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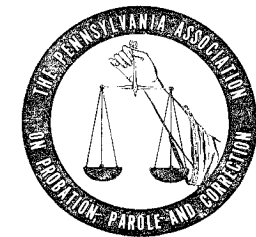
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ANNUAL CONFERENCE, JUNE 2-5, 1957

**The**  
**Pennsylvania Association**  
**on**  
**Probation, Parole and**  
**Correction**



# The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction

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## the quarterly

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NORMAN K. MORGAN, Editor  
Kis-Lyn, Pa.

**IRVIN L. GRONINGER** Court House, Carlisle, Pa.  
**LEO C. BLANCHARD** Box 200, Camp Hill, Pa.  
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2054 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Send all manuscripts to the Editor

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

As the Association year advances toward its closing, I look back with pleasure upon the many fine experiences I have had in meeting with the various Area Councils and other groups and individuals. It is extremely gratifying to be made more acutely aware of the genuine interest in the field of correction in its broadest sense that is dynamically alive in our social order. This interest is actively evinced not only by professional persons but also by laymen who are so willing to lend their thinking and efforts to the reclamation of those segments of our society which have difficulty in amending to the demands of our social structure.

I am also looking forward with pleasant anticipation to renewing personal contacts, long overdue, at the Annual Conference in June at Pocono Manor. It is my earnest hope that our gratifying increase in membership will manifest itself by a large representation.

Sincerely yours,  
Edward Brubaker

## ASSOCIATION NEWS . . . ASSOCIATION NEWS . . . ASSOCIATION NEWS

### EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Mrs. Margaret A. Huff, Superintendent of the Gumbert School for Girls has resigned her position as 1st Vice-President of the Association for reasons of health. Mr. Norman Morgan, Superintendent of the Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys has been approved by the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Jordan D. Ewell of Dauphin County has been named by President Brubaker to fill a vacancy on the Nominating Committee.

Area Council Meetings have been on the upswing during the year. Particularly active have been the Councils at Harrisburg, Butler, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and State College.

Considerable interest has been shown in the idea of adopting an insignia to identify members of the Association. Mr. Elmer Fralley, Chairman of the Insignia Committee will welcome suggestions from the membership. He may be contacted at the Court House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Comment has been made to the effect that continuous membership in the Association over an extended period of time should have recognition. The Editor is in complete agreement and will welcome the receipt of names and periods of service. Space in the Quarterly should certainly be devoted to these folks until a more tangible form of recognition can be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

A very nice letter has come to this desk from E. Preston Sharp, President of the American Correctional Association and Director of the Youth Study Center in Philadelphia. He expresses appreciation of the Quarterly and his continued interest in the Association. To quote Dr. Sharp, "I still have a very warm spot in my heart for this organization and my temporary inability to attend meetings does not indicate my lack of interest. Keep up the good work".

Thank you, Dr. Sharp. We hope you can be with us in the future.

Mr. Albert C. Wagner, President of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction, presents the suggestion that our Association meet jointly with the Middle Atlantic States for the 1958 Annual Conference. Considerable thought might be given this suggestion by the membership, both as to advantages and possible disadvantages. It appears likely that the membership will be given an opportunity to express an opinion at the Annual Conference. The States involved are: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Conference sites would rotate with a joint meeting with the National Association every five years.

### Tentative Program ANNUAL CONFERENCE June 2 to June 5, 1957 Pocono Manor

Sunday, June 2, 1957

4:00 P.M. Registration  
6:45 P.M. Buffet Supper  
8:00 P.M. Opening Session  
(Subject to be announced upon acceptance of contacted speaker)

Monday, June 3, 1957

9:00 A.M. General Session

Report from Governor's Committee on Penal and Correctional Affairs  
Report from Governor's Committee on Children and Youth  
Report from Pennsylvania Citizens Association on Sentencing Procedures in Pennsylvania.

2:00 P.M. Workshop  
Development and Operation  
of Pennsylvania's  
Mobile Forestry Camps

2:00 P.M. Workshop  
Juvenile Law Enforcement

2:00 P.M. Workshop  
Parole and Public Relations

8:00 P.M. Recreation Night  
Tuesday, June 4, 1957

9:00 A.M. Workshop  
Domestic Relations Problems

9:00 A.M. Workshop  
Problems in Meeting Re-

lease Dates

9:00 A.M. Workshop  
Administrative Problems  
in Recruiting, Training  
and Supervising Staff

2:00 P.M. Annual Business  
Meeting

7:00 P.M. Annual Banquet  
Wednesday, June 5, 1957

9:00 A.M. Recorder's Session  
Report on Workshops

10:00 A.M. General Session  
Report of NPPA Survey  
of Probation Services in  
Pennsylvania.

## JUVENILE PROBLEM AIRED AT PUBLIC DISCUSSION AT LEBANON HIGH SCHOOL

The juvenile delinquency problem was discussed, scrutinized and verbally dissected in a recent session at Lebanon Senior High School.

Leading the public airing of the problem was a panel of six persons under the sponsorship of the Lebanon County Court and Probation Department and the Harrisburg Area Council of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction.

While little if any progress was made toward solving the problem, it was indicated the session was the forerunner of other sessions at which solutions to the problem will be sought.

Attorney Allen H. Krause served as moderator of the panel that comprised: Police Chief Lloyd Wolfe, Daily News court reporter, James D. Shelhamer, Sheriff Benjamin F. Moyer, Probation Officer John A. Shenk; Mrs. Sarah Leffler, Lebanon City home and school visitor, and James H. Beisel, Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

Chairman of the session was John R. Bierstein, of Hershey, intra-state Supervisor of the State Board of Parole.

Approximately 90 persons attended the session, many of them members of a local correctional

course taught by Bierstein, and the contables and magistrates course taught by Krause. A number of teenagers were also present and participated in the question and answer discussion.

The session opened with each panelist giving a brief talk in which they outlined personal views on the juvenile delinquency problem.

### QUESTION ON PUBLICITY

A considerable number of questions directed later in the session concerned publicity given by the Daily News to juvenile offenders. While most of the questions were directed to Shelhamer, the matter of newspaper publicity was also defended by other members.

In general the discussions brought forth observations from Shenk that Lebanon County is extremely fortunate in that the juvenile problem is not as serious today as it was 15 years ago. The population increase in that period, however, has been one-third, he added.

Shenk pointed to the need for a non-official type correctional institution for 15 and 16 year-olds who get into trouble. Such a place, he related, would enable these youths to have a "clean" record upon their release and enable them to enter the armed services. He pointed out that under the present set-up boys committed to state correctional institutions are not eligible to enter the armed forces. "If at 17 they have a record nobody wants them," he said.

### MANY HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY

The probation department head also related that many children who get into minor difficulties are handled by his department on an unofficial basis. "This is to keep them out of court and with an unblemished record," he asserted.

Mrs. Leffler told her audience, "There is no such thing as a juvenile delinquent unless an adult is in back of him." She pointed out that a juvenile cannot legally purchase cigarettes and beer, or get title to a car unless they are given to him by an adult. She paid tribute to the Lebanon School system and the efforts to the faculty and administrative staff in working with her. She also termed the juvenile problem a minor one and estimated that she officially comes into contact with only about one-half of one per cent of the school population.

Sheriff Moyer and Shelhamer also pointed to the fact that the juvenile problem is in reality an adult problem. Both asserted in effect that many juveniles become a problem because their parents have failed in their parental duties.

Chief Wolfe detailed the operation of the police department and the cooperation the police receive from other agencies.

Beisel stated in his remarks that many of the correctional institution parolees with whom he deals came from good homes. "But they have had a sense of adventure and a desire to be different," he asserted. He also averred that many delinquents are "frustrated people who can't do what they want to do."

In his talk, Beisel told of work done with juveniles at Butler, Pa. It included the sponsorship of the hot-rod racing strip and the operation of a machine shop where the juveniles built an automobile. "It was something constructive. It took them off the streets," he related.

## CIVIC CO-OPERATIVE PLAN DEEMED NECESSARY TO CUT JUVENILE CRIME BY PANELISTS AT DISCUSSION

The juvenile problem in Cumberland County is one which "can be solved only through a cooperative effort of parents, schools, civic and social groups and the church", was the summation of a panel discussion and community assembly attended by about 200 persons in Stock Memorial Hall recently. The conclusion was drawn by Judge Dale F. Shughart, who acted as moderator.

The discussion was sponsored by the Cumberland County Court and its probation office and the Harrisburg Area Council of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction.

The five panelists were Samuel Padjen, Carlisle; Frank L. Hair, Assistant County Superintendent of Schools; Charles L. Laux, East Pennsboro Township Chief of Police; Irvin L. Groninger, Chief County Probation Officer; and Robert Cornman, Supervisor of Classification of the Camp Hill Industrial School.

Padjen, representing the parents, said parents must be a "lifeline" guarding their offspring and binding them together. He said this lifeline is composed of five strands: (1) provide well-adjusted home and efficient facilities; (2) provide proper moral and spiritual surroundings; (3) provide proper educational tools and facilities; (4) provide opportunity for good environment; and (5) develop close association between parents and children.

He added parents should definitely "set a good example" for youth by making sure "the right seeds are planted during formative years."

Frank Hair pointed to some statistics on truancy, which he described as one of the pitfalls in juvenile troubles and stressed the importance of seeing that students continue their schooling rather than dropping out.

The Assistant Superintendent of Schools showed where a close relationship between services such as home and school visitors, school nurse service, parent-teacher groups, and increased curriculum are all-important in developing the student.

As a law enforcement officer Charles Laux related the plight of a police officer dealing with youths in trouble and noted the rising trend in lawlessness among juveniles. He stressed the importance of developing moral responsibility in youth and cited the "failure mostly of adults and not youth for much of the delinquency."

"The home no longer provides the needs for responsible living", he said. "Given discipline, youth will tend to develop self-discipline, which is important." He concluded by saying we should strive to "restore the home to its proper place where each has a responsibility; strength and good character, like charity, begins at home."

The probation officer's theme was that he feels delinquency is another sign of moral decay and deterioration of our primary social unit, the home or family. The trend to "progressive education" was scored by Groninger, County Probation Chief, who termed the distorted child psychology efforts as "nonsense" and said parents should not "spare the rod and spoil the child." (Mr. Groninger was referring to that peculiar brand of child psychology which states that we should impose nothing on the child, lest his ego be damaged and his personality ruined).

Relating the difficulties of the unhappy, insecure child because of improper discipline, he said "parents are losing the courage to oppose their children for fear discipline may gain their children's disapproval." "In today's homes it's the parents that are seen and not heard, except when they chant the frequent melody of how much their child is picked upon by the

school, the police, and perhaps some of the correctional agencies. He said love is "misinterpreted by parents. It is not giving a child all he wants," and concluded that "pampering a child is like giving him malignant poison."

Robert Cornman, talking in terms of juveniles in prison, showed statistics relating the reasons for delinquency such as home life, lack of religion and association with wrong persons. In 1956 the Camp Hill School classified 769 boys with the following results:

- 3% —divorced parents
- 26.8%—parents separated
- 20.9%—step-parents
- 23.% —one parent dead
- 3% —from foster homes
- 9.5%—parents working

Approximately  
45.9% were from congested areas  
30% were from industrial areas  
8.7% were from residential areas  
15.2% were from rural areas

Mr. Cornman also indicated that for many of their inmates truancy was a significant background factor. He also commented about the increase in quality of the reports from the probation officers. The average mentality range of the citizens of the Penna. Industrial School were 80 to 89. The average repeater rate after the first 18 months following release; was 8%. Cornman described the efforts made by the school in educating the youths and helping rehabilitate them to be good citizens.

During the question and answer session it was brought out the need for voluntary leaders in civic programs such as Y. M. C. A. and Scouts. Questions about parent training were made, and as to how easy it is to get divorces. Judge Shughart commented that perhaps part of the answer to hasty divorces would be fewer hasty marriages; that too many people get married with the idea or intention only to stay married only so long as it is convenient for each.



## ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The Pittsburgh Area Council, Joseph C. Catalano, Chairman recently met with the Western Branch of the Pennsylvania Citizens Association to hear Milton Rector, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Probation and Parole Association speak on the survey made of probation and parole in Pennsylvania. One well remembered fact was that the 5c per mile allowance given probation officers in Allegheny County is the lowest in the state.

Congratulations are extended to Kenneth R. Whipps of the Allegheny County Probation Office who ranked second in a statewide examination for Supervisors given by the Pennsylvania Board of Parole recently.

Daniel J. Piper of the Allegheny Probation Office has returned to duty after a month's stay at the Oakland Veteran's Hospital where he underwent surgery.

A Staff Development Program has been inaugurated by the Probation Office. Mr. Fred H. Miller, Administrative Officer for the Public Service Institute attended the opening session as a representative of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Honorable Loran L. Lewis, Judge of the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court addressed the Pittsburgh Area Council of the Association on April 8 at a luncheon meeting. He spoke on the Court's role in the correctional program. Judge Lewis has held

many important offices including those of Assistant District Attorney and President Judge of Military Government Courts in Germany.

The Honorable William F. Corcone, Presiding Judge of the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County gave a special charge to the March Grand Jury on the dangers to youth as well as to adults from obscene magazines with their pornographic pictures and licentious articles. As a result of Judge Corcone's efforts, a statewide drive has developed to rid the Commonwealth of these sources of filth and moral pollution. The need for federal aid in handling this problem is obvious as many publications have interstate distribution. The obscene magazine racket is purportedly a \$100 million business.

### "LITTLE FOXES"

Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for "trifles make perfection," and "the little foxes . . . spoil the vines."

—Mary Baker Eddy



## NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA

### THE PHILADELPHIA AND DELAWARE COUNTY AREA COUNCIL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTION

"Are Present Legal Processes Helpful in the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders?" was the topic for a panel discussion at a public meeting sponsored by the Philadelphia and Delaware County Area Council of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction. The meeting, opened by Mr. Thomas G. Falcone, Chairman of the Area Council, took place at the University of Pennsylvania on the evening of January 28, 1957. The panel was headed by moderator Marvin W. Wolfgang, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania. The panel discussants were: Lisa Aversa, Assistant Dis-

trict Attorney; Myrtle E. Gray, Superintendent of the Sleighton Farm School for Girls; Donald G. Davidson, M.D., Psychiatrist, Municipal Court; Margaret S. Perrin, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Delaware County.

Dr. Wolfgang opened the meeting by pointing out that there was to be a broad interpretation of the topic, involving consideration of all the processes and not just the statutes. Miss Aversa described the function of the District Attorney in the Juvenile Court. She stressed that the role of the Juvenile Court and the District Attorney in that court is one directed towards rehabilitation, rather than punishment. She cited the case of *Commonwealth vs. Holmes*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which it was set forth that even though the Juvenile Court is not a criminal court, certain rudiments of due process are to be maintained. The job of the District Attorney is to see that competent evidence is presented, so that the judge may be in the best possible position to render a decision on the basis of fact. She stressed the vital importance from the point of rehabilitation, that every child realize the forces of law are fair and that the Commonwealth will do its best to make the fairest and best disposition once the determination of facts has been made.

In speaking of the recent opening of the Philadelphia Municipal Court Hearings to the public, she pointed out that the fear of such a change would result in the Juvenile Court being invaded by the idle and the curious has not been borne out. In the first twenty-eight days that the Court was opened to the public, there were only three spectators, all of whom were newspaper men who had been assigned to cover the Court before the hearings had been opened to them and the general public. Experience has shown that parents will not sit in the Court while cases are being heard, other than those they are concerned with.

The District Attorney, as a lawyer in the Court, becomes aware that some children who become involved in the process should not be in it, and it is the District Attorney's job to see that these children are dealt with in other ways. Ninety-eight per cent of the children come into Court without their own legal representation.

The second panelist, Miss Myrtle E. Gray, Superintendent of the Sleighton Farm School for Girls, stated that the tone of an institution is set by the Juvenile Court Law. Children are sent to the School for training and not for punishment, and the institution endeavors to confirm this with the child and her family.

The presentence investigation helps the child and her family to accept the decision that eventually comes from the Court. It provides valuable information to the institution, enabling them to start immediately with the child.

Miss Gray described the most helpful Juvenile Court hearings as including (1) availability of the results of a complete investigation of the circumstances leading to the child's coming to court; (2) the child has part in the hearing and feels free to speak; (3) importance that there is clear reason for the commitment if the child is to be helped by being sent to an institution; (4) family should have a real part in the hearing also; (5) importance of child and family to understand what commitment means. It is difficult for the judge and he has so little real choice; yet, the reasons for making the choice that he does should be made clear.

Dr. Donald G. Davidson, Psychiatrist of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia was the third speaker of this panel. He saw and made his contribution mainly in terms of describing the structure and function of the neuropsychiatric division as it related to that Court set-up in dealing with delinquency. He stated that this division, including eight part time psychiatrists and four psychologists, was directly responsible to

the Board of Judges of that Court. Every child charged with delinquency is seen, usually once, separately by a psychiatrist and psychologist. A report, giving the findings of the medical, psychological, and psychiatric examinations, together with a recommendation is submitted to the Judge for his use in final disposition of such cases. Many such psychiatric examinations are conducted without having available the benefit of field investigations by probation officers. Each psychiatrist conducts an average of four interviews a morning. He emphasized the serious lack of sufficient professional staff to carry on the work of his division. Because of the heavy volume of work, little or no psychiatric treatment can be attempted. Referral to whatever such community clinics are available is substituted. Here Dr. Davidson added that the volume of delinquency cases is so heavy that sometimes a child may be back in Court three times on separate undisposed petitions before a Judge can hear the case for the first time.

Dr. Davidson saw a most pressing need for this locality as an institution for confinement of psychotic children. He said, "We have no institution to which to send children who are found to be psychotic or are on the verge of it".

Dr. Davidson also described the Youth Study Center of Philadelphia. He dwelt on the meaning to a child in being locked up, waiting Court disposition, the explosive quality of built up tensions, and how a program of occupation at this Study Center reduced explosive behavior and disciplinary problems there. In closing, Dr. Davidson stressed the importance of being completely honest with children in dealings with them — including reasons for commitment, length of sentence, etc.

Dr. Wolfgang then introduced Miss Margaret S. Perrin, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Delaware County. Miss Perrin began

by observing children, at times, are abusive of society. She then went on to describe briefly that the Juvenile Court Act sought to insure both protection to children and protection to community by means of a Juvenile Court system. Here she indicated that this Act defined delinquent children as also those who are truant, who are a danger to themselves and others, and who are habitually disobedient and beyond parental control. What is done to help a delinquent child depends on how protection of community is viewed and discharged by a Juvenile Court system. If a delinquent child cannot be put on probation, a place must be found for the child in a suitable institution. "What resources are available for this?" Miss Perrin asked. "Not enough" was her answer. Here she pointed up that "there are no institutions for feeble-minded delinquent boys, 12 to 15 years old, in Pennsylvania." "Nor have there been any hospital resources for children who are psychotic, since July, 1955. Furthermore, we have no indication from the Department of Welfare when such resources will become available." she added. Delinquency is a community problem which calls for a team approach, even within the Court setting. The progress of such an approach in any community depends on its people's ability to say how important sound Court procedure is to them. "In the last analysis" she added, "what a community's people insist on, they get." Before closing, Miss Perrin also raised question on "What is the lawyer's place in Court and what is the Probation Officer's place in contact with a lawyer?" This she answered by pointing up that more than 90 per cent of children coming into her Juvenile

Court admit their guilt and even more. She saw the lawyer's role as helpful but not for the express purpose of getting the child off. She thought that a lawyer may be quite helpful, when, out of cooperation with the Probation Officer, he interprets to the family and child a plan for treatment.

During the question and answer period, Miss Aversa was asked if, as District Attorney, she served as a prosecutor. She replied that technically she does; however, her role is to bring out all of the facts which are pertinent, regardless of whether they tend to show the child delinquent or non-delinquent.

Miss Gray was asked about the follow-up service for girls released from Sleighton Farm School. She replied that the School has its own service in Philadelphia, but elsewhere, the Courts provide service through their probation officers.

Miss Perrin expressed the opinion that probation officers of the Court should do their own follow-up work with children released from training schools. The child is, first of all, the responsibility of the local community.

In answer to another question from the floor, Miss Gray stated that Sleighton Farm School is unable to provide the psychiatric service that it would like to. With only one-half day per week, there is little opportunity to provide therapy and the service is used mostly in consultation with staff.

In response to another question from the floor, as to whether the Juvenile Court Act was not a legal fiction, Miss Aversa replied that it is an unhappy wedding between law, psychiatry and social sciences. Miss Perrin added that the Act is based on legislative intent expressed in the Preamble to

the effect that it is harmful for children to be dealt with by procedures used in criminal courts; thus, there has been set up in each county a Juvenile Court with provisions for probation officers and presentence investigations, and an informal procedure.

She thought this represented means between holding children responsible for their acts in adult courts and condoning their anti-social acts.

Question was raised as to whether the child in Court is advised of his right to counsel. Response was made that it is up to the Probation Officer to advise the child of this right. Further comment was made that a court in Washington, D. C., released a child from a juvenile institution because the child had not been told of his right to counsel.

It was pointed out from the floor that if lawyers are permitted to appear in Juvenile Court, it may require many additional court officers. Eventually, it may turn the Juvenile Court hearings into a controversy. It would mean that the police would have to strive for convictions. Miss Aversa's response was that most lawyers are sensible and very few become technical in children's cases. There is appeal, as a matter of right, from the Juvenile Court, although admittedly, it is an extensive process.

## MEETING OF PAROLE ADVISORS

The third meeting of Parole Advisors in the Philadelphia area was held Thursday evening, March 7, 1957, in the auditorium of the Girls High School, 17th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. The moderator for the session was Mr. G. Richard Bacon of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, who is Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Parole Advisors Organization. Mr. Bacon gave a brief statement of the purpose of the meeting, reviewed what had taken place at previous meetings, and advised of the activities of the Steering Committee.

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision of the Board of Parole, spoke on release

procedures and the role the parolee plays in them. Questions from the floor on this topic led to discussion as to the roles of the Parole Agent and the Parole Advisor.

Mr. Jack Edmonds of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, former Chairman of that organization's Parole Committee, spoke on the role of the Parole Advisor. He stated that members of their Parole Committee visit the inmate in the institutions, screen the ones they accept and assign them to members of their organization to furnish both jobs and advisorship. The question was raised as to what extent the Parole Advisor is to keep the Parole Agent informed of what goes on between the Advisor and the parolee. It was pointed out that Advisors are bound by agreement to keep the Parole Agent fully informed about the relationship and the behavior of the parolee and that the Parole Agent is charged by law to know about the parolee's activities.

Discussion from the floor revealed there is need for Parole Advisors to know more about the duties and responsibilities of the Parole Agent; Parole Advisors should be fully informed of their responsibilities toward the parolee and Parole Agent; and contacts between Parole Advisors and Parole Agents should be more frequent.

The program worked out by the Steering Committee consists of dividing the Philadelphia district territory into four sectors, each sector being in charge of an advisor member of the Steering Committee, with the assistance of the Assistant Supervisor of the Board of Parole for that sector and all the Parole Agents of the Board having parolees in the same sector. This group would be responsible for developing a program of meetings for the sector. Representatives from each sector, the number to be unlimited, would then attend the general meetings of the Parole Advisors Organization which would be held two or three times a year. This plan was unanimously adopted by the group and it was noted that some of the groups arranged to have meetings the following week.



Pictured at the discussion held at Temple University, Philadelphia, were left to right: Capt. Harry Fox, Juvenile Aid Bureau, Philadelphia; Dr. Negley Teeters, Professor of Sociology, Temple U.; Robert Radford, General Manager, Howell Manufacturing Co., Paoli; Walter Lorman, Chief Probation Officer, Philadelphia; Randolph Wise, Commissioner of Welfare, Philadelphia; Paul Gernert, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Fred Petri, Senior Parole Officer, Eastern State Penitentiary.

#### "OUT OF JAIL, ONTO THE STREET"

The above phrase, familiar to all who work with inmates, or former inmates of our penal institutions, was the theme of a public meeting on April 15, 1957, sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Prison Society and the Philadelphia and Delaware County Area Council of the Pennsylvania Association for Parole, Probation, and Correction. The meeting was held in Mitten Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, and was attended by a large group of professional workers and other persons actively interested in the field of correction.

Mr. Richard Bacon, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, opened the meeting by introducing the Moderator, Mr. Randolph Wise, Commissioner of Welfare. Mr. Wise responded with a few well chosen remarks outlining the subject and the scope of the discussion to follow.

In referring to the panel of speakers, Mr. Wise commented that the total number of years of their combined experience in the field of correction would certainly be very great and sufficient in itself to qualify them to speak authoritatively on the chosen subject. He expressed the opinion that parole should be viewed from a standpoint which would reveal the total picture, including the need for the prisoner's proper preparation for parole and his adequate supervision after release. Prerequisites for achieving these goals are an adequate staff, sufficiently trained and smaller case loads. Mr. Wise then introduced Mr. Fred Petri, Senior Parole Officer, E. S. P., who was the first panel member to speak.

Mr. Petri traced the process by which an inmate of the penitentiary is made ready for presentation to the Board of Parole. He explained that the processing of the inmate for parole considera-

tion begins about five months before the date of eligibility for parole. In most instances, the date of eligibility is set by law as the date of expiration of minimum sentence. In addition, there are "reparole cases," i. e. inmates who have been returned to prison for parole violation, for whom the eligibility date is determined by the Board of Parole. In general, it is the Board's policy that those recommitted to prison for violating parole by receiving a new conviction shall not be eligible for reprieve until they have served at least 18 months of their "back time." Those returned for "technical violations" (i. e. breaking the "parole rules") are not considered for reprieve before they have served one year.

Mr. Petri explained how material is gathered for the Classification Summary and how the inmate is instructed as to the steps he must take to get his application for parole into the hands of the Board. Classes of inmates eligible for parole are formed and given mass instruction concerning the preparation and filing of the application for parole. The inmates are instructed concerning the need for and the components of the Parole Plan, and if need be, are assisted in developing a suitable plan. The prospective parolee is advised to submit his parole plan for investigation and evaluation about 2 months before the date of eligibility. The staff of the parole department of the institution is then assembled and decides on the recommendation that will be made to the Board of Parole, whether favorable or unfavorable. A docket is then prepared on which the inmate is listed for an interview with one or more Board Members. After the Board has interviewed the applicant, a decision to parole or to refuse parole will be made. In the event of a decision to parole, an "effective date" for his release will be established and notification will be sent to the institution and to the district office covering the place where the parolee will live. He is given final instructions by an Institutional

Representative of the Board of Parole one to 3 days prior to his release date. At this time, he is advised concerning his parole plan, to whom he should report, and where he is to work, etc. He is also provided with an "Arrival Notice" form and informed as to its use. Mr. Petri's talk was considered as having covered the "Out of Jail" part of the meeting's theme.

The second panel member introduced by Mr. Wise was Mr. Walter Lorman, Chief Probation Officer, Philadelphia County Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Wise indicated that by virtue of his position, Mr. Lorman would present the "On the Street" portion of the topic under discussion. Mr. Lorman began by saying that the County Probation Department never had been adequately developed for parole work, but is a combination set up for probation and parole. Parole terms for those under County jurisdiction are short and there is little time, if any, for pre-parole planning, due to the short minimum sentences which may almost have been served already at the time of sentence. Philadelphia County probation officers carry very large case loads, about 136 is average, and there is a very rapid turnover. Mr. Lorman emphasized this point by remarking that 35 new probation cases and 8 new parolees were received by his department on the day of the meeting. He expressed the opinion that the prisons could do more to provide employment for their inmates that would permit them to earn money while incarcerated and make it easier for them to obtain employment upon release. His department has a Parole Employment Committee which seeks to interest employers in hiring parolees. Former employers of the prisoner, or new prospective employers are interviewed to try to have a job waiting for the parolee upon release or as soon afterward as possible, but much



more is needed along this line. Mr. Lorman would like to see the so-called "automatic parole" eliminated entirely.

Mr. Lorman considers that more and better trained personnel is his greatest need at the present time. There is an in-service training program which is operating effectively, but there is a need for quite a large number of pre-trained workers.

The third panel member introduced by the Moderator, Mr. Wise, was Mr. Paul Gernert, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Mr. Wise indicated that Mr. Gernert's agency represented both the "Out of Jail" and the "On the Street" aspects of parole work.

Mr. Gernert began his talk by commenting on the fact that many people confuse the functions of the Board of Parole with those of the Board of Pardons. This confusion is evident in numerous newspaper items and editorials, and has recently resulted in press write-ups that implicate the Board of Parole in the currently famous "Darcy Case," with which only the Board of Pardons is involved. Mr. Gernert briefly outlined the function and defined the responsibility of the State Board of Parole. He emphasized that parole, on the State level, is not "automatic," but is a selective process resulting from consideration of many factors. He pointed out that the Parole Act sets certain definite limitations, restricting the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole to cases sentenced to a maximum of 2 years or more and requiring that the minimum sentence be served before the inmate is eligible for parole. This does not mean that the offender is entitled to be paroled at the expiration of his minimum sentence, but that he is eligible for consideration for parole at that time. Many are not paroled at the minimum date. Currently, the Board of Parole is considering about 360 applications for parole per month. Mr. Gernert made special mention of difficulty experienced by the Board in reference to parole applicants whose offense involved narcotic drugs,

particularly those adjudged to be addicts. The law requires that the addict serve 2 years even though the Court may have imposed a sentence with a shorter minimum, for instance—1 to 5 years.

Mr. Gernert then proceeded to describe the steps taken in both State and County Prisons and in the Reformatories to get the inmate ready for parole consideration. This ground had been covered by Mr. Petri, so Mr. Gernert did not go into detailed explanation of the processes. He pointed out that each parole applicant is personally interviewed by the Board. Usually at least 2 members of the three-member Board see each applicant in the major State institutions.

Proceeding to the "On the Street" factors in parole work, Mr. Gernert commented on the degree of "success" achieved by the parolees released by the Board of Parole. Out of 6000 cases released by the Board of Parole, the percentage who completed their parole period without being returned for violation was 82.6. Mr. Gernert commented that the Board's "predictions" turned out considerably better than those of the Weather Bureau. Recidivism is considerably higher (46%) in re-paroled cases.

Like Mr. Lorman, Mr. Gernert feels that the greatest need in parole work on the State level is reduction of case loads. More parole agents are needed. Total case loads in the Philadelphia district are frequently 90 or above. The average case load for the State is 76. Mr. Gernert also concurred with Mr. Lorman and other speakers concerning the importance of employment opportunities for parolees. He recognized reasons why industry has been reluctant to employ released prisoners, among which were the fact that the average parolee has not learned good work habits before entering prison, so he can rarely go back to his old job. The institutional training programs are inadequate to overcome this deficiency because they must place too many men on one job with the obvious result that there is little or no development of good work habits. Quot-

ing from former President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Mr. Gernert emphasized the humanitarian approach to the problem of rehabilitating the offender employing "treatment" methods, rather than punishment. He concluded his remarks by saying that parole will be effective only to the degree that those handling the parolee on the street recognize him as a human being needing help, and then attempt to meet his needs by humanitarian methods tested and proved by experience.

Mr. Wise, the Moderator, then presented the fourth panel member, Mr. Robert Radford, General Manager of the Howell Manufacturing Company, Paoli, Pa. Mr. Wise indicated that Mr. Radford would present the viewpoint of an industrial employer with reference to the employment of parolees. Mr. Radford stated that his company has been employing parolees with excellent results for the past 15 years. The Howell Manufacturing Company employs about 100 persons and has occasionally had as many as 10 parolees working at one time. The company policy is that for the first week or two, only "the front office" knows that the new worker is a parolee—after that, the immediate supervisor or foreman is informed of the fact. Unless the parolee himself reveals it, the word is spread no farther. Mr. Brennan, the company's President, takes a deep, personal interest in each parolee in his employ, and has kept careful records comparing performance and production of parolees with that of the other employees. The parolees have always rated average or above average. In the entire 15 years, only one parolee violated his parole during the period of his employment by the firm. Mr. Radford concluded his brief talk with the words, "All I can say is that it works, and I am for it and would recommend it to other employers."

Following Mr. Radford, Chief Inspector John Kelly of the Phila-

delphia Police Department spoke of parole from a policeman's point of view. He stated that it appears to the police that parole is too often wasted by being granted to the wrong persons. Police are frustrated and discouraged by the fact that men with long records often do not even go to jail or are placed on parole at an early date. Instances were cited where definite evidence and proof that had been obtained by the police was apparently ignored and the man found not guilty by the jury on some technicality or minor point. Chief Kelly was quite emphatic in stating that he is not opposed to parole, but merely to the parole of hardened criminals who have had repeated chances.

The last speaker of the panel was Captain Harry Fox of the Juvenile Aid Bureau. He remarked that police are conditioned by their experiences and hence are often not too sympathetic toward certain tenets of parole. He is attending classes at the University conducted by Dr. Teeters and is becoming aware more and more of the real problems and the vital importance of parole.

Moderator Wise then threw the meeting open for discussion. There was lively participation by several prominent workers in the field of correction, including Dr. Teeters of Temple University, Mr. Edward J. Hendrick, Superintendent of the Philadelphia County Prison, Warden Banmiller of Eastern State Penitentiary, Dr. Barback of State Penitentiary, Graterford, Chief Probation Officer Walter Lorman, Philadelphia County Court of Quarter Sessions, Miss Chambers of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Attorney Wesley Overholt of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Parole Committee, and Mr. Walter Anderson,

Philadelphia District Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. The following significant remarks were brought out during this discussion:

Dr. Teeters is opposed to the Criminal Registration Act in Philadelphia and indicated that he believed the Mayor should veto it.

Superintendent Hendrick indicated that a prominent criminal whose activities had been discussed by Inspector Kelly, had not been released on parole, but had served his entire time and had been an excellent prisoner, earning \$2300.00 while in prison through a program sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania.

Warden Banmiller expressed the opinion that 83% "parole success" is certainly a good average. He recommended a book entitled "The Guilty Mind."

Dr. Barback pointed out that he does not believe that "haphazard parole" is characteristic of the methods employed in Pennsylvania.

Chief Probation Officer Lorman spoke in commendation of the work of the Philadelphia police, and Chief Inspector Kelly, in particular.

Miss Chambers referred to critical newspaper articles which have recently appeared in the local press and wanted to know if there was any way in which the newspapers could be prevented from printing derogatory articles about parole. Dr. Teeters replied with an emphatic "No."

Mr. Overholt discussed the work of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Parole Committee with reference to the employment problem and directed a question to Mr. Radford, inquiring if there were any "selling points" that could be used to interest industry in employing parolees. Mr. Radford replied that the only selling point that he could think of was that "it works for us and ought to work for anybody else."

Commissioner Wise, acting as Moderator, summed up the discussions by panel members and those from the floor, pointing out that these talks and discussions had indicated a real need for cooperative effort by all the agencies involved. He said that we should not despair because of critical newspaper articles and other opposition. Above all, we should never be satisfied with mediocrity. He thanked the panel for their participation, and turned the meeting back to Chairman, Mr. Bacon, who then dismissed the assembly.

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## ORIENTATION PROGRAM

The Pennsylvania Board of Parole has expanded its orientation program for new agents and has developed a program for its clerical staff. A standard and detailed outline for the guidance of the district supervisory staff has been written so that uniformity can be established in the preparation of the new worker for his job.

The new feature of the program includes two visits by the new Agent to the Central Office in Harrisburg during his six month probationary period. The first visit includes a tour of the Central Office and an introduction to all of the staff members. After the tour, a seminar is conducted on the "Role of A Parole Agent" with Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, as the leader. The afternoon session consists of a seminar with the Board members. The purpose is to acquaint the Agent with the functions of the Board and how the new worker fits into the total picture. The remainder of this afternoon is devoted to seminars with Mrs. Alice Morgan, Assistant Comptroller, and Mrs. William L. Jacks, Statistician.

The second visit to Central Office begins with a seminar with Dr. Giardini on "Nature of Behavior" and a second session with the members of the Board. The afternoon session is devoted to seminars with Mr. George K. Henshaw, Interstate Supervisor; Mr. John R. Bierstein, Intrastate Supervisor; Mr. Charles P. McIntosh, Training Specialist; and Mr. Elton R. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Parole Supervision.

## HELPING OUR TROUBLED CHILDREN

In a recent speech by the Hon. Justine Wise Polier, Judge of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, at the Conference on Family Living, sponsored by Family Service of Philadelphia, she said:

"In the Children's Court we see only a small proportion of our troubled children, but we do see many of those who are seriously troubled and we have the opportunity to learn a good deal about them, their needs, what has and what has *not* been done for them. Among the neglected children we find children who have been physically neglected, and who sometimes have been physically abused. We find the children who are not wanted, who are kept in a home that may feed and clothe them, but in which no one is deeply concerned about the child. And we find the children whose parent or parents are themselves mentally defective or emotionally ill and incapable of providing a home in any true sense of that word. These children deprived of the warmth and love which every child needs have become deeply hurt in many ways.

Such children become fearful, unsure of themselves and distrustful of the adult world. They find it hard to learn and so in school are unable to do what other children do, are frequently unable to work up to their own capacity, and thus again get a sense of failure. They have been so hurt by those from whom they naturally expected love that they are afraid to like, to trust or love other people, and so feel doubly lonely.

We must find new and more effective ways of understanding and interpreting the needs of our troubled children. Our failure to do so reflects itself not only in the lack of adequate services for troubled children but in the alternating indifference and anger of the community when it is challenged by them. I would only add that no one senses more quickly than a child the difference between what a person says and what he is or does, between principle and practice in the community. We cannot help our children to have values unless we are prepared to live by them and to work for them. These are troubled times for all of us. There is no single answer for children in trouble. Much of the answer, however, lies within ourselves."

## JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS—1955

According to a recent publication of the U. S. Children's Bureau (Statistical Series Number 37), the total number of delinquency cases disposed of throughout the nation increased by 9% between 1954 and 1955. The percentage increase in girls' cases was 7%; in boys' cases 9%. The general trend in delinquency cases during the period 1940-1955 was upward during World War II, to a peak in 1945, and downward in the three years after the War. Beginning in 1949, however, the downward trend was reversed and has continued upward each year through 1955. By 1955 the level was 70% higher than in 1948, and exceeded the previous high noted during World War II. The rise in delinquency cases cannot be explained in terms of population growth alone. For example, the 70% increase in court cases between 1948 and 1955 compares with the rise of only 16% during the same period in the child population 10 through 17 years of age in the country.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCES

In the next few months, a number of important conferences in our own or related fields will be held in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction will be held in Atlantic City from May 9 to May 11. The National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies will meet in Philadelphia from May 16 to May 18. It precedes the Eighty-fourth Annual Forum of the National Conference of Social Welfare, which will bring several thousand social workers from all over the nation, as well as guests from abroad, to Philadelphia, between May 19 and May 24. Our own Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction, will assemble at Pocono Manor from June 2 to June 5. The Centennial Convention of the National Education Assoc-

iation also will meet in Philadelphia, where this organization was founded one hundred years ago; the date is June 30 to July 5. The National-Regional Conference of the National Probation and Parole Association is scheduled for Denver, Colorado, from July 14 to July 17. The Annual Congress of Correction will be held in Chicago, Ill. from August 18 to August 23.

## MERIT SYSTEM EXAMINATION AT MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA

In addition to the appointment of Leonard Rosengarten, as Supervisor of Intake of the Municipal Court, which was already reported in the previous issue of "The Quarterly," the following additional supervisory personnel was appointed as a result of the recent Merit System Examination:

5. Assistant District Supervisors
  - Mrs. Nelda Allison
  - Mr. Frederic Clanagan
  - Mr. Alexander Lowery
  - Mrs. Lillie Tompkins
  - Mrs. Mary Twisdale
2. Intake Interviewers
  - Mr. Lawrence Houston
  - Miss Ruby Lewis
1. Intake and Referral Counselor
  - Miss Grace Nash

Mrs. Allison, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Twisdale had been members of the Probation Staff but were promoted to their present position after passing the competitive Merit System Examination.

## FILMED TV HIGH SCHOOL COURSES TO BE USED IN PENNSYLVANIA PRISONS

Commissioner of Correction, Mr. Arthur Prasse of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Harry A. Snyder, Producer of the Adult High School of the Air on WQED Educational Television Station in Pittsburgh, have inaugurated a new system of education on the high school level in the six major

penal system institutions of Pennsylvania. The adaptation of telecourses involves the use of eighty filmed lessons covering the essentials in English Usage, Algebra, and World History. They will be used for total teaching where there is no instructional staff, and for supplementary purposes where the convicts do the teaching. Commissioner Prasse officially authorized the plan at a recent conference in Pittsburgh with penal officials from Rockview, Western, Eastern, and Graterford Penitentiaries, the Pennsylvania Industrial School, and the Muncie Reformatory. The films were made available by the Office of Information and Education, Department of Defense, at the request of Dr. Snyder, who has been cooperating with the prison authorities in Allegheny County in his capacity of Director of Extension Education in the Pittsburgh Public Schools. Dr. Snyder supervised the production of the English and Algebra series at WQED. World History was produced at the Michigan State University.

The lessons which are to be shown on sixteen millimeter motion picture sound projectors will be routed on a weekly schedule from Rockview to the other institutions in Pennsylvania. Learning from textbooks through self-study or in classroom, will be combined with the filmed subjects. Warden Frank Johnston of Rockview Penitentiary, where the population turnover is accelerated, expects to complete the two semester courses in less than fifteen weeks. In addition to their use in organized classes in the Western State Penitentiary, Warden A. C. Gaveil intends to present the English and World History series to an ungraded general audience. The results of inmate study in the form of official secondary credits are to be determined by tests administered by the State Department of Public Instruction and by the Pittsburgh Public Schools Veterans Testing Center. In the past two years, forty-nine convicts have qualified through WQED television courses alone, for their high school diplomas. The

two penal institutions in the metropolitan Pittsburgh area, the Western State Penitentiary and the Allegheny County Workhouse also participate in the regular Adult High School telecasts which are being broadcast this term as a part of the secondary curricula over Educational Television Station WQED in Physiology and Health, Problems of Democracy, Plane Geometry, and Spanish.

Colonel Miles Palmer, Chief of the Education Section, Office of Information and Education, Department of Defense, was primarily responsible for the development of films in connection with the United States Armed Forces Institute program. The Armed Services are to use the lessons in low-powered overseas television stations, particularly in remote and isolated areas. They were used on the Aircraft Carrier Forrestal last year. According to Colonel Palmer, the use of television and its filmed by-products in the form of curricular programming may have extended possibilities. Their use under varying conditions, including experimentally controlled situations, as in the penal institutions is expected to provide some of the needed data upon which conclusions can be formed.

Dr. Snyder's interest in penal problems stems from the fact that in supervision of veteran's education and training in Pittsburgh, he has been called upon to give counsel and assistance to servicemen being committed to institutions for a variety of crimes. The penal population, he observes, is predominantly a young group, with a large percentage being veterans of recent conflicts. He believes some of the habits of survival and disregard for property and life, which were acquired in the military, have continued because of the lack of reorientation into civilian activities. Another contributing factor, he states, is the subnormal educational status of prison population. An analysis of school levels in one of the institutions with a better than average cross section accomplishment,

indicated that out of a total of 1054 inmates at admission, twelve percent had less than fourth grade education, fifty-two percent, less than eighth grade, fourteen percent had completed eighth grade, twenty percent had attended college two being graduates. Dr. Snyder believes that these facts establish a definite correlation between crime and education and that the relationship places a definite responsibility upon communities to develop appropriate types of elementary and secondary programs.

Commissioner Prasse and Dr. Snyder are hopeful that the experimentation by television and films will have an overall impact on the evolution of educational, technical, and therapeutic programs in our institutions, and at the same time, focus the constructive interest of the public on rehabilitation rather than on confinement.

Because of the progress made by the WQED's television program, the Adult High School of the Air, a group of fifty citizens, including Jurists John Brosky, Homer Brown, Benjamin Lencher; lawyers Thomas Barton and Emerson Hess, Jr., educators Earl A. Dimmick, David Rodgers, and Alfred Beattie; civic leaders Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Walter S. Church, and Mrs. Leonore Elkus, have organized in what is known as the Western Pennsylvania Committee on Penal And Correctional Affairs. The purpose of this committee is to support constructive penal rehabilitation and educational programs, to secure employment and sponsorship of for those released and paroled, and to direct the attention of the moral forces within the community on crime and delinquency, the most critical internal problem facing the American people.

Moral indignation is jealousy with a halo.

—H. G. Wells

## CLINICAL PASTORAL TRAINING INAUGURATED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Rev. Mr. Harrison Ziegler, III, S.T.M., Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, returned to his duties on March 19, 1957 after a six week period of Clinical Pastoral training, held at the Harrisburg State Hospital. Chaplain Ziegler returned each Sunday for the School's Services but was absent during the week, attending the first Clinical pastoral education course conducted under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Departments of Justice and Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The course of training was under The Rev. Dr. Myron F. Klinkman, Chaplain of the Harrisburg State Hospital who as Chaplain Supervisor guided the group experience in their relation to the patients, the professional staff and in their relationships with one another and the chaplain Supervisor. Through these three levels of experience the Chaplains were led to not only see the problems confronting institutions dealing with mental health but the means of therapy by which human needs are met.

The group met at 8:00 A.M. for devotions and briefing on the days program and guidance for the unfolding experience. From 8:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. the chaplains attended the Staff meetings which occur regularly for Preliminary Reception, Diagnosis, and Parole Consideration. From 10:00 A.M. till Noon there was ward visitation for the purpose of orientation and lectures by Hospital Staff on all the phases of Hospital Service and Therapy. After the orientation tours were completed the chaplains were assigned as pairs to wards for personal interview with the patients. After Lunch the chaplains returned to the wards for further work with the patients. This was sometimes in-

terrupted by attendance at lectures or audio-visual presentations on the dynamics of personality and inter-relationships.

The day was closed with Group Dynamics from 3:30 to 4:30 P.M. in which the Chaplains studied their own reactions and the dynamics of inter-personal relations in the intimacy of their own number. The Chaplain Supervisor was present at these sessions to offer guidance when needed.

There were ten requirements that each chaplain had to meet in the six weeks of study. (1) A total of ten written interviews with at least six being continuous with one patient. (2) A group project dealing with some phase of religion as it relates to mental health. (3) A religious service on one of the assigned wards. (4) Participation in the morning devotions. (5) Attendance at four Staff meetings each week. (6) Participation in Group Dynamics. (7) Attendance at assigned classes. (8) Scheduled interviews with the Chaplain Supervisor. (9) Reading of at least one book from a selected bibliography. (10) A final summary and evaluation of the entire course.

The chaplains enrolled in the course were housed at the Harrisburg State Hospital. Chaplain Ziegler was the one exception being a resident of Harrisburg. The chaplains in attendance were: The Rev. Mr. Marilyn Bottiger, Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Institute for Defective Delinquents, Huntingdon; The Rev. Mr. Dean Bergen of Winston, North Carolina, Chaplain of the Baptist General Hospital; The Rev. Mr. Clarence Anderson of Blairsville, a volunteer worker at Torrance State Hospital; The Rev. Mr. Gordon Reynolds, Chaplain of Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia and The Rev. Mr. Manley Tobey, Jr., Chaplain at Pennhurst State School.

The chaplains spent approximately half their time in direct

consultation with parents. The recording of interviews enabled detailed study of counseling techniques. A good portion of each morning was devoted to Staff meetings in order to observe the use of case histories, diagnosis, and recommendation of treatment. The remainder of the time was devoted to a wide range of lectures dealing with, (1) the understanding of mental illness, (2) treatment, (3) prevention, (4) and the relation of Religion and Mental Health.

Being in residence during the week at the hospital, the chaplains were able to observe the general program of the hospital. The chaplains mingled with the patients in the evenings as they enjoyed their ward programs, St. Valentines Dance, their news paper party, general entertainment night and also during the day as Ground Parole permitted contacts. The chaplains were received by the patients with friendly interest, and showed every respect. As this was the first time chaplains in number had been experienced at Harrisburg State Hospital, the chaplains were impressed at the gracious acceptance they received on every hand. As the sixth week arrived, many patients expressed regret to the chaplains individually, indicating that they would miss them, clear evidence that they had enjoyed the chaplain being a part of their experience.

Chaplain Ziegler expressed the personal gain the chaplains had experienced together under Dr. Klinkman in this course of Clinical Pastoral training. As the chaplains were confronted with the problems of mental health they were guided helpfully to see the important role they can play in counseling and the necessity for counseling to be related to the person and his need. Counseling can then become an active therapy for the restoration of not only of the mentally ill but the disturbed and the sociopathic or a social person. The course not only imparted an enriched understanding of human

behavior and the mental mechanisms of human personality but through the experience of Group Dynamics a personal exploration which deepened the insight of each chaplain and challenged each to further personal growth in the field of inter-personal relationships.

This first course of Clinical Pastoral training is the beginning of a series of similar training periods. The next will be in June when the opportunity will be extended to others who work in institutions or are interested in such work. At the completion of each training period the chaplains will receive certificates from the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Institute of Pastoral Care.

## A COMPARISON OF PAROLE AGENTS' SALARIES, CASE LOADS AND SUPERVISION DUTIES IN THE VARIOUS STATES

By Wm. L. Jacks, Statistician  
Pa. Board of Parole

During the latter part of 1956 a questionnaire was sent to each State requesting information relative to the annual salary of parole officers, the average case load per officer, the relationship between supervision duties and investigation duties, and what changes in these items they would make if they could. The response to this questionnaire was very good in that all states except four replied. This report will attempt to summarize the results of this study according to the information contained in the returned questionnaires.

The first question dealt with the average annual salary of parole officers and was stated as follows: "What is the current annual salary for your parole officers?" In response to this question, a large majority of the states gave the minimum and the maximum salary range. In all of these in-

stances, the annual salary was used as the basis, especially when the salary was stated in monthly terms. When only one salary was mentioned, without a minimum and a maximum, it was assumed that the amount of money stated was the maximum salary.

The following exceptions are to be noted in explanation of Table I.

The State of California gave only the entrance pay of \$4980 and no maximum was stated. In this case it was necessary to obtain the maximum from other sources, and there is a possibility that it is stated too low.

Another exception occurs in the State of Michigan where two categories of parole officers exist. In this State a trainee program is in effect under which a man must operate for one complete year before he is elevated to parole officer status. This position pays a starting wage of \$4196.88 and has a top of \$4468.32. The regular parole officers start at \$5054.40 and have a maximum of \$6281.60. This latter group of figures was used in the table.

In the State of New York, the top salary is shown as \$5760.00. However, five years after reaching this top salary, another increase of \$222 may be granted, making the salary \$5982.

In the State of Missouri the current salary range is \$3480 to \$4656. However, effective July 1, 1957, this range increases to \$3840 and \$5124. Since this new salary has definitely been adopted, the latter figures are included in the table.

Not included in the following table are traveling expenses. For example, in Delaware the parole officer is allowed 8 cents per mile for transportation, and in Kansas a monthly expense allowance not exceeding \$150 is provided. Also, the State of Texas shows no statistics because no parole officers are provided in the State.

The table shows minimum salaries for 31 states. The average minimum salary is \$3946, including the State of Pennsylvania. Maximum salaries are indicated for 43 states. The average maximum salary is \$4776. The salary range for minimum salaries extends for a low of \$2880 to a high of \$5054, and the salary range for maximum salaries runs from a low of \$3000 to a high of \$6360.

The salaries for all states replying to the questionnaire are shown in the following table, with the states arranged in alphabetical order.

TABLE 1  
SALARIES OF  
PAROLE OFFICERS

State	Min.	Max.
Alabama	\$4320	\$5520
Arizona	4800	5100
Arkansas		3000
California	4980	5496
Colorado	3840	4836
Connecticut	4440	6360
Delaware		3600
Florida	4200	5200
Georgia	3600	5400
Idaho		3900
Illinois		4320
Indiana	3660	5100
Iowa		4140
Kansas	3048	3708
Kentucky	2880	4800
Louisiana	3600	4800
Maine	3432	4264
Maryland	3832	4597
Michigan	5054	6282
Minnesota	4104	5616
Mississippi		4800
Missouri	3840	5124
Nevada		5304
New Hampshire	3310	3910
New Jersey	4020	4920
New Mexico		4860
New York	4650	5760
North Carolina	3480	4236
Ohio	3960	4800
Oklahoma	3420	4020
Oregon	3912	5040
Pennsylvania	4329	5529
Rhode Island	3480	4380
South Carolina		3800
South Dakota		4440
Tennessee		3600
Texas	No Parole Officers	
Utah	3900	5280

Vermont	3770	4524
Virginia	3936	4920
Washington	4188	4968
West Virginia	3600	4800
Wisconsin	4728	5508
Wyoming		4800
Average	3946	4776

Question No. 2 dealt with the average case load per officer and was stated as follows: "What is your current average case load per officer?" In response to this question, most of the states gave one number as the average, while other states gave more than one number, such as 75 to 90. In all of the cases where more than one number was indicated, the highest number was chosen in order to show the range of the maximum case load. For example, in New York the upstate average was given as 68, and the New York City average as 80.2. The latter figure appears in the table. Other cases in which the higher figure is used occur in Oklahoma, 75 to 90; Indiana, 75 to 80; and Delaware, 40 to 50.

The most outstanding factor in this table is the great range of case loads among the various states. The highest case load is shown for South Carolina, as 313.6 cases per agent, and the lowest, for the States of Delaware, Kentucky and Wisconsin, at 50 cases per agent. Since the figures on the table deal with averages, no attempt will be made to obtain a final average for all states. It is sufficient to point out that the half-way mark is an average case load of 85.

The following table shows the average case loads for the 43 states included in this study, arranged in rank from the highest to the lowest.

TABLE 2  
Range of Maximum Case Loads

State	Case Load
South Carolina	313.6
Wyoming	171
Alabama	150
Colorado	150
Kansas	130

Georgia	125
Nevada	125
Vermont	125
Arkansas	120
Arizona	115
West Virginia	101
Connecticut	100
Mississippi	100
Michigan	95
Rhode Island	95
California	92
Oklahoma	90
Utah	90
Virginia	90
Maryland	86
Missouri	86
Maine	85
Ohio	85
New York	80.2
Florida	80
Indiana	80
New Jersey	80
Washington	79
New Hampshire	75
Louisiana	75
Oregon	73
Pennsylvania	72
North Carolina	71
Minnesota	70
Tennessee	68
Iowa	67
South Dakota	61
Idaho	56
New Mexico	55
Illinois	54
Delaware	50
Kentucky	50
Wisconsin	50

Question 5 of the questionnaire dealt directly with the above mentioned table and was stated as follows: "Are you satisfied with your case load?" In response to this question, 35 states replied, "No"; 4 replied, "Yes"; and 3 gave no definite answer.

Since 81.4% of the states indicate dissatisfaction with their case loads, it is interesting to note the answers given to the second part of Question No. 5, which was stated as follows: "What changes would you make if you could?" In reply to this question, 27 states said they would like to have lower case loads and indicated the size of the case load they would like to have in order to insure maximum supervision and counseling.

Here again the wide range of opinion is significant. South Carolina, with a total case load of 313.6 at the present time, indicates a suggested maximum case load of 125. The State of Arkansas, with a case load of 120, would like to have a case load of 90. At the other extreme end of the scale, Wisconsin, with a case load of 50, would like to reduce this to 40; and Kentucky, with a case load of 50, would like to reduce this to 25.

In the following table, the various states have been arranged according to the recommended maximum case loads. The midpoint of the scale indicates that the majority of the states agree that the maximum case load should be 60 or less. In fact, only 6 of the 27 states, or 22.2%, suggested case loads of 70 or more, while 21 states, or 77.8%, indicated case loads of 60 or less.

TABLE 3  
Range of Recommended  
Maximum Case Loads

State	Case Load
South Carolina	125
Arkansas	90
Maryland	75
Virginia	75
Georgia	70
Colorado	70
Louisiana	60
Maine	60
Michigan	60
Nevada	60
New Jersey	60
New York	60
North Carolina	60
Ohio	60
Utah	60
Washington	60
Connecticut	55
West Virginia	55
Tennessee	55
New Hampshire	50
Minnesota	50
Alabama	50
Indiana	50
Iowa	50
Oregon	40
Wisconsin	40
Kentucky	25

The table shows that each state of the 27 showing a recommended case load would like to have a lower case load than the one being handled at the present time. It is implied from this fact that additional personnel would have to be provided. Some states were very explicit in stating that they needed additional staff—in fact, 10 states pointed out the necessity of additional staff to carry on their parole work.

Other states were very definite in stating that supervision and investigation services should be separated. In some instances, the suggested case load was to be supervised without investigation services, while in other cases the same suggested case load was to be supervised with investigation services. With these differences of opinion, it appears as though some standard should be established along the lines suggested by the National Probation and Parole Association in order to determine the proper level of work units per officer.

In addition to the questions already discussed, two more were included in the questionnaire dealing with the division of supervision and investigation duties of agents. Not all of the states answered these two questions, and it might be assumed that they were not clearly stated or explained. However, 39 of the states submitted replies to these two questions, and the following will attempt to explain these replies.

Question No. 3 was stated as follows: "Do your parole officers engage in investigations not directly related to supervision, such as Pre-Sentence, Clemency, etc.?" In answer to this question, 33 states replied that their agents engaged in investigations not directly related to supervision. Three states answered as follows: California replied, "Yes, rarely;" Ohio, "Infrequently;" and New Mexico, "Clemency only." The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Tennessee replied "No" to this question.

Under the types of investigations, Pre-parole Investigations

were more frequently mentioned. Other investigations were Pre-Sentence, Out-of-State, Classification, Social History, Clemency, Post-Sentence, and other investigations according to the needs of each individual state.

Realizing that most of these investigations were over and above the regular supervision duties of the parole agent, the following question was asked: "Is the investigation load included in the supervision load figure given in Question 2?" The unanimous answer to this question was "No" in 31 cases, as compared to 8 affirmative answers. This clearly indicates that the measure of an agent's work can not be judged by the size of his case load, because he is called upon many times to perform duties aside from the supervision duties indicated in his case load.

Since this report was prepared for the purpose of comparing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the other states, it might be pointed out at this time that Pennsylvania, with a maximum salary of \$5529, ranks fifth in the payment of salaries to parole officers. Connecticut, with a maximum salary of \$6360, ranks first; Michigan, with a salary of \$6282, ranks second; New York, with a salary of \$5760, ranks third; and Minnesota, with a salary of \$5616, ranks fourth.

With a minimum salary of \$4329, Pennsylvania ranks seventh in providing salaries for beginning parole agents. Michigan provides the highest minimum salary, with the States of California, Arizona, Wisconsin, New York and Connecticut following in rank order.

In the comparison of case loads carried by the parole agents, it was found that 31 out of 43 states have higher case loads per agent than Pennsylvania, with a case load of 72.

Since Pennsylvania parole agents must conduct investigation services along with supervision duties, it was found that many other states are faced with this

same problem, because 33 out of 39 states replied that supervision and investigation are both done by their agents.

In conclusion, this study shows the need for uniform practices among the various states in relation to parole matters. Since the common goal of all parole supervision is the rehabilitation of the offender in order to make a more useful citizen out of him, it is alarming to notice such a wide divergence of practices among the various states. For example, one state will recruit parole officers and start them at a wage of \$2880 per year, while another state not too many miles away will start agents at a salary of \$5054 per year. A similar comparison may be made in relation to the case loads supervised by parole agents. The extremely high case load carried by each parole officer in South

Carolina, 313.6 is more than six times as large as the case loads of 50 indicated by Delaware, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Also, the separation of supervision duties from investigation duties is pointed out in this study. Many states do not count the cases investigated for pre-Sentence, Pre-Parole, Classification, Clemency and other investigations in with the supervision case load of the agent. This gives a distorted picture of the work performed by the parole agent. As many states suggested, the supervision duties should be separated from the investigation duties in order to insure more adequate supervision.

Finally, it is hoped that the results of this study will help promote more uniform practices among the various states in relation to parole supervision.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON PROBATION AND PAROLE FRANKLIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

I. Official (court adjudicated) Juvenile Probation Cases.			
	Boys	Girls	Total
A. Total Official Cases on Probation. Jan. 1, 56	40	5	45
B. Total placed on Probation.	36	2	38
C. Total cases discharged	23	0	23
D. Total Official Cases on Probation. Jan. 1, 57	53	7	60
II. Unofficial (not court adjudicated) Juvenile Probation Cases.			
	Boys	Girls	Total
A. Total unofficial cases under supervision.	35	12	47
B. Total placed under supervision.	42	4	46
C. Total referred for official court action.	1	0	1
D. Total discharged from supervision.	31	4	35
E. Total unofficial cases under supervision.	45	12	57
III. Disposition of Juvenile cases (initial complaints)			
	Boys	Girls	Total
A. Total complaints to Probation office.	186	21	207
B. Complaints adjusted without further action.	53	11	64
C. Complaints referred to other agencies.	12	2	14
D. Cases supervised without court action.	42	4	46
E. Petitions filed for court hearings.	79	4	83
IV. Juvenile Court dispositions.			
	Boys	Girls	Total
A. Total children who appeared before court.	80	3	83
B. Cases dismissed.	2	0	2
C. Transferred to adult court.	11	0	11
D. Cases continued.	12	0	12
E. Placed on Probation.	38	0	38
F. Committed to State Institutions.	5	0	5
G. Committed to State aided Institutions.	12	3	15
H. Committed to private Institutions.	0	0	0

V. Types of offenses committed by Juveniles. (Reference Section III, A.)				
Offense	Times Committed	Average age of children		
A. Larceny	69	14 yrs. 3 mos.		
B. Truancy	19	14 yrs.		
C. Burglary	21	16 yrs.		
D. Incurability	8	14 yrs.		
E. Motor Code violation	12	16 yrs. 6 mos.		
VI. Juvenile Institution Parole (after being institutionalized) Cases.				
	Boys	Girls	Total	
A. Juvenile Parolees under supervision.	10	2	12	
B. Total received for supervision.	12	1	13	
C. Total revoked and recommitted.	0	0	0	
D. Total discharged from supervision.	0	1	1	
E. Total Juvenile Parolees under supervision.	22	2	24	
IX. Family status of juveniles investigated.				
A. Parents living together			55	
B. Parents separated. (child with mother)			21	
C. Parents separated. (child with father)			8	
D. Father deceased. (child with mother)			10	
E. Mother deceased. (child with father)			6	
F. Child with relatives			26	
G. Child in foster home			3	
X. Religion of juvenile cases investigated.				
A. Protestant			52	
B. Catholic			11	
C. Jewish			4	
D. No affiliation			62	
XI. Race of juvenile cases investigated.				
White			122	
Negroid			7	
XII. Number of juveniles placed in detention.				
A. County jail			15	
B. Detention room, Court House annex			20	
XIII. Neglected children under the care of the Franklin County Institutional District. (by order of the court).				
A. Number of children			26	
B. Cost per month			\$ 760.20	
C. Cost for the year			\$9,122.40	
XIV. Investigations, Dept. of Correction				
A. Neglected and/or needy families			16	
B. Home situations on committed juveniles			12	
C. Pre-parole investigations for juvenile institution			16	
ADULT PROBATION				
		Men	Ladies	Total
XV.	On probation as of Jan. 1, 56	66	3	69
	Placed on probation during 56 Frank., Co., Ct.	27	8	35
	Placed on probation during 56 Other court	0	0	0
	Dropped during 56 period terminated	30	0	30
	Dropped during 56 probation violation	2x	0	2x
	Total Jan. 1, 57	63	11	74
	xdropped and reinstated			

## PAROLE

	Men	Ladies	Total
XVI.			
On parole as of Jan. 1, 56 .....	141	3	144
Parolled by Frank., Co., Court during .....	123	2	125
Parolled to Frank., Co., by other court or inst. ....	0	0	0
Dropped during 56 parole terminated			
fine and costs paid .....	61	0	61
Dropped during 56 parole violation .....	18	0	18
Reparolled during 56 .....	3	0	3
Total Jan. 1, 57 .....	188	5	193

## INVESTIGATIONS—ADULT CASES

XVII.			
Pre-sentence during year of 1956 .....			26
Parole planning during year of 1956 .....			51
Investigation for office of District Attorney .....			10
Investigation for the Court .....			12
Investigation for other Dept., or Institution .....			20

## XVIII.

## FINES AND COSTS COLLECTED BY DEPT., OF CORRECTION

Amount collected on fines and costs .....	\$6,107.80
Amount collected toward restitution .....	\$ 491.45

The minimum sentence of the 114 individuals placed on parole in 1956 was 576 months 20 days. (48 yrs. 20 days) However, through the use of parole these people have served 163 months 15 days (13 yrs. 7 mo. 15 days). This is a saving of upkeep, of prisoners, to the county of 443 man months, (37 yrs.) at a yearly rate of approximately 1,100 for a total of \$40,700.

By way of evaluating the worth of the Parole-Probation system there were placed on Probation 37 persons for a total of 90 years, or an average of 2.4 years each during 1956.

Members of the Department participated in related activities on 35 occasions during 1956. These included: training programs, special engagements, and other public meetings.

Adult Probationers and Parolees checked during 1956 totaled 2355 contacts at home, office and employment.

The 162 adult probationers and parolees were involved in 30 different infractions of the law.

The 125 on parole were involved in 16 different violations:

Drunken Driving .....	58
Larceny .....	18
Burglary and Larceny .....	14
Gambling .....	4
Hit and Run .....	4

Driving During	
Suspension .....	5
Sodomy .....	3
Worthless Checks .....	2
Forgery .....	2
Assault and Battery .....	2
Miscellaneous—Other .....	13

The 37 on probation were involved in 11 different violations:

Adultery .....	6
Burglary and Larceny .....	5
Driving During	
Suspension .....	4
Hit and Run .....	3
Manslaughter .....	3
Larceny .....	2
Neglect .....	2
Drunken Driving .....	2
Armed Robbery .....	2
Miscellaneous—Other .....	3

Our annual report shows a vast saving to the county through the use of probation and parole for those who have become involved in infractions of the law.

It also shows a great amount of labor manpower saved or gained for employers and employees through short sentence and early parole or no sentence and probation.

In prisoner upkeep on adults alone approximately \$50,000 was saved. In upkeep of juveniles the savings is practically inestimable.

However, this is the small part of the picture of parole and probation as its use is intended and as society should expect or demand. The placing of persons on parole or probation is to restore them to proper community living, to make them useful, wage earning citizens, and in the case of the youth of our community to return them to our institutions of learning. This end can only be gained through proper supervision, closely maintained. This can be done professionally only when the case load is such that individual officers can be assigned a small enough number as to make it possible. As our annual reports show we have far exceeded this proper working situation. (With the current case load plus the present increase of new cases our Department of Correction is struggling with a situation which is not far above a paper parole.) New cases require pre-hearing investigations which are time consuming and supervision is now at a new low. We presently are in need of additional field forces who can develop work programs and neighborhood supervision for the small day to day problems of probationers and parolees.

Probation and parole is good business for the taxpayer but all phases must be kept in line. Supervision should be of first importance. New cases should be developed along with supervision not as a primary function. That is a worker should have only such case load which would permit him to work some of the new cases, process them thru court, and handle them after proper court action, rather than having to stop all supervision to process the new

cases. Police departments have been of great assistance. However, we believe the church and the neighbor could exert a greater effort. These phases can only be developed if the field force is of sufficient size to do the job.

In addition to the work of supervision of probation and parole, we should be attempting to condition homes from which our youth have been admitted to training schools so that on return after release the process of rehabilitation will continue rather than deteriorate.

A new phase of work, properly in the Department of Correction because of all the implications is that of needy families. However, because of all the follow-up required in this work it has currently only added to an already crowded calendar of duties and detracted from the effectiveness of our probation and parole efforts.

A little more patience, a little more charity for all, a little more devotion, a little more love; . . . and the race will be ripe for a great burst of light and life.

—Elbert Hubbard

In great matters men show themselves as they wish to be seen; in small matters, as they are.

—Gamaliel Bradford

The size of a man can be measured by the size of the thing that makes him angry.

—J. K. Morley

There are no trifles in the moral universe of God. Speak but one true word today and it shall go ringing on through the ages.

—W. M. Pushon



## PEOPLE

## JUDGE

## LEONARD MICHAEL PROPPER

On February 5, 1957, Judge Leonard Michael Propper of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, died suddenly at the age of 44. He was a Judge of that Court from 1952 on. Prior to his appointment by Governor Fine, which was followed by his election to a full ten-year term in 1953, he was an Assistant District Attorney for ten years. As judge he was assigned to the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court for several years, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Court Judges. He was active in many civic organizations, especially in the Boy Scouts' Movement and was a frequent speaker on the topic of "Juvenile Delinquency" before church groups and community organizations. His memory will be honored for many years to come by all those who were associated with him in the work of the Municipal Court and his numerous other humanitarian activities.

*Dr. Joseph F. Mazurkiewicz*, 25 was appointed as Senior Psychologist at the State Penitentiary at Rockview as of April 1, 1957. Dr. Mazurkiewicz was transferred from the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill where he joined the staff in September, 1956. He received his M.S. degree in 1953 and his Ph.D. in January, 1957 both in clinical psychology

## MARJORIE WALLACE LENZ

Marjorie Wallace Lenz, wife of our good friend Henry Lenz, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of York County, and active member of our Association, died on March 20, 1957. Marjorie Lenz was a social work leader in many areas of work for children; especially as volunteer executive secretary of Children's Services of York County in the 1940's and, together with her husband, in the Children's Court of Buffalo, New York. More recently, she was personnel director and a member of the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association, and served on the Board of the Y. W. C. A., the York County Mental Hygiene Association and the York County Planned Parenthood Association. She was a graduate of Vassar College and the University of Buffalo. She attended many Conferences of our Association, together with her husband, and was known to many of our members as an outstanding example of devotion to the idea and practice of probation for children. To Henry Lenz we extend the expression of our most sincere sympathy in his sorrow. The memory of Marjorie Lenz will long be honored.

from the Pennsylvania State University. He had an internship at the State Hospital at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, where he later headed the Psychology Service, and also held an assistantship as a counselor and academic advisor while completing his graduate work at Penn State. Dr. Mazurkiewicz's original home was in Shendoah, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

On January 17, 1957, *Mr. James H. Beisel* was transferred as District Supervisor of the Butler District Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole to the Harrisburg District Office of the Board to assume the duties of District Supervisor in that office. Mr. Beisel began his employment with the Board of Parole in February, 1943, as a Parole Agent in the Wilkes-Barre office. He subsequently held the position of Parole Agent, Institutional Representative and Assistant District Supervisor in the Philadelphia office of the Board of Parole.

Mr. Beisel had long experience with the Department of Public Assistance prior to his employment with the Board of Parole.

Effective February 28, 1957, *Mr. Peter P. Kranack* assumed his new duties as Assistant Supervisor of the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Mr. Kranack entered the service of the Parole Board on July 7, 1942, and has been working as a Parole Agent until he received his recent promotion. Mr. Kranack was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. He has also done graduate work in sociology and social work at the same University. Prior to his Parole Board employment, Mr. Kranack worked nine years in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court. He is very active in civic and religious affairs in his local community.

In 1936, Mr. Kranack married *Mary Lociga*, and they have a son, *Jerome*, who is a sophomore at the University of Pittsburgh.

Effective February 28, 1957, *Mr. Harold B. Chandler* was appointed to the position of Assis-

tant District Supervisor in the Philadelphia Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Mr. Chandler became associated with the Board on November 1, 1946, and served as a Parole Agent until his advancement to his present position.

Mr. Chandler received a Bachelor of Science Degree from the A. and T. College in Greensboro, North Carolina, and has done graduate work in Howard University, Washington, D. C. Before entering the correctional field, Mr. Chandler had experience as a businessman, as a case worker for the D. C. Emergency Relief Bureau in Washington, D. C., and as a field director for the American Red Cross in the South Pacific area in World War II.

Effective February 28, 1957, *Mr. George K. Henshaw* assumed his new duties as Interstate Supervisor in the Central Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Mr. Henshaw had previously been the Parole Case Analyst in that office since October 3, 1955. Prior to that he 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 Assistant.

On November 3, 1956, Mr. Henshaw married the former Miss Norma J. Kephart, a present employee of the Central Office of the Board of Parole.

On February 28, 1957, Mr. Gerald G. Snavely assumed his new duties as Parole Case Analyst in the Central Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. This position was, until recently, held by Mr. George K. Henshaw who was advanced to the position of Parole Supervision Specialist.

Before assuming these new duties, Mr. Snavely was a Parole Agent in the Harrisburg District Office of the Board of Parole and had been assigned approximately six years to the Lancaster County area.

Mr. Snavely is a native of Cumberland County, a graduate of Harrisburg Technical High School, attended Lafayette College and is a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law where he received his Bachelor of Laws Degree in 1926.

After graduation, Mr. Snavely was employed as Legal Assistant to the Pennsylvania Highway Attorney and for eight years was a Supervisor of the Financial and Traffic Section for the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. In 1941, he was appointed by the Court of Cumberland County to the position of Chief Probation and Parole Officer and continued in that capacity until the death of the Honorable Fred S. Reese.

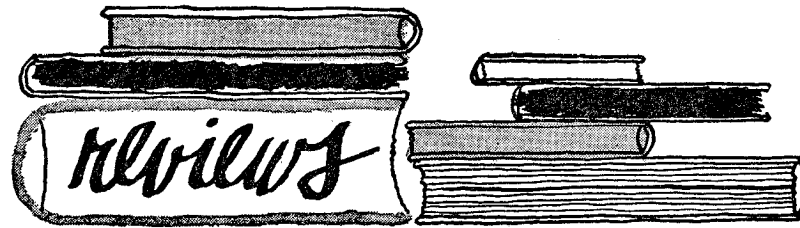
In his new position, he will be reviewing case records and analyzing the procedures followed and the progress being made in accordance with Board policies and the treatment prescribed for individual parolees.

Bill Candia reports the following from the Lehigh County Probation Office.

"Although somewhat belated in expression, congratulations are in order for *Probation Officer Margaret Krupa* of the Lehigh County Probation Office who has just returned after several months maternity leave. Further congratulations are in order for her secretary, *Miss Helen Kasych*, one of our new members of the Association who so ably performed the duties during Mrs. Krupa's absence."

The Quarterly Staff extends its felicitations.

*Dr. John Otto Reinemann*, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and *Dr. E. Preston Sharp*, Executive Director of the Youth Study Center in Philadelphia were among the instructors of a short course on probation and parole, sponsored by the Florida State University and the University of Florida, in co-operation with the Florida Probation and Parole Association. This course was held on May 2nd and 3rd, 1957, on the Campus of the University of Florida in Gainesville. Dr. Reinemann, in his opening address, conveyed the greetings of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and Correction to our colleagues in Florida.



Donald R. Taft, *CRIMINOLOGY*, Third Edition, Macmillan Company, N. Y., 1956, 779 pp.

This revised edition of one of the standard works in Criminology provides a comprehensive descriptive as well as analytical text of the crime problem in the United States. Part I deals with the background of criminal behavior and includes, among others, a very thought-provoking chapter on "Law-making and Law-breaking in the American Setting." In the Second Part, which is devoted to the explanation of crime, such topics as immigration and crime, crime and economic conditions, the ecology of crime, association and the juvenile gang, alcohol and drug addiction, and sex delinquency are dealt with. Part III is devoted to the treatment of criminals and includes chapters on the history and efficacy of punishment, police, jail detention, criminal courts, probation, prisons and release from prison. The final Part IV is entitled "The Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents and Crime Prevention."

*CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY* — Biennial Report 1955-1956, 48 pp. Published in Sacramento, California.

Whoever wants to be encouraged and inspired by a practical demonstration of a well organized and sufficiently variegated preventive and rehabilitative program for delinquent youth, should thoroughly study this report. It is attractively presented with many pictorial illustrations. It describes in detail the various activities of the California Youth Authority in the area of delinquency prevention, probation, parole, and especially institutional treatment. It describes

the clinic program of the two Reception Centers, the training schools for girls and the industrial and training schools for boys. The three State Forestry Camps and the Fricot Ranch School for Boys, near Sacramento, are especially valuable parts of the institutional program of that State. A number of graphs interpret statistics of present institutional and parole population up to the 21st birthday and—this seems to be of particular significance for the forward look of California—it projects graphically the estimated need for intramural and extra-mural rehabilitation facilities for the next ten years, based on the growth of the general juvenile population. In spite of the fact that there exists in the California Youth Authority a strong centralized State Department, no infringement upon the rights and obligations of the local community exists.

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This is an excellent printing and illustration job. The text is of a high caliber and, except for an editorial by Warden William J. Banmiller and contributions by the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains, the entire text is written by inmates of this institution. It also contains certain suggestions submitted by inmates to the Warden and the Staff and the answers by the Warden to these suggestions. Humor, sport and poetry are also included. The Magazine provides a good insight into the thinking of prisoners.

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