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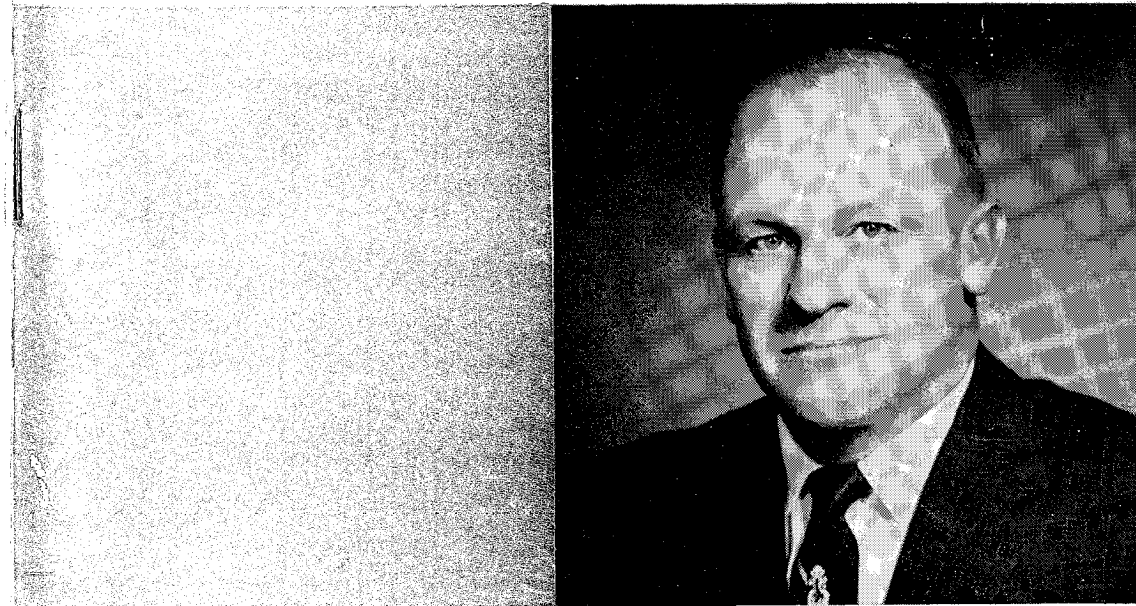
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VOL. XIV No. 3



NORMAN K. MORGAN
President

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



The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Each year our Association continues to participate more actively in the affairs of correction and related public services in the Commonwealth. The advances made by previous administrations present a real challenge to the incumbents. It is our earnest hope that we, in our turn, may contribute something of value.

Participation is, of course, a key factor in receiving the greatest benefits from any organization. It is imperative that all members do their utmost to promote public education and their own professional growth by taking an active part in the affairs of their Area Councils. There is ample evidence of public interest in the problems of correction in the form of surveys, proposed legislation, special committees, citizen associations and others. We must face issues and make known our collective position on problems which pertain to our work. We are fishermen, not bait cutters. The Area Councils provide our most effective means, at present, of getting together and threshing out our problems, if we have any—and I surmise we have.

We are making plans now for the 1958 conference in Pittsburgh. It should be an especially fine one since we are meeting jointly with the Middle Atlantic Conference of Correction. The dates are April 13-16 at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel. Make your plans now—you will most certainly receive and contribute something of value.

Sincerely yours,

Norman K. Morgan

REPORT OF OPENING SESSION — ANNUAL CONFERENCE THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTION— JUNE 2, 1957

The Conference was opened on Sunday evening with a meeting at Manor Hall where the Honorable Fred W. Davis, President Judge of Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, welcomed the Association to the Pocono area. Judge Davis expressed his pleasure in meeting workers in many areas of correctional service since he said that he was well acquainted with the problems they faced and the contribution the members of the Association made to the advancement of correctional treatment and to the lives of the people with whom they work. He concluded by stating that his belief is that no other professional group had a better opportunity for service to mankind.

President Brubaker, who introduced Judge Davis, served as presiding officer of the meeting and expressed the appreciation of the Association for the warm welcome given to them by Judge Davis and the local committee, and recalled that the Association had returned to this location because of the wonderful reception given two years before.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. C. A. McHugh, St. Mary of the Mount Catholic Church, Mt. Pocono, Pennsylvania, in his invocation spoke feelingly of the area of service to which correctional workers were called and the contribution they made in the lives of their fellow men.

The main address of the evening was given by Sheldon Wintermute, City Editor, The Sunday Independent, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He identified himself as having served 25 years as a newspaper reporter, with 12 years as a police and fire reporter and 5 as a court reporter. He found it odd that after so long an experience that he had met his first parole officer just prior to the meeting. He felt this indicated there was something wrong in the relations between correctional workers and newspapers, and he expressed his pleasure of the opportunity of talking together with members of the Association.

He asked the question, "What's wrong with newspapers?," and went on to wonder why they did not give more emphasis to the good work that was being done by parole, probation and correctional workers than to the bad behavior of the minority of the delinquents, parolees and prisoners. He answered his own question by saying that newspaper men were not actually the glamorous men that Hollywood portrayed, that perhaps they were not getting the true facts of the situation.

Mr. Wintermute thought that probably probation, parole and corrections did not "sell themselves" and their services sufficiently. It seemed to him that these were career people dedicated to their job and that they know what is happening and what progress is being made but that too little is told to the general public by way of the newspapers.

He illustrated this point by saying that the public had good information about the activities of a policeman, fireman, detective, highway superintendent, judge or alderman, all of whom are public officials, but that people are confused about the task and operation of parole and probation officers.

Mr. Wintermute stated that newspaper men want to know correctional workers and want to like them, and want to tell the story that has remained untold. All of this is for the purpose of giving the public more information about a vital and important part of our present-day public service.

In closing Mr. Wintermute suggested that upon return from the Conference to their communities the individual workers introduce themselves to the city editors of their daily newspapers, tell the story of their rehabilitation work with human beings, and offer to continue to give the facts of their professional activity to the papers. In return, Mr. Wintermute promised the best of cooperation and public relations promotion for correctional workers by the newspapers of Pennsylvania.

An English probation officer has partially described the physical, mental, and moral equipment of a probation-parole officer. As he put it, such an officer must have "the strength of an ox, the tenacity of a bulldog, the daring of a lion, the patience of a donkey, the industry of a beaver, the versatility of a chameleon, the vision of an eagle, the meekness of a lamb, the hide of a rhinoceros, the disposition of an angel, the resignation of an incurable, the loyalty of an apostle, the heroism of a martyr, the faithfulness of a prophet, the tenderness of a shepherd, the fervency of an evangelist, and the devotion of a mother."

—Judge Gustavus Loevinger

GENERAL SESSION JUNE 3, 1957

Presiding: Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.

Speakers: Richard G. Farrow, Chief, Youth Rehabilitation Division, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.; David Bouterse, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Citizens Association, Harrisburg, Pa.; Louis Schneiderman, Chairman, Committee on Corrections, Philadelphia Area Chapter, N. A. S. W.

Report of Mr. Farrow's Presentation at the Monday Morning Session of PAPPC

Mr. Richard Farrow, Chief, Division of Youth Rehabilitation, Department of Welfare, brought greetings to the Conference from Mr. Robert Taber, Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth, who was unable to attend the Conference in person and present the report of the Committee. It was recalled that Mr. Taber had a long-time interest in the Association because of his former positions with the Inter-Agency Council for Youth in Philadelphia and the Municipal Court Probation Office.

The history of the Governor's Committee was presented by Mr. Farrow in brief outline from the time of its inception in 1950, when it was the Committee on Preparation for the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth. At that time there were seven Sub-Committees preparing reports for the White House Conference. Mr. Jack Bierstein, who was then President of the State Association, represented the Association on the Committee. In 1953, the Committee on Children and Youth supported a child welfare bill in the State Legislature but this did not become legislation. In 1954, the Committee supported the Training School Study conducted by the Institute of Local and State Government.

In 1956, the Committee was revitalized and revived and stated the following purposes for the Committee:

1. to stimulate local and state-wide study and evaluation of services and facilities for children and youth in Pennsylvania;
2. to formulate plans and courses of action in respect to unmet or emerging needs, recognizing the importance of reducing fragmentation of services;
3. to consult with and to encourage action by local communities, public officials, departments of the State government, and voluntary agencies in matters affecting children and youth; and
4. to examine existing statutes and propose desirable legislative measures to the Governor where necessary.

The membership in the Committee consists of 36 men and women, appointed by the Governor, with consideration for geographical distribution and membership according to lay and professional interest in religion, education, health, recreation, employment, corrections and welfare.

The Committee has four Sub-committees as follows:

1. Child Welfare
2. Child Health
3. Youth Opportunities
4. Juvenile Delinquency

Each of these Sub-committees has adopted a number of goals and responsibilities for the work of the Committee.

The Child Welfare Sub-committee, of which Manuel Kaufman, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, is Chairman, has agreed to proposed measures:

1. to strengthen our adoption laws and practices, services to dependent children and unmarried mothers;

2. to expand protective case-work services with the hope of preventing family breakdown;
3. to extend care and training to emotionally handicapped and retarded children.

The Sub-committee on Child Health, with Dr. Carl C. Fischer as Chairman, agreed to concern itself with the following measures:

1. to promote optimal growth and development of all children;
2. to coordinate and expand existing services for all handicapped children;
3. to strengthen services to children in rural areas and to migratory families;
4. to develop awareness of the responsibility of the family to provide adequate health services by making full use of existing facilities.

The Sub-committee on Juvenile Delinquency, with Horace J. Culbertson as Chairman, accepted the following responsibilities:

1. to develop preventive and treatment services by mobilizing and uniting all available community services;
2. to strengthen discerning law enforcement, our juvenile courts, and probation services;
3. to develop expanded facilities for care and treatment of juvenile delinquents who now cannot be placed because of lack of specialized facilities.

The Sub-committee on Youth Opportunity, with Miss Lucy Ogden Norton as Chairman, agreed to explore:

1. The adequacy of vocational information and guidance being offered by schools;
2. Ways and means of reducing school drop-outs;

3. expanding work-study programs;
4. Cooperation of business and labor to provide more job opportunities for youth.

The Committee on Youth Opportunity has favored certain amendments to the Child Labor Laws and has recommended the creation of an apprenticeship council, both of which is a matter of legislation in the current session of the Assembly. This Committee is also planning a conference on youth employment, to be held in 1958.

Recently, the Sub-committee on Juvenile Delinquency submitted a series of proposals on juvenile delinquency to Governor Leader. These proposals were given considerable publicity in the newspapers and aroused quite a bit of interest. The proposals were:

1. a substantial increase in the program of reimbursement to counties for the care of children away from their own homes—This proposal concerned itself with that program of the Department of Welfare through which two million dollars was divided among 55 counties in proportion to their cost of Child Welfare Programs and their ability to pay as determined by a formula study;
2. expansion of child guidance clinic services—It was proposed that more money be appropriated to subsidize the present child guidance clinics operating throughout the commonwealth and that more clinics be established;
3. organization of classification centers for emotionally disturbed children—This proposal is based on the fact that children who are seriously upset emotionally are apt to

communicate this disturbance to others in a class room and therefore should be taught in separate classes in order to get the most benefit from the teaching and not disturb other children.

4. extension of gang control activities—This proposal recognizes the prevalence of group association among juveniles and the need to direct the group activity into constructive channels rather than to permit it to go into destructive activity. Special funds are needed to train workers and policemen in the techniques of gang work.
5. a vigorous recruitment and training program for personnel in health, education and welfare agencies. The Committee recognized the need for more activity on the part of Pennsylvania if necessary staff would be provided.
6. aid to dependent children—It was proposed that the financial help to families be augmented by case work service as an aid in developing healthy family life and individual personalities and in preventing delinquency.

The Committee went on to recommend that treatment facilities be strengthened in the following ways:

1. The state should carry out its legal responsibility for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquents. The Committee recognized that the Department of Welfare had the mandate under Act 406 to develop a treat-

ment system out of the existing array of services and urged that sufficient funds be granted to carry out these mandated responsibilities.

2. Strengthening of probation services—No specific recommendations were made on this but recognition was given to the need for stronger probation services, with the specific pattern to be developed out of the recent probation study completed by National Probation and Parole Association and the Committee of the Governor's Committee which is working on this report.
3. Prompt organization of classification centers — This is part of the mandate of Act 406 and recognition was given to the need on the part of many juvenile courts for diagnostic and classification services.
4. Establishment of a forestry camp for delinquents in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The need on the part of Philadelphia for additional treatment service, such as would be available to the forestry camps, was stressed, and it was also urged that additional camps be established in other areas to meet existing needs.
5. Establishment of state-owned training schools to serve Eastern Pennsylvania—This proposal was based on the present crowding in training schools and the fact that there is no state-owned

training school with unrestricted intake in the Eastern part of the State. The Committee urged the purchase of Kis-Lyn as a beginning step in this direction.

6. Special state aid for expanding specialized service in training schools—With this recommendation the Committee favored a program of direct state aid to training schools in order to develop program services to a standard level.
7. Responsibility for defective delinquents — Without defining this responsibility the Committee advocated that the state give serious consideration to locating the proper source of treatment for defectives and defective delinquents. At present this is divided between Departments of Justice and Welfare. A corollary of this proposal was another one for expansion of institutions for mental defectives.
8. Expansion of facilities for emotionally disturbed children — The Committee recognized that the state offered no specific treatment facilities for these children who were sometimes placed in training schools because of the expansion of facilities.

Mr. Farrow closed his presentation of the material with an offer to discuss any of the proposals made by the Committee or any of the programs effected by these proposals.

**Report of David Bouterse
Executive Director, Pennsylvania
Citizen's Association**

Mr. Bouterse stressed the problem of getting the citizen to understand the full implications of the term delinquency. The real urgency today is to develop an understanding of methods and techniques of social, moral and religious responsibility. The problems involve: 1. Technical changes in the law and administrative practice and its operation. 2. A look at sentencing practices of the courts. 3. Evaluation of the adequacy of facilities including forestry camps. 4. Review of the whole area of public understanding of the field of correction. Something more than annual public relations is needed.

The full scope of the correctional field is somewhat difficult for the public to understand, but not as difficult as the professionals are prone to think. As a profession the correctional field tends to insulate itself against the public. Correction people have a real responsibility to do something where public policy is going in the wrong direction.

Mr. Bouterse concluded his remarks by suggesting that our association concentrate on a small group in each area and ACT. We are not going to get necessary funds until the average legislator understands our problems.

(Mr. Bouterse's final suggestion might be a challenge to the Area Councils)

**The Committee on Corrections of
The Phila. Area Chapter N. A. S. W.
By Louis Schneiderman, Chairman
Committee on Corrections,
Phila. Area Chapter, N. A. S. W.**

As you probably recall, about ten days ago, the National Social Work Conference was being held in Philadelphia. Several of the invited speakers, including Deputy Warden William Nagel of Bordentown, N. J., a former Philadelphian, addressed groups of social workers on several aspects

of correctional work. I do not know whether Mr. Daniel McElwee, the Program Chairman of this conference, was aware that, in extending an invitation to me to speak to you today, he has also established a historical first for cooperation between our respective Associations, or that he actually intended it as such. I see such developing cooperation as inevitably adding force toward the realization of our common objectives.

My assignment for this morning is to speak on the organization, history, and work of the Committee on Corrections of the Philadelphia Area Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. The membership of our Chapter includes the plain and garden variety of social workers. It combines seven sections: (1) Family and children's case work, (2) Medical Social Work, (3) Group work, (4) Psychiatric social work, (5) Social work research, (6) Community organization, (7) Schools of social work. The jurisdictional area of this Chapter includes Philadelphia, Bucks County, Chester County, Delaware County, and part of lower Montgomery County. Structurally, the Correctional Committee is a sub-Committee of the Coordinating Committee on Social Policy and Action.

I have talked with various key members of this Chapter, and perused numerous Chapter records, and so far could determine that it has sporadic interest and concern in correctional matters only since early 1946. As expected, that interest was only in the juvenile field. I assume that in the past this was due to the general unfamiliarity of social workers with the correctional process, and its potential, as well as our correctional workers' questions of the applicability of casework techniques in correctional settings. Even as recently as April, 1957, the National Probation and Parole Association Journal carried

articles which raise question whether Probation and Parole is essentially a social work discipline, partially a social work discipline, or a discipline completely alien to social work. In another article in this same issue, Mr. Ben Meeker, Chief U. S. Probation Officer of the Northern District of Illinois states: "The emergence of Probation and Parole is an occupation professionally identified with the field of social work as one of the significant developments of recent years." The common denominator for both groups, as Karl de Schweinitz so well puts it is "the art of helping people out of trouble." And who among us has not been concerned with helping people — prisoners, parolees, probationers,—out of trouble. Still another writer in this same issue, Ernest F. White, Executive Director of the Council on Social Work Education states: "Social Workers and correctional officers no longer need to dwell on past estrangements or misunderstandings. Despite pockets of resistance on both sides, they have come to recognize their common goals and mutual interests. Corrections as a field of employment for social workers is an accepted fact."

That I agree heartily with the general viewpoint of Messrs. Meeker and Witte in these last two statements is evident, not only, from my function in the Correctional Committee but also from my working in the Personal Aid Bureau of the Jewish Family Service which has given casework and other services in the correctional field since its inception in 1942. Today there are a substantial and growing number of prisoner's aid agencies in the United States working in cooperation with institutions, probation and parole agencies not only in the area of individual rehabilitation but also for the common goals of community education and sounder correctional programs.

In such a constantly improving atmosphere, and following a basic reorganization of our Chapter, the Correctional Committee was revived in 1954-1955. Its function is defined as follows:—"To be a watch-dog committee in the area of its particular concern, whose function is to keep posted on issues, to study the legislation or lack of it, and to make specific recommendations for action to the chapter or to individual members. It is their responsibility to clear with the Coordinating Committee on their proposals, to suggest the plan of action they would like taken." Provision is made for such committees, including the Correctional Committee, to take independent and quick action when need for this warrants such a course.

From this mandate the Correctional Committee has begun to take active interest in the area of correctional legislation and development of needed resources. I should add at this point that our committee members are all working in various facets of the correctional field and must therefore contribute of their spare time for Committee work. We have no researcher on the staff of our Chapter and it is therefore largely a matter of pooling our specialized knowledge and experience.

For an infant of about two years, our Correctional Committee has been able to take position or to recommend and gain action from our Chapter on a number of correctional issues in legislation. This included support of a House Bill establishing Forestry Camps, a House Bill to provide additional funds to State Department of Welfare for the extension and establishment of services to children involving purposes inclusive of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of delinquency; opposition of various bills lowering juvenile court age; support, up the line in

the National Association of Social Work, for juvenile delinquency bills in the U. S. Congress aimed at providing grants in aid to states for purposes of developing and carrying out programs to combat Juvenile Delinquency at its various levels. We also contributed to effective opposition to a Legislative Bill emasculating the powers of the Parole Board to select those individuals suitable for an attempt at parole adjustment.

In the area of developing community resources it has supported Philadelphia efforts at appropriation for additional probation staff. It has also taken initiative and begun to press for the elimination of the use of the Pennypack House in the Philadelphia House of Correction, as well as establishment of more appropriate treatment facilities for delinquents. In the area of a more suitable procedure for commitment of Narcotic Addicts, some of the spade-work was begun. A joint meeting with representatives from the Philadelphia County Medical Association and the Philadelphia Bar Association to consider this problem and to develop a plan of social action has been agreed upon and is imminent.

With continuity of Correctional Committee meetings, a body of judgment will cumulate and greater readiness to recommend or take action in correctional legislation or other related areas will be possible for it and the Chapter. We have begun to explore the possibility of other Chapters in our State developing a Correctional Committee. I was surprised to find that only one other Chapter, in San Francisco, California, has a Correctional Committee. For the coming year, I see concentrated Correctional Committee interest as likely to include working for:

(1) Improved programs in dealing with delinquency.

(2) Improvement of Probation Services in the general direction of the recommended National Probation and Parole Association's study.

(3) Further support of forestry camps in Eastern, Pa.

(4) Work for additional and more appropriate institutional facilities for care and treatment of delinquents in the Philadelphia area.

(5) Continued work on development of some suitable program to deal with Narcotic Addicts.

Before closing, I also wish to call to your attention a growing body of reported studies by social workers in public and private agencies geared to developing fuller understanding and improving methods of treatment, of persons involved in the Correctional process. What immediately comes to mind are the studies made by staff members of the Pennsylvania Prison Society. Mr. Louis Portnow wrote an article on the Untried Adult in Detention and Messrs. Ernest Goldsborough and Wilbur Hobbs on work with Homeless Men in the Philadelphia House of Correction.

In closing, I wish to express my hope that in the coming years co-operative relationship between our two Associations will develop rapidly so that we can achieve our common goals of adequate protection of our community and effective treatment programs for the individual.

The judge weighs the arguments, and puts a brave face on the matter, and since there must be a decision, decides as he can, and hopes he has done justice.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson



WORKSHOP NO. 1. Development and Operation of Pennsylvania's Mobile Forestry Camps. Left to right: Paul M. Heberling, Moderator, Director of Treatment, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte; Carl Vesper, Forester, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte; Frank C. Johnston, Warden, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte.

WORKSHOP NO. 1 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S MOBILE FORESTRY CAMPS

Moderator—Paul M. Heberling Director of Treatment, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Consultants—Frank C. Johnston, Warden, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte, Pa.; Carl Vesper, Forester, State Penitentiary, Rockview, Bellefonte, Pa.

It is regrettable that a report of the panel discussions of this workshop was not received by The

Quarterly Staff. However, a feature article on this subject is planned for a later issue.

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WORKSHOP NO. 2. Juvenile Law Enforcement. Margaret S. Perrin, Chief Probation Officer, Delaware County Juvenile Court, Media; F. C. Brennecke, Director of Enforcement, Liquor Control Board, Harrisburg; Lawrence R. Campbell; Chief Probation Officer, Carbon County, Jim Thorpe; John H. Scanlin, Detective Sergeant, Haverford Township Police Department, Delaware County; Hon. Henry G. Sweney, Moderator, President Judge, Delaware County, Media; Mrs. Marjorie Katsonis, Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of Revenue, Harrisburg; Mrs. Evelyn Slough, Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of Revenue, Harrisburg.

WORKSHOP NO. 2 JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Moderator—Honorable Henry G. Sweney, President Judge, Delaware County, Media, Pennsylvania.

Consultants—John H. Scanlin, Detective Sergeant, Haverford Township Police Department, Delaware County; Mrs. Margaret Katonis, Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of Revenue, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Evelyn Slough, Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of Revenue, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Lawrence R. Campbell, Chief Probation Officer, Carbon County, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania; F. C. Brennecke, Director of Enforcement, Liquor Control Board, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Workshop No. 2 opened with ten minute statements from the panel members. The context was as follows:

John J. Scanlon

Mr. Scanlon emphasized that cooperation is a 50-50 proposition. It is his thought that the police need more priority in determining whether a juvenile case goes to the Juvenile Court or the Pro-

bation Office rather than being disposed of in the Police Station. Some police think that all juvenile cases should be turned over to juvenile workers. Others feel that if it is a first offense it should be given consideration. If the case is referred to the Probation Office, the police should make a full report for Juvenile Court use. Police should keep at least a card record on juveniles so that a better

evaluation can be made by the Probation Officer. The parents often endeavor to give a different evaluation than other agencies. Mr. Scanlon indicated that he thought that most police favor the philosophy that children are better supervised in their homes, with an attempt at rehabilitation, rather than taking a punitive approach. The police should not have the idea that the Juvenile Court is a child-size criminal court. Too many have the idea that the main function of the Juvenile Court is to act as machinery for committing juveniles to institutions rather than being a salvage organization. Mr. Scanlon thinks that Probation Officers have a challenge of education here. In conclusion, Mr. Scanlon stated that police and probation personnel should have periodic discussions and a closer relationship with more visits from the Probation Office.

Mrs. Evelyn Slough

The theme of Mrs. Slough's discussion was the juvenile traffic violators. She outlined the policy of the Bureau of Highway Safety and distributed printed copies of the policy with suggestions to facilitate the matter of suspensions and restorations of juvenile operating licenses. The Bureau wishes to cooperate with any Juvenile Court decisions. It recognizes that judges have sole jurisdiction even for motor code violators. The Bureau feels that Probation Officers have the authority to recommend the type of suspension since they have knowledge of the facts of the case. Mrs. Slough then explained the use of the form or certificate. If the Judge or Probation Officer makes a recommendation, no Bureau hearing is necessary. The Bureau does request that if the case has not had a formal hearing, "Informal Hearing" should be mentioned on the certificate. In such cases, the notice of suspension given to the juvenile will read, "By Juvenile

Authorities" rather than by Order of the Court. The Bureau is equipped to take care of any period of suspension. However, if the suspension is indefinite, mention of this fact should be made on the certificate, and no restoration will be made until approved by the Probation Officer. If the juvenile makes inquiry of the Department, he will be notified that the Probation Office must approve before action will be taken. Mrs. Slough emphasized that Probation Officers should not forget to recommend restoration in the indefinite classification since there have been cases where the Court has left suspensions ride for several years. She recommended some sort of ticket system so that such cases will be kept alive. Restoration proceedings are begun the same day notification is received from the Probation Office. The Bureau does not think the practice of retaining the lifted license in the Probation Office is a good practice. The Highway Department should know the individual's driving record.

F. C. Brennecke

Mr. Brennecke outlined the basic policies of the State Liquor Control enforcement. He stated that this department investigates all complaints, run down the case if the evidence warrants, and take appropriate action. He said that there are no set standards of cooperation. Some Probation Officers do very well, others not so well. Among the types of information the liquor authorities feel are helpful are: the basic nature of the resident, the names, addresses, ages, where the liquor was procured and by whom, how much was paid, and was the age of the buyer questioned. In some counties the Probation Officer goes along with the liquor agent on routine inspections of liquor establishments, which he feels works out satisfactorily. Mr. Brennecke stated that proper cooperation could be secured by writing to him or the Chairman of the Board.

Lawrence R. Campbell

Mr. Campbell spoke on two bills, No. 28, regarding juvenile motor code violators going before the squire, which passed 176-0 in the House; and No. 537, regarding juveniles committing acts of vandalism. No. 28 has the provision that if the juvenile refuses to pay the fine, he then goes to the Juvenile Court. The money would still go to the squire if the Juvenile Court makes the collection, and the appeal would be made in the Common Pleas Court just as in adult cases. Mr. Campbell observed that there is some difference in the way in which Probation Officers in the various counties treat cases of motor code violations. He was of the opinion that the juvenile should not get a Juvenile Court record for traffic violations, that the chief concern should be with those who fail to cooperate with the minor courts.

Speaking of Bill No. 537, Mr. Campbell approved of the provision held responsible for payments stating that parents should of damages resulting from acts of vandalism on the part of their children. He was of the opinion that such a legal provision would be of considerable help to Probation Officers and urged them to support such a measure.

Judge Henry G. Sweney

Commenting on a question asked as to what law permits a Probation Officer to recommend suspension of an operator's license, Judge Sweney said that it is a matter of cooperation and works very well so long as the Probation Officer does not get out of line and become unreasonable in his recommendations. The Judge expressed the opinion that cases requiring suspension should be heard by the Juvenile Court Judge so that the Probation Officer is properly covered.

In speaking about the proposal to make parents responsible for the vandal acts of their children, Daniel Bernstein of the Welfare Department said that Dayton, Ohio had tried a similar provision which did not work out satisfactorily. Mr. Campbell commented that since the adults are more or less to blame for the delinquency, the best way to make them aware of their responsibilities is through the pocketbook. Judge Sweney cautioned against hasty action on the bill since juveniles very often put the parents on the spot with no real blame attached to the parent.

In shifting discussion emphasis, some comment was made to the effect that the Liquor Control Board sometimes appeared to be rather too lenient with flagrant violators. Even when local people have built up what they think is a good case, the State authorities are too easy in their action. This tends to encourage the feeling, "that's the State's attitude, so what's the use." Another opinion was expressed to the effect that taproom violators seem to serve suspensions at a time convenient to them, e.g. the summer resort is instructed to suspend operations in the winter time when the establishment would ordinarily be closed.

In discussing the matter of a good definition of the charge, "Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor" it was concluded that each case must be decided on its individual facts.

It was generally agreed that there are certain agencies which might be permitted to see the Juvenile Court records, the Service Recruiting Officer, for example. Judge Sweney made a strong point of disagreeing with the practice of some institutions in giving the entire records to Washington upon the insistence of J. Edgar Hoover. Judge Sweney also opposed photographing and fingerprinting juveniles if the information was to be placed in a criminal file.

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WORKSHOP NO. 3. Parole and Public Relations. Left to right: Joseph A. Marro, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia; John E. Stively, Jr., District Attorney, Chester County, West Chester; Mrs. Horace Kramer, Chairman, Juvenile Court Study Committee, League of Women Voters, Wilkes-Barre; John J. Kelly, Chief Inspector, Philadelphia Police Department; Sheldon Wintermute, City Editor, The Sunday Independent, Wilkes-Barre; Henry D. Harral, Moderator, Supervisor, Municipal Assistance Service, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

WORKSHOP NO. 3

PAROLE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Moderator—Henry D. Harral, Supervisor, Municipal Assistance Service, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consultants—Joseph A. Marro, Parole Agent, Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Kramer, Chairman of Juvenile Court Study Committee, League of Women Voters, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John E. Stively, Jr., District Attorney, Chester County, West Chester, Pa.; John J. Kelly, Chief Inspector, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sheldon Wintermute, City Editor, The Sunday Independent, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mr. Harral, the moderator, made appropriate opening remarks to the effect that all contacts are part of public relations. In all problems, no operation is perfect. The error comes with placing the emphasis on the evil item rather than the praiseworthy one, and the complexity of our times makes it difficult for the public to understand.

Mr. Joseph A. Marro

Most of the problems confronting the agents of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole may be covered by the one word "publicity". By receiving more favorable publicity through the newspaper, radio and television: 1. the public would realize the need for and the values of parole. Men on parole are taxpayers, supporting themselves and their dependents,

thereby reducing the public assistance rolls. For the year ending December 31, 1956, men on parole earned a total of \$6,984,869. These men paid \$543,470. in income taxes. Parole reduces prison maintenance costs borne by the taxpayer. It costs \$1200 a year for the State to maintain a prisoner, while the cost of supervising a parolee is \$150. More qualified men are induced to enter the Service. A more favorable attitude on the part of the public would mean acceptance of parolees in the community and would aid greatly in readjustment. Employers would be more willing to hire a parolee. We would be able to give police authorities a more rounded means of judging the efficiency of 82% of the men on parole while the remaining 18% are returned to the institutions as technical violators or convicted violators.

Mr. Marro emphasized the need for impressing legislators and appropriations committees with the fact that a public service of a responsible nature cannot be adequately performed with inadequate funds. Mr. Marrow further commented on the fact that despite the splendid cooperation from the local and State Police, many arrests are made and become known to the parole agent only after routine check. The public cannot understand why the parole agent does not know of the parolee's behavior every moment of the day.

Mr. Marro closed his statement by posing several questions: 1. How can we foster a better public relations program? 2. How can women's organizations be induced to take a more active interest in parole cases with a view to becoming parole advisors? 3. How can we enlist the aid of civic associations in developing the civic potentialities of the parolee? 4. How can the press be impressed with the fact that even routine duties of the parole agent have a news value?

Mrs. Kramer

Discussing the question on how women's organizations can develop a program of public relations, Mrs. Kramer, who regarded herself as an uninformed but interested person, suggested that the parole system should attempt to interest women in becoming parole advisors and their husbands to employ persons on parole. She expressed the opinion that before this could be done successfully, something must be done in the way of public education in preparation considering the worst and the best of the possibilities. She suggested that the Parole Board present parole problems to state organizations through their agency representatives. She pointed out that good public relations must begin in the organization itself. The problem is to keep the people already in the field and to eliminate politics, office and otherwise.

Mr. Wintermute

In discussing the question as to whether or not the parole agent has news value, Mr. Wintermute stated that he believes that the parole agent is the most forgotten man in the business. He believes that the agent could be glamorized just like the FBI agent and commented to the effect that no one is telling the story in Pennsylvania. He said newspaper men are not always looking for the unfavorable things, they are looking for news. He urged that the Parole Board tell the story of the men who make good, and urged continuing interpretation of parole work to the press. He also believes that stories and features about those who make good could get more space on the local level.

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WORKSHOP NO. 4. Domestic Relations Problems. Left to right: John M. Sylvester, Chief, Claims Settlement Division, Dept. of Public Assistance, Harrisburg; B. E. Crihfield, Eastern Representative, The Council of State Governments, New York City; William Candia, Moderator, Probation Officer, Lehigh County, Allentown; Marshall M. Cohen, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Jacob W. Zang, Chief Probation Officer, Mifflin County, Lewistown.

WORKSHOP NO. 4

DOMESTIC RELATIONS PROBLEMS

Moderator—William Candia, Probation Officer, Lehigh County, Allentown, Pa.

Consultants—B. E. Crihfield, Eastern Representative, The Council of State Governments, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Lois G. Forer, Deputy Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pa., Harrisburg, Pa.; Marshall M. Cohen, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; John M. Sylvester, Chief, Claims Settlement Division, Department of Public Assistance, Harrisburg, Pa.

B. E. Crihfield

Mr. Crihfield stated that the only jurisdiction not under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Act, under the American flag, is the District of Columbia. All 48 states, Guam, the Virgin Islands, etc. are included. The move began in 1948 when New York was seeking to obtain some added territorial jurisdiction, and was helped along by the National Commission of Uniform Laws. The procedure required that the necessary information be taken into the court where the prosecu-

trix or dependent makes the charge, and this information forwarded to the defendant's court of jurisdiction. If there is uncertainty as to which court to forward this petition, it should be sent to the Information Agent, who in turn finds the proper jurisdiction. The Information Agent in Pennsylvania is John M. Sylvester.

Mr. Crihfield distributed booklets concerning the Reciprocal Act which lists the names of Information Agents for all states and possessions. The Act uses the

contempt provision for divorce. The main problem seems to arise from the fact that some states refuse to waive fees. Three states, Massachusetts, Vermont and Nebraska, out of the seven states which charge fees, are now willing to waive them if a pauper's affidavit is made. The basic support duties apply to the duties which are recognized by the laws of that state. The Council of State Government in New York sends out newsletters to the state Information Agent to advise him of domestic relations news.

Marshall M. Cohen

Mr. Cohen's subject was, "Cooperation Between the DPA and the Domestic Relations Court." He stated that growth of support troubles seem to be a cancer in our national life. The Congressional Act was originally concerned with the children, involving social security laws, not with the spouse. This is the only way in which there has been federal participation. Mr. Cohen stated that federal authority should go further and quoted from the Pennsylvania survey made in 1952 when it was found that 43 out of every 100 children were deserted or abandoned. The total number of support orders actually paid by the father was 32 out of the 100. The survey also pointed up the lack of uniformity among the counties in the amounts ordered to be paid by the relatives, and in the actual enforcement.

The object is to get support from the properly responsible people, rather than the public at large or welfare. A project was set up in six counties which lasted until 1953. As a result of this project, a deputy attorney general was assigned to each county district attorney's office, in order to aid in obtaining support. This resulted in the birth of the Civil Procedural Support Law, part of the objective being to remove the stigma of crime in quasi civil matters. We are now engaged in a new concept of support enforcement which entails the placement

of a special support unit in the county DPA. This includes an attorney on a part time basis, who deals only with support activity and acts as liaison between the district attorney and the DPA. Presently, these units are in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Luzerne, Blair, Northampton and Delaware counties. Within a year, it is hoped to have 20 units in the large counties. In a later survey, out of 24,500 cases involving absent parents, only 9,600 orders had been placed, and payment made on only 20% or 18% of the total case load of 133,000. The collection and follow-up needs strengthened. The DPA will help locate missing persons and get attachment of wages. One of the main gaps in the enforcement is that some federal agencies deny state and local agencies needed information about absconding parents, e.g. those in the armed forces, veteran's organizations, etc.

John M. Sylvester

Mr. Sylvester commented on the overworked public servants who must find the man if the woman can't find him. As he understands, many sheriffs are too busy to do this, and the State Police can't spare many men to this type of work. He explained how he welcomes problems and questions so that he in turn can present them for roundtable discussion. He stated that Pennsylvania is doing a better job on the receiving end of the reciprocal payments than it is doing for other states. He then explained the Civil Procedural Support Law stating that the general idea was to take the pattern of the Uniform Reciprocal Law and put it on an inter-county basis in the State of Pennsylvania. Provision is made permitting the Probation Officer to take cases as well as the district attorney's office. He further stated that the Probation Officer in the domestic relations area is the key man. This law makes the procedure statutory and clear. It can handle a case

without bringing it back to the home county, which is expensive. Mr. Sylvester concluded by saying that there are three laws to work out: Basic Desertion Law. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Law, and the Pennsylvania Civil Procedural Law.

Mrs. Lois G. Forer

Mrs. Forer stated that the Probation Office has the only personnel under our system to rebuild family life. The parties involved become suspicious of lawyers, but the probation officer, not being paid by either party, is in a different position. She said that the probation officer's role is an important one, not just from the enforcement angle, but as a mediator in making a sensible and satisfactory arrangement. Mrs. Forer continued by saying that it is helpful to have a uniform system of keeping records on support matters similar to those kept on juvenile statistics, thus permitting a comparison with other counties. She added that Florida and California have a better rate of collection than Pennsylvania and a smaller case load, and perhaps a better method of collecting. She then spoke briefly on the advantage of attachment of wages being preferable to a jail sentence. Some counties employ a compliance bond. However, this is useful only if the defendant has a fair amount of property other than real estate. Extradition is not advisable because of the expense involved. The Reciprocal Act should be used.

Mr. White, of Chester County commented during general discussion that different industries in his county would rather enter a wage agreement than an attachment, that the worker is less likely to quit. He continued by stating that, in his county, no squire would make a warrant on a non-support case until he has a letter

from the Probation Officer on the matter. This makes reconciliation more likely in that jail is avoided.

Mr. Cohen commented on a new law that will permit the 2% allowed an employer for book-keeping costs to be raised to 5%, and 30 days arrearage before an attachment takes place. 48 hours in jail to be the longest period of confinement permitted until disposition is made, the attachment not to exceed 50% of the wages.

Mr. Crikfield mentioned an enforcement officer's manual and guide book published by the Department of Justice of the State of California, which has techniques listed for finding absent parents. It can be obtained by writing to Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General, State of California.

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The session closed with a plea from the moderator that the law enforcement agencies make a concerted effort to talk with each other and respect each other's problems. He referred to the Juvenile Court Act which defines the Probation Officer and Juvenile Court's authority as limited to determinations of dispositions when an offense has been established and admitted. He pointed out the course of action to be followed under the act when a child says, "I didn't do it." He suggested that there are many ways under the act in which we can work toward the same end. He felt that failures could not automatically be blamed on another department or law enforcement agency, and that practices different from our own are not necessarily illegal.



WORKSHOP NO. 5. Problems in Meeting Release Dates. Left to right: William R. Turner, Institutional Representative, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia; William E. C. Speare, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, Scranton; Edward A. Rufus, Senior Parole Officer, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia; William C. Schnupp, Senior Parole Officer, Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh; Charles H. Cuthbert, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh; Paul J. Gernert, Moderator, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

WORKSHOP NO. 5

PROBLEMS IN MEETING RELEASE DATES

Moderator—Paul J. Gernert, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Consultants—William C. Schnupp, Senior Parole Officer, Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward A. Rufus, Senior Parole Officer, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.; William R. Turner, Institutional Representative, Pa. Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Cuthbert, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William E. C. Speare, Chief Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Rufus

Mr. Rufus stressed the following points as being of prime importance in considering release: 1. Pre-release training is one of the most important problems with both the inmate and the Parole Board. It begins seven months before the minimum sentence expires and covers the legal aspects of the sentence, and the fact that parole is a privilege, not a right; 2. What the Parole Board wants to know about the subject, such as institutional adjustment, habits, health, tests, etc.; 3. Discussion of parole application and the need to

be truthful in making the application; 4. Discussion, with the subject, of Board policy, rules, etc.; 5. Discussion of community resources and problems including relationships between agent and the prospective parolee, adjustment at home and at work, availability of agencies and clinics, and church activities; 6. A review with the institutional representative of the rules of parole, and a discussion of any questions the subject may have.

The institution's gravest problem is in meeting the release date by having an acceptable plan at the minimum expiration or before.

Mr. Rufus discussed the Parole Board policy concerning release without employment, and stressed the fact that the subject must explore all avenues of resource for getting work before he can be considered for a partial plan, which is usually three months or longer, after the minimum.

Mr. Schnupp

Mr. Schnupp advanced the thought that the institution does not have time to put pre-release training into effect properly. The problem at Western Penitentiary appears to be more acute with repeaters than with short sentence men, as these usually retain their contacts. The institutional parole officer attempts to see the family in order to interpret problems. Mr. Schnupp believes that partial plans are working satisfactorily. He implied that some inmates expect the institution to develop plans for them, a tendency the institution must guard against. It is his thought that it is not wise to strive for 100% release of inmates if they are not interested enough to exert personal effort.

Mr. Speare

Mr. Speare explained the training course at federal institutions and said that considerable publicity is given to federal cases. Employment is a big problem. The federal system is more liberal in granting the use of an automobile to parolees than the State. If the home plan is not suitable, the subject is given placement elsewhere just as in the State.

Mr. Turner

Mr. Turner stated that the institutional representative has the advantage over state institutional staff because he is in a better position to make contacts. The institutional representative has established good relationship with agencies and employers, which results in more interest in obtaining plans. Usually inmates of county prisons have shorter sentences. He stressed the rising incidence of drug addiction and does not recommend release of such

cases without jobs. He stated that the problem of meeting release dates in the Philadelphia County prison is at a minimum. There the institutional representative knows the results of his planning immediately while the officer in the state institution must wait several weeks or longer. Bitterness, on the part of the inmate very often results if he is held up for an incomplete plan. The alcoholic, sex offender and drug addict are the biggest problem cases.

Mr. Cuthbert

Mr. Cuthbert suggested that the institution be more careful to give detailed instructions concerning addresses and sending confirmation with the request for investigation of a plan. He asked if the agent should tell all the facts when recommending release to a union job when he knows that the job is temporary, but at the same time the subject has resources to maintain him until a more permanent position is found. Should such a job be turned down? He stressed the point that when a man is released there is sometimes a lack of information concerning his health or financial problems and the agent is suddenly confronted with the necessity to do something when the man is released. He commented that agents should make every effort to meet deadlines.

In summarizing, Mr. Gernert, as moderator, was of the opinion that each case must be handled on an individual basis. That there is not a set solution which will answer all problems of release.

Mr. Reiber, member of the State Parole Board, said that most releases will return if they are discharged just for the sake of getting rid of them. But he added that the Board had no desire to hold up any man beyond his release date if the plan had a reasonable stability.

Mr. Porter of P.I.D.D. urged that the Parole Board take a generous attitude in some cases where employment was difficult to obtain. He pointed out that some county probation officers place men after they are released.



WORKSHOP NO. 6. Administrative Problems in Recruiting, Training and Supervising Staff. Left to right: Richard G. Farrow, Chief, Youth Rehabilitation Division, Dept. of Welfare, Harrisburg; George DeLong, Administrative Assistant, Office of Administration, Harrisburg; Dr. G. I. Giardini, Moderator, Supt. Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg; and Fred H. Miller, Administrative Officer, Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.

WORKSHOP NO. 6

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND SUPERVISING STAFF

Moderator—Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.

Consultants—Norman V. Lourie, Executive Deputy Secretary, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Fred H. Miller, Administrative Officer, Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; George DeLong, Administrative Assistant, Office of Administration, Harrisburg, Pa.

Following is a general summation of the findings of this workshop.

There is now some system of training in almost every level and facet of government, and the movement is constantly growing. The pilot in-service training program in Allegheny County, Pa. was cited as a specific example. Similar programs are being started and existing ones extended throughout the country. This has been in effect for some twenty years but it is only recently that it has been given deserved publicity.

The problem of recruiting personnel is, in a large sense, one of money among other things. Re-classification of salary scales and the inclusion of more interesting duties were suggested as being of importance in keeping personnel, keeping in mind, of course, the overall welfare of the office function. It was suggested also that legislative change should also be made to do away with the County Commissioner's role in hiring, and to place the responsibility for employment with office or agency that actually works with the case.

The problem of state budget

was of general concern and specifically to those correctional areas receiving aid from state funds. Cutting personnel and salaries will inevitably lead to loss of existing personnel to other states. The possibility of having correctional workers serve an internship was mentioned as a potential aid in recruiting.

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Mr. Stively

Mr. Stively was candid in stating that people in the correctional field leave plenty of room for more adequate interpretation of the work to the public which feels that many times a prisoner is just turned loose. He advocates publishing the names of parolees, and what they must do to make a successful adjustment. He was of the opinion that parole work is not appreciated as it should be, and therefore does not attract new personnel. He further claimed that courts usually give more attention to new offenders than to chronic offenders.

Mr. Kelly

Mr. Kelly claimed public office is a public trust, and it is regrettable that too often there are tendencies in law enforcement to take graft. One of the answers is to raise salaries and make working conditions more attractive, thus keeping services on a high level and drawing in new, qualified personnel. He stated that the Parole Board is in the unfortunate position of taking the "rap" due to confusion in the terms probation and parole. He commented upon the close cooperation existing between the Philadelphia Police Department and the Probation Office through the policy of having a police representative serve as liaison. He recommended that a similar action be taken by the Parole Board with the representative giving some instruction to recruits at Police Academy classes. Mr. Gernert promptly advised that a liaison man would be appointed immediately to work with the Philadelphia Police.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTION— JUNE 4, 1957— POCONO MANOR INN

The Annual Business Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction was called to order by President Edward Brubaker at 2:15 P.M. on Tuesday, June 4, 1957, in Manor Hall, Pocono Manor Inn.

The following persons were appointed by Mr. Brubaker as Judges of Elections: Mrs. Frances K. Doherr; Mrs. E. J. Crowell; Mrs. Dorothy Beidler; William R. White; and Joseph C. Catalano.

Mr. Brubaker announced the Executive Committee had met on June 3, 1957, immediately following the morning session at which time it was unanimously agreed that the Association would forward telegrams to all State Senators, as well as Mr. George Bloom, Chairman of the Republican Committee, requesting that the contemplated cuts to the Governor's budget be restored in full.

In view of the fact the minutes of the 1956 Annual Business Meeting of the Association had been printed in the issue of *The Quarterly* following the Bedford Springs Conference, it was motioned, seconded and passed that the minutes be approved as printed and reading of them at this time be eliminated.

Mr. Norman V. Lourie, Deputy Secretary, Department of Welfare, had telegraphed the President expressing his regrets for his inability to attend the conference and extending best wishes for a wonderful conference. Mr. Henry Lenz, York County Probation Department, had wired Mr. Brubaker requesting him to "locate two officers who might wish to

come and work with us". Mrs. F. K. Wagner, Allegheny County Probation Department, Quarter Sessions Court, had contacted Mr. Brubaker expressing her regrets for not being able to be present because of ill health and extending sincere wishes for a most successful meeting.

Mr. Albert C. Wagner, President of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction, had written to Mr. Brubaker under date of May 27, 1957, advising that at its annual business meeting in Atlantic City on May 10, 1957, the MASCC by unanimous vote of delegates authorized him to extend to the PAPPCC a formal invitation to join with them for the 1958 Annual Conference. After discussion, it was motioned, seconded and passed that the PAPPCC join with the MASCC for the 1958 Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. G. Richard Bacon, Secretary, Pennsylvania Committee on Correctional Staff Training, had forwarded the following letter to Mr. Brubaker under date of May 31, 1957:

"The Pennsylvania Committee on Correctional Staff Training plans to hold a second institute at Pennsylvania State University this autumn that may well interest many of your members.

"The institute is to be centered on administration of a correctional program;—work planning and scheduling — work evaluation — supervision — use of volunteers and services of other organizations. This is a training conference for institutional, probation and parole officers on the city, county and state levels.

"The dates of the institute are Thursday, October 24 to Saturday noon, the 26th, at the Nittany Lion Inn and the Extension Conference Center, University Park, Pennsylvania.

"This series of sessions, led by specialists, will be considered a legitimate training expense by many county and state units.

"It would be very much appreciated if announcements of this institute can be made during your Annual Conference."

The Treasurer of the Association reported as follows: The balance of the Association approved by the auditor as of June 1, 1956, was \$673.92. During the year, June 1, 1956, to May 31, 1957, a total of \$747.00 for dues from 249 persons was received. \$1000 was received for advertising for two issues of The Quarterly. The following disbursements were made: Area Council Expenses, \$69.72; Printed Material, \$212.97; Postage, \$81.00; Stationery, \$41.69; Printing two issues of The Quarterly, \$765.53; and NPPA Dues, \$25.00. For the year June 1, 1956, to May 31, 1957, the total amount paid into the Association was \$1747.00. The total amount paid out was \$1195.96. The balance of the Association as of May 31, 1957, was \$1224.96. An itemized statement was available to members of the Association. It was motioned, seconded and passed that the report be approved as read.

Mr. Russell D. Bower, Auditor, advised he planned to audit the books of the Association immediately following the Conference. He suggested a report of the financial transactions be printed in the next issue of The Quarterly.

Mr. Norman K. Morgan, Editor of The Quarterly, thanked the members of the Association for their response to his request for articles and news during the past year. He further expressed his appreciation to the Andrew Student Organization for their splendid cooperation in the printing of The Quarterly.

Dr. Kenneth E. Taylor, member of the Legislation Committee, advised they had planned to hold a committee meeting at Pocono, but due to the inability of the Chairman, Judge C. M. Depuy, to be present, the meeting was cancelled.

Mr. Jordan D. Ewell, member of the Standards Committee, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Standards assumed that the correction of offenders is a State-wide enterprise and therefore it is proper to think of State-wide standards for professional services in this area. One of the objectives of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction is 'to work toward the advancement of methods and standards in the field of juvenile and adult probation, parole and correction'.

"This committee, in an overall observation of the field, finds no uniform standards applicable to all aspects of correction. For example, there are no minimum standards for appointment of new personnel, and no standards for the uniform reporting of statistics.

"Because of the magnitude of the task at hand, the committee therefore proposes to begin working on a small sector of this problem, the qualifications for appointment for personnel in the areas of probation, parole and correction.

"In order to do this job properly we feel that the Committee on Standards should be a continuing committee with some new members with interest in the subject, willing and able to use the survey material now appearing from studies by the Pennsylvania Economy League, the Governor's Commission on Penal and Correctional Affairs, the Governor's Commission on Children and Youth, and the Classification Survey of the Governor's Office of Administration.

"The following members of the present Committee on Standards have expressed their willingness to continue their service should this be acceptable to the new officers who will be elected at our annual meeting: Mr. Edmund G. Burbank, Mr. Elton R. Smith, Mr. F. Herbert Barnes, Mr. Jor-

dan D. Ewell and Mr. Ernest S. Patton."

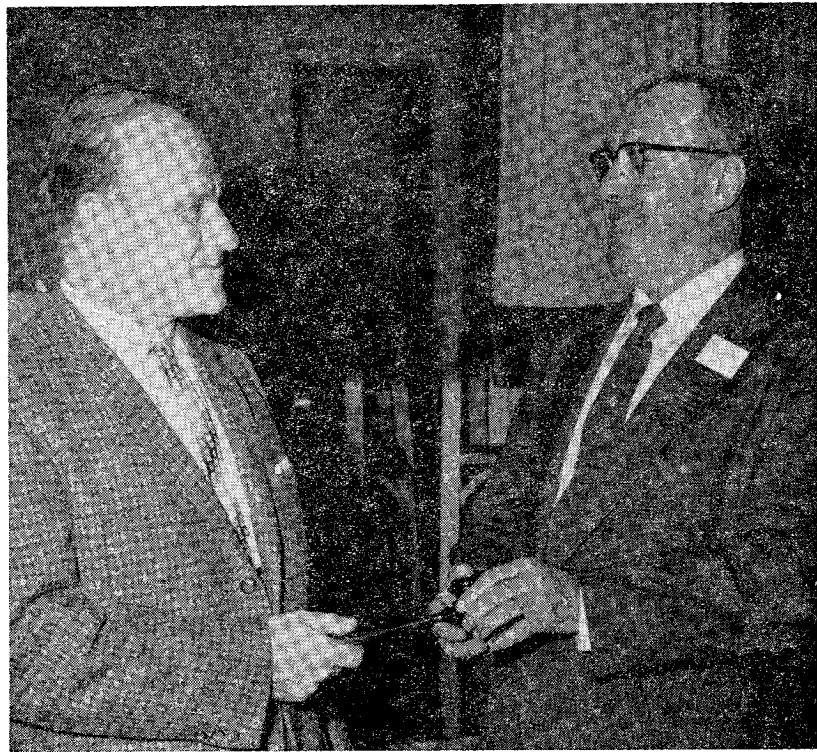
Mr. Brubaker advised that Mr. Elmer G. Fraley, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, had obtained a decal insignia for the Association which was available to members at the Registration Desk at no charge. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. Fraley for the fine job he had done in securing the decals.

Mr. Thomas G. Falcone, Chairman of the Philadelphia Area Council, advised that council had held two meetings, one at Temple University and the other at the University of Pennsylvania. Attendance was good, and Mr. Falcone advised approximately 20 new members to the Association had been obtained. He thanked all members of his committee for their fine work.

Mr. George S. Porter, Chairman of the State College Area Council, advised they had held one meeting. He felt that no great problems had been solved, but the meeting had brought forth much discussion and had been a start in letting people in that area know that we as an Association exist.

Mrs. Frances K. Doherr, Chairman of the Butler Area Council, held two council meetings, one in Butler County and the other at Geneva College, Beaver Falls. Attendance was good and Mrs. Doherr expressed her appreciation for the fine cooperation of the Butler County Probation Department and her committee.

Mr. C. W. Achenbach, Chairman of the Harrisburg Area Council, advised that council had held four meetings, Gettysburg, Carlisle, Lebanon and Chambersburg, reports of which had been sent to Mr. Morgan for printing in The Quarterly. He expressed his appreciation to Mr. Irvin L. Groninger, Chief Probation Officer, Cumberland County; Mr. John Sherk, Probation Officer, Lebanon County; and Mr. D. M. Anderson, Probation Officer, Adams County; for their cooperation in the planning of these meetings.



Incoming President Norman K. Morgan (left) accepts the gavel of his office from his predecessor, Edward Brubaker.

Mr. D. O. McElwee, Chairman of the Program Committee, expressed his sincere thanks to the members of his committee, to Miss Elizabeth G. Martin, Chairman, and members of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to the entire Executive Committee and membership of the Association for their assistance in planning the program for this year. Recognition was given to Mr. Thomas G. Falcone, Mr. Harry P. Gallagher and Mr. Irving Cohen for their assistance to Mr. McElwee.

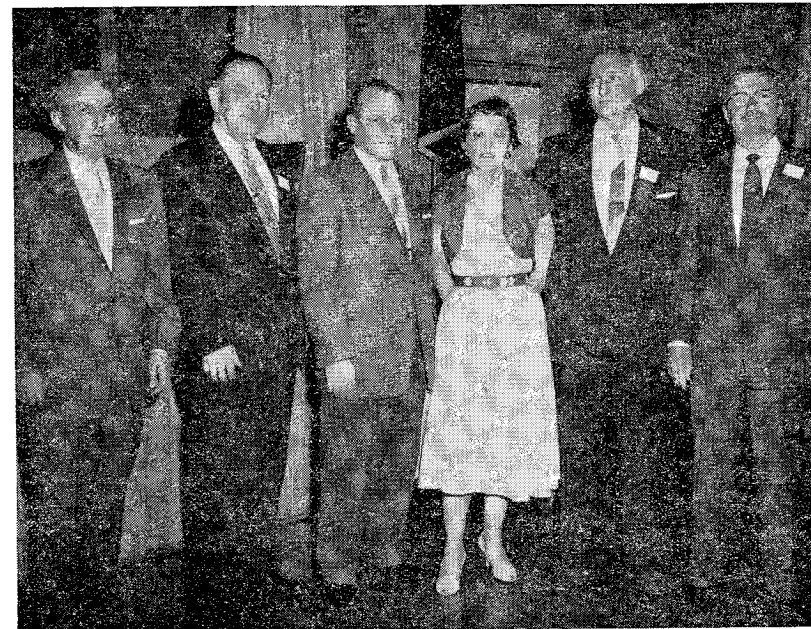
Mr. Elmer G. Fraley, Chair-

man of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Area Council, advised they had held a meeting of probation officers at Kis-Lyn. At that time, they had discussed mutual problems and had sent their suggestions for topics for the 1957 conference to the Executive Committee for consideration by the Program Committee. Mr. Brubaker advised he had been present at the meeting and felt they had done a fine job which was reflected by the fact that some of the suggestions resulted in the 1957 program. Mr. Raven Zeigler commented on the excellent meeting at Kis-Lyn and wondered how many probation

officers present would be interested in attending future one-day meetings of the same type. He noted that quite a few probation officers in recent years have been missing from our Annual Conferences, and meetings such as this were being planned to keep intact insofar as probation officers are concerned and were in the interest of the State-wide association.

Mr. J. C. Catalano, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Area Council, stated their council met monthly and held two types of meetings—one type consisted of securing speakers on topics they considered of interest in the field of correction, and the other type meeting was that of visiting correctional

institutions within the area. On one occasion, they met with the Western Regional Group of the Pennsylvania Citizens Association at which time Mr. Milton Rector of the NPPA reported on the probation survey. They have not as yet worked into the type of meeting held by the Harrisburg Area Council, that of panel meetings in conjunction with colleges and universities within the area, but it is anticipated these will be initiated in the near future. Mr. Catalano advised there was a great deal of interest displayed in the Pittsburgh Area Council and they were fortunate in that they were able to revive the former correctional caseworkers' association.



The incoming officers of the Association pose with Outgoing President Brubaker and new Executive Committee Member Miller. Left to right: Lawrence R. Campbell, 2nd Vice-President; Paul J. Gernert, 1st Vice-President; Norman K. Morgan, President; C. Arlene Kurtz, Secretary-Treasurer; Fred H. Miller, Executive Committee; and Edward Brubaker, Ex-Officio.

Mr. John R. Bierstein, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of candidates for the 1957-1958 officers of the Association:

President — Mr. Norman K. Morgan.

1st Vice-President — Mr. Paul J. Gernert.

2nd Vice-President — Mr. Lawrence R. Campbell.

Executive Committee Member— Mr. Fred H. Miller.

It was motioned, seconded and passed that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted.

Mr. Joseph J. Taglang, Probation Officer, Northampton County, commented on the fine meeting on Domestic Relations at the conference and suggested that more time be devoted to this topic at future conferences. Mr. McElwee stated that he appreciated this sort of comment which could be channeled to the next Program Committee and thus establish continuity of program from year to year.

Mr. Thomas G. Falcone suggested that the membership consider the possibility of reducing the fees of the Association from \$3.00 to \$1.00. Mr. Brubaker stated that this would necessitate a change to the By-Laws of the Association. No action could be taken at this time by the membership as notice of any contemplated change to the By-Laws must be sent to the members one month prior to the Annual Conference, together with the announcement of the conference, before it can be presented to the members for consideration and vote.

The single slate of candidates presented by the Nominating Committee was put before the membership. Nominations from the floor for each office were called for; there being none, it was motioned, seconded and passed that the nominations be closed and that the election of officers be by acclamation.

Mr. Brubaker asked the newly elected officers to come forward and administered the following oath: I (name) do solemnly pledge and declare that after being elected (office) I will support the constitutional By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction. To all this, I pledge my sacred word of honor.

Mr. Brubaker thanked all committees and the entire membership for their cooperation and support during his year as president.

The newly elected officers were presented to the assembly and each expressed his appreciation to the members and his desire to do the best possible job during the coming year.

Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the entire membership, expressed to Mr. Brubaker our appreciation for his fine job and hard work as president during the past year.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:40 P.M.
July 8, 1957

Respectfully submitted,

C. Arlene Kurtz, Secretary

The life of the law has not been logic: It has been experience. The felt necessities of the time, the prevalent moral and political theories, intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious, even the prejudices which judges share with their fellow men have had a good deal more to do than the syllogism in determining the rules by which men should be governed. The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained only the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics.

—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

CONFERENCE DINNER TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1957

Toastmaster—Paul J. Gernert, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Featured Speaker—Honorable William S. Livengood, Chief Counsel, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

Invocation: Rev. Edward T. Horn, Lutheran Church, Tannersville, Pa.

Benediction: Rev. M. Kenneth Heckman, Methodist Church, Pocono Lake, Pa.

Mr. Livengood began his talk by assuring his listeners that he fully appreciated their problems, since he himself had been engaged for so many years in related work. He spoke of the nearly 18,000 cases he had handled while serving on the Pardon Board, and praised the members of the Association for their dedication to the work of salvaging humanity. He was most appreciative for the opportunity to renew personal friendships and certainly lived up to his reputation as goodwill ambassador extraordinary for Somerset County, which he called "the land of the heavenly heights."

While talking about the problems concerning relations with the public, Mr. Livengood stated that he knew of no group of people more thoroughly misunderstood and less appreciated than those working in the correctional field. He expressed regret for the unfavorable publicity coming from the Pardon Board investigation and recalled from his own sixteen years of service that those released by the Pardon Board were supervised by the Board of Parole. He pointed to the statistics which show that about 85% of those supervised by parole agents do succeed but, unfortunately, we hear only of the 15% who go sour. In answer to the question, why?, he could only conclude that

Before the king metes out punishment to an offender, he shall consider the time and place of the offense and the offender's education and capacity.

—The Code of Manu, c. 100

the press and the public do not consider virtue and success newsworthy. The things that are not right socially seem to make the headlines and sell papers.

Mr. Livengood challenged newsmen to examine official records and really learn of the salvaged lives emerging from wreckage through the efforts of people in the correctional field. "If there is failure, the newspapers eat it up. We are humanly fallible of course, but where is the doctor who is always right? Find me the bank that never made a bad loan, or the farmer who always has a good crop? We must take some chance when releasing men to society. If we don't believe in rehabilitation and change when man is deep in dusty sin, then Easter has no meaning. If a man claims he has religion, believe him. We've got to guess sometimes, and the more we guess, the more we guess right."

Mr. Livengood concluded his address with this statement: "I would have this engraved in every parole, probation and court room, 'With What Judgment We Judge, So Shall We Be Judged'. Next to the ministry, I don't know of any group that has the responsibility that we have. We have tremendous tasks to perform in building lives from wreckage."

Probation work is as broad as the range of human personalities and as deep as the mysteries of human conduct.

—Mabel A. Elliott

GENERAL SESSION JUNE 5, 1957

Presiding—Norman K. Morgan, Superintendent, The Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

Workshop Recorders Reporting—Dr. Kenneth E. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Correction, Camp Hill, Pa. Margaret S. Perrin, Chief Probation Officer, Delaware County Juvenile Court, Media, Pa.

Daniel O. McElwee, Assistant Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jacob W. Zang, Chief Probation Officer, Mifflin County, Lewis-town, Pa.

Robert A. Itri, Director of Inspection, Bureau of Correction, Camp Hill, Pa.

Mrs. Florine K. Wagner, Supervisor, Women's Division, Allegheny County Probation Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Due to illness, Mrs. Wagner was unable to attend the conference. Her letter to Mr. McElwee follows:

Dear Mr. McElwee:

I regret it is necessary for me to notify you at this late date that it will be impossible for me to attend our annual meeting, the first I have missed in over twenty years.

I had an emergency operation five weeks ago and certainly thought I would be well enough to make the trip. Only yesterday my doctor advised against it. I shall miss seeing all my friends.

With sincere wishes for a successful conference,

Florine Koegler Wagner

Our earnest wishes for Mrs. Wagner's return to good health.

The reports of the recorders were brief summations of the workshop proceedings, the more detailed context of which appears elsewhere.

A STATEWIDE LOOK AT COUNTY PROBATION AND PAROLE

*From the address given by
Milton G. Rector*

Assistant Director

*National Probation and Parole
Association*

New York City, N. Y.

In beginning his remarks, Mr. Rector gave recognition to the work of Mr. John Yeager, Statistician for the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction, whose forty-eight page report was invaluable in making the statewide survey of probation services.

Mr. Rector warned of the danger of losing trained people if Pennsylvania does not make correctional work a true career. In commenting on the survey made by the National Association, he identified the counties by staff organization rather than by name. In many of the county organizations there was too much time spent on investigation and not enough on supervision. Sixty-four counties have probation officers with a total of 501, 127 of which are in Philadelphia. Thirteen counties are serviced by one probation officer on a part time basis. The domestic relations area of the work is expanding—seven counties now having separate domestic relations offices. The chief problem lies in a lack of coordination in administration e.g. an assistant probation officer might report to the judge who appointed him, rather than to the chief probation officer.

The prerequisites for probation appointments vary widely. One court may require a Bachelor's Degree and have one year of probationary appointment, with a full salary the next year in order that the officer may work for his Master's Degree, 45% of the county correctional workers are women, 96% are working full time. Only 29% are under the age of forty years, which points up

the fact that Pennsylvania is not attracting younger people to this service. Other states range from 50-60% with chiefs under the age of 50. Much of the personnel comes from the fields of teaching and social work, or a combination of the two.

In Pennsylvania there is little turnover as a result of political change. This is in contrast to other states such as Connecticut which has as much as an 80% turnover. The turnover in Pennsylvania results largely from the low salary scale.

In Pennsylvania, only 11% have over twenty years of experience. 20% have been on the job less than two years, and 64% less than 10 years. It appears from these figures that county probation and parole work in Pennsylvania is not truly a career.

The survey shows that some of the finest administrators have not had the benefit of college training. They have compensated for this lack by their desire to keep abreast of new trends and practices. Mr. Rector assured that the report was not made to impose a threat to those now in the work in Pennsylvania who have rendered such valuable service in the past. Throughout the nation there are 9,000 such personnel in the field with a need for 40,000. In Pennsylvania, the offices have only one-third their needed staff. 54% of those now in service have less than a college diploma. Since 1954, 42% of those employed are not college graduates. The average salary for a Chief Probation Officer is \$6,558. In Michigan, the starting salary for an agent is \$4,068. Mr. Rector said "When the legislature cuts the parole budget, it must shoulder the responsibility for many of the parolees who return to prison. The same thing is true for county commissioners if they don't provide the county with the services needed." Pennsylvania spends \$3,670,000 for probation which is \$.33 per capita. \$16,700,000 is spent for correctional institutions which is \$1.51 per capita.

Probation officers should properly be engaged in establishing and maintaining a treatment program for individual clients. Skills in treatment that may be developed by a training program are wasted if an officer's time is given over to procedural duties, running errands for the court, doing clerical work, or waiting around hour after hour for court hearings. Furthermore, no staff training program can challenge workers who are harassed by excessive case-loads, makeshift quarters, poor pay, and uncertain tenure. Such frustrations in any job situation can stifle the finest of skills, depress morale, and dull incentive for growth through training.

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Assets	\$4,153,060.
Surplus	2,054,472.
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AMBLER FLOWER SHOP
Ambler

ALTOONA
WELDING SUPPLY
Altoona

ALTO RUG CLEANERS
Altoona

ALLIED EXTERMINATORS
Pittsburgh

ACROPOLIS COFFEE SHOP
Pittsburgh

A C ELECTRIC CO.
Verona

G. C. MURPHY COMPANY

5 and 10c Stores

531 FIFTH AVENUE

McKEESPORT

J. S. McCORMICK COMPANY

25th AT AVRR

PITTSBURGH

PATSY MAZZARO

Disposal

ROUTE 51

McKEES ROCKS