; fifty-one percent have less than a sixth grade education; eighteen percent have been in the sixth, seventh, or eighth grade; twenty-two percent attended high school; while three percent are high school graduates. Involved, of course, is the matter of native intelligence; but the fact remains, that schools and

communities have not made provision to meet the individual and psychological characteristics for this segment of our population.

Recognizing that the foregoing introduction is but a limited statement of some of the conditioning factors confronting the evolution of penal practice, it is important to indicate a few of the objectives which might be accomplished through incorporating educational television as a rehabilitation technique. These are:

1. The mental development of the individual, the creation of favorable attitudes, the building of self-respect, the setting up of personal goals, and the maintenance of hope in the future.
2. Improvement in formal academic education, illiteracy, elementary through secondary. The granting of awards, and the earning of high school diplomas and elementary certificates.

Note: The accelerated program of WQED, Adult School of the Air, Pittsburgh, Pa., covers the prerequisites for a secondary school diploma in five semesters. Veterans receive credit for military service, and military schools attended. Evaluation is effected through State Board and United States Armed Forces objective examinations.

3. Vocational and technical training. Related theory, mathematics and drawing in occupational areas such as carpentry, electricity, drafting, automotive, building or metal trades.
4. Social adjustment. Participation in non-credit programs of a civic, cultural and sociological nature; basic to the development of reasoning, judgment, opinions, and behavior.
5. Pardon and Parole. The Acceptance of the element of educational accomplishment as a tangible consideration in this connection by the respective Boards.

The results of instruction by means of educational television

have been slightly in favor of the selected penal group as contrasted with the so-called civilian population taking identical examinations. As the process of selection becomes less pronounced and as the program expands, inmates will need assistance in systematizing and in developing individual study habits. Personnel for this task, including the elementary phase, can be drawn from the continuing group of secondary graduates. Local school systems can be requested to conduct work shops in basic teaching techniques for those who have been identified for these assignments. Thus it is conceivable that an organizational pattern can become operative within the institution without the almost prohibitive cost of a complete professional staff.

In areas where television facilities are available, local school districts in Pennsylvania have the resources to produce telecourses on the elementary, secondary, and technical levels, both for the institutionalized and the outside adult population. While programs can be kinescoped, these tend to withdraw the flavor of local interest, community participation, and the eventuality of financial support from the State. In a visit to one of the institutions just this month, a young member of the class who was asking more than his share of questions, said at dismissal, "It's so good to talk to one from the outside." Inquiring about him later, I learned that he was mentally superior, came from an inadequate home, but had been convicted for a particularly brutal and needless murder. However, he did project a point of view.

Educational television programs can bring in some of the outside. Besides, they provide motivation in a setting which does not entirely reflect the institutional atmosphere. As now organized, five teachers, for one half-hour an evening, five evenings a week, teaching five different subjects over Educational Television Station WQED, Channel 13, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, build a personal and mutual relationship between themselves and each individual student. At that time, the cell blocks are

opened and there is the wonderful opportunity to learn, not only for the purpose of overcoming the deficiencies of the past, but to keep alive a ray of hope in the future.

Harry A. Snyder, Ph.D.
Director of
Extension Education, Pitts-
burgh Public Schools
Lt. Colonel, in charge of In-
formation and Education
South Pacific Theatre,
War II.

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR CORRECTIONAL LEGISLATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

G. I. Giardini
Superintendent of
Parole Supervision
Pennsylvania Board of Parole

As Chairman of the Legislative Committee* of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, I contacted the various regional chairmen of the organization for suggestions on legislation. The Legislative Committee, of course, could not act on the suggestions beyond submitting them to the Executive Committee. It occurred to me that it might be desirable to present to the members of the Association a comprehensive legislative program, through the Quarterly, that might be made the basis for discussion at the annual meeting.

The suggestions that follow, with the exception of a few received from the regional chairmen, are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of any group or agency. They are not the result of exhaustive, systematic study, but are based on observations of the development of correction in Pennsylvania for the last thirty years, and the reported experience of certain other states. The suggestions are presented more with the intention of raising questions than with the purpose of making definite recommendations for legislative action. I thought it would be helpful to the

reader to classify the material under several headings.

A. BASIC LEGISLATION: Under this heading, I have included suggestions for legislative involving changes that cut across several phases of the correctional process and are basic to an over all, state wide correctional program.

1. Revision of the State Penal Code to provide:
 - a. A definition of the terms *felony* and *misdemeanor*; providing that a misdemeanor may not be punished with a sentence to exceed one year in a county prison.
 - b. Unification of all acts of Assembly, bearing on definition of crimes and imposing penalties, into a single code, bringing together such acts as the Motor Vehicle Code, health laws and other laws covering crimes triable in criminal courts and minor courts.
 - c. A sentencing law, as part of the criminal code, requiring the courts to sentence all cases of felony to the jurisdiction of an authority which will determine the term to be served after study of each case.
2. Creation of a Department of Correction, headed by an official of cabinet rank, said department to be composed of the following bureaus under a merit system:
 - a. Bureau of Juvenile Services, having control of institutions for juvenile delinquents, juvenile probation and juvenile diagnostic centers.

This Bureau is placed in the Department
* The other two members of the Committee are Mrs. Gladys B. Nixon and Mr. Norbert E. Welch.

ment of Correction rather than the Department of Welfare because we believe that the principles of correction are the same for the juvenile and the adult. Separation from the other bureaus in the department is for administrative convenience.

- b. Bureau of County Prisons, with powers to impose standards of administration and maintenance upon these institutions.
- c. An Adult Authority with the following divisions:
 - (1) A single Diagnostic Center for felony cases. We believe this would be more efficient than two centers.
 - (2) A Board of Prison Terms, with power to set the time to be served by felony cases committed to the Adult Authority by the criminal courts.
 - (3) A Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation, with jurisdiction over all cases sentenced by the criminal courts. This agency would combine the functions of the Board of Pardons and the Board of Parole.
- d. A Bureau of State Correctional Institutions, including penitentiaries, industrial schools and institutions for defective delinquents.
- e. A Bureau of Statistics and Research.
- f. A Bureau of Personnel Training. The functions of the Board of Prison Terms and the Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation could be combined if a

thoroughly indeterminate sentence were adopted in which the court would impose neither minimum or a maximum. All felony cases would then be committed to the Adult Authority and would be considered by the Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation when deemed ready and safe for release on parole.

3. Establish by law a Planning Commission of Correction composed of leaders in Penology, Criminology, Law, the Judiciary, Social Work, Psychology, Psychiatry, Probation, Parole and the lay public, appointments to be made by the Governor for staggered terms of six years.

B. POLICE LEGISLATION

1. Set up, in the Department of Justice, minimum standards for police work.
2. Provide training centers for police under the control of the Pennsylvania State Police at no expense to the community.
3. Provide a merit system of appointment and promotion applicable to all police departments.
4. Provide a uniform police retirement system and wage scale.

C. LEGISLATION FOR MINOR JUDICIARY

1. Set up minimum standards, in the Department of Justice, for legal training for justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates.
2. Provide a system of appointment by the Governor from an eligible list derived from competitive examinations.
3. Abolish any fee system, and provide a wage scale and retirement system for

minor judiciary.

4. Reduce the number of office in the minor judiciary.

It may not be practical to require a law degree of those who enter this field. But it should be possible to set up minimum standards of training which could be met by taking certain courses given by law schools or departments of political science in the various colleges and universities.

D. LEGISLATION ON SENTENCING PROCEDURES

1. Adoption of the general sentence on all felony cases, in which the court imposes neither a minimum nor a maximum.
2. Provide for the sentencing by the criminal courts of all felony cases to the jurisdiction of an Adult Authority in the Department of Correction.
3. Repeal the Barr-Walker Act on sex offenders, which would become unnecessary under the above procedure. When a sex offender is deemed to suffer from a mental lesion, he should be committed to a mental hospital and not to a prison.
4. Require that all cases charged with crimes, over 18 years old, be tried in criminal courts even if they had been wards of the juvenile court.

The philosophy behind these suggestions is that the criminal process today is dedicated to correction rather than punishment; that the time required for correction and the most effective methods to achieve it cannot be predetermined by a court; that a period of study by skilled personnel is required; that the termination of correction in the institution should be determined by a professional staff and the paroling authority.

E. LEGISLATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PROBATION SERVICE

1. Provide for the supervision of adult probationers by the Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation. Under the present parole law a criminal court may certify a probationer to the supervision of the Board of Parole as a special probation case. We suggest that this provision be made mandatory on all probation cases. It would insure uniform standards of supervision in all counties.
2. Provide in the Bureau of Juvenile Services in the Department of Correction an agency for the supervision of juvenile offenders placed on probation by the juvenile courts, or released from juvenile institutions—or
3. Set up such an agency for the purpose of
 - a. Setting up standards of administration of juvenile probation in the counties.
 - b. Establishing a merit system of appointment and promotion, a minimum wage standard and retirement system for probation officers.
 - c. Provide subsidies for counties that cannot afford adequate probation services for juveniles.

F. LEGISLATION RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

1. Set up in the Bureau of Juvenile Services in the Department of Correction, an agency with the following responsibilities relating to institutions for juvenile delinquents:
 - a. Set up standards of administration of such institutions.
 - b. Set up minimum standards of qualifications for employees in such institutions; introduce a merit system of ap-

pointment and promotion; set up minimum wage standards and a retirement program.

- c. Provide leadership for in-service training.
2. Establish another institution in the east comparable to Morganza.
3. Restrict the use of White Hill institution to criminal cases only.
4. Establish an institution, or a unit in an existing institution, for the treatment of psychopathic offenders, as classified by the diagnostic clinic.
5. Establish regional county prisons in the less populous counties, including two or more counties to a region, to replace the present county prisons. Provide state subsidies for the building of regional-county prisons.
6. Establish suitable detention quarters for juvenile offenders; establish district or regional detention homes for juveniles for the less populous counties, with the aid of state subsidies.
7. Establish one or more pre-release camps for felony offenders, under the control of the Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation.
8. Establish, under the control of the Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation, parole service units in the state institutions for parole orientation, preparation of case material, progress reports, and conducting parole classes.
9. Establish a merit system of appointment and promotion for all personnel in state correctional institutions.
10. Increase the amount of money given to prisoners upon release from state and county correctional institutions.

G. LEGISLATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PAROLE SERVICES

1. Require supervision of misdemeanants by the State Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation for a year after release from county prisons.
2. Place offenders released from the Institution for Defective Delinquents under supervision of the State Parole agency.
3. Place women released from Laurelton State Village under supervision of the State Parole agency.
4. Provide Civil Service status for the District Supervisors of the State Parole agency, and for its Secretary and remove ceilings from their salaries.
5. Increase the membership of the State Parole agency to 5 members.
6. Provide bipartisan membership for the State Parole agency.
7. Extend appointment period of State Parole agency to ten years. This is a semi-judicial agency.
8. Permit recommitment of returned violators to the nearest clinic, if two clinics remain.
9. Request constitutional amendment to permit removal of clemency function from the cabinet members constituting the Board of Pardons and transmit it to the Board of Parole, and changing the latter's name to Board of Clemency, Parole and Probation. It is felt that members of the cabinet have too many other duties to perform and cannot give proper attention to cases applying for clemency. The Board of Parole is already required to make the investigations for the Board of Pardons and is devoting full time to the sort of work and

functions that are involved in considering cases applying for clemency, and would therefore be in better position, in terms of skills and practice, to render sound judgment in making recommendations to the Governor.

10. Increase parole personnel to improve service and to permit investigation of convicted offenders at the time they are committed to a clinic.

H. LEGISLATION FOR PREVENTION

1. Establish diagnostic clinics, under authority of the Juvenile Bureau, Department of Correction, to provide diagnosis, guidance and therapy for problem children.
2. Extend the use of school psychologists to give professional aid to the juvenile courts in dealing with delinquents and pre-delinquents.
3. Establish special clinics for alcoholics and drug addicts under authority of the Department of Health.
4. Provide state subsidy for the extension of psychological and counseling services in the public schools. Require similar services in private and denominational schools.

MIFFLIN COUNTY YOUTH GUIDANCE COUNCIL

Working as a representative of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole gives one a varying experience, some insight into the problems of probation and parole, and certainly, at least in the writer's opinion, a lesson in geography. I have always shared a distinct impression that our work is neither recognized nor understood in the average community. This feeling changed somewhat after my recent experiences in the Lewistown-Mifflin County area. Here at last were

citizens who not only understood, but showed a genuine desire to cooperate. The following is an attempt to show why this observation is true in at least this particular locality.

Some 3½ years ago Mifflin County citizens decided they would do something about juvenile delinquency, recognizing that here was a problem not confined exclusively to our urban areas. With the cooperation of the court, the Mifflin County Youth Guidance Council was organized.

They felt that this should be an organization that would bring young juvenile offenders into direct contact with a responsible adult who would have an understanding of the individual problems and would assist in the rehabilitation of the offender. Any citizen who is a resident of Mifflin County, 21 years of age or older, who has completed the required educational course or its equivalent can be a member upon the approval of the Membership Committee. Elected officers carry out functions similar to those in any organization.

Members of this organization become counselors and the education of these counselors is the basis on which the court places its confidence in the program. Each counselor must possess a Certificate of Attainment from the Public Service Institute of Pennsylvania. Chapters of study in such a program include: The process of socialization; The culture of social classes; Problems of child guidance; Case studies of delinquents; Problems of probation supervision; Problems of institutional treatment; and finally the organization of a social agency. The course consists of thirty hours of instruction given in the community by a qualified instructor assigned by the Public Service Institute. The course is given without cost to either the community or the students.

Since the Youth Guidance Council is an agency of the Mifflin County Community Chest, it is possible to meet expenses without the use of personal funds and without appealing to the public directly.

When a youthful offender comes to the attention of the court, the required hearing is held and he is referred to the County Probation Officer. The offender is then interviewed, a case history prepared, and he is referred to a counselor by the Staffing Committee of the Guidance Council. The Probation Officer is a member of this Committee. At the same time, the counselor is acquainted with the court record of the offender and is given all the help and encouragement possible by the Staffing Committee and the Probation Officer. A program is now being organized in which a professionally trained coordinator meets every counselor each week to help coordinate and review the progress being made. After a counselor and juvenile offender have accepted each other, it is at their discretion as to how their individual program will be worked out. Sgt. Edward Rowan of the Pennsylvania State Police described this as being, in reality, somewhat of a big brother or father-son relationship. The offender is given the same guidance and opportunity for recreational outlets that are available to the counselor's own children and family.

Counselors are recruited with the help of the press, radio, and through speaking engagements. Speakers are provided by the Youth Guidance Council for P. T. A. groups, service clubs and any organization that might invite them. This program in Mifflin County is growing every day but the Council recognizes that even greater expansion is needed to serve the problems of the youth of Mifflin County. The Honorable Paul S. Lehman, Judge, Mifflin County, recognizes this program as a successful and worthwhile community project.

It is not hard to see why citizens of this community have a better knowledge of problems of probation and parole than is found in many areas. They are actively helping youthful offenders from becoming "repeaters" and to take their rightful place in the community. May we of The Quarterly extend our congratulations and best wishes for continued suc-

cess in this worthwhile project.

We are indebted to Mr. Eugene A. Curtis, former Probation Officer of Mifflin County, and now Federal Probation Officer for the United States District Court, Lewisburg, for making available much of the factual material contained in this article.

PROBATION AND THE CITIZEN

by

Milton G. Rector
Assistant Director of the National
Association on Probation and
Parole

It is most appropriate that the Pennsylvania Citizens Association is giving a high priority to the study and strengthening of Probation services. When we strengthen probation we strengthen our Courts. Whenever Probation is weak—our Courts are weak.

Our Courts which deal with children, families and adult offenders are at the heart of the preservation of American Democracy. They are at the vortex of the nation's effort to combat crime and delinquency and family disintegration. Yet, at least, two-thirds of the courts of the country do not have adequate Probation services to enable them to deal with the complex problems that come before them—either safely or soundly.

Last year nearly two million persons came before the nation's criminal Courts for relatively serious offenses. One-third of them were youthful offenders from sixteen to twenty-three years of age and almost half of them were parents. How we meet this major social problem in our Courts directly effects the preservation and strengthening of family life in our country.

Last year nearly half a million children came before the Juvenile Courts of the United States and again less than one-third of these Courts have the probation services required to enable them to do their share in stemming the delinquency and crime problem in the early stages.

In most communities of this

country the justice and police courts—so called lower or misdemeanor courts—deal with the bulk of the crime problem. In the absence of organized family court systems with probation services these courts deal annually with hundreds of thousands of family disputes with no attempts toward counseling or reconciliation services. Too often content to listen to the ring of the cash register and to publish the totals collected in fines, restitution and support monies.

Countless first offenders, alcoholics, drug users, sex offenders and mentally ill persons of all ages revolve through these courts each year while less than 5% have anything resembling the Probation and Social Services necessary to treat these problems and to prevent their re-occurrence.

The citizen's stake in Probation is a major one. They are the victims of crimes and family break-up resulting from acts and poor judgment of others. They pay the bill—one estimated to be in excess of twenty billion dollars annually.

Thus it is easily understood that the citizens have a right to expect responsible public officials to deliver the best court and probation system that is possible with the money available.

The question might be asked, how can the states or counties finance the extended use of Probation. The question should be, how can the states or counties afford not to extend the use of Probation in the light of these compelling reasons for the full development of Probation as a Community Correctional Treatment Service.

1. The offender's eventual adjustment which must be to the family unit and to the community standards can best be effected with the offenders living in the normal community rather than the artificial environment of an institution.
2. Institutionalization of some offenders can be every bit as hazardous to society as releasing those who should not be released.

3. Probation when used properly is more economical. The economy of a good Probation system cannot be expressed completely in dollars and cents because of the inestimable value of the families and human resources conserved.

A 1954 study of Probation in all twenty-one counties of the state of New Jersey by the National Probation and Parole Association revealed that a sum of \$1,711,000 were spent during that year for Probation services which provided supervision for about 21,000 persons under supervision and provided about 17,000 pre-court or pre-sentence investigations for the Juvenile, Domestic Relations and Criminal courts of that state. This represented a cost of Probation service at about \$45. per case in New Jersey or about \$80. per case including only those cases which were under supervision. By comparison the estimated annual cost per inmate in the New Jersey Correctional Institutions ranged from \$753. in the prison farm to \$2127.00 in the state school for girls. Every person placed on Probation instead of being committed to a Correctional Institution represented a savings of \$700. to \$2000.00 annually to the New Jersey taxpayer. In addition, the 17,200 probationers in the state during that year earned an excess of \$33,000,000 as wage earners, citizens and taxpayers. Of these earnings over \$6,400,000 were paid through the Probation officers for the support of families.

An increase in the use of Probation offers an effective means of cutting down on institution population—A matter to be considered seriously when construction costs range from \$10,000-\$15,000 per inmate. In one state recently studied by the National Probation and Parole Association was found that an increase in the use of Probation by only 10% would make it unnecessary to build a 1200 inmate prison at a cost of over twelve million dollars.

Citizen leadership is required to bring about the change in philosophy necessary on the part of both

the public and on the part of many officials who carry heavy responsibility for the development of Probation and the state correctional system. The change in philosophy will bring about a recognition that the criminal and the delinquent are capable of change—either for worse or for the better. Corrective treatment as opposed to punishment is the best means of effecting a positive change. There can be no question that punishment is a deterrent—but the use of punishment for punishment's sake has not been effective means of dealing with delinquency and crime. For example most parole violations occur during the first six months after prisoners are released on parole—at the time when the institution experience is still fresh in mind.

The maximum use of probation as a form of community treatment will not do away with institutions which themselves have a most important part to play in any corrective program—but it will permit us to build and staff smaller institutions and more specialised institutions equipped to treat the most serious offenders.

Unfortunately the trend is still in the other direction. In the early 1900 we were sentencing people to prison at the rate of about 50/100,000 of our total population. By 1954 this had almost doubled to 98/100,000 persons sentenced per one hundred thousand of our population.

An adequate probation system must possess the following elements:

1. Freedom from improper control or influence, political or otherwise.
2. Sufficient personnel at all levels to handle the case load of the system, and selected on a career-service basis.
3. Supervision, guidance and assistance of the offender by probation officers trained and skilled in the art of human relationships and the use of community resources.
4. An enlightened under-

standing of the probationer by the public so that he will be given fair and helpful treatment in his efforts to make good, especially in the all important matter of employment.

5. A thorough pre-court or pre-sentence investigation which gives the judge the information necessary for a sound disposition of the case.
6. The conditional suspension of the imposition or execution of sentence or commitment by the court based upon the judgment that there is a reasonable probability that the offender will make a successful adjustment within the community.

Probation may be developed successfully in one or a combination of several different patterns: No. 1; A statewide service which may or may not be combined with parole services, No. 2; A county or city system, No. 3; A combination of state and locally administered services.

In the choice of any pattern it is most important to see that it offers a uniformly high quality of probation service to all courts and to all people throughout the state regardless of population disparity.

WHAT CAN THE CITIZEN DO

1. Establish an organized citizen leadership group.
2. Become informed through study and consultation.
3. Develop a plan of action in concert with the judiciary, the state probation and parole association, the bar and professional leaders in the correctional field.
4. Disseminate the findings and plans in a broad scale public education program pointed toward a definite and attainable goal.
5. Include in the plan of action provision for continuing citizen leadership through a commission or permanent advisory group.

SECURITY FOR CORRECTIONAL WORKERS STRESSED BY PRESIDENT FARROW

(The following remarks were made by Mr. Farrow at a Pennsylvania Citizens' Association Luncheon in Harrisburg.)

I have been asked to speak briefly on two areas of need in our correctional system: the probation service and the Parole Board.

It is hard to isolate a need in one area from that in another, and so there is inevitably some overlapping. For instance, a pressing need in the probation service is that for some security in job tenure. But this is also an important consideration for institution workers and for some employees of the Parole Board.

Most probation officers in Pennsylvania have no protection on their jobs. They serve under the shadow of dismissal if the appointing judge leaves office, they have no social security, and some have inadequate or no pension plans. It is difficult to imagine a high quality of service to probationers under these conditions, but surprisingly, this is provided in many jurisdictions. However, it is shameful that these men and women must be put to such a test in the performance of their duties. And it is not good that probationers should see probation staffs change with the local politics and thus get the feeling that this service is strictly a political operation.

The potential situation in the institution world is the same, although more caution has been used in making changes after political turnover. There is no protection for the institution worker as to holding a job, no social security protection for families of employees, and in some instances, unrealistic pension plans.

In the Parole Board, Civil Service protects all workers except Board members, the Board Secretary and the District Supervisors. The Supervisors are in the peculiar position of existing between a Civil Service administrative staff in headquarters and a Civil Service operating staff in the field, without having Civil Service status themselves. Potentially, the effective operation of this agency might be disturbed by this paradoxical arrangement.

It seems to me that in keeping with the pattern of American life, and in order not to penalize correctional workers, some form of protection should be provided for probation officers, institution workers and parole Board Secretary and District Supervisors. Also, social security coverage should be extended to include them as well as other public employees.

Another area of need is in the membership of the Board of Parole. Since 1943, there have been only three members. The law requires that each applicant for parole be interviewed by a Board member or a District Supervisor, and the Board has tried to give personal attention to as many cases as possible. However, the volume of interviews is terrific, running about 400 a month, so that even on a full time basis, allowing no time for any activity but interviewing only 15 minutes can be allowed for each case. Travel, preparation for interviewing, Board sessions in Harrisburg for decisions about paroles, returns, discharges, personnel matters and other things limit the number of days that can be devoted to interviews at the institutions. It all adds up to an impossible job, but the job has been done.

Expansion of the Board to five members, as originally planned, would enable the members to spend more time on each consideration and relieve the frantic pressure under which the present members operate. This would be good for the members themselves, but perhaps more important, it would be good for the advancement of the parole system in

Pennsylvania and therefore of direct benefit to the Commonwealth.

Of course, expanded membership is of no value unless the new members are interested in the problems, and willing and able to give the job the energy and intelligent attention it needs.

It is possible for these deficiencies about which I speak—security for correctional workers, including those Parole Board employees not now covered by Civil Service, and expansion of Board membership from three to five—to be corrected. I hope the Pennsylvania Citizens Association will be interested in working for this correction.

SOME IDEAS ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AS A FACTOR IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Law enforcement can be a factor in crime control and prevention only if the public departments and agencies that are entrusted with law enforcement are efficiently prepared and equipped to fulfill their assigned tasks.

I. THE POLICE

- (1) A police force must be sufficient in numbers, adequately paid, selected through and protected by civil service, and entirely free of politics, with modern training in law enforcement, as well as human relations.
- (2) Police deployment must be flexible and efficient according to the ever changing needs of a community, taking into consideration high crime areas, frequency of crime at certain hours of the day, on certain days of the week, and during certain seasonal periods.
- (3) There must be good research facilities for crime detection and good statisti-

cal facilities for pin-pointing the occurrences of crime, according to location, types of offenses, *modus operandi*, etc.

- (4) In the juvenile field, specially trained officers are required for the handling of juvenile cases; in larger cities, a special unit should be set up exclusively for juvenile cases.
- (5) In the mind of the citizenry, the police must hold a position of public trust and confidence in the integrity of its officers.

II. THE JUDICIARY

- (1) A way should be found to eliminate any influence or favoritism at the level of the magistrates (justices of the peace), both regarding the disposition of summary offenses and the preliminary hearings in cases of misdemeanors and felonies.
- (2) Administration of justice through the courts of record and not of record) should be fair as well as swift.
- (3) There should be more use of pre-sentence investigation by the criminal courts, so that personality aspects can be taken into consideration by the judge at the time of sentencing.
- (4) Probation officers (or in less populated counties, at least one probation officer) should be attached to every criminal court, so that not only pre-sentence investigation can be made whenever the judge so desires, but also supervision of an offender who is on probation (or bench parole) can really become meaningful. Probation officers should be selected on merit only, should be well trained and adequately paid. They should have the security of tenure and their case load should not be excessive.
- (5) The role of the juvenile

court in delinquency prevention and control lies in the effective combination of its functions of law enforcement and social welfare work. These two functions are not incompatible. Non-criminal procedure, including even informal court hearings, can well impress the child and his parents with the dignity of the law. A good juvenile court should have at its disposal adequate detention quarters, so that the detention period may profitably be used for the social and psychological study of the child; a well-functioning staff of probation officers (see II (4) for qualifications and requirements); a diagnostic clinic, staffed with physicians, psychologists and psychiatrists.

III PENAL and CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- (1) Law enforcement must necessarily break down if proper institutional facilities are lacking to which courts can commit or sentence offenders who require intra-mural correctional and rehabilitative treatment.
- (2) It is today generally accepted that the provision of institutional facilities for adult offenders is the obligation of the state; this is also accepted, though less generally, as regards institutions for juvenile offenders. The state, therefore, should evolve a plan for a state-wide co-ordinated penal and correctional institutional program, so that overlapping of, as well as gaps in services, be avoided. In Pennsylvania, the recent changes resulting from the Dever Report, and based on new legislation, constitute a step in the right direction.

(3) In particular, the setting up of diagnostic and classification centers should be encouraged. Within the framework of such a program, an offender is not sentenced by the court to a specific penal or correctional institution but rather assigned to the institution that can offer the most suitable treatment for the individual offender, only after he has been studied at the diagnostic and classification center.

(4) There is in Pennsylvania at present a woeful lack of adequate institutions for juvenile offenders. No state program has been developed and there is no clarification as to the responsibility of the state and local authorities in providing needed facilities. The recent study of existing training schools and other institutions for juvenile offenders, conducted under the auspices of the Governor's Commission on Children and Youth, should point out needs and gaps of services. The State Department of Welfare, it is confidently hoped, will provide the needed initiative and leadership in this area. From the Philadelphia experience, it may be said that there is a decided lack of an institution for the male defective delinquent under 15 years of age, and for the female defective delinquent of all age groups, of a special institution to which girls presenting deep emotional behavior problems may be sent, who cannot be handled at such institutions as Sleighton Farm or the Houses of Good Shepherd. A number of states have successfully operated forestry camps for the adolescent and young adult male offender. Pennsylvania should speedily adopt a

similar plan.

- (5) Parole is an integral part of law enforcement. It is not a form of leniency or coddling of the criminal. An efficient parole service requires a staff of parole officers who—as mentioned before in respect to probation officers—should be selected on merit only, be well trained, adequately paid, have security of tenure, and not be burdened with an excessive case load. Only a good parole officers' staff can make adequate pre-parole investigations, upon which the paroling authorities depend in their decisions of granting or refusing parole. Only a good parole officers' staff can provide constructive and rehabilitative supervision of the parolee in the community, and if necessary, cause the return of the parolee to the institution, whenever this seems called for, in cases of violation of parole.

IV. COMMUNITY RESOURCES and ATTITUDES

- (1) All services mentioned before, which are part of the law enforcement program—police, detention, criminal courts, juvenile courts, pre-sentence investigations, probation, institutional facilities, parole—can function efficiently and constructively only if they are sufficiently supported by the citizens, both financially and morally.
- (2) This pre-supposes continuous interpretation by those professionally engaged in any of the branches of law enforcement to the public at large of the aims and methods of the various services as described under I, II and III.
- (3) Beyond that, a more positive attitude towards law and authority by the gen-

eral public is needed.

- (4) Such citizenship education has a direct bearing upon the education of our young generation—in the parental home and in the school—towards respect for authority and for the rights, the property and the well-being of one's neighbor and of the community.
- (5) Law enforcement in sanitation and housing, in fair employment practices (free of racial, religious and nationality prejudices), in compulsory school attendance, in child labor protection (especially in migrant labor camps in certain areas of the state), constitute an important factor in the prevention of delinquency and crime.

John Otto Reinemann
Director of Probation
Municipal Court of
Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNTY PRISON PUBLISHES PAPER

The Inside News is published bi-monthly by the inmates of the Northampton County Prison and is believed to be the only publication of its kind in the county prisons of Pennsylvania. Its avowed aim is to promote a better understanding in every inmate of how to prepare himself to meet the problems of readjusting himself in society when the time arrives.

The Quarterly salutes the efforts of these men to maintain their better contacts with the public.

PEOPLE

HENRY CLARKE HILL

On April 1, 1956, Major Henry C. Hill, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole since 1943, terminated his long career in business and public service by retirement. In announcing this move, Major Hill, now 78, indicated that he was motivated by his desire to enjoy the pleasure of freedom from pressures of active service. Few people more richly deserve this enjoyment.

As Chairman of the Parole Board, Major Hill rounded out his career in corrections by adding releasing activity to his experience in investigation, prosecution and custody.

He was, during a long career, a United States Post Office Inspector, having the distinction of being the youngest appointee up to that time, Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet and the newer prison Stateville, first Warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, and first Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill. In addition, he was a successful businessman, serving as purchasing agent of automotive equipment for the French government prior to World War I.

A native of Illinois, where he made a notable success as Warden of Joliet, Major Hill came to Pennsylvania in 1932 to open the Lewisburg Penitentiary which he served as Warden until 1940. In recognition of his achievement on this job, Governor James selected him as the Superintendent of the new Pennsylvania Industrial School, and the first staff of that institution was selected and trained under his guidance. As Superintendent, one of his outstanding achievements was a cooperative project with the New Cumberland Quartermaster Depot that contributed directly to readying material for the Allied invasion of Africa. For this work, Governor Martin, the Adjutant General and the Army Quartermaster General officially commended Major Hill.

Appointed by Governor Martin as Chairman of the Board of Pa-

role in 1943, he has served this office with distinction, being reappointed by Governor Duff and Governor Fine. Under his administration, case loads have been steadily reduced to a workable level, standards of supervision have been established, salaries for Parole Agents have advanced, and the Pennsylvania Board of Parole has become one of the outstanding systems in the country.

Since 1951, Major Hill has served on the Board of National Probation and Parole Association. The Pennsylvania Association awarded him a life membership in 1947, and he has also been honored as President of the Wardens Association of the American Prison Congress and by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association.

As part of his retirement activity, Major Hill plans to travel and to prepare for publication a book on his personal experiences as a military officer (Spanish American War and World War I), businessman, political observer and volunteer worker, and penologist. As we see it, it will be the story of an American citizen with a zest for living and might well be titled, "From this Great Hill".

The Quarterly speaks for the Association in saluting one of Pennsylvania's leaders, and in wishing him the best in years ahead.

RICHARD FARROW

On April 1, 1956, Richard Farrow, President of the Association, left his position as Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Parole to take up new duties in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Welfare's Bureau of Children's Services.

He has been with the Parole Board since soon after its organization in 1942 and has served as institutional representative, district supervisor and assistant superintendent. Previously, he was case worker and supervisor for the Pennsylvania Prison Society in Philadelphia and social investigator for the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon.

OBITUARY

CHARLES THORNTON WALKER

Charles T. Walker, of Philadelphia, a founder of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, died on January 14, 1956, at the age of 74. In 1906, Mr. Walker was engaged by the "Evening Bulletin," to handle the personal problems of newspaper carrier boys. He became the confidant, friend and advisor of thousands of boys. From 1918 to 1924, Mr. Walker served as Chief Probation Officer of the Philadelphia Juvenile Court. Later he took up his position with the "Bulletin" again. He also was one of the founders of the Big Brother Association and one of the original members of the Boy Scout Council of Philadelphia. He was active in many civic movements and always took a great interest in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. Whenever possible he attended their annual and regional meetings. A few years ago, he was made a life member of the organization. Mr. Walker is survived by his wife and two daughters, two sisters, and six grandchildren. His colleagues in the correctional field will long honor the memory of a man who was indeed a pioneer in the field of probation for children.

EUGENE A. CURTIS

On November 1, 1955 Mr. Curtis was appointed as U. S. Probation Officer for the Middle District of Pennsylvania by Honorable John W. Murphy, Chief Judge, Scranton, Pa., and Honorable Frederick B. Follmer, Lewisburg, Pa. His headquarters are at the Post Office Building, Lewisburg, Pa.

Mr. Curtis had been Chief Probation Officer for Mifflin County from February 1, 1955, and resided in Lewistown prior to his appointment at Lewisburg.

Mr. Curtis is a graduate of Rutherford Township High School and Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, where he majored in psychology and sociology.

Eugene A. Curtis served in the U. S. Navy from 1941 to 1949,

and after graduating from college he was Assistant Field Director with a professional staff of the American Red Cross, where he counseled servicemen and handled matters of the Disciplinary Barracks regarding very personal problems. For two and one-half years prior to his Mifflin County appointment he had been Chief Counsellor and Court Representative at the Glen Mills School for Boys, Glen Mills, Pa. He is married and has two children.

LeROY LOGAN

Mr. LeRoy Logan was appointed Assistant Probation and Parole Officer of Cumberland County, effective January 3, 1956.

Mr. Logan was born in Cumberland County, attended Frankford Township public schools, and graduated from Shippensburg State Teachers College in 1917. After graduation he enlisted in the U. S. Army and served with the 78th Division overseas. Upon being discharged from the Army he entered the teaching profession at Leisenrigh Township High School in Connellsville, Pa. From 1920 to 1922 he was Assistant Manager of an S. S. Kresge Co. store No. 111 at Cleveland, Ohio. From 1922 to 1926 he taught at the Allen Grammar School, Allen, Pa. From 1926 to 1928 he was an inspector for the Penna. Dept. of Highways. From 1928 until December 31, 1955 he was employed by the U. S. Government as a Treasury Department criminal investigator and as a criminal investigator for the Justice Department, with assignments in New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and Harrisburg, Pa. While stationed in San Juan, Puerto Rico, he also acted as Federal Probation and Parole Officer for that area. Mr. Logan was a member of the Association of Reserve Officers, Harrisburg, Pa., Commander of the American Legion at Boiling Springs for 12 years. He was President of the Lutheran Church Brotherhood, also a member of the Church Council for many years. He has been active in Boy Scout work, having served as organizer of Troop No. 330 in Maryland, and as a Troop Committee Chairman. He is a

member of Door to Virtue Lodge No. 46, Westminster, Maryland, Chapter No. 171 Carlisle, Pa., and St. John's Commandery No. 8, and a member of the Boiling Springs Lions Club.

**EDMUND G. BURBANK
NAMED CHIEF PROBATION
OFFICER AT PITTSBURGH**

Edmund G. Burbank, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society at Philadelphia and editor of the Prison Journal, has been appointed chief probation officer of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, at Pittsburgh, effective January 1, 1956.

A graduate of Yale University in 1932, Burbank received his master of social work degree from the University of Pennsylvania school of social work. From 1945 to 1947 he was supervisor at the Pennsylvania Prison Society and was named its executive secretary in 1952, succeeding Albert G. Fraser. From 1947 to 1951 he served on the faculty of the Pennsylvania University school of social work. He is past president of the International Prisoner Aid Association. (From December 1955 issue of Federal Probation magazine.)

WILLIAM G. RICE

William G. Rice, Assistant Probation and Parole Officer, resigned effective January 3, 1956. He had been appointed by President Judge Dale F. Shughart March 5, 1951. Mr. Rice's main efforts were directed to the rehabilitation of adults in trouble. However, he also supervised some of the juveniles who came before the Court. Prior to his appointment Professor Rice had a very accomplished and successful record in the field of education. He graduated from Shippensburg State Teachers' College in 1902, from Dickinson College in 1926 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and the Pennsylvania State University in 1935 with a Masters degree in education, and did post graduate work at Chicago University. He taught 5 years in rural areas and for 3 years was a High School Assistant in Mechanicsburg, Pa., and was Supervising Principal of Schools of the Borough of Camp Hill for 5 years.

From 1915 to 1922 he was Assistant County Superintendent of Schools of Cumberland County under Superintendent Kelso Green. Following his superintendency he then served as Supervising Principal of Boiling Springs Consolidated School for 26 years, which was the first consolidated school in Cumberland County. In all Mr. Rice has 46 years of school experience and administration. At one time during his teaching career he had the honor of being the highest paid teacher in the county, receiving no less than \$125 a month. Mr. Rice's work and achievement while a member of the Cumberland County Probation Office Staff has certainly been in keeping with the very fine and successful record he earned for himself as an educator. Judge Shughart and the Probation Office regretted very much that Mr. Rice felt that it was necessary to retire.

DAVID N. MYERS

On January 4, 1956, David N. Myers was named Acting Warden of Graterford State Penitentiary by Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Prasse. Myers replaces Charles G. Day, former warden.

Mr. Myers has been in service at Graterford since 1926 and, previous to his present appointment, he served as Deputy Warden.

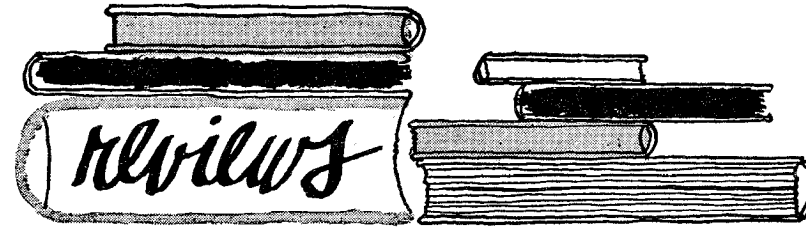
November 17, 1955

Mr. Peter Frascino
Chief Probation Officer
Norristown, Penna.

Dear Pete:

Just a note to tell you that on November 1, 1955, I retired from The Glen Mills School on pension after thirty years and two months of service. I now own and operate my real estate company and am doing very well indeed. I also was recently elected to a six year term as Media Borough Magistrate so you see I have plenty to occupy my time. I thought you might want this information for the Quarterly. Stop in to see me the first time you are in this area. I will be very happy to talk over "old times" with you.

Yours very truly,
George G. Jeffries



COMMON DENOMINATOR—ADOLESCENCE

Gladys Denny Shultz, IT'S TIME YOU KNEW, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1955: 221 pp.

This book is recommended especially for women probation officers in their case work with girls. It is directed towards the girl in her early teens who is facing her first experience of change in her body and her own world. In a very matter-of-fact way the author, whose previously published "Letters to Jane" discussed the social and physiological problems confronting girls in their upper teens and early twenties, in her new book describes the developing female sex mechanism, the appearance of menstruation, the difference in sex urges between boys and girls. What makes these chapters so worthwhile, is the author's gift to link the physical side of a girl's development with the joys and satisfaction that she will know if she succeeds to make early and middle teen-age a wholesome experience. She stresses the fact that the boys whom the teen-age girl meets and with whom she must learn to achieve a normal relationship "do respect girls and women who desire their respect." She does not minimize the great temptation the young girl faces but has some very sane advice to give. Adolescence is the time when the young girl prepares herself for life by becoming independent from her parents, by getting all possible education. If the latter is made impossible by too early marriage or even by illegitimate pregnancy, both boy and girl have missed their greatest chance to prepare themselves fully for a mature life. Mrs. Shultz stresses the

importance of good health habits which help so much to enable the normal girl to enjoy "the delights and advantages of being a woman." The author stresses the need of the young girl to confide in her parents, adult friends, and, if necessary, a physician. Questions of necking and going steady are discussed. The author does not sit in judgment but stresses the fact that it is the girl who can set the pace either by dating more than one boy, or by making the boy feel that he is meeting a charming interesting person rather than just a sexual being. A kiss at the front door, she advises with a great deal of good humor, is then well earned and appreciated by the boy. Petting, she feels, puts too heavy stresses on a girl who is only learning the management of her relations with the other sex. In her last chapter, Mrs. Shultz discusses the "hot spots" in which girls may find themselves. Such matters, as permitting sex relations, taking liberties, drinking liquor, or being followed by strangers, are discussed freely and sensibly. Here, as all through the book, is her appeal to the innate wish of the girl to keep herself and her relationship on such a basis that will permit her to reach maturity and probably marriage without having spoiled her chances. As she says, "It's a wonderful exciting world you're entering, for girls who realize that their womanhood is a precious gift, to be guarded and treasured for the purpose it was intended for—to command the highest love of some fine man and to bring children into the world."

Hertha Reinemann

THE ADOLESCENT IN YOUR FAMILY, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication 347 (revised 1955); Washington, D. C., 110 pp.

There is a curious twist in many adults' minds regarding adolescents. They expect too much and too little at the same time. The term "adolescence" means to "grow up" but the adolescent is not a child anymore, not yet an adult. It is a span of years full of uncertainty, puzzling difficulties, and of groping for self-identification. In this relatively short period of one's life there are compressed the most important physical changes, emotional developments and—according to the psychologists—the reaching of maximum intelligence. It is not surprising, therefore, that grown-ups like to forget or suppress their adolescent experiences, and consequently the understanding of the adult for the adolescent is often limited. The U. S. Children's Bureau has performed a valuable service by including in its series on Child Development the brochure entitled, "The Adolescent in Your Family." (Previous bulletins in this series dealt with "Prenatal Care," "Infant Care," "Your Child from One to Six," "Your Child from Six to Twelve.") It deals with such topics as "What is Adolescence?" "Getting used to Physical Changes," "Development Brings New Responsibilities," "Friends and Companions," "Becoming Adjusted to the Opposite Sex," "Emotions in Adolescence," and "Health Needs of Adolescents." The booklet is also full of fine quotations from various books dealing with this subject. For the probation officer, such topics as "Lack of Interest in School," "Cliques and Secret Societies," "Drinking," "The Parent-Child Relationship," and others are of particular importance. There is special emphasis in several places in the booklet that

"Fathers play an important part"—, a factor which unfortunately is too frequently forgotten or ignored.

John Otto Reinemann

Melvin Levy, LAFAYETTE CARTER, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1955, 224 pp.

Although this book is entitled "a novel," it can well be called an actual case history of a 16 year old delinquent boy. Clearly a victim of utterly inadequate parents—a boisterous, irresponsible father, and a weak, over-protective mother—"Pete" Carter (he hates his given name Lafayette) falls from one trouble into another. Throughout the book, however, there are two fine and tenderly drawn personal relationships: the devotion of nine year old Francis to his older brother Pete, and the deep and active concern for both these youngsters on the part of Miss Parrington, (a police woman in the small California community in which the story is located, who functions as probation officer.) The lack of understanding by the world of adults, their rebuffs and indifference, are shown not only in Pete's parental home but in many other contacts which Pete has with society. Added hereto is the confusion of the adolescent in his relationship with the other sex. One particularly significant feature is Pete's start toward rehabilitation in the forestry camp which the California Youth Authority maintains and to which Pete is committed. (This should be of special interest to us in Pennsylvania where it is hoped that forestry camps for the re-training of youthful offenders will soon be established). The highly readable book is recommended to all who work in the field of juvenile conduct problems.

John Otto Reinemann

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

Reprints of the following two articles, written by John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, are available: "Delinquency in Post-War Germany (Observation of an American Probation Official)", which was published in the NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, October, 1955; and "Principles of Delinquency Prevention," which was published in "ALABAMA CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH," October, 1955. From the latter article, the following may be quoted:

"There is no question that great strides have been made toward wiping out the shame of intolerance and discrimination, both on the legal front and in community attitudes. There can be no question either that children from racial minority groups are still more frequently represented in the delinquency statistics than their general proportion in the population. Social and economic conditions, not biological reasons, are responsible for that, as well as the psychological reaction of individuals to segregation and other discriminatory practices which produces frustration, warped attitudes, rebellious feelings and—in some cases—anti-social behavior. To combat racial discrimination, therefore, is implicitly an attack upon such social ills as delinquency and crime, quite aside from the basic moral and ethical reasons which should make all of us who believe in democratic principles fighters for equal opportunities for everyone in our America."

Having spent many years in one prison or another, the petty thief had become well versed in the words of one book, the Bible. He decided he could put his biblical readings to good use, so he applied for a parole, writing, "Sire, in Luke 11:10 Christ says, "everyone that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth, and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened," By virtue of this, how about a parole?"

The reply from the Parole Board came back post haste. The prisoner opened it to read, "Trouble me not. The door is now shut—Luke 11:7."

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

One taper lights a thousand,

Yet shines as it has shone;

And the humblest light may kindle

A brighter than its own.

The Taper, Stanza 10.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS INCORPORATED

The Quarterly would like to recognize and wish success to a project started on July 28, 1955, by the Altoona Junior Women's Club. At that time Tomorrow's Citizens Incorporated, to be known as "Tee Cees", was organized.

It is hoped that this organization will help to combat juvenile delinquency in the Blair County-Altoona area. Objectives and organization of the group follows the general pattern of the Mifflin County Guidance Council whose activities are discussed elsewhere in this issue.

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