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THE QUARTERLY

**VOL. XV No. 1
WINTER ISSUE**



Participants in
2nd Institute for Juvenile & Correctional Personnel
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania
October 24-26, 1957
See article on page 11.

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

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction

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the quarterly

VOL. XV, No. 1

GEORGE K. HENSHAW, Editor

Box 66, Harrisburg, Pa.

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

NORMAN K. MORGAN

President

Dear Fellow Members:

Our Association must become strong and maintain its strength if we are to insure positive public relationships, and influence legislation affecting both personnel and those we serve. This we won't achieve by half-hearted interest and effort in promoting its aims and purposes. We must be proud of our profession just as those in other fields are proud, and we must recognize that in union there is strength.

The handwriting is on the wall if we will but look. Public opinion is demanding more and better services as evidenced by the numerous surveys being made and by the influential committees being appointed to study correctional procedures and basic needs. If we should disagree with some of the findings we will not make them disappear by refusing to recognize that they are being publicized.

If we are to provide a measure of security for ourselves then we must justify our past work by upgrading our services and standards in the future and make known the principles and philosophies by which we are guided. The Committee on Standards is even now completing such a draft for presentation to the membership.

Permit me to urge you to participate in your Area Council Meetings and increase its effectiveness. There is no magic way to progress. Persistent and sustained effort are the only keys to strength and solidarity. The aid and public support which we admit we need should come from the recommendations made the Association whose members work in and know the field better than anyone else.

We hope for a big representation at the Pittsburgh Conference in April.

Sincerely yours,
Norman K. Morgan



IT'S YOUR ASSOCIATION

Cooperation and participation are key factors in the success of any organization. This must come from our various Committees, the Area Councils and most important, you, the individual members of the Association.

All of us can help our Association in one way or another. As individual members in our day to day contacts with the public, we are given a real opportunity to further our aims and program. Call it a public relations job or propaganda, it is effective and essential to the success of any group effort. In addition to this individual effort, we can help the Association by *active* participation in our Area Councils, and by accepting Committee appointments with the knowledge there is a job to be done and the determination to do it.

The Quarterly Committee is anxious to further the aims of our Association and also provide material of interest to everyone in the field of probation, parole and correction. Here again you, the membership of the Association, are all important, since it is your suggestions, ideas and news items that help provide a Quarterly which will benefit us all. Let us hear from you!!!

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

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Various actions and other information presented below are the findings of the Executive Committee sitting in regular sessions from June, 1957, through November, 1957.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE — APRIL 13 TO 16, 1958. The time for the annual conference has been set for April 13 to April 16, 1958. This meeting will be held jointly with the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. We suggest you all make plans well in advance for this conference and wish to advise that program listings and other information will

be given in the next issue of the Quarterly.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR AREA COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Mr. Morgan has from time to time received requests from Area Council Chairmen as to the type of meetings Area Councils should hold. Therefore, he had prepared a list of topics which he felt would be areas for study and discussions at such meetings. The Executive Committee unanimously agreed the following topics were most appropriate:

1. Study of community resources for youth recreation.
2. Study of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

3. Study and presentation to the public of statistics on the incidence of juvenile crimes.
4. Foster care service.
5. Program of public education relative to the work of the probation and parole officer.
6. Thorough study of legislation affecting correctional workers.
7. Discussion of any subject of mutual interest to people in the council area.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Kenneth E. Taylor, Chairman of this Committee, had contacted Mr. Morgan, suggesting that in view of the fact the Legislature would not be in session during his term of office, the Legislation Committee would not be able to do much more than to gather together some areas where legislative action would be helpful insofar as our Association is concerned, present it to the Executive Committee and then pass it on to the next group. He requested approval of this plan, together with any suggestions the Executive Committee might have relative to proposed legislation.

It was the consensus of the Executive Committee that all such proposed legislation should be studied carefully by the Legislation Committee and presented together with any comments or recommendations to the Executive Committee for perusal.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE. Mr. Ziegler requested the opinion of the Executive Committee as to holding joint meetings with the MASCC at the 1958 Annual Conference as against separate meetings of the two organizations. It was the consensus that the meetings should be joint with the exception of the business meetings, provided the program planned is of mutual interest to all concerned.

Mr. Gernert suggested the morning sessions be general sessions, keynoted by outstanding speakers. As an example, he pointed out Mr. Harold Zelko of the Office of Administration on the topic of Supervisory Training.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wissinger, Chairman, advised his committee has recently been completed. He noted that the Pennsylvania Board of Parole is currently in the process of organizing parole advisors throughout the State and he suggested this as a possible means of publicizing our Association and securing new memberships.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE. It was suggested this committee consider the possibilities of a newsletter being sent to members monthly to keep them up to date on current activities of the Association.

STANDARDS COMMITTEE.

It was agreed that standards in the correctional field cover a tremendous number of areas. It was noted also it would be difficult to establish standards in the field of probation since every county probation department in the State differs. However, it was agreed that a set of standards for correctional workers should be set forth by this Association and placed in the hands of every judge to peruse. It was felt that whether or not the administrators chose to follow the standards, the Association is charged with the responsibility to set the standards.

It was the Executive Committee suggestion that the Standards Committee work toward this end, keeping in mind that (1) the standards be such that the Association will support them and (2) that the initial draft not be too technical and should avoid that which might be controversial.

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Henshaw, current Editor, suggested the possibility of securing extra copies of the Quarterly to be forwarded to judges so they will be aware of the work of the Association.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

The following two suggestions were made relative to projects for this committee:

ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

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Assistant Comptroller
Bureau of Correction
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Member
John M. DesRochers

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Box 66
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Executive Committee Advisor
Lawrence R. Campbell
Chief Probation Officer
Carbon County Courthouse
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania

Members

Members of this committee are the Area Council Chairmen.

1. Formulation of a system for keeping records and recording statistics in Domestic Relations Offices. It was noted that Mr. Candia has established a system in Lehigh County which would be of aid to the committee if it undertakes this project.
2. Analysis of case histories of 50 cases selected at random from each juvenile institution within the State to determine if in 80 to 90 per cent of the cases the parents are directly at fault.

RESOLUTIONS AND BY-LAWS. It was suggested this committee consider the following changes to the By-Laws of the Association:

1. The president's term of office shall be *two* years.
2. Clarification of what consists of voting membership in the Executive Committee. It was noted that Chairmen of Committees have been given voting power in the past. This is not specifically stated in the By-Laws. It was also pointed out that the majority of our committees, which are now actually standing committees, are not named in the By-Laws, and perhaps they should be.
3. The past president of the Association should be given voting power the year following his term of office.
4. The Secretary's annual fee should be increased.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason . . . The law, which is perfection of reason.

Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634)

**QUARTERLY
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Lancaster, Pennsylvania

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Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

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Mayme J. Long
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Executive Committee Adviser

Fred H. Miller,
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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from
heaven

Upon the place beneath. It is twice
bless'd:

It blesseth him that gives and him
that takes . . .

It is an attribute to God himself;

And earthly power doth then show
liketh God's,

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

The Merchant of Venice,
Act IV, Scene 1

**FINANCIAL
STATEMENT FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
ASSOCIATION ON
PROBATION, PAROLE
AND CORRECTION**

Balance, June 22, 1956—received from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Leader, former treasurer \$ 673.92
Receipts, June 22, 1956 to May 31, 1957 1,747.00

\$2,420.92

Expenditures, June 22, 1956 to May 31, 1957 1,245.96
Balance, May 31, 1957 \$1,174.96*

*Does not include \$50.00 withdrawn from bank May 29, 1957 to be used for change purposes at annual conference.

This \$50.00 represents cash on hand May 31, 1957.

June 22, 1956 to May 31, 1957

A summary of the financial activities of the Association for the above mentioned period is as follows:

**ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP LIST
AND INSIGNIA**

The Secretary has advised that up-to-date mailing lists of membership and insignias of the Association are available at no expense to members upon request. If you desire either or both, mail the coupon found below.

* * * * *

C. Arlene Kurtz
Box 66
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Please forward me an up-to-date mailing list of Association membership and/or an Association insignia.

..... Membership List

..... Association Insignia

Name

Address

.....

.....

CONFERENCES AND CLASSES

**REPORT OF 2nd
INSTITUTE FOR
JUVENILE AND
CORRECTIONAL
PERSONNEL**

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY in cooperation with Pennsylvania Committee for Correctional Staff Personnel. October 24-26, 1957—University Park, Pennsylvania.

The second institute for Juvenile and Correctional Personnel sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Committee for correctional staff personnel met at University Park, Pennsylvania, on October 24 to 26, 1957. Edmund G. Burbank, Chief Probation Officer of the Quarter Sessions Court, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, was the Institute Chairman. The conference theme was, "Fostering Staff Growth through Supervision" and was intended for those who work in small organizations as well as large and who wanted to know more of how to cope with such problems as "Getting Results through Supervision", "How to get People to Work for You" and "How the Small Office Develops Ways of Working with Persons in other Agencies." The opening session consisted of a panel discussion on the topic "Our Social and Administrative Goals and Objectives" and the speakers were, Dr. G. I. Giardini, Dr. Kenneth Taylor, and Richard Farrow. Other sessions were devoted to the topics of "The Administrative Base" led by Dr. Thomas J. Davy of the Institute of Local Government, University of Pennsylvania; "Supervision—Human Relations" led by Harold F. Zelko, Professor of Public Speaking, Pennsylvania

State University and "Achieving Objectives through Supervision" with Edmund G. Burbank as Chairman.

The Institute closed with a luncheon on October 26th with Dr. Myrl Alexander as the main speaker.

The seventy-five people who attended the Institute were unanimous in their enthusiasm for the continuation of these Institutes and are looking forward to the next one in the fall of 1958.

Mr. Elton R. Smith
Assistant Superintendent
Parole Supervision

**AMERICAN PRISON
CONGRESS**

August 18-23, 1957, Chicago, Ill.

**REPORT ON
SESSIONS ATTENDED**

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

**PRESIDENTIAL
ADDRESS**

E. Preston Sharp

Dr. Sharp intimated that much of the progress in penology has been the result of crises. We have enough knowhow but have not developed the means of applying our knowledge. One of the difficulties has been the lack of a practical lobby for the promotion of treatment programs. Such a lobby is lacking because the people most concerned are ashamed of their experiences.

He reviewed some of the problems facing correction. Any program requires not only planning, but proper administration and su-

pervision. There is the still unresolved problem of the proper use of authority as opposed to the necessity of establishing fruitful relationship and rapport with the subjects of correction. In this area the volunteer worker has an advantage in that he is not vested with authority.

Citizen participation at local and national levels is extremely important for the promotion of correction. The American Correctional Association should take inventory of the existing organizations that can be enlisted to support its program, penetrating down to the local communities. In doing this it should not overlook the importance of law enforcement agencies. Because of the different approach of these agencies there is a greater need for interpretation.

In interpreting the program of correction to the public it is necessary that we speak the same language, so that the lay person and the legislator understand what we are trying to do. This requires also that we put our own house in order. There should be a revision of the principles of correction to include new areas of activity. There must be agreement among ourselves as to what we want. We must recognize that no correctional service is any more important than any other service. We must agree on the meaning of "punishment" so that the public, the administrators and the staff members have the same understanding of it. There should be agreement on the most effective way to protect society, which would require careful consideration of the sentencing structure. Careful consideration must also be given to the relative costs of different correctional services. Probation and parole require interpretation in terms of relative costs, protection to the public, the extent of their use, the effectiveness of supervision. Finally, in any branch of correction there is need for dedicated as well as trained personnel.

PENAL REFORM AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

Peter P. Lejins
Professor of Sociology
University of Maryland

Dr. Lejins, with the help of a grant, studied the Proceedings of the American Prison Association, now the American Correctional Association, from its first meeting in 1870 to the present. A review of the proceedings disclosed that by 1870 penological thinking was getting away from the death penalty and imprisonment for punishment, toward a more humanitarian attitude, in the direction of crime control through correctional measures. About 20 per cent of the articles in the proceedings dealt with cause and effect relations in the explanation of crime, 55 per cent dealt with correctional procedures and 7 per cent were papers on strictly humanitarian aspects of correction.

The leaders of the Association introduced the Irish system, also known as the progressive system, in this country in modified form. They also were responsible for the introduction of the reformatory system. They were responsible for the creation of an international penal organization that met every five years and has continued to this day. They established a set of correctional principles that are still sound today and require little change. These principles were set down in 1870 and were slightly revised in 1930. Dr. Lejins proposed a revision of the preamble to include new areas of correction.

Some of the problems considered by the Association in their proceedings are still unresolved. The problem of the discharged prisoner who is released without supervision is one of these problems. Very little progress has been made also in the state of the county jails and the conditions that prevail in these institutions. Another area which still presents serious problems is that of sentencing

structure and authority for sentencing. There is also much controversy as to the method of releasing prisoners, whether it should be spelled out in the law or should be made discretionary with the releasing agency on the basis of the behavior of the prisoner.

THE LEGAL BASIS FOR CORRECTION

Sol Rubin, Counsel, NPPA

Mr. Rubin contended that the law has an important impact on every aspect of correction: administration, personnel, and technique of handling.

1. The law determines the sentencing structure that is to be used in a jurisdiction and therefore determines whether the offender shall be placed on probation or sent to prison; to what kind of institution he can be sentenced; how long he will remain there.
2. The law will also have an impact on the treatment. Frequently what must be done with the offender after sentence is regulated by law. If he is on probation he may or may not be required to pay a fine. If he is sentenced to an institution the law not only determines how soon he will be released but also may prescribe in some detail what treatment he must receive, the conditions of detention, etc.
3. The law further determines the conditions of eligibility for parole, how his release will affect his civil status, whether there will be any time deducted from the sentence.

In preparing legislation for the field of correction, therefore, it is necessary to study existing laws against available standards, but it is also necessary to study the laws against existing practices, for frequently the practices do not conform with the laws.

Gus Harrison, Director
Michigan
Department of Corrections

Mr. Harrison maintained that a corrections act which provides for a department of correction is basic to good correctional administration. It provides for a non political commission of correction, the integration of correctional services and a common philosophy under one administrative head. He regretted that the Michigan act set some limitations. For example, it excluded certain offenses from probation. It also fails to give legal recognition to such classes as the psychopaths, mental defectives, first offenders, recidivists, sex offenders, and the youthful offender. A sound law should recognize these minority groups, according to Mr. Harrison. Another shortcoming of the Michigan law is that it excludes lifers from parole. As a result they have an accumulation of 800 lifers in their prisons. The Board of Parole screens the lifers for the Governor but few are released. However, the act provides for an independent parole board.

Mr. Harrison believes that present day sentences are inequitable and the maximum is too long. He closed with the following suggestions:

1. Avoid piecemeal attack in correctional legislation; there should be total rewriting of such laws.
2. Minority groups, such as bankers, should not be permitted to sway legislation as to what correction should be for certain offenses.
3. Provide facilities for minority groups of offenders.

Life is surely given us for higher purposes than to gather what our ancestors have wisely thrown away.
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

The Rambler

Frank J. Remington
School of Law
University of Wisconsin

Prof. Remington did not appear. A substitute, whose name I did not get reported on a piece of research in which he has participated. The project is an illustration of the use of research as a basis for legislation. He pointed out that research cannot evaluate, it can only give facts and consequences. It cannot point out what is good and what is bad. This survey attempted to trace the consequences of a particular statute. The question was whether the legislature or the judge should control the sentence. The survey considered three jurisdictions: one in which the minimum and the maximum of the sentence is determined by legislation; one in which the maximum only is fixed by legislation; and a third in which the minimum is set by law and the maximum by the judge.

In the first two states it was discovered that there was much bargaining in attempts to have the charges reduced. Trials were rather rare; there were pre-trial conferences which usually ended in pleas of guilty. In the third state, where the maximum was determined by the judge, the procedure followed depended upon the judge. In some courts the facts of the crime and background of the offender were placed before the judge after the plea. In another court the facts were considered by the probation officer who tried to determine guilt or innocence.

IMPROVING WORKING CONDITIONS

L. Wallace Hoffman, Director
Lucas County Probation Office
Ohio

Mr. Hoffman maintained that difficulties in recruitment and retention of competent employees are due to poor administration

and poor public relations. He made the following proposals:

1. Provide adequate salaries. Set the standards where they should be and then fight until you get the salaries that should be paid.
2. Carry on a constant program of public relations through public speaking, radio and television, and press.
3. Have a continuous in-service training program.
4. Provide professional supervision for employees.
5. Invite participation of staff in matters of policy.
6. Provide opportunity for promotion.
7. Encourage employees to prepare themselves for advancement.
8. Provide opportunities to attend conferences; encourage attendance of conferences.
9. Provide adequate clerical assistance for field workers.
10. Provide fringe benefits comparable to other occupations.
11. Provide adequate office space and privacy for counseling work.
12. The transportation of prisoners should not be made a parole officer's job.
13. Provide reasonable case loads.
14. Provide for research to validate the work of probation and parole.
Each of these points was discussed at some length.

Quentin L. Ferm
Assistant Director
Wisconsin Division of Corrections

Mr. Ferm affirmed Mr. Hoffman's recommendations. He emphasized the importance of the relative independence of the field worker, who should be allowed to make decisions about the people under his supervision, "right or wrong." While individual workers use different methods, they all

reach the same goal. However, new employees should be carefully selected. The most serious consideration must be given to whether they will fit in the organization.

The central office staff is set up for the convenience of the field staff and not vice-versa. There should be two-way communication. The agency should provide stipends for the improvement of the education of the employees. Finally no trained worker will stay on the job if he must handle a large case load.

HELPING INMATES WITH THOSE PARTS OF PAROLE PLANNING WHICH THEY CANNOT DO FOR THEM- SELVES: LACK OF EMPLOY- MENT. WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IS IT?

Ernest Timpani
Deputy Director
Indiana Department
of Corrections

Kenyon J. Scudder
Director of Field Services
The Osborne Association

Mr. Timpani spoke on the Obstacles in the Path of Rehabilitation. He discussed the following:

1. Lack of adequate probation services. He emphasized the importance of the presentence investigation as the basic document for classification. Classification is basic to rehabilitation and properly should begin with the courts, but this will not happen unless there is a presentence investigation and the provision for probation as one of the tools of rehabilitation.
2. Lack of classification. There is inadequate diversification of institutions. We have large institutions with mixed inmate population which make individual treatment impossible. Even in the best institutions treatment is limited by the nature of imprisonment. True treatment lies in the field. There should be greater use of camps, not as

substitutes for prisons but for preparation for parole. They offer the best hope for treatment.

3. Lack of adequate parole service. Parole selection is affected by institution morale. There is inadequate preparation for parole. Supervision is the essence of parole; parole is treatment. Under a proper parole system the inmate will be released at the earliest, safest, psychological moment.

4. Lack of coordination of correctional services. There is no coordination between probation, institutions and parole. There is even lack of coordination between departments of the same institution. There is need for in-service training to promote understanding and cooperation between various correctional services. There should be more communication with employees. We sometimes treat inmates better than employees.

5. Lack of cooperation between officials and agencies in the community. There should be some way of coordinating community services. There should be more prisoners' aid agencies to look after discharged prisoners.

Mr. Timpani also discussed briefly the need for proper legislation, adequate budgets, the prevention of political interference and the enlistment of public support for the improvement of correctional services and the promotion of rehabilitation.

Mr. Scudder emphasized the importance of the help of the citizen. He must understand the prisons and the problems. In the case of the candidate for release who is attempting to develop a plan, the citizens must understand the sources of inferiority feelings that may arise from physical defects, lack of education or other defects. The average prisoner is afraid to face society. He is afraid of work because he is not prepared; he does not know how to sell himself.

He referred to the California Trade Council, made up of 400 trade union representatives who work out employment plans with individual inmates that come up for parole. These represent not only labor union, but the community. The community must accept the prisoner. Religious groups help and can do more. The parole officer must know his community. He must have the right attitude toward parolees, he must not be the kind that talks out of the side of his mouth, or that carries a gun to show his authority. He must be able to grant the parolee freedom to the extent that the parolee can use freedom. He must not make too many threats, and must make proper use of his authority.

The citizen can be made to understand through meetings, following the patterns of the old town meeting. We must deal with the citizen at the local level.

In the afternoon session of the workshop the following topics were discussed at some length:

1. Confidentiality of reports. The question was raised as to whether parole authorities would or should provide private agencies, such as prisoners' aid societies, with copies of case records. The consensus was that this could be done without serious risk. Parole authorities would soon learn if a particular agency could be relied upon to use records confidentially.
2. Handling the discharged prisoner. This refers to prisoners who are released at expiration of maximum sentence without supervision. Frequently these cases have no contacts and the institutions, as a rule, feel they have no responsibility for them. These are the cases that private agencies can and do help.
3. Whether assurance of employment should be made a condition of parole. It is the consensus that parolable inmates should not be held back for lack of employment. A large number of employers prefer to see the prospective employee in person before hiring. In many instances the applicant must pass an examination before he can be employed. Allowing the parolee to find his own job is good experience for him and promotes independence.
4. What should be done with the inmate who has no outside contacts? This is the case where the institutions or paroling authorities must take the initiative in helping. The aid of outside agencies, as prisoners' aid societies, must be enlisted.
5. Long term releases. These are the cases that have been in prison a long time and have become disoriented to today's city life and living conditions on the outside generally. They are scared. Some provision should be made for preparation of what they expect to find outside.
6. Deportation cases. What can be done with cases with deportation detainers and cannot be deported because the country from which they came illegally is no longer in existence? The suggestion was made that such cases can be released in the custody of the immigration authorities.

YOUTH AND CRIME

David Grimstead and
Carol Donley
(both 17 years old)

Grimstead described today's youth as immature, irresponsible, expecting much and giving nothing in return; he likes to take short cuts. Youth's prime move to action is social pressure from those of his own age. He no longer thinks as an individual, but is subject to group pressure. To complicate matters, the large high schools discourage personal relationships between teachers and pupils. The students therefore seek leadership among their peers. Parents, by and large, spoil their children by continuing the same treatment they used in the nursery. School is not taken seriously. They go to school not to study but to have fun.

Miss Donley agreed with Mr. Grimstead. She stated that the teenage code is governed by the gang, which creates mass hysteria. There is a need for the restoration of the individuality of youth. Youth must learn to say no. The situation that youth is in is abetted by the apathy of adults. Religion should take a deep interest in the problem.

Joseph Lohman

Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois

Dr. Lohman spoke on Youth and Crime in Terms of Law Enforcement. He stated that delinquency is not a general condition of society. Over half of the crimes are committed by young people. The police have failed to recognize this and have not re-organized in conformity with the needs, i.e. to work with young people. He has 30 persons on his staff that work with young people. In the past five years delinquency has increased 40 per cent. We must not overlook that there was a lull in the birth rate beginning about 1939. If the present rate continues we will have a much larger number in a few years.

He attributed the increase of delinquency to the movement of people to large urban centers and the emergence of a new kind of community resulting from housing projects. These new communities have not as yet developed a design for the control of conduct of their members, there is no code, there are no effective collective institutions for the guidance of youth.

Although there are welfare agencies and juvenile courts, young people will be referred to the police department when they get into trouble. The juvenile delinquent is always one whose needs are not being met. The case for individualization has been overstated. The fact is that delinquency is a group phenomenon. The police are not facing the problem because they deal with individual acts committed by a person. Police must learn to deal with groups.

Ten per cent of school children are emotionally disturbed; 600,000 of them drop out of school each year and 50 per cent of these are unemployed. The police remains the major agency dealing with juvenile delinquency. We must realize that the immediacy and swiftness of justice, not its severity, is what impresses the offender. The "second chance" frequently breeds contempt. Whatever is done with the juvenile offender, nothing will be accomplished unless his needs are met. The juvenile bureaus frequently attached to police departments are step-children of the department. Personnel for these units is chosen because "they like kids." The whole process of justice leads to return to crime rather than pulling away from it because the needs of youth are not met.

Raymond Robertson, M.D., Supt.
Institute of Juvenile Research
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Robertson contended that the lack of success with juvenile delinquents is to be attributed to the changes that have taken place during the last 10 to 15 years. The adolescent has much to adjust to, both from a social and biological standpoint. The physiological changes that take place during this period of development cause considerable emotional stress in themselves. In addition to this in recent years the adolescent has had greater difficulty in finding a steady frame of reference. The adolescent of today has a more difficult task because society is also adolescent, which is to say, it is changing. There are changes in the general population and in the communities. But we must not confuse change with real pathology. Ninety five per cent of the children develop into satisfactory persons.

Herman G. Moeller
Deputy Assistant Director
U. S. Bureau of Prisons

Mr. Moeller spoke on Youth and Crime and Correctional Treatment. He began with the question, "What do we want in youth?" We want responsibility, willingness to work, good parents, good neighbors, sound citizens. Compare this with those that appear before the courts.

For effective correctional treatment of delinquency we must have adequate staff. The staff must be capable to set goals for youth and of developing effective techniques. There must be improvement in probation services, and we must have more diagnostic centers at disposal of the courts.

The programs of the institutions must affect the individual inmates; they must not be ends in themselves, but must be means to an end. They must inculcate life values. Merit systems calculated to make the inmate conform while in the institution are wrong.

Karin Walsh
General City Editor
Chicago Sun-Time

Mr. Walsh spoke on Youth and Crime and the Press. He talked about the problem of publishing the name of the delinquents when youthful offenders are arrested. He stated that the local newspapers had reached an agreement of publishing names when a felony had been committed, but in the final analysis the news editor must be the judge whether to publish names. The view of the press is that secrecy is bad. The public must not be kept in the dark.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A. LaMont Smith
Executive Officer
California Board of Corrections

Mr. Smith surveyed 8 California institutions on the basis of 18 chapters of the Manual of Correctional Standards published by the American Corrections Assoc-

iation. He first prepared a check list for each of the 18 chapters, of the items that are recommended for a standard correctional institution. Some of the requirements are clearly stated, others had to be inferred from the context. The eight prisons studied agreed to make their own survey on the basis of the check lists provided by Mr. Smith. The scoring was done by more than one member of the staff. Usually the member of the staff most concerned with the material covered by the particular chapter was asked to do the scoring on that chapter.

Three symbols were used in scoring the check lists. (X) meant that the provisions or conditions referred to in the check list were present to the extent that the question could be answered affirmatively without qualifications; (—) meant that there was some variation or omission of the required item within the element; (O) meant that the essential factors were missing or so limited as to be ineffective; (D) meant that a question was deleted as not applicable. A score was derived for the check list of each chapter by computing the proportion of X's after deducting the number of deleted items from the total number of items. The total score would be the average of the percentages for each check list.

So far the application of these check lists has shown that self-appraisal results in immediate procedural and physical improvements. The list will require some modification for accurate application. The speaker pointed out also that other chapters in the Manual can be used to appraise other correctional services, like parole and probation, if someone will take the trouble to work out check lists.

THE FEDERAL YOUTH CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

Address by
George J. Reed, Chairman
Youth Correction Division
United States Board of Parole
Prepared for delivery before the

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

St. Louis, Missouri
Tuesday, March 5, 1957

It is a very great honor and privilege for me to come before you today and talk with you about the Youth Corrections Program and its first three years of life. It is also a privilege for me to present to you the good wishes of the Attorney General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, Jr., as well as Members of the United States Board of Parole.

Today, I am also very pleased to report to you that the Federal Youth Corrections Act is now available to all Federal Courts within the Continental limits of the United States. The Attorney General, on October 4, 1956, certified the Youth Corrections Act for the Judicial Districts west of the Mississippi River. The Juvenile Correctional Institution at Englewood, Colorado, has been set aside as a Western Youth Diagnostic and Treatment Center. Also, a western Forestry Camp for Youths is being established at Tucson, Arizona, to provide a greatly expanded and diversified treatment program.

During the past three years it has been my privilege to appear before a number of the Federal Judicial Circuit Conference meetings and discuss our program. Today it is most fitting that I report to you on the Youth Corrections Program inasmuch as the Federal Youth Corrections Act is

now applicable to the Courts of the Eighth Circuit. I welcome this opportunity to report the progress which has been made during the past three years east of the Mississippi River and outline the program it offers to the courts in the west.

It is my feeling that the Federal Youth Corrections Act makes the Youth Corrections Board an extension of the judicial process. It is, therefore, very important that we regularly meet with the Federal judges to explain our program, discuss our problems and receive your advice and counsel. This meeting here today affords me that opportunity for which I am very grateful.

Before telling you of the developments in the three years of the Act in operation, I should like to tell you something of the development of this particular piece of legislation. The general philosophy embodied in the Act can be traced at least as far back as the early 1900's, when the juvenile court movement began.

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone over twelve years ago appointed a committee of distinguished United States judges to study the problems of sentencing and reformation of defendants committed in the United States courts. The committee spent much time and study in surveying sentencing procedures, including the American Law Institute's Model Youth Corrections Act, and concluded that a more flexible system of disposition in the cases of youth offenders was needed. They expressed this need through the Federal Judicial Conference, and in cooperation with several members of the Congress and other interested groups, the Federal Youth Corrections Act was passed in 1950 by the Eighty-first Congress.

A more recent statement of philosophy came when the Honorable Orie L. Phillips, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, wrote in *Federal Probation* in March of

1951: "The underlying theory of the Act is to substitute for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment designed to correct and prevent anti-social tendencies. It departs from the mere punitive idea of dealing with criminals and looks primarily to the objective idea of rehabilitation." I should like to add to this that our program neither assumes a "soft" nor a "tough" approach, but one of firm, consistent understanding.

This Act offers to the judge, if he considers it appropriate, a program that can be geared to the individual's needs and at the same time provides for the protection of the community. It also provides for an intensive study of the defendant prior to sentence if the judge desires it. This has proven especially valuable in select cases in which the Probation Officer, under the press of time or because of limited facilities for diagnosis, is unable to furnish the court with needed information.

Accomplishments to date

Now what has been done under the Youth Corrections Act in the short time since January 19, 1954, when the Attorney General announced that facilities were available to receive commitments for those Judicial Districts east of the Mississippi? Part of it is revealed in what would otherwise be a set of very dry, dull statistics which I hope I can humanize for you. Part of it consists of a great many new and important procedures which, under the joint efforts of the Youth Division of the Board of Parole, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Probation Division of the United States Courts, have been developed to meet our new responsibilities for youth offenders.

The volume handled

As to the volume of youth offender "traffic" so to speak, let me cite a few statistics first and then we can get on to see what they mean. As of January 1, 1957,

a total of 1,102 youths had been committed during the first three years since the Act has been in operation.

Of the 1,102 committed under the Act, 425 had been granted parole as of January 1, 1957. At this time the Division is paroling an average of 35 to 40 youth offenders per month. These are youths who were committed from districts in the East and have remained in the institution an average of 15.3 months.

Of the 425 youths paroled only 76 had violated the conditions of their release as of January 1 of this year. Since many of them have been back into the community for only a relatively short period of time we cannot expect this unusually low rate of violation to continue. Indeed, when we examine the type of person with whom we are dealing we would normally expect a higher than average number of violators from this group. They fall into the age bracket of 18-22 years of age. This is a very difficult but challenging age group and one that is responsible for most of the crimes committed in the United States. Based on our past experience it is only natural for us to expect that this group of narclees would be more prone to find themselves in difficulty with society than any other age group. Also, it is this age group that seems to specialize in automobile thefts. As you know, automobile thieves, as a class, do not have good records after release on parole. Of the group committed under the Youth Corrections Act in fiscal year 1955, 68 per cent of them had been convicted of violation of the Dyer Act. Another factor to be considered in comparing the Youth Offender with a youth committed under the general law is that a general law offender usually serves a shorter parole period than a committed youth offender.

It is quite understandable that there may have been some who, in the beginning, feared that the in-

determinate features of the Youth Corrections Act might tend to greatly lengthen the incarceration period. However, such is not the case at least among the group thus far released. The average length of institutional stay for committed youth offenders is 15.3 months compared to 16.7 for the average offender under the general law during the fiscal year 1956. I feel that with the continuing and regular reviews of each case by the Youth Division there will be only a few really long terms and those will be as a result of cautious and deliberate decision.

Parenthetically, I should invite your further attention to the fact that the Youth Division is the paroling authority for a much larger volume of juvenile and youthful offenders. I refer here to the juveniles committed under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act and to those committed by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. Then too, there is a final class of offenders over whom the Youth Division exercises parole responsibility. These are young inmates who, while sentenced under the general law, fall within a similar age bracket as the committed youth offender and are therefore housed within some of our six youth institutions.

The Youth Correction Division thus has the responsibility for a total of 5,700 youths. We must plan for the release of approximately 3,500 individuals per year and supervise, with the help of the United States Probation Officers, approximately 2,200 young offenders who are on parole.

During the fiscal year 1956 the Youth Division conducted 3471 personal interviews with inmates of all classes in the six youth institutions. At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,514 inmates in the six youth institutions where the Youth Division is the paroling authority. Roughly, 30 per cent

were Federal juveniles, 49 per cent young offenders committed under the general law, 15 per cent were committed youth offenders and 6 per cent juveniles from the District of Columbia. When the Youth Act is fully implemented it is expected that committed youth offenders will constitute at least 50 per cent of the total youth population. This indicates a growing appreciation for the benefits of the Youth Corrections Act.

Procedures

In the past three years, the Youth Division has moved forward, not only to carry out the responsibilities imposed upon it for committed youth offenders but also for juveniles who constitute a heavy part of our parole burden. I will limit the remainder of my presentation to those developments which concern the youth offenders, since that is what I believe you are principally interested in, although you should recognize that parallel developments took place and are still in progress for the juveniles.

Six institutions have been set aside for the new youth program. These are Ashland, Kentucky; Englewood, Colorado; Chillicothe, Ohio; El Reno, Oklahoma; the National Training School, Washington, D. C.; and the Natural Bridge Camp, Virginia. A Federal Youth Camp at Tucson, Arizona, is in the process of being developed. Ashland and Englewood have been designated as centers for diagnosis and treatment. All committed youth offenders go to one of these youth centers for preliminary study so that we can see who they are, what got them into their present difficulties, and what ought to be done about it.

This preliminary study is very thorough. The youth is given a complete medical and psychological examination. He is also interviewed at length by the psychiatrist if this is needed. Many tests are administered to him to determine his achievements, aptitudes,

attitudes, religious interests, unused skills, and personality structure. His social history is compiled through interviews with specially trained staff members. And here I want to point out that a great contribution to the youth's social history is the presentence report of investigation that has been prepared with such faith and attention to detail by your Probation Officers in cooperation with the Administrative Office, Mr. Louis Sharp and his staff. Without it all of our classification procedures and our efforts to plan a program for the youth would bog down hopelessly. Furthermore, it is in the community under the guidance of the Probation Officer that the effectiveness of the efforts that have gone into a case prior to parole is finally measured. I must say here that the cooperation and enthusiasm of the Probation Officers in connection with this program has been most encouraging.

In keeping with these statutory requirements, the Youth Division conducts an *Initial Hearing* with each youth offender soon after the admission study has been completed. At this time, the Division considers the youth's offense, his background, and the program which the classification committee has proposed for him. If it approves, it orders that program put into effect and undertakes the difficult task of selling the youth on his own part in that program. If it disapproves, it recommends certain changes to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons so that a meeting of minds is achieved on what is best for the youth and society. The closest kind of cooperation and coordination has been developed between our Division and the Bureau of Prisons. Its esteemed Director, the Honorable James V. Bennett, played an important part in drafting the Act and since its passage his constructive and inspiring influence has been felt in the organization

and day-to-day operation of the youth facilities, as well as in all high levels of policy.

The youth is not dropped from sight after the Initial Hearing. We want to know how he is getting along under the program, whether there should be any changes in it, whether the objectives that were first laid down were accomplished. This means that a series of reports must flow from the institution to the Division, that the youth must appear again before the Division periodically, that everything possible is done to salvage the youth within the framework of our Federal youth institutions or beyond it to the offerings of private and local facilities if need be. More dramatically, certainly from the standpoint of the individual youth offender, it means that the Division must conduct a series of personal interviews with him. We call these *Institutional Review Hearings*, and their purpose is to bring the youth before the Division so that in a face-to-face discussion we can go over his progress—or lack of it—more effectively than would be possible if we were to rely on paper reports alone, no matter how informative those reports may be.

We have not been in operation long enough to test out our program with a sufficiently large body of youth offenders on parole to make any final statement about how the parole phase is working. The reports we have received so far on the 425 youth offender parolees are encouraging but we are alert here, as elsewhere, to adjust our procedures to the facts of our task as they unfold. One of the procedures we have devised to make our parole supervision more effective is a special report every six months in which the Probation Officer reviews the progress the youth is making much more exhaustively, and we feel objectively, than has been possible before.

Research on the Youth Offender

Soon after the members of the Youth Correction Division were appointed, plans were completed for a research project dealing with the first youths to be committed under its provisions. This was designed to provide a check-up on ourselves and the program, and we agreed from the beginning to let the chips fall where they may. We believe we have an ongoing responsibility for empirical and qualitative stock taking and we have made provisions for this. It was decided first to do a descriptive analysis of the group of persons committed under the Act during its first full year of operation. In other words, we wanted to know what type of youths were being committed to us. The 320 youths received under the Act during the fiscal year 1955 were selected as the study group. At the present time we have practically completed the first phase of our study. I am happy today to share some of it with you. The second phase will be a follow-up study of this same group as they progressed through the institutional experience, parole period and until final discharge.

First statistical reports indicate that the individuals committed under the Federal Youth Corrections Act in the Eastern United States during fiscal 1955 possessed the following characteristics:

- a) They most generally are native-born males between the ages of 18 and 20, have fairly normal intelligence.
- b) They usually did not go beyond the tenth grade of school but usually completed the sixth grade.
- c) They normally worked unsteadily in unskilled jobs in an urban area.
- d) They had been arrested two to four times, received probation one to four times, and committed to a correctional institution one or more times prior to the present incarceration.

- e) They usually were convicted for auto theft accomplished either alone or with one other person.

As a sidelight I might mention that approximately half of the group had experienced some form of military service. Of that number only 17.7 per cent had received honorable discharges. The remaining 82.3 per cent had received either dishonorable discharges, discharges under other than honorable conditions, or were serving in the military at the time of the civil offense.

We have seen that the typical youth offender has a long history of prior arrests and trials on probation. We have seen too that he might well be classified psychologically as a "socially inadequate person", that is, he is one who has failed to establish a place for himself in conventional society by virtue of mental deficiency, irresponsible or unstable personality characterized by extremes of emotion and lack of logical determination. He does not exhibit steadiness in his work history or responsibility in his family relationships.

The law stipulates that the Division should stimulate the formation of local organizations composed of members who will serve as voluntary supervisory agents and sponsors. We now have in operation a plan which calls for the cooperation of groups of this kind in many parts of the nation. Our idea in doing so is the same as the idea held by the framers of the Act: crime control is a grass-roots problem, and therefore people in the offender's own local community are likely to be among the most effective means for helping to terminate a criminal career.

The Youth Corrections Act provides also for an Advisory Corrections Council "to consider problems of treatment and correction of all offenders against the United States and to make such

recommendations to the Congress, the President, the Judicial Conference of the United States and other appropriate officials as may improve the administration of criminal justice and assure the coordination and integration . . ." of enlightened, practical, and realistic correctional policies. The Council will provide the bench with a ready means for keeping the Youth Division informed on its problems and how the Act is functioning as viewed by the judges. We invite your attention to this new body so that your recommendations may reach us through this additional source.

Conclusion

In conclusion, let me tell you about one youth offender who was committed to us in 1954 for bank robbery. We will call him Bob. At the time of his commitment he was 19 years of age, possessed above average intelligence, had attended nearly three years of high school but tested only a 9.3 grade placement, had no prior criminal record, as a child had been a T.B. patient and came from a broken home. His father was an alcoholic and the mother, after securing a divorce from the father, had remarried. The stepfather had a good standing in his community, operated a successful business but had totally rejected Bob as a member of the family. The mother, for reasons of her own security in the new home, failed to give him much support.

From the beginning Bob took the Youth Act and the Ashland program seriously. He completed his high school work and took training as a technician in the institutional hospital. In the fall of 1955 special arrangements were made and he entered a Junior College. Each day he rode in with the institutional staff to attend classes and returned each evening to the institutional program. His progress in training and education and an improved understanding of his own problems con-

vinced the Youth Correction Division, after a little more than two years, that he was ready for a trial in the community on parole. However, we also realized that unless the family attitude had changed it would be impossible for him to adjust in his own home. The local Probation Officer did a splendid job of interpreting these problems to the family and after a short period of time Bob was released. For the first three months he worked as a laborer and decided to secure employment in one of the hospitals in his area in an effort to make use of his training. However, when his record became known he was repeatedly turned down. Everyone was pleasantly surprised when the stepfather, who had become increasingly interested in Bob's welfare, suggested that he contact a doctor in a nearby town regarding securing employment as a medical technician. He followed his stepfather's suggestion and secured the job and after a few months work in the hospital has now been offered, at their expense, a scholarship to attend one of the top medical schools to secure further training.

It is yet too early to say for sure how Bob will work out over the long pull. Many of our youths will not do nearly so well as Bob and some will fail completely and be a burden on society as long as they live. If we can improve our "batting average" even just a little in training juveniles and youths in trouble we will be helping redirect young lives into building an improved society rather than attempting to destroy it as well as themselves.

This is a most challenging program and I am pleased for this opportunity to meet with you today and discuss it with you.

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Rasselas

PROBATION AND PAROLE MOVE AHEAD

by JOHN OTTO REINEMANN
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION
MUNICIPAL COURT
OF PHILADELPHIA

(The following is part of the opening address delivered at the "Short Course on Probation and Parole" of Florida State University and the University of Florida, in co-operation with the Florida Probation and Parole Association, at Gainesville, Florida, on 5-2-57).

Where do we in the probation and parole field find ourselves today? We have moved ahead during the past fifty years and we are still on the move. I like to look at it from several points of view.

- (1) The legal basis for probation and parole has by now been established in the overwhelming majority of the states of the Union. We have juvenile probation laws in all states, and with a few exceptions, there are state laws for adult probation and parole in almost all jurisdictions. Thus legally, probation and parole have been accepted and are indeed a going concern.
- (2) We are also moving ahead in the status of our profession. We have achieved to a certain extent an identity as probation and parole officers, or probation counselors, parole agents, etc. I think it is important to stress this identity as a professional group, and not to be known only as court attaches, institutional workers, or similar vague terms.

An important prerequisite for the identity, as a profession, is, of course, the growing acceptance of the appointment of probation and parole officials on

the basis of merit. It means the throwing off the shackles of politics wherever they still remain; it means the guarantee to us, as public servants, of tenure, of a salary system commensurate with our responsibilities and with increments over a number of years as an incentive to our work; it means a retirement system which dispels the fears of persons engaged in our field as to what is going to happen to them at the time when old age arrives. In many states great progress has been made in these areas. Other states, and especially counties, still lag far behind.

Hand in hand with the appointment on merit, goes the matter of preparation for the job. This is, indeed one of our weakest points, and speaking within the halls of a university, I might deal briefly with some ideas I have on this subject. There should be more courses on criminology, on juvenile delinquency and on correctional administration, on the under-graduate level. There should further be a correctional curriculum on the graduate level, which would be especially geared toward the preparation for positions in our field. I envisage a curriculum which includes sociology, psychology, counseling and social casework, especially in the public welfare field, as well as courses in criminology, anthropology and public administration. Added to this, should be a course in law, particularly criminal law, limited to the special needs of our

profession. It would indeed be a challenge to many universities to pioneer in the setting up of such a curriculum.

While we thus contemplate future developments on the academic level, it behooves us not to forget the need for in-service training. In-service training is necessary not only for those of our colleagues on the job who were not able for various reasons to obtain academic degrees, because continuous changes in our social life, in our auxiliary sciences, and especially in our own field, make it necessary to keep abreast of developments at all times, in order to be able to perform an adequate job.

Another important item in the area of our professionalization is recruitment for our profession. Here lies before us a great task, namely, to approach young people and to interpret to them the great challenge of helping human beings in trouble and, at the same time, protecting society, which are the two facets combined in our job. We can and should make our special branch of service attractive to young men and women, provided that we move ahead on all fronts toward increasing professionalization, which I mentioned a little while ago. We receive leadership in this endeavor from our professional organizations, especially the National Probation and Parole Association, which exactly fifty years ago, on June 17, 1907, was founded by a group of fourteen probation officers, meeting in Plymouth Church, Min-

neapolis, at the time of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, "for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a national association of probation officers." Since that time the National Probation and Parole Association has achieved an influential position in our field, with far-flung service programs, promotional activities and research functions. State associations, such as yours, fulfill on the state level the same basic function as the National Probation and Parole Association does on a national, or even international, scale.

- (3) One of the most important aspects of our growing responsibilities is the community attitude both to the institution of probation and parole, as well as to the men and women who are charged with carrying out these functions. Let us frankly admit, that while considerable advances have been made in the two areas mentioned before, (namely, the legal and administrative basis of our activities, and the growing professionalization), progress in the area of community acceptance has been sporadic, full of ups and downs. — often two steps ahead and one step back, if not sometimes the other way around. We must realize, of course, that the recognition which we, as probation and parole officers, receive from the community, is strongly tied up with such matters as merit appointments, freedom from politics and pride in our profession.

However, the public's view of probation and parole is greatly influenced by the dual role which we have to perform, namely, that of law enforcement officer and of social worker and counselor. Such a combination, which sometimes puts us on the two horns of a dilemma in our individual casework, is very difficult to understand for the outsider. We should always keep in mind that the average citizen justifiably approaches the problem of crime in a strongly emotional manner. Ideas of revenge and retribution are still very much alive. Even if these primitive emotional reactions are somewhat sublimated, the paramount idea in the mind of the citizen — quite understandably so — is that of protection. This means protection of the individual, as well as protection of society; therefore, a taxpaying public is much more willing to expend money for police and institutions, particularly those of maximum security, than for probation, parole and modern institutional services. For the same reason, it is so difficult to get money for crime research, while the American public always has been generous in its donation of funds for research in cancer, multiple sclerosis, infantile paralysis, and other crippling or fatal diseases. In the mind of the citizen, the restoring to health of a physically ill person or even now a person who is mentally sick, is within the purview of his own family and best friends; either he, himself, or one of his loved ones might

fall prey to a disease, but it is outside the general perception of the average citizen that either he or anyone near or dear to him might become a criminal.

One should, of course, keep in mind that the attitude of the general public toward probation and parole is strongly governed by the mood of the times. We are living through years in which a continuous increase in teen-age crime is reported and in which the types of offenses committed by youths have grown more and more serious. The recently published F. B. I. reports show that from 1955 to 1956 arrests of young people under 18 years of age increased by 17.3 percent. It is also frightening to see that juveniles at a much younger age level are now involved in law-breaking than in previous years. No wonder then that critical generalizations about the behavior of young people are all too frequent and that the whole younger generation is being condemned for the misdeeds of a small minority.

Together with probation and parole, and often confused with the latter, the instruments of pardon and commutation are attacked by the public and the press.

It, therefore, seems that ours is a great job of interpretation, a sustained and continuous task, namely, to make the public and, incidentally, also the members of related professions, understand what the basic philosophy and the practical application, and most specifically, what the purpose and aim

of probation and parole are. Valiant efforts have been made along that line. The professional organizations on the national and state levels, have felt called upon to do their part in this interpretative job. Some radio and television programs have favorably dealt either with probation or parole, or have at least presented to the public eye the ex-convict as a human being. These, however, are only beginnings, and we should use all our possible connections with these important media of communication and entertainment for the furthering of our ideas. Naturally the picture is not too dark in all respects. Probation and parole have found a great amount of public recognition in the United Nations, where I had the privilege, several years ago, to serve on a United States Study Group, which presented to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations our basic principles and practices of probation and parole. Probation and parole, prison reform, as well as crime and delinquency prevention, are indeed a going concern in the United Nations' organization. A number of international congresses and seminars were held on these topics, under United Nations auspices. Continuously, visitors from other countries come to the United States in order to learn of our experiences in probation and parole.

- (4) One of the most agonizing appraisals in judging our own work is that of measuring the success of our endeavors. This country is known for its reliance, if not too willing acceptance, of statistics.

In our field, success is most difficult to gauge in cold figures, since we measure success in so-called negative statistics, namely, recidivous or nonrecidivous behavior of a probationer or parolee. Statistics so compiled do not reveal the sum-total of work which is put into an individual case. Often, the need for institutional commitment, because of technical violation of probation and parole, is called for; this however, does not necessarily denote lack of success on the part of probation and parole officers, but rather a realization that a stricter form of discipline is needed, at least for a certain period of time, to make probation and parole more meaningful. Indeed, a much more comprehensive integration of the various forms of penal systems, probation, intramural treatment and correction, and parole is needed.

I am optimistic enough to say that in general, statistics show an increasing success with improved techniques. Tens of thousands of individuals were helped to help themselves and were led into the re-establishment of good family relationships; hundreds of thousands of children were counseled and guided into adjustment within their families and within the community.

Trying to summarize my remarks, I would like to say a few words about the spiritual aspects of our job. I conceive it as one that has to build bridges between what appear to be extremes. Let

me illustrate: we have to build a bridge between the inherently conservative components of the law, and the essentially liberal and progressive aspects of social work; we have to try to find a common ground for the use of authoritative measures and the techniques of counseling, which are based upon individual self-help by the person who is being counseled; we have to overcome within ourselves and in our job the apparent gap between tradition and advance, and finally, we have to keep in mind that at the same time when we stress the professionalization of our job, with its attendant objective criteria and detached approaches to the individual case, we should never be void of a feeling of consecration and devotion to this job of ours.

Using a term which is germane to another profession, as we do so often, namely, that of medicine, from which we have borrowed the words treatment, cure, diagnosis and prognosis, let us think of ourselves as being engaged in a work of *healing*. To heal is a word that it not too often used, but it is a magnificent word; it implies that the physician who administers curative, including surgical, treatment can only succeed if nature itself performs a healing process. Therefore, let us dedicate ourselves to healing the ills of the community, such as poverty, overcrowding in cities, slum conditions in urban, as well as rural areas, religious or racial discrimination, all of which lead to delinquency and crime, and to healing the illness of the individual who has engaged in delinquent or criminal behavior, and in these efforts, let us combine decisiveness and determination with compassion and understanding.



ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CONFERENCE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Held at
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OF CORRECTION AND
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"CITIZENS LOOK AT
CORRECTION"

Charles Shaw
News Director, Station WCAU
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Shaw stated as follows: Next month, I shall mark the end of 25 years—a quarter of a century — as a newspaper and radio-television reporter and editor, in several states of the United States and in numerous other countries. At the end of those 25 years, sitting at an editor's desk, I still consider myself first and foremost a reporter. As a reporter, I have to get my facts straight before I can write a story. As an editor and commentator, I must have the facts before I can draw any conclusions.

In preparation for this appearance, I have been trying to learn the facts about probation, parole and detention. I have been startled by the vast difference between the facts and what some people would like us to think are the facts. I do not accuse anybody of lying; but I do believe there are those in Pennsylvania who are giving the impression, intentionally or otherwise, that the pardon and parole situation is much different from what it actually is.

I do not propose to argue that the situation in Pennsylvania is perfect. My studies have led me to believe that much needs to be done, that much is wrong. And I must make it clear that I speak here tonight as a reporter, not as an expert on the problems with which you deal. You are the experts; probably nothing I shall tell you will be news to you. Some of my conclusions may be provocative, may meet with disagreement, although I believe they will be valid conclusions.

In Philadelphia recently, because of extraordinary newspaper attention to the misdeeds of parolees and a legislative investigation of the State Pardon Board because of clemency for one convicted murderer, not a few people have decided that parole and probation are practices that should be completely abolished. Judging from conversations overheard in public places and from letters to newspaper editors, I find that a lot of people favor the severest punishment for all offenders, without regard to circumstances and the character of the offense, that minimum sentences should have no meaning — that the maximum should be the minimum. I don't believe such people are in the majority — I don't know — but their number is disturbingly large.

The whole system of probation, parole and pardon is threatened—to what degree I don't know—by the public's failure to realize, and by the failure of the information media to inform them that the vast majority of parolees in Pennsylvania, from 80 to 85 per cent, never get into trouble once they are released from confinement. The small minority that do get into trouble make the headlines.

I keep thinking of a somewhat comparable situation right after World War II. If an ex-soldier, sailor, flier or marine got into trouble, the headline would read

VET ROBS STORE or VET INVOLVED IN SHOOTING SCRAP or VET something else. Now, just about every young person in those days—millions of them — were veterans, and usually when a young fellow got into trouble, you'd find he was a vet. The impression created by such headlines was that our returned servicemen had turned into a bunch of gangsters, hoodlums and thugs. But the vast majority of veterans had gone back to peaceful, law-abiding lives, suffering in their lawfulness from guilt by association, while the reputation of our wartime citizen military service was besmirched by the exaggerated attention to the actions of a few.

It used to be that when a Negro got into trouble, the fact that he was a Negro would be mentioned prominently in the newspaper story — usually in the headline, always in the lead. When a Negro did something worthwhile, that story didn't make a lot of papers, or it was carried in a separate column, often called A F R O -

AMERICAN NEWS.

Now, most newspapers don't identify colored wrong-doers as Negroes — and we in radio and television follow suit — unless the offender is a fugitive and color is an important part of the description to guide those who would aid in the search. The wrong-doer is plain John Smith, not John Smith, Negro. We felt there is no need to add to the many problems of our Negro society by singling out the wrong-doers among them.

Now, I admit there is a certain special news value in repeated infractions of the law, that there usually is more news in the arrest of a second or third offender than of a first offender. None of us here can logically ask that the word "parolee" be treated as we would have the words "vet" and "Negro" treated. But I believe we should all like to find some means of convincing the public that these recidivists are in the minority.

The trouble is that the general public doesn't hear — can't hear — about the parolees, the other ex-convicts who have made good. I know of one man, for example, who occupies an important position in one of our states' public school systems. Married and the father of several children, he is active in church and civic affairs — what you would call a pillar of society. He served time in Eastern State Penitentiary. But he's not going to come forward to say — and if he can help it, he's not going to let anybody else say—that he's an ex-convict who made good. The life he has built since his release from prison would crash into ruins.

Yet this man is not unusual, except in the height to which he has risen. Thousands of others with prison backgrounds are leading law-abiding lives, perhaps obeying the law more assiduously than some of us who have not shared their experiences. As an aside, I might refer to an article in a recent issue of Eastern State Penitentiary's inmate publication, THE EASTERN ECHO, in which a prisoner-writer complained that parolees are expected to be perfect even though they are still human beings, still liable to human error and failure. It is a sad fact that many a parolee, simply because he is a parolee, makes news when he commits an offense that would draw no attention if the offense were committed by a person without a record.

But that is not the point at the moment. The point is that the public may have a completely wrong idea of the results of probation, parole and pardon and, in their mistaken idea, support efforts to punish the deserving along with the undeserving.

Society demands protection, and society deserves protection. But protection takes various forms. Does society consider itself less safe today, when mercy often seasons justice, when a more reason-

able view is taken of lawbreaking, than it did not so very long ago when as many as 350 infractions of the law, especially in foreign countries, were punishable by death, when seven year olds were hanged on the Tyburn gallows? Society must also protect itself from itself, from its own inhumanity. We are more humane today, and we are safer.

Let us not forget this: Ninety-five percent of the inmates of correctional institutions ultimately are released — even if they serve maximum sentences. Quoting again from THE EASTERN ECHO, from a recent article by inmate John L. Williams, "If society throws the 'Book' at a person and completely forgets about him during his immurement, then how can society expect this forgotten prisoner to show respect toward them and abide by their rules and regulations when he is eventually released?"

Wouldn't it automatically follow that abolition of the parole system, the imposition of sentences which have to be served in their entirety without hope of leniency, endanger society more than even the worst of our present systems? Don't we really want a system in which prisoners may earn their right to return to society when they are ready to return, and to return as mentally and emotionally healthy men and women able to contribute to society, rather than a system based on vengeance in which prisoners return to society mentally and emotionally unhealthy, out for vengeance themselves?

What is the purpose of imprisonment? Do we look upon it as a deterrent to crime or a means of exacting vengeance? Do we hope that prisons will be able to rehabilitate those who are capable of being rehabilitated, or do we look upon prisons as places where the eye is paid for the eye, the tooth for the tooth?

The vast majority of Americans, I am sure, take the sensible, humane view. But I sometimes fear that if steps aren't taken to correct the false impressions created by the vengeance-minded, society will be in grave danger, indeed.

Now at the opposite end of the spectrum from the vengeance seekers are those who favor a minimum of punishment when the minimum is not enough — even those who would go so far as to abolish prisons. One such person is Ralph S. Banay, editor of *The Journal of Social Therapy* and former chief of the psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing Prison. Writing in the *New York Times Sunday Magazine*, Banay said this: "Prisons make and install time bombs in the personalities of the men and women confined in them . . . Nearly every prisoner, after release, will explode individually against the society that has imprisoned him. For it is our own fault and folly that prisons are designed only for retribution and expiation; they are not equipped for reclamation or reformation."

I will agree with Dr. Banay that many of our prisons are not equipped for reclamation or reformation, but I will disagree that *all* of them are not so equipped. Some of them are doing a magnificent job. But even if they're not equipped to do the job, the fact remains that 80 to 85 per cent of our former prisoners never get into trouble again.

Dr. Banay may have something in his argument for the abolition of prisons; but he will have to be a lot more persuasive than he has been to convince enough people that he's right. Most of us feel that the need for prisons remains, just as most of us agree that there is a continuing need for prison reform.

Now despite the fact that the vast majority of ex-prisoners, parolees and those who have served their full time make good, there is no sense in pretending

that all is perfect. There's a lot wrong with our probation, parole and detention services. There is too much recidivism, however low the percentage may be. There are too many multiple arrests of the same offenders, there is a certain amount of meaningless probation and parole.

In Pennsylvania, there are various reasons for this, and I don't suppose that I'll cite all of them, by any means.

One simple fact is that we don't have enough space to hold all the people sentenced to prison if they served their maximum sentences. The reply to that may be: Build more prisons; but until those prisons are built — if that's the answer — the space is not available.

There is reason to believe, despite the ludicrous outcome of the Pennsylvania Legislature's investigation of the State Pardons Board following its commutation of the death sentences of David Darcy and two companions, that political pressure does obtain clemency for the undeserving while the deserving who have no good connections serve out their time. This has resulted in demands for the creation of a Pardons Board devoid of politicians, a board composed of men and women learned in human behavior and holding their jobs under Civil Service so that they would not be subject to political pressure. As most of you may know, the Joint State Government Commission has asked the deans of Pennsylvania's six law schools to recommend reforms to improve the State's pardon and parole systems. But, for the life of me, I can't figure out why *law school deans* should be the ones to recommend such reforms. These men are learned in the law; whereas the problem is one of human behavior, not law. Many lawyers, especially teachers of law, have little comprehension of what goes on in prisons—wardens have told me that they're amazed by

the number of *district attorneys* who are nearly ignorant of prison life. If a commission is to be formed to consider the overhaul of a pardons and parole system, it would seem to me that the members should be criminologists, penologists, other experts in human behavior such as you people gathered here.

Before we can consider parole and probation procedures, we must have a thorough understanding of prison life. I keep thinking of an experience I had as a war correspondent after I had been injured in France. I finally was flown to an Army General Hospital in England, the staff of which had just arrived from the United States. These doctors and nurses, skilled and devoted as they were, had never had any experience with men wounded in battle. In the ward where I lay, there were some men who were pretty badly shot up, others not so badly wounded. But during my stay there, the nurses treated them as if they had been victims of automobile accidents of varying seriousness. What they failed to take into consideration was the ordeals those men had undergone before they were wounded, before they received blessed relief from their ordeals in the form of wounds. When they cried out at night, they weren't crying out in physical pain, but in mental, emotional anguish caused by their recollections of D-Day, of the tortuous crawl through the Bogue, of their shattered and splattered buddies. The happiest man I saw in that hospital was an infantry lieutenant who had just returned from having his right index finger amputated. That meant that he couldn't fire a gun anymore, and *that* meant no more combat. A coward? Nobody could call him a coward after what he had gone through. But nobody who had shared his experiences could blame him for trading a finger for freedom from combat.

The doctors and nurses in that new General Hospital in England couldn't work their way into the minds of those men — the doctors and nurses of the *field hospitals* in France could. The *medicine* was the same; the difference was in the degree of empathy. And so I submit that reforms in pardon and parole services must be recommended by people with empathy, by experts in the field of human behavior — not lawyers, not politicians, not selected laymen whose only recommendation is that they are pillars of society in their communities.

Then there is the problem of manpower — especially in the juvenile field. You may have read a few weeks ago that Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Probation Director for the Philadelphia Municipal Court, warned that the case load in the juvenile divisions is threatening the collapse of the probation system. Dr. Reinemann said there is an urgent need to relieve the pressure in the mounting number of probation cases in the 15 to 18 year age bracket. There are 60 probation officers assigned to the juvenile division, and each one of them carries 108 cases on the average. That's too many—Dr. Reinemann said it just doesn't allow close enough contact between the probation officer and the offender.

And then, probation often is not earned — it is only alternative to *nothing*. There are many instances in which juveniles have not committed offenses serious enough for them to be sent to the juvenile wing of the House of Correction. The judge has only one alternative — to place such an offender on probation; and Dr. Reinemann says that "obviously undermines the good and constructive idea of probation as an instrument. It destroys the purpose of probation. It takes out the initiative to earn probation. And it tends to increase the case load of the already overworked probation officers."

Just last week, one of Philadelphia's finest judges, Herbert E. Millen, asked to be transferred from the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court to another division. Writing about his decision in last Sunday's Bulletin, Judge Millen said: "The past four months have been the most frustrated and disappointing period in my entire career on the bench. I am frustrated because day in and day out, a steady stream of juvenile offenders has been brought before me — many of them second, third and even fourth offenders. The offenses committed generally are not of sufficient gravity to warrant those youths under 16 being confined in an institution for a year and upward. But this is our only alternative to turning them out on parole. What can the court do about it? Nothing. Our hands are tied."

Judge Millen wrote the story of one boy who was before him first at the age of eight as a runaway, at the age of ten as a truant from school, at the age of thirteen for burglarizing parking meters, at the age of fifteen for another type of burglary — this time he was committed to an institution and paroled after about a year — and finally at the age of seventeen for breaking into and stealing from 75 automobiles over a period of six months. Then Judge Millen wrote: "I am sure that if we had some place in Philadelphia to send a boy like this when he first started to break the laws of society, he would not have been standing before me the other day confessing to 75 burglaries. . . . I am sorry to say that until we get a Juvenile Detention House of our own in Philadelphia for offenders under the age of sixteen, things are going to get worse instead of better."

Dr. Reinemann, the aforementioned probation director for the Municipal Court, also argues for confinement centers and says that one solution might be the establishment of forestry camps in the eastern part of the State for de-

linquents from fifteen to eighteen. I understand that nearly one quarter of our states are now using such camps.

I could cite a lot of figures to show how ridiculous the probation system for juvenile offenders has become at times—one boy, released on probation a month ago on a larceny charge, back in court the other day on a charge of having committed 52 burglaries in the past 18 months; 22 out of 28 boys arrested in one week found to be repeaters. . . a druggist murdered by two youngsters who were on probation and a third who had been released on parole from the county prison.

But I wonder if, in considering the problems of probation and parole, however necessary it is to consider those problems, we are not putting the cart before the horse. What I mean is this: Should not society, angered by the offenses committed by probationers and parolees, direct their anger instead to the *causes* of the *first* offenses committed by these men and women? The abuses of probation and parole, like the offenses of these people themselves, are effects, not causes—the consequences of an assortment of conditions which cry out for remedy.

Last December, following the killing of a Philadelphia businessman who ran into the line of fire of a gunfight between two juvenile gangs while he was making a night bank deposit, I spent a week of afternoons and nights in that part of Philadelphia where most major and savage crimes occur, an area which Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons called the "Jungle". I did a series of broadcasts about my findings and wrote a long article which The Bulletin spashed all over the front and second pages of its Sunday news and opinion section. After my experience in the "Jungle", my surprise was not from the amount of crime in that area but from the fact that there wasn't *more*.

Except for a few areas, sort of clearings in the Jungle, where people maintain clean, law-abiding neighborhoods, small neighborhoods, to be sure, the people of the Jungle live like animals. As many as four children sleep in one bed while their parents occupy another bed in the same room and continue to reproduce the species. The homes, so-called, are scenes of indescribable filth. Marriage is not a very popular institution; children wake up many a morning to find a new daddy across the room. Women borrow children of their friends and take those children and their own to relief offices to apply for generous assistance. The only brightness in the area, aside from the few small neighborhoods I mentioned comes from the neon lights of the tap-rooms, as many as a dozen in a block and a half of some of the main streets.

The Jungle is an area of immorality and amorality. The Jungle is an area six and three quarter square miles in area. It has a population of 334,000. Of all of Pennsylvania's cities, only two—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—have more people than that. That 334,000 is the population of five Lancaster, five Bethlehems, four Wilkes-Barres or three Allentowns. You could take the population of the entire City of York and move it into only one tiny ward — the 32nd — which has an area of less than nine tenths of a square mile, and you'd still have room for a thousand more. Of all the 67 counties of Pennsylvania, only five have more people than the Jungle; of all the cities of the United States, only 34 contain more people than Philadelphia's Jungle, which has an unbelievable 49,500 persons per square mile. And in that area where more crimes are committed than in any other part of the Jungle, a stretch covering a little more than four square miles, there are 245,000 people — 58,000 per square mile.

The tenement buildings are over-crowded; many of them are

unsafe structurally and are fire-traps. The Jungle is a place well-named.

How can one expect any obedience to the law in an area like that? As I said, the wonder is not that there is so much crime there; the wonder is that there is not more.

Of course, we have to worry about probation and parole problems, and we're thankful we have people like you to tackle these problems.

But the chief need, as I see it, is for a concerted attack on the causes of crime — the conditions which breed contempt for the law and the problems which create your problems. Sensible statesmen in other countries learned some years ago that the best way to deal with the menace of Communism was not merely to punish Communists as such but to eliminate the conditions which breed Communism, to improve conditions so as to eliminate the appeal Communism had to a good many people. The late President Magsaysay of the Philippines, whose recent death was an incalculable loss to the free world, was hailed in some circles as a tough fighter against the Communists. True, he did conduct military operations against the Communist Hukbalahaps, but he didn't crush the Communist movement in the Philippines by military operations. He went out into the country and learned for himself why the Communists had so much support. He corrected the many evils which the country people felt only the Communists opposed — he instituted land reform, he developed housing programs, he instituted a fair deal for all. The Communists gave up — Magsaysay had delivered more than the Communists dared even promise.

Magsaysay attacked the causes of Communism; and, as I see it, we'll continue to have consequential crime problems until the ma-

majority of Americans are convinced that the war against crime-breeding slums, against other conditions that breed crime is as important as a war against any physical aggressor. As much as I favor leniency for the deserving, for the truly rehabilitated, I regret to say that I would rather see a prisoner retained in a penitentiary than returned on parole to a home in such a place as the Jungle. He just wouldn't have a chance — the odds against him are just too great. It's only natural that he would get into more trouble — and then we have another statistic, to be quoted by the vengeance-minded, those who stress the bad and seek to hide the good in the imperfect system we now have.

Until the causes of crime are vigorously attacked, we must concern ourselves with the question of whether and how law-breakers should be granted clemency. And I'm willing to go along with the contention, until somebody comes along with a better argument, that there are some

people who cannot be rehabilitated, who will menace society so long as they draw breath, who must be kept confined as dangerous animals are confined. But I know you'll all agree that we can't solve these problems by considering only what's *wrong*—we have to pay even more attention to what's *right*, and there's a lot that *is* right.

Most of our parolees have justified the faith placed in them. A fifth of them have not, but society is the better, not the worse, for that expression of faith. "The quality of mercy", Portia reminded us, "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes"... and it's mightiest in the mightiest." Society is best protected, most blessed, when it is most humane, most obedient to the commandment to "love thy neighbor". Everytime we parole or probation a law-breaker, we take a calculated risk, just as Jesus Christ took a calculated risk when he picked 12 disciples and lost his life because one of them betrayed his trust.

It seems clear to me that God designed us to live in society— just as He has given the bees the honey; and as our social system could not subsist without the sense of justice and injustice, He has given us the power to acquire that sense.

**Francois M. A. Voltaire
(1694-1778)**

Letter to Frederick the Great

PAROLE WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA



U. S. PROBATION IN PHILADELPHIA

by

Eugene C. DiCerbo
Chief U. S. Probation Officer

The extenuating circumstance which wins probation for an offender in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia is not always a fact, a bit of evidence, or a word of testimony produced at the trial. More often than not, a man is saved from a prison term by something the Judge learns from a report made by the Probation Department. It usually is submitted to him between the time the defendant is convicted or pleads guilty and the date of sentence.

Attesting to the success of probation is the fact that out of 934 cases supervised by the U. S. Probation Office only 30 were cited for violation of probation. Un-

doubtedly, this screening process is due to the wide use made by the Board of Judges of the presentence reports. These reports are no hit-or-miss affairs but represent a painstaking investigation that virtually probes into the life of the defendant from cradle to the day he arrives in Court and much more. The information gathered in these reports acquaints the sentencing Judge with background material on the offender, the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime, the general economic status of the accused and his family, and the general attitude of the offender with respect to his predicament. With this information at his disposal, the Judge can be and is completely selective in deciding who is worthy of probation. For a 15-year period dating back from January 1, 1957, there has never been an instance of a probation violator coming before the Court for any act of violence or a heinous crime.

The Eastern District of Pennsylvania embraces Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Northampton Counties. The U. S. Probation Staff is composed of a Chief Probation Officer and eight Field Officers.

A recent survey conducted by the Sociology Department of the University of Pennsylvania reflected that only about twenty percent of those placed on probation run afoul of the law a second time.

It is significant to note that it costs \$3.97 a day to maintain an individual in prison as against only 32.4 cents to supervise a person on probation. The community benefits when a person is placed on probation. Such individ-

uals pay taxes, support their families, produce goods, and become respectable members of their communities. The person who commits an offense is not necessarily criminal. Most of our probationers have never seen the inside of a prison and never will! Employers who refuse to hire probationers would do well to reconsider this policy. The U. S. Probation Office is able to provide a great deal of valuable information to prospective employers regarding applicants who are on probation. It is well to bear in mind while considering the success of probation that not all persons are good probation material.

EXCERPTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

for 1956

PREPARED BY HENRY LENZ,
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

(The following condensation was prepared by Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. He feels as does the editor that these observations by Mr. Lenz are pertinent for all in the field of Probation, Parole and Correction).

Long ago we came to the conclusion that no adult has a greater sense of justice than a child, and consequently each youngster we have worked with has been approached in a sincere, humble and understanding manner. We have always thought of the probation relationship as a joint venture in which the offender and officer, together, searched for the true realities and underlying motivation behind the behavior which caused him to be arrested, so as to develop a point of attack for treatment. When our probation officers are sensitive, free of hos-

tility and aggression, warm and wholesome relationships have been established in ever so many instances, with correspondingly gratifying results in improved citizenship. Unfortunately, and for too long a time, we have lacked an adequate supporting staff as well as numerous other resources and as a result we must look back at many failures who might have been saved. It is that group of failures which quite naturally cause public concern as to the validity of the whole Juvenile Court process.

Of the numerous and necessary formal procedures required of a probation officer, two stand out above the others. They are the duty to learn everything possible about the offender before the court, and have the necessary know-how to supervise the young offender once he is placed on probation. In order to carry out these obligations he must understand the needs of people and how they can be motivated. He must capture and use every bit of skill and imagination, every decent instinct within the personality of the child, as well as the total conscience of the community. For an offender's own good he must create disciplines for him, but in so doing he does not expose him to public condemnation or ridicule, for almost without exception, at least in the initial phases of the probation relationship, the delinquent is in dire need of protection. It is within such a framework that the probation officer seeks to do his job. Bitter tongue lashings, public ridicule and official paddlings only tend to increase the offender's resentment.

There is no sense in the community blaming parents, or in parents blaming the community for the problems, failures or wrongdoing of our children, our parents or our community. Blaming one or the other for all delinquency is a faulty approach. The interplay of both is clear. We must try and see the contribution of both in the production of individual instances of delinquency.

Looking around for a scapegoat is a cruel and outrageous waste of time. Let us look for the causes of the failure, not the guilt of those who fail. If we have togetherness in the search we can succeed. The first step requires that we must try to understand the delinquent as an individual and formulate for ourselves the wholesome attitude that makes it possible for us to realize that it is normal for him to make us angry. He threatens us personally, and also our property; therefore, as a general rule we feel the need to get him before he gets us. Actually, the delinquent is so much like the rest of us that it behooves us to be understanding of his situation and take long-range steps for prevention.

The factors which make our society so productive of antisocial people affects all of us, and it is amazing that so many escape doing time behind bars. The delinquents we deal with have ventilated their hate, hostility and destructiveness against society, while the rest of our legal law-breakers who are not apprehended bury it within themselves for a while, only to have it come out later in ever so many self-destructive channels. We find individuals who have difficulty in controlling their own hostilities anxious to take it out on the delinquent simply because they cannot tolerate the thought of his getting away with it. It is imperative that we remember such attitudes arise out of our own needs and not out of the needs of the delinquent. Having a need to punish him, pass laws or publicize his trouble is absolutely no assurance that it will cure him. Also, and perhaps the most important of all, until we are willing to take the time to bring into consciousness those unconscious processes which motivate much of our youngsters' antisocial behavior, we will continue to have failures. Unfortunately, courts are becoming increasingly aware that

the delinquent frequently lacks any conscious realization of the relation between his unacceptable behavior and its deeper causation.

Any consideration of the obligations involved as between the court, its staff and the community must start with the premise that the court is the community's instrument, and that it reflects its successes and its failures. It is constantly in the position of having to administer the machinery of justice to protect society in a way that is compatible with the rights and dignity of the individual and with the ultimate goal in mind — the constructive correctional treatment of the offender. It calls for a unique and most important kind of legal-social leadership, for the judge and staff of a children's court deals with the most precious raw materials of citizenship — the children of our community. Somewhere along the line the forces having a part in the child's development had a breakdown, for they have not succeeded in their job of developing happy, effective and law-abiding youth. The court is then required to step in and remedy defects of character and personality and to do so with friendliness and understanding, but, nevertheless, with the awesome authority of the law. When unable to accomplish the goals through lack of resources, one can too often expect the dismal downward progression from the industrial school to the reformatory to the prison, and while quietly carried on in an unspectacular way, its essential work should never be out of the public's mind. Regardless of how good the court may be, it needs the help of the community, state and national resources. They, in its widest sense, are its backbone and its lifeline.

Example is always more efficacious than precept.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Rasselas

REPORT ON PAROLE VIOLATORS

The following two reports dealing with parole violators are based on the records of nearly 5000 parole violators, under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, who were returned to prison. The first report covers a five-year period, beginning, June 1, 1951, and ending May 31, 1956, and deals with 1549 violators of the rules of parole.

The second report entitled Statistical Report on Convicted Parole Violators returned to Prison covers a ten-year period, beginning June 1, 1946, and ending May 31, 1956, and deals with 3424 convicted parole violators returned to prison.

It should be kept in mind that these two reports deal with parole violators only, and no attempt has been made to compare the number returned to prison with the total number on parole at any given time. With these thoughts in mind, the following reports are presented.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE WHY ARE PAROLEES RETURNED TO PRISON AS PAROLE VIOLATORS?

(Prepared by

William L. Jacks, Statistician)

Pennsylvania Board of Parole

On May 5, 1953 a report was prepared entitled "Indices of Return," which gave the reasons for return for 294 violators of the rules of parole who were returned to prison from June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952. Since this report was submitted, similar records have been kept for a period of five years in order to determine, beyond a doubt, the main reasons why parolees are returned to prison as parole violators.

As explained in the original report, this study was encouraged by two different articles appearing in the 1951 Year Book of the American Prison Association pointing out the need for information on recidivism, in an attempt to answer the question, "Why do some men fail on parole and others succeed?" It is true that the information contained in this report is negative in that it deals with reasons for failure on parole. However, these reasons can serve as valuable indices to point out to the parole agents that the parolee is failing on parole and corrective measures should be taken.

During the period of years covered in this report, 1549 were returned to prison as violators of the rules of parole. In each one of these cases the reasons for return were carefully noted according to the statements appearing on the Parole Violation Summary. In some cases only one reason was given, such as Absconding from Supervision, while in other cases as high as eight reasons were given for return. In the total of 1549 cases studied, 5620 reasons were given for return, or an average of 3.6 reasons per case. Not all of these reasons were the same, but each was selected according to the conditions of the case.

It is important to note that the reasons for return were not selected at random but were based chiefly on the Rules of Parole. For example, Drinking is in violation of Rule 5 of the Parole Rules; and Associating with Criminals, Parolees, or Persons of Questionable Reputation is a violation of Rule 7. In this way the reasons for return are given on an objective basis and are not stated because of the subjective viewpoint of the agent. A good example of the elimination of the subjective judgment of the agent appears under the reason for return described as "Not amenable to Parole Supervision, Indifferent Attitude, Disinterested in Parole."

When the reasons were first tabulated for 1952, this item appeared at least 26 times in as many cases. In the following years, this reason continually decreased until it disappeared entirely from the returns for 1956. With the elimination of the subjective element, the reasons contained in this report are actual reasons for return to prison and therefore should serve as valuable indices of return.

Throughout the five years of this study, the rank order of the items was carefully listed. In each of the five years, Drinking, in violation of Rule 5, was first and ranged from 49% of the cases for 1952 to 54.3% in 1955. A word of caution must be inserted here in order that this statement is not misconstrued. Although this reason appeared 804 times in 1549 cases, it is not to be thought that it was the sole reason for return. In very few cases was it used as the only reason for return, and in these cases it was stated as a special condition of parole. The fact that the parolee drank contributed to other reasons for return, such as Loss of Job, Associating with Persons of a Questionable Reputation, or being arrested for Drunkenness or on a minor offense.

The second reason for return was Failing to Maintain Steady Employment, in violation of the conditions of Rule 3. In 550, or over one-third of the total cases, this reason was cited for return. It ranked second every year except 1954, when it dropped to third position.

The third reason was Absconding from Parole Supervision. This occurred in 541, or 34.9%, of the total cases, and ranked third every year with the exception of 1954, when it moved to second position.

The fourth reason was Being Arrested for Minor Offenses, such as Drunkenness, A & B, Disorderly Conduct, etc., in violation of Rule 10. This reason occurred in 393, or 24.5%, of the total cases

and ranked fourth every year with the exception of 1956, when it dropped to fifth position.

The fifth reason for return was Associating with Persons Having Criminal Records or Bad Reputations, in violation of Rule 7. This occurred in 350, or 22.6%, of the total cases studied.

After the fifth reason for return, the percentage dropped to less than 20%, and the principal reasons for return are all grouped in the following table:

Reasons for Return	5-Yr. Total
Drinking in Violation of Rule 5	804
Failing to Maintain Steady Employment	559
Absconded from Parole Supervision	541
Arrested for Minor Offenses	393
Associating with Criminals, Parolees, etc.	350
Uncooperative, Evaded Agent, Falsified Information	281
Cohabited with Paramour	256
Changing Home without Permission	224
Owning or Operating Motor Vehicle without Permission	218
Leaving State without Permission	176
Non-Support of Family and Dependents	149
Changing Jobs without Permission	138
Failure to Submit Monthly Reports	111
Larceny from Employer, Relatives, etc.	108
Leaving Community without Permission	98
Making Threats of Bodily Harm	87
Negative or Indifferent Attitude Toward Parole	82
Keeping Late Hours	82
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons or Violation Uniform Firearms Act	71
Present Actions Follow Pattern Displayed Formerly	66
Failure to Report to District Office or Agent	63

Enticing Minors, Contributing to Delinquency of Minors	49
Failure to live up to Special Conditions of Parole	47
Frequenting Places of Ill Repute	46

The above reasons appeared on at least 40 or more cases. Some other reasons stated less than 40 times were: False Pretense or Forgery, Falsifying Monthly Reports, Failure to Make Restitution, Marrying without Permission, and Gambling.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE STATISTICAL REPORT ON CONVICTED PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO PRISON

(Prepared by
William L. Jacks, Statistician)

This report is a continuation of the report submitted recently entitled, "Why Are Parolees Returned to Prison as Parole Violators?" However, this study will deal with the parole violators who were returned to prison because of new convictions on parole. In the original report it was explained that the convicted violators were not included because the dominant reason for return was the fact that the parolee committed a new crime on parole.

The method of conducting this study was to note the crime committed on parole and then compare this with the crime for which the individual was originally sentenced to prison. In this way, the rate of recidivism among parole violators could be determined and, also, the increase or decrease in the type of crime committed by parole violators could be ascertained. For example, the increase in Drug cases is alarming.

A total of 18 Drug and Narcotic cases originally committed to prison for this crime were returned as parole violators, but 114 of the total convicted violators returned were guilty of this crime. This is an increase of 533.3% when the original crime is compared with the new crime committed on parole. What is the cause for this increase?

The facts contained in this report are based on a continuous study of convicted parole violators returned to prison over a 10-year period, beginning June 1, 1946 and ending May 31, 1956. During this period of time 3,424 parolees were returned to prison because of new crimes committed on parole. The new conviction was noted in each case, and this crime was compared with the original crime by means of a chart showing the various crimes arranged along the horizontal and vertical axis of the graph. A copy of the chart is attached to this report.

The first question to be answered at this time deals with the rate of recidivism for the convicted parole violators returned to prison. In other words, of a given group of parolees returned to prison, how many actually repeated the crime of Burglary? In a similar way, how many of each group actually repeated the crime for which they were originally committed to prison?

In summarizing the results, it was discovered that the highest rate of recidivism was for parolees originally sentenced for the crime of Sodomy. Out of 65 parolees originally sentenced for this crime and returned to prison, 40, or 61.5%, actually repeated the crime of Sodomy.

The next highest rate of recidivism was for Drug and Narcotic cases. Out of 18 originally sentenced for this crime and returned to prison, 11, or 61.1% actually repeated this crime.

The third highest on the list was Forgery. Out of 135 sentenced for this crime 71, or 52.6%, repeated.

Burglary ranked fourth, with 681 out of 1,439, or 47.3%, repeating this crime.

At the extreme end of the list will be found Homicide and Receiving Stolen Goods. Out of 64 originally sentenced to prison for criminal Homicide and returned to prison, 5, or 7.8%, repeated this crime. One of this group, Walter Maloney, Parole No. 1002-

D, actually repeated the crime of First Degree Murder.

Out of 9 originally committed for Receiving Stolen Goods, none actually repeated this crime, resulting in a new conviction.

The following table, Table 1, shows the crimes repeated by convicted parole violators returned to prison, arranged in rank order.

TABLE 1
CRIMES REPEATED BY PAROLEES
ARRANGED IN RANK ORDER

Crime	Number Repeated	Percentage
Sodomy	40 out of 65	61.5%
Narcotics	11 out of 18	61.1%
Forgery	71 out of 135	52.6%
Burglary	681 out of 1439	47.3%
False Pretense	10 out of 28	35.7%
Larceny of Auto	84 out of 240	35.0%
A & B w/i to Ravish	12 out of 37	32.4%
A & B, Agg. A & B	45 out of 149	30.2%
Robbery	194 out of 689	28.2%
Larceny	118 out of 423	27.9%
CCDW	3 out of 13	23.1%
Rape	10 out of 73	13.7%
Homicide	5 out of 64	7.8%
RSG	0 out of 9	0.0%
All Other Offenses	12 out of 42	28.6%
TOTAL	1296 out of 3424	37.8%

The next comparison to be made is the relationship between the original crime and the crime committed on parole. In other words, how does the total of each group of original crimes compare with the total of each group of crimes committed on parole? As previously mentioned, 18 original Drug and Narcotic cases were released on parole and later returned to prison. The foregoing table shows that 11, or 61.1%, actually repeated this crime; but of the 3,424 returned to prison, a total of 114 were convicted of using or selling drugs and narcotics, for an increase of 533.3%.

Other large increases are shown, especially in the crime group of Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons or Violating the Uniform Firearms Act. A total of 13 were originally convicted for these crimes, paroled and then re-

turned to prison; but of the 3,424 returned to prison, 101 were convicted of these crimes. This is an increase of 677% over the original number. Where did the parolees acquire this habit of carrying weapons, or were they smarter in that they "beat the rap" for a more serious crime?

In a similar way, only 9 parolees were returned who were originally committed for Receiving Stolen Goods, but of the grand total returned, 51, or 467%, were convicted of the same crime. Here again it appears that the crime of a more serious nature was dropped in favor of a lesser crime.

The following table, Table 2, shows a comparison of the total original crimes of persons released on parole and later returned as parole violators with the new convictions for crimes committed on parole.

TABLE 2

Crime	New		Increase or Decrease	Per Cent. Increase or Decrease	
	Orig.	Conv.			
CCDW, VUFA	13	101	+ 88	676.9%	Increase
Drugs	18	114	+ 96	533.3%	Increase
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	51	+ 42	466.7%	Increase
Assault & Battery	149	237	+ 88	59.1%	Increase
Larceny of Auto	240	351	+111	46.3%	Increase
A & B w/i to Ravish	37	50	+ 13	35.1%	Increase
False Pretense	28	33	+ 5	17.9%	Increase
Sodomy	65	72	+ 7	10.8%	Increase
Forgery	135	148	+ 13	9.6%	Increase
Larceny	423	458	+ 35	8.3%	Increase
Robbery	689	431	-258	37.4%	Decrease
Rape	73	47	- 26	35.6%	Decrease
Burglary	1439	1099	-340	23.6%	Decrease
Homicide	64	49	- 15	23.4%	Decrease
Other Crimes	42	183	+141	335.7%	Increase
Total	3424	3424			

In Table 1 it is shown that a certain percentage of parolees returned to prison actually commit the same type of crime for which they were originally sentenced. In other words, a definite pattern is indicated as far as the same type of crime is concerned. This can be further expanded into two main groups — that is, crimes against property and crimes against the person. Of the 689 convicted of Robbery and released on parole, 194, or 28.2%, actually repeated the crime of Robbery. The question naturally arises,

“What types of crime did the others commit to warrant return to prison as parole violators?”

An examination of the chart shows that in addition to the Robbery convicted persons, actually repeating the same crime, 19 committed Criminal Homicide; 51 Assault and Battery; 176 Burglary; 68 Larceny; 39 Larceny of Auto; 12 Receiving Stolen Goods; 3 False Pretense; 16 Forgery; 12 Rape; 11 Assault and Battery with Intent to Ravish; 6 Sodomy; 25 Drugs or Narcotics; 25 Carry-

ing Concealed Deadly Weapons or Violation of the Uniform Firearms Act; and 34 committed other offenses.

It is readily seen that it would be too cumbersome to list each crime with the range of violations. Therefore, the two groups

consisting of crimes against property and crimes against a person have been selected. If a finer breakdown of the figures is desired, the chart at the end of this study may be consulted.

The crimes against property repeated by convicted parole violators are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY REPEATED 1946-1956

Crime	Number Repeated	Per Cent
Forgery	121 out of 135	89.6%
Larceny of Motor Vehicle	206 out of 240	85.8%
Burglary	1233 out of 1439	85.7%
False Pretense	24 out of 28	85.7%
CCDW, VUFA	11 out of 13	84.6%
Larceny	349 out of 423	82.5%
Receiving Stolen Goods	7 out of 9	77.8%
Robbery	535 out of 689	77.4%

The following table, Table 4, shows the crimes committed against persons repeated by parole violators.

TABLE 4
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS REPEATED 1946-1956

Crime	Number Repeated	Per Cent
Sodomy	48 out of 65	73.8%
Drugs	13 out of 18	72.2%
A & B w/i to Ravish	23 out of 37	62.2%
Criminal Homicide	24 out of 64	37.5%
Assault & Battery	55 out of 149	36.9%
Rape	25 out of 73	34.2%

ORGANIZATION OF PAROLE ADVISERS

During the latter part of 1955, the Pennsylvania Board of Parole instituted the idea of regional meetings of Parole Advisers. Parole Advisers complement the work of the Board by giving guidance to parolees and serve as a liaison between the Parole Officer and the parolee. Another important function of the Parole Adviser is to make known and to promote the advancement of the parole program among the rest of the public.

The initial meeting of a Parole Adviser group was held May 23, 1956, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The enthusiasm exhibited by this group led to the formation of a steering committee and five area councils, as well as provi-

sions for additional meetings, so that today a very active organization exists. There has since been a meeting of Parole Advisers held on October 29, 1957, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and on October 30, 1957, in Erie, Pennsylvania, and others are contemplated. In addition to Parole Advisers, representatives of social agencies, police departments, employers and others have attended. The results have been of benefit to all as these meetings provide the means for exchange of information about the experiences in working with men and women on parole.

The following statement entitled “Two Friends” as written by Mr. William J. Roberts, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, very ably states the role of the Parole Adviser and illustrates the type of leadership prevalent in the group.

TWO FRIENDS

By William J. Roberts
Vice-President
Philadelphia
Chamber of Commerce

Being a Parole Adviser is one of the most gratifying experiences in life. It provides an opportunity to render a service to both a deserving individual and to society as a whole. This activity is bound to make a lasting impression on the adviser.

A good adviser must be dedicated to the work and hold a sympathetic attitude toward the purposes of parole. The mere act of signing a monthly report statement and asking a few superficial questions does not make a person a Parole Adviser. To be effective and to accomplish the results which the Parole Board expects, the adviser must first assume his place in the "friendship team." This team needs further elaboration.

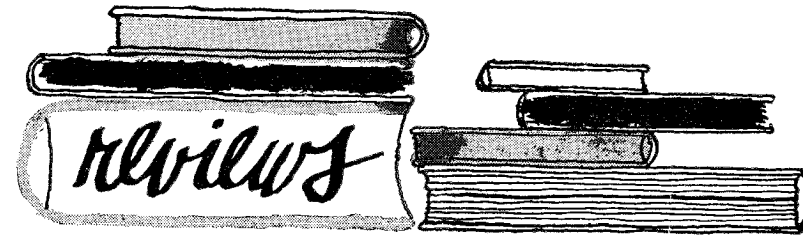
The prospective parolee is informed, in the initial conversation, that he has two friends on whom he can always depend. The first friend is the Parole Agent, the second is the Parole Adviser. The sole conditions that a parolee needs to meet to keep his two friends are these: be a friend by keeping the rules of parole which are designed for his benefit, and play the game truthfully with his two new friends. Both the agent and the adviser have a common interest — the parolee.

The members of the friendship team must regard each other with mutual respect. On the one hand there is a man who has chosen a career and is being paid to help guide an erring member of society back into lawful behavior patterns. He is known as the Parole Agent. On the other side (but definitely on the same team) there is a person who has volunteered to assist with this program by giving advice and guidance without a fee. He is the Parole Adviser. The importance of a good working relationship between these two individuals cannot be stressed too strongly.

The goal of this team is the successful adjustment of the parolee in the community, and to achieve this goal the members of the team must understand each other's position, methods and requirements, as well as have a knowledge of the problems of the case. After the classification summary has been studied, a conference should be held between the agent and adviser to map out definite plans for the parolee. Honest opinions should be freely expressed and agreement reached on the program. The question of the flow of information should be settled. The adviser should not cast himself in the role of a "watch-dog" and flood the agent with a mass of petty details. However, it is imperative that the adviser fully understand and that the parolee be informed, that no important developments can be withheld from the agent. This is a very serious point and must be handled with common sense so that the harmonious relationship among the agent, adviser, and parolee is not damaged. The ability to distinguish between petty details and important developments will come with experience. For new advisers the initial agent-adviser conference will be most helpful.

As the friendship team works together, further conferences should be held periodically between agent and adviser to familiarize each other with the progress the parolee is making or the problems he is encountering. Occasionally the parolee himself may be included in these conferences, for he should fully realize that strong teamwork does exist between his agent and adviser. The adviser should always encourage the recognition of the agent as a friend. Constructive criticism should be welcomed by all parties. These comments should be practical and directed toward the goal of carrying out successful parole work. Certainly, the conferences should serve to improve and strengthen the joint relationship with the parolee.

(Continued On Page 48)



BOOK REVIEW

Meyer Levin, *COMPULSION*
Simon and Schuster, New York.
1956; 495 pp.

This is a novel—a best-seller for many weeks—which is based on the Loeb-Leopold murder case of 1924. The author was a fellow student of the infamous pair at the University of Chicago. In the book he represents himself not only as a student, but as a fledgling newspaper reporter who was instrumental in detecting certain clues which led to the identification of the offenders. Especially, in the first part of the book—entitled "The Crime Of Our Century"—the description of the role which the author ascribes to himself (although using a different name) is difficult to take; fact and fiction seem too much interwoven.

Moreover, one might question the justification for the book which the author calls a "documentary novel", since at least one of the main characters is still alive: Nathan Leopold (in the story, his name is changed to Judd Steiner). Does not this so-called novel create confusion rather than enlightenment? From the more practical and timely point in question, namely whether Leopold should be considered for further commutation of sentence and eventual parole, it might be deplored that the book was ever written or at least that it was published now. Leopold himself, as quoted in "The Presidio", prison magazine of the Illinois State Penitentiary, of July, 1957, feels that his chances for commutation

and parole definitely were impaired by the Meyer Levin book. In all fairness, it should be stated that Levin recently appeared before the State Pardon and Parole Board of Illinois, appealing for clemency on behalf of Leopold. Leopold's original sentence of life and 99 years imprisonment had previously been reduced to 85 years in recognition of his participation, in Stateville Prison at Joliet (Illinois), in hazardous medical experiments benefiting mankind.

From a broader viewpoint, however, the book is of considerable merit. There emerges—in often painfully stark strokes—a picture of an era which (though only 30 years separates our time from it) often seems to be as distant to us as previous centuries: the aftermath of World War I, the years of prohibition, and its concomitant major crimes and minor transgressions of the law, the "lost generation" of the Twenties, the "flapper", the sexual freedom. There also appears—especially in the second part of the book (entitled "The Trial of the Century")—the first large-scale impact on American forensic medicine of Sigmund Freud's theories, and their clash with the behaviorist school. But have we in our search for a solution of the "mystery of human behavior", of which the author speaks in his foreword, really taken such tremendous strides forward since 1924? True, many techniques—not yet developed or not yet sufficiently tested at that time—have been added to the fund of our psychological knowledge. But many a crime

committed today—although of less spectacular proportions than the Loeb-Leopold case—baffles the experts in their quest for a motive, just as much as the conflicting testimony of the alienists did in the Chicago Criminal Court trial in August, 1924; and is not the M'Naghten rule of the defendant's ability to distinguish between right and wrong by which insanity is legally determined, still valid today, albeit strongly doubted and often critically attacked?

The term "psychopath"—used in the Twenties still rather sparingly—has today become an accepted word in the language of laymen and professionals alike; but the key to the psychopathic personality, and particularly to the treatment of psychopathy, still eludes the practitioners. Jail is the only available recourse in cases of criminal psychopaths,—if not a sentence of death for the homicidal type is meted out. And the efficacy of the death penalty as a deterrent is today as much debated as it was a generation ago.

The novelist has included in his book—verbatim—the summation of the defense, the magnificent speech of the great Clarence Darrow. One is indeed persuaded to thank the author, whose book (at the time of this writing) had reached a publication mark of over 120,000 copies, for having revived in the older and middle-aged reader the contents of that masterpiece of oratory and deep ethical conviction and for having imparted to the younger reader some knowledge of the personality and vision of this man. (Fortunately, Darrow's 100th birthday anniversary on April 18, 1957, was the occasion for celebrations, magazine articles and radio and television broadcasts dedicated to his life and work; and the dramatic play "Inherit The Wind", shown on Broadway and throughout the country, centered around Darrow's role in the Scopes case, the famous Monkey or Evolution Trial of Dayton, Tennessee, in 1925).

After all, the positive values of the book are overwhelming: e.g., the interpretation of the era in which the murder was committed; the searching probe—with the use of modern techniques—into the family background and the personality development from childhood of the perpetrators of the crime; and the story of the truly epic battle between the defense and the prosecution, highlighted by the brilliance and the humanitarianism of the last of the great defense lawyers of this country.

John Otto Reinemann

(Continued From Page 46)

Once the parolee fully understands the motives of the "Two Friend" team, he will welcome the opportunity to cooperate. He will realize that he is not alone, but that he has two friends beside him at all times. When this team functions smoothly the agent finds his work load lessened, the adviser performs a more meaningful service, the parolee makes a better and more rapid adjustment to the community, and society is served through the exemplary operation of the parole system.

It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson

The law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Johnsoniana, by Piozzi

PEOPLE

JOHN P. CAVANAUGH

Mr. Cavanaugh has been Supervisor of Parole in the Butler District since last January 17th, after having served as an agent in District Office No. 1 at Philadelphia, District Office No. 2, at Pittsburgh, and District Office No. 5 at Williamsport. His promotion to his present supervisory post was approved by Governor Leader in December 1956.

The new District 8 parole supervisor was born in Southview, Washington County, on October 4, 1916. He attended the Immaculate Conception Grade School and High School in Washington, graduating in 1934 after three years of varsity basketball. For the next two years, he coached the school's teams and has continued through the years his deep interest in athletics, helping with the organization and coaching of boys' teams in both basketball and baseball.

Mr. Cavanaugh's business experience began with a clerkship in a chain grocery store. He later moved to another chain and became a store manager at the age of 19 years. He later sold electrical appliances.

His first Commonwealth service was as a clerk with the Pennsylvania Department of Employment and Unemployment Compensation at Harrisburg.

He entered the United States Army as a private in October, 1942, taking basic and non-commissioned Officer Training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. He later entered the Officers' Candidate School and was commissioned on July 16, 1943. He served with the 111th Infantry in Hawaii, the Gilbert, Makin, Marshall and Kwajalein Islands. He retired with the grade of Lieutenant in December, 1944, under a medical discharge because of impairment of his hearing during Japanese bombings.

After his return to civilian life, he was a trainman for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and then served another term in sales work. Later he became a Service Officer for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Pennsylvania.

He took the examination and became a parole agent at Philadelphia effective October 1, 1946. On February 14, 1942, Mr. Cavanaugh married Miss Annadale E. Quinn of Jermyn, Pennsylvania. They have three daughters, Jane Ellen, Kathleen and Maureen, and four sons, John Jr., David, Tommy and Bill.

The Quarterly extends congratulations to Mr. Cavanaugh and best wishes for success in his new position.

JOHN R. BIERSTEIN

Parole planning is now the specialty of Mr. John R. Bierstein who in January, 1957, began his new assignment as Intrastate Supervisor in the Central Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Previously, Mr. Bierstein had been District Supervisor of the Harrisburg District Office for fourteen years, having been appointed to that position January 16, 1943. Prior to that time, he was associated with the Department of Public Assistance since its inception in 1937, and its predecessor, the State Emergency Relief Board, since 1931.

Mr. Bierstein who resides in Hershey, majored in Journalism at Temple University from where he graduated in 1931. He attended Pennsylvania School of Social Work from 1936 to 1937. For many years he has been active in the affairs of the Association, and served as president in 1949.

W. GLENN ADAMS

Effective January 15, 1958, Mr. W. Glenn Adams was appointed as District Supervisor of the Altoona District Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole replacing Mr. J. Fred Kurtz who retired from State service.

Mr. Adams was born in Green Burr, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and attended public schools in Clinton County, was graduated from the Loganton High School, attended Lock Haven Teachers College and took courses at Bucknell University and Pennsylvania State University.

He attended the Pennsylvania State Police Training School at Hershey and was in law enforcement work in Clinton County from 1936 to 1939. From 1939 to 1947, he was with the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Federal government. Training for this assignment was received at the Academy in Washington, D. C., and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

While on leave from the above position for 18 months, he served with the Security Division of the United States Navy. He left the Federal government in November, 1947, for assignment with the Pennsylvania Board of Parole in the Philadelphia district office and was transferred to the Williamsport district office in 1948, remaining there until receiving his appointment in Altoona.

Mr. Adams in 1938 married the former Beatrice Kress of Lock Haven and is presently residing at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania.

The Quarterly extends Mr. Adams congratulations and success in his new position.

What other dungeon is so dark as one's own heart! What jailer so inexorable as one's self!

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)
The House of the Seven Gables

PAROLE BOARD HONORS EMPLOYEES

Chairman Paul J. Gernert of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole presented Certificates of Merit to 10 veteran employees of the Board at the Supervisors In-Service Training Dinner held at Allenberry Inn on January 16, 1958.

Among those honored were J. Fred Kurtz and Myra Thwing, both of whom are retiring from Commonwealth service. Mr. Kurtz left the Board on January 15, after more than 14 years as supervisor of the Altoona District Office. Miss Thwing will retire on February 1, after 15 years as agent-in-charge of the Philadelphia Women's Division Office.

Other employees honored included:

Fifteen Years Service: Thomas T. Taylor, District Supervisor, Allentown; James A. Daly, District Supervisor, Williamsport; Peter P. Kranack, Assistant District Supervisor, Pittsburgh; Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Harrisburg; Elton R. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Harrisburg; and Alice Bobak, Assistant Comptroller, Harrisburg.

Ten Years Service: W. Glenn Adams, District Supervisor, Altoona, and Nora E. Kerbert, Clerical Supervisor, Pittsburgh District Office.

I do not distinguish by the eye, but by the mind, which is the proper judge of the man.

Seneca (8 B.C.—A.D. 65)
Moral Essays

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION

1536 Vincennes Avenue

Chicago Heights, Ill.

Professional Council

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT SERVICE

December 1, 1957

CALIFORNIA, Martinez — *Field Probation Officer* to work with both juveniles and adults. Salary range \$433-519 mo. Graduation from accredited school and one year graduate study in social work, psychology, sociology, or criminology. One year full time experience in probation or juvenile hall case or group work may be substituted for required year of graduate study. Contact Contra Costa County Civil Service Commission, Room 229, Hall of Records, Martinez, California.

CALIFORNIA, Oakland — *Group Counselor I* (male and female) to work with juveniles in Juvenile Hall. Salary range \$375-459 mo. Graduation from accredited college or university within last 5 years or completion of twelfth grade and 2 years of recent full time experience involving organization, direction, or supervision of youth groups in recreational or correctional setting. Contact Alameda County Civil Service Commission, 188-12th St., Oakland, California.

CALIFORNIA, San Diego — *Assistant Probation Officer* (male or female) Salary \$417-507 mo. Age 21-54 incl. Bachelor's degree plus (a) one year casework in county probation office; or (b) 18 months professional social work with problem or neglected children or adult offenders; or (c) one year graduate social work or criminology and six months experience as in (b); or (d) Master's degree in social work or criminology. For each nine months (b) experience, one year other phase of social casework may be substituted. *Group Counselor I* — Salary

\$343-417 mo. Bachelor's degree from accredited college with min. of 12 units in sociology and/or psychology. Major in social sciences preferred. College seniors permitted to take examinations, but will not be placed on eligible list until graduation. Write Department of Civil Service and Personnel, Room 402, Civic Center, San Diego, California.

CALIFORNIA, San Mateo County — *Caseworker* — Salary range \$463-581—Beginning salary open, depending on qualifications. Master's degree in social work and two years paid experience (correctional experience preferred). Position will include orientation and counselling of children in detention, developing treatment plans, investigation, staffing of cases, and work with parents. Write Loren A. Beckley, Director of Detention Services, San Mateo County, P. O. Box 35, Belmont, California. *Assistant Probation Officers* (male and female) to supervise teenage boys and girls. College degree in social sciences, plus one year graduate social work or one year paid experience in probation or allied field. Salary range \$415-519 mo. Persons with considerable experience may start at second step. Write John S. Cowgill, Chief Probation Officer, San Mateo Probation Dept., P. O. Box 35, Belmont, California.

IDAHO, Boise — *Probation officer* (male) — Supervision of caseload of adolescent boys on probation, pre-hearing investigations and pre-preparation of plan for rehabilitation. BA with major in social service with emphasis on sociology and psychology; must drive car. Experience in children's field desirable. Can appoint to \$4800 based on experience. Write W. E. Smith, Probate Judge, Ada County Probate Court, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS, Chicago — *Probation Officers* (men and women) for the Family Service Department and Delinquent Boys' Division. Beginning salary \$345 mo. and maximum for Field Officers is \$405. AB degree and three years paid experience with social agency required. Write Edward J. Nerad, Chief Probation Officer, Circuit (Family) Court of Cook County, 2246 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 8, Illinois.

INDIANA, Indianapolis — *Probation and Intake Officers*—Minimum education A.B. — Salary \$3720 to \$4500, depending on education and social work experience. Fifty per cent of staff with year or more of graduate social work education. Scholarship program. Write Donald Rademacher, Chief Probation Officer, Marion County Juvenile Court, 148 E. Market Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

MINNESOTA — *Parole Agent I* — Salary range \$370-450 mo. Provides casework services to local courts, supervises juvenile and adult probationers and parolees, related duties. Desire Bachelor's degree with major in pre-social work or related social services. Liberal employee benefits. Examination 50% written, 50% oral. Write Minnesota Civil Service Dept., 122 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

MINNESOTA, St. Paul — *Deputy Probation Officers* (Case-workers) — Men, for Juvenile Division. Salary range min. \$380 to \$525 mo. Starting salary flexible, depending on training and experience. Persons with superior qualifications may start at \$400 or above. Desirable qualifications include Master's degree in social work, correctional administration or closely related areas, plus at least one year's experience in probation, parole or related work. Liberal employee benefits. Contact John K. Donohue, Chief Probation Office 1644 Court House, St. Paul, Minnesota. 4 *Juvenile Parole Agents*, Youth Conservation

Commission. Bachelor's Degree required, MSW preferred, salary \$4400 to \$5400. Write to Vincent P. Reis, Director, Division of Prevention and Parole, Youth Conservation Commission, 129 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW YORK, Albany — *Youth Parole Workers* — Interesting resident positions in training schools and field positions throughout the state in social casework with children. Bachelor's degree, one year graduate study in social work and (a) second year of graduate study or (b) two years social work experience. Salary \$4530 to \$5580. Write S. D. Friedman, New York State Department of Civil Service, 39 Columbia Street, Albany 7, New York.

OHIO, Marion — *Correctional Social Worker II* (male)—Salary \$5280 to \$6300 in five years. Supervisory position in the social service department at the recently activated Marion Correctional Institution for adult offenders. Master's degree in social work preferred. Write Joseph G. Cannon, Supervisor, Social Services, State Office Bldg., Columbus 16, Ohio.

OHIO, Steubenville—*Probation Officer* to organize and develop a modern program of probation and related services for juvenile offenders, to be responsible to probate judge and, indirectly, to Advisory Committee on Juvenile Problems, appointed by the judge, MSW preferred; sound experience in probation required. Car a necessity. Age, 25 or older. Salary \$6000 plus mileage. Applications obtained from Judge Emmett M. Morrow, Probate Court, Jefferson County Courthouse, Steubenville, Ohio, or Troy A. Snyder, Advisory Committee Chairman, R. D. 3, Steubenville.

OREGON, Eugene—1 *Juvenile Counselor* (male) — Starting salary \$385, and with satisfactory performance there is an increment to \$407 at the end of six months, and \$430 at end of one year. Balance of steps on merit basis to

\$501. Professional case supervision provided. Requirements: (1) One year experience in juvenile probation work or related juvenile work and graduation from four year college or university with major in either social work, sociology, criminology, psychology, or other social sciences, and one year graduate training in social work in above specializations; or (2) any equivalent combination of training and experience. Write immediately to Director of Lane County Juvenile Department, 23 W. 6th Ave., Eugene, Oregon, giving personnel data and references.

PENNSYLVANIA, Brookville —*Probation and Welfare Officer* —To handle pre-sentence investigations, all juvenile cases, parole investigations, and non-support cases for Jefferson County. Experience desirable but not essential. Salary not yet fixed, but expected to be in the \$3000 to \$4000 range, depending upon prior experience and qualifications. Contact W. J. McKnight, District Attorney, Brookville, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA, York—*Probation Officers* (2 male). Beginning salary \$4000 to \$4200. Require at least one year graduate training in social work. There is no experience or residential requirement. For further information write Henry Lenz, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, County Court House, York, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston —*Director of Probation* in Children's Court. Bachelor's degree in social sciences and two year's graduate training in social work, plus two years' experience in juvenile probation work; or one year social work graduate training plus three years' experience, with one year in supervisory capacity or public relations background and community organization skills. Beginning salary \$5100. Automobile allowance and mileage. Write Judge C. P. Pearce, Domestic Relations Court, Charleston, S. C.

TENNESSEE — *Director of Juvenile Probation* — To plan and direct the activities of the Division of Juvenile Probation; to perform related work as required. Master's degree in social work, psychology, or sociology and 5 years experience in a family, children's, psychiatric or correctional agency, or in school guidance and counseling, of which 2 years within the past 5 must have been in a juvenile court and/or probationary setting and in a responsible supervisory, consultative or administrative capacity. Must be under 55 years of age. *District Director of Juvenile Probation*—To be responsible for the administration of the Juvenile Probation Program within an assigned district; to perform related work as required. Master's degree in social work, psychology, or sociology and 3 years experience as above, of which one year must have been in a juvenile court and/or probationary setting. Must be under 50 years of age. *Field Probation Worker* — To conduct pre-probation case investigations; to assist in individual rehabilitation; to perform related work as required. Master's degree as above or equivalent combination of education and experience, substituting 2 years experience in related work for Master's degree, and additional year of experience for one year college education, with maximum substitution of 2 years. Must be under 50 years of age. Write Commissioner of Correction, Room 209 State Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS, Bryan—*Juvenile Probation Officer* — New full time position set up as outgrowth of three-year delinquency prevention project under state agency sponsorship. Require MSW plus three years experience. Psychiatric consultation as needed. Starting salary \$5000-6000, depending on qualifications. Write Dr. Carlton R. Lee, Chairman, Brazos County Youth Development Committee, 504 Varisco Bldg., Bryan, Texas.

TEXAS, Corpus Christi—*Case-work Supervisor* (male or female) — Salary \$6500 plus \$480 car allowance. Graduate degree from accredited school of social work preferred. Must have had experience in a juvenile court setting plus experience in casework supervision. To supervise seven assistant probation officers; excellent physical facilities. Position open January 1, 1958. Write Chief Probation Officer, P. O. Box 7276, Corpus Christi, Texas.

TEXAS, Crockett — 2 *Case-workers* (women) — Salary range \$3420-\$3780. Master's degree in social work and 2 years paid experience (correctional experience preferred). Position will include casework supervision, orientation and counselling of girls in State Training School for Negro Girls, developing an in-service program, staffing of cases, and work with parents. One position open now, the other open January 1, 1958. Write Mrs. E. G. Harrell, Supt., Crockett State School, Box 901, Crockett, Texas.

TEXAS, Dallas — *Supervisor* for Juvenile Probation Department. Starting salary \$4872 plus \$500 car allowance. Age 21-54. Bachelor degree with major in social sciences, sociology, psychology, criminology acceptable, but MSW preferred. Five years experience, at least three of which must have been in probation department. Graduate work can be substituted for experience, not to exceed two years on year for year basis. Write Frank A. Grant, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Department, 4711 Harry Hines, Dallas, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Olympia—*Supervisor, Child Guidance Center*—Salary \$6168 to \$7344. Delinquency prevention program requiring two years' graduate training and three year's specialized casework experience. *Asst. Supervisor, Child Guidance Center* — \$5412-6444. Two year's graduate training and two year's clinical casework experience. *Institution case-*

worker II — \$3840-4560. Requires one year graduate school. *Institution Caseworker III*—\$4188-4968. Two year's graduate social work training or one year casework experience and one year graduate school. *Psychiatric Social Workers* —\$4764-5652, starting salary dependent on qualifications MSW and clinical casework experience with disturbed children. *Clinical Psychologist III* — \$6444-7668. PhD from APA approved school in clinical psychology and one year supervised clinical internship. Directs or provides service in large program. Write Washington State Personnel Board, 212 General, Administration Bldg., Olympia, Washington—Attn. Miss Mildred Stier.

WASHINGTON, Seattle — 8 *Caseworkers*, male and female, to serve as probation officers and work with dependent and delinquent children. Good casework supervision, psychiatric consultation, clinical psychological services available. MSW preferred, but will accept one year graduate training plus one year previous social work experience. Citizenship not required. Liberal employee benefits. Staff in-service and student training programs. Salary steps \$4920-5160-5520-5880. Can appoint higher than \$4920, depending on qualifications. Write Martin Falsberg, Asst. Director, King County Juvenile Court, 1211 E. Alder Street, Seattle 22, Washington.

WISCONSIN, Madison—*Probation and Parole Agents (Social Workers III)* A career service in correctional field. Excellent promotional opportunities, civil service tenure, annual merit increases, liberal vacation and sick leave benefits and social security and state retirement plan. Two years graduate social work required, including completion of field work placement. Employment within pay range possible for those with substantial correctional experience. Salary \$5352 to \$6432.

Write Sanger B. Powers, Director, Department of Public Welfare, Div. of Corrections, 104 E. Dayton Street (Box 669), Madison Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN, Milwaukee — *Children's Court Probations Officer, Family Court Worker, Municipal and District Courts Probation Officer* — Salary \$4878 72 to \$5733.50. Completion of two year's graduate work in accredited school of social work excluding thesis; Master's degree in social work desirable. One year's paid experience in accredited caseworking agency preferred. Apply: Milwaukee County Civil Service Commission, Room 206, Courthouse, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. *Correctional Caseworker*—Position with a Community Chest, statewide agency working with the criminal offender. Work with men and women in state penal institutions on parole and probation and their families. Opportunity for administrative duties and public relations work. Good vacation and retirement plan. Two years graduate work in accredited school of social work (incl. thesis). Experience preferred. Salary \$4440 to \$6360. Could start at \$5400. Write Robin L. Lamson, Acting Executive Director, Wisconsin Service Assn., 125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA, Alameda County (Oakland) — *Deputy Probation Officer I* — Salary \$436-536. Advancement to Deputy Probation Officer II \$459-565. Required qualifications: (1) a) Completion Alameda County Probation Dept. training course or b) graduation accredited college or university and (2) a) one year recent full time paid experience in social or correctional casework or in social, correctional or recreational group work; or b) 1 yr. graduate study in related work. *Counselor, Juvenile Hall* — Salary \$414-509. Required qualifications: (1) Graduation accredited college or university with major in psychology,

social work, criminology, penology, or related field, and (2) a) 2 years recent full time, paid experience in social or correctional casework field, 1 year experience and one year graduate work in psychology, social work, criminology, penology or related field. Apply Alameda County Civil Service Commission, 188-12th St., Oakland, California.

MICHIGAN, Port Huron—*Director of Court Services* in Juvenile Probation Department to assist judge in reorganizing casework and detention services of the court. Prefer two years graduate training in social work plus at least two years supervisory experience in probation or closely related child welfare service. 2 *Caseworkers* needed by same court for work with neglected and delinquent children. Prefer one year graduate training in social casework and two years experience in a children's casework setting. Salaries for both positions open. Address inquiries to Hon. Vera I. Black, Judge of Probate, St. Clair County Probate Court, Port Huron, Michigan, stating minimum salary requirements in letter of inquiry.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston — 2 *Probation Officers*, Children's Court. Starting Salary \$3900 plus \$600 travel allowance. Bachelor's degree from college of recognized standing with courses in social studies plus one year experience or additional graduate study. Experience desired in welfare agency, teaching or related fields. Contact Judge C. B. Pearce, Domestic Relations Court, Charleston South Carolina.

Justice is truth in action.

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)

It is better to risk saving a guilty person than to condemn an innocent one.

Francois M. A. Voltaire (1694-1778)

Zadig

<p>Pratola Peligna Society</p> <p>966 W. 18th Street</p> <p>Erie</p>	<p>Nationwide Insurance Co.</p> <p>18 W. Airy Avenue</p> <p>Norristown</p>
<p>Silver Dollar Check Exchange</p> <p>711 S. Broad Street</p> <p>Philadelphia</p>	<p>Higham, Neilson, Whitridge and Reid, Inc.</p> <p>344 N. Broad Street</p> <p>Philadelphia</p>
<p>Stouffer's Restaurant</p> <p>335 Lancaster Avenue</p> <p>Wynnewood</p>	<p>Diminick Coal Sales</p> <p>Paxinos</p>
<p>Loyal Order of Moose Allegheny Lodge No. 47</p> <p>14 E. North Avenue</p> <p>Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Cole Tobacco Company, Inc.</p> <p>219 High Street</p> <p>Pottstown</p>
<p>Nazz Mariani Company</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>Baltimore Pike</p> <p>Media</p>	<p>Butler and Thomas</p> <p>1315 Cherry Street</p> <p>Philadelphia</p>

<p>Trooper Fruit and Produce</p> <p>Ridge Pike, R. D. No. 2</p> <p>Norristown</p>	<p>First National Bank of Duquesne</p> <p>1 W. Grant Avenue</p> <p>Duquesne</p>
<p>Montgomery Inn</p> <p>620 Montgomery Avenue</p> <p>Bryn Mawr</p>	<p>Armstrong Store Fixture Co.</p> <p>Route 8</p> <p>Glenshaw</p>
<p>Holmes Pharmacy</p> <p>MacDade Blvd. at Holmes Road</p> <p>Holmes</p>	<p>National Bank and Trust Co. of Schwenksville</p>
<p>Potts Manufacturing Co.</p> <p>Mechanicsburg</p>	<p>Babe's Luncheonette</p> <p>401 E. Main Street</p> <p>Norristown</p>
<p>Altoona Shoe Co.</p> <p>201 Cayuga Avenue</p> <p>Altoona</p>	<p>Tinicum Restaurant</p> <p>Powhattan Avenue</p> <p>Essington</p>
<p>Housing Mortgage Corp.</p> <p>535 Fifth Avenue</p> <p>Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Linee Aeree Italiane</p> <p>214 S. 16th Street</p> <p>Philadelphia</p>

Morton Goldstein 2945 W. Diamond Street Philadelphia	Furman's Gulf Service Cameron and Herr Streets Harrisburg
J. A. Staton Beer Distributors 6542 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia	C. P. Karper and Sons General Contractor 1937 Caledonia Avenue Harrisburg
Max Solomon Company Scrap Iron 3045 W. Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	W and L Beer Sales 420 S. 2nd Street Harrisburg
Mac's Confectionery 672 W. 7th Avenue W. Homestead	Owens Gulf Service 38th and Market Streets Camp Hill
Valley Bowling Alley 838 Allegheny River Blvd. Oakmont	Hoffman Bros. and Wilson Stone Quarry 23rd and Reading Railroad Harrisburg
Standfast Book Bindery 925 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	Atlantic States Truck Lines Chamber Hill Road Harrisburg
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John Kammerer Ridley Creek Road, So. of Baltimore Pike Media	Fred W. Lex Amusements 500 Perry Street Enola
Olimpia Whitehall Tavern 708 Haverford Road Bryn Mawr	D and B Texaco Station 10th and Louthier Streets Lemoyne
John Demko Naamans Creek Road Pennington	Marshall's Restaurant, Inc. 417 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh
The Wild Goose Baltimore Pike WaWa	Cooley Lilley Gifts—Toys—Cards—China—Glass Kitchen Ware 703 Edgmont Ave.—Chester
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C. E. Stonesifer, Contractor 5 William Penn Drive Cumberland Park, Camp Hill	Triumph Hosiery Mills 305 State Street York
Drenning Delivery System 1718—11th Avenue Altoona	Kaylor Bros. Rheem
Curtis Funeral Home 1000 North 6th Street Harrisburg	W. F. Nye and Son 2659 Walnut Street, and R. D. 3 Harrisburg
Mountain View Motel Wm. Penn Highway Rte. 22 Duncansville	Amusement Machines Assn. of Philadelphia 2014 Fairmount Avenue
Myers Sales 725 Green Avenue Altoona	Eachus Dairies Co. Bradford Avenue West Chester
Carew Steel Products R. D. No. 9 York	P. H. Sipler and Co. 883 Main Street Darby
Red Rose Dairy R. D. No. 1 Mt. Joy	Oakcrest Nursing Home Bridgewater Road Upland
Baker Nursing Home Gettysburg Pike Harrisburg	The Oaks Nursing Home Church Road and Greenwood Avenue Wyncote
Brown's Cut Rate 2321 Berryhill Street Harrisburg	S. Johnson and Son 215 W. Oak Street Ambler
Graci's Fashions 308 Hamilton Street Harrisburg	P and M Builders Leechburg Road, R. D. 1 Pittsburgh
Harrisburg Dairies, Inc. 20th and Herr Streets Harrisburg	Morgan Amusement Co. 929 Union Street McKeesport
Leftridge Floor Cleaning Serv. 628 Kelker Street Harrisburg	Steel City Electric Co. 1207 Columbus Avenue Pittsburgh
H. L. Lewis Construction Co. 43 E. Main Street Middletown	Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Co. 4839 Harrison Street Pittsburgh

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PATSY MAZZARO Disposal, Steubenville Rd. McKees Rocks	GERBER PRODUCTS CO. 2885 W. Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh	MILLERS FLORISTS 1014 1st Avenue Altoona
PENN SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION CO. 150 Wabash Avenue Pittsburgh	BEARINGS, INC. 5536 Baum Blvd. Pittsburgh	COASTAL TANK LINES, INC. 501 Grantley Street York
CHARLES M. HENRY PRINTING CO. 513 Union Trust Bldg. Pittsburgh	WEBER & CO. 429 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh	YORK COUNTY GAS CO. 127 West Market Street York
LANNAN & CO. Insurance 2125 Koppers Bldg. Pittsburgh	STANDARD ELECTROTYPE CO. 704 Second Avenue Pittsburgh	ELIZABETHTOWN TRUST CO. Washington & Market St. Elizabethtown
NEISER CO. Painters 1504 Evanston Street Pittsburgh	WASHER SALES & SERVICE CO., INC. 15 Federal Street Pittsburgh	NATIONAL NOVELTY CO., INC. 2123 Greenwood Street Harrisburg

ELECTRONIC WHOLESALERS 1922 Paxton Street Harrisburg	RICCHE MUSIC STORE 1622 11th Avenue Altoona	WEIRMAN'S FURNITURE STORE 318 Allegheny Street Hollidaysburg
AUTOMATIC OIL HEATING CO. 2451 Paxton Street Harrisburg	BRUNSWICK BILLIARDS 803—17th Street Altoona	SHUR'S MOTEL 3rd and Louther Streets Lemoyne
WYNN & CO. INSURANCE 1615 Market Street Lemoyne	BEDFORD ROLL ARENA, INC. Bedford	RIVERVIEW DINER 4105 N. Front Street Harrisburg
BLUE WHITE LINES, INC. 516 West Plank Road Altoona	GRUBB SUPPLY CO. W. High Street Elizabethtown	CITY VIEW FLORISTS Flowers, The Perfect Expression S & H Green Stamps Altoona
CITY RADIATOR WORKS 610—19th Street Altoona	MUMPER'S DAIRY N. Hanover Street Elizabethtown	ROBERT R. HANEY Contractor and Builder R. D. No. 2, Hollidaysburg
PEOPLES COAL CO. 730—4th Street Altoona	KEYSTONE NOVELTY CO. 801—8th Avenue Altoona	BELVEDERE CONVALESCENT HOME 2507 Chestnut Street Chester
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Main and Cambria Streets Bellwood	H. C. PRUTZMAN CO., INC. 817 Green Avenue Altoona	CHAMBERLIN SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN Manchester and Idlewild Media
ROSS TRAILER SALES Greenwood	W. L. NICHOLSON INSURANCE AGENCY Lippman Bldg. 11th Avenue and 13th Street Altoona	LANSDOWNE REST HOME 246 Melrose Avenue East Lansdowne
ACE CONSTRUCTION CO. 718 N. Juniata Hollidaysburg	LUMADUE COAL CO. 3111 Washington Avenue Altoona	LACEY FUNERAL HOME 1468 N. 52nd Street Philadelphia
ALTOONA HOTEL 3850—5th Avenue Altoona	HOLLAND FURNACE CO. 1218—8th Avenue Altoona	WEIR TRAVEL AGENCY 523 Welsh Street Chester
FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. OF RED LION	ALTOONA PIPE & STEEL SUPPLY 2111 Beale Avenue Altoona	DELAWARE ALLOY FORGE 2300 E. Tioga Avenue Philadelphia
LOGAN HOTEL 818—8th Avenue Altoona	ALTOONA HOME IMPROVEMENT 1122—8th Avenue Altoona	ALL-LUMINUM PRODUCTS Reed Street, 36th to 37th Philadelphia
GERBER OIL CO. 5 South Barbara Street Mt. Joy	CAVALIER COAL CO. P. O. Box 1312 Altoona	CHESTER SCRAP 320 W. Mary Street Chester
SAVOY SHOE CO., INC. W. High Street Elizabethtown	ROTARY GAS SERV. 5310—6th Avenue Altoona	COULBOURN SUNOCO SERVICE Industrial Highway and Sellers Avenue Eddystone
BROOKSIDE DINER Rte. 230 By-Pass Harrisburg	SWARTZ PIANO CO., INC. 1620—11th Avenue Altoona	HENRY BASS GREENHOUSE Church Road Whitemarsh

PETE FOREMOST PROCESSOR Expert Barbering Pittsburgh	UNIVERSITY SCHOOL Pittsburgh	WELDON'S PHARMACY Homestead Park
JOE'S AUTO PARTS Chester	FAIGEN SIGNS Pittsburgh	MORR-CRAFT PRODUCTS Pittsburgh
CONRAD FOOD MARKET Devon	SULLIVAN'S ELECTRIC SERVICE Pittsburgh	NORTHSIDE COOPERAGE CO. Pittsburgh
SAMUEL WANNER Contractor Marcus Hook	SHERIDAN SCRAP IRON AND METAL CO. Pittsburgh	OMSLAER WRECKING CO., INC. Pittsburgh
WALT'S AUTO BODY Philadelphia	GLOBE REALTY CO. Pittsburgh	HEATING AND PLUMBING SUPPLY CO. Pittsburgh
STALLMAN GUEST HOUSE Philadelphia	A. P. GREEN FIRE BRICK CO. Pittsburgh	JOHN DUCHESS Tax Collector Cuddy
FRENCH JEWELRY CO. Philadelphia	RUSSELL SUPPLY CO. Bridgeville	NOWACKI HOTEL Natrona
TIMES REALTY CO. Upper Darby	MOUNTAIN VALLEY WATER CO. Pittsburgh	GREENTREE PHARMACY Pittsburgh
FRED DOH JEWELERS Philadelphia	CARRIAGE HOUSE RESTAURANT Pittsburgh	TEL-RAD SALES AND SERVICE CO. Pittsburgh
PERFECTION BAKERY Norristown	RADIO PARTS COMPANY, INC. Pittsburgh	ATLANTIC DISTRIBUTING CO. Pittsburgh
BIRDVILLE PHARMACY Natrona Heights	PITTSBURGH TAG COMPANY Pittsburgh	THERMAL TRANSFER CORPORATION Pittsburgh
B. W. MILLER FLORAL CO., INC. Pittsburgh	SABLE MOTOR COMPANY Pittsburgh	LEBANON HALL PHARMACY Pittsburgh
LEW'S LOAN OFFICE Pittsburgh	SCHOMAKER COMPANY Pittsburgh	TRANSALL, INC. Pittsburgh
FINANCE REALTY CO. Pittsburgh	PRIDE MANUFACTURING CO. Pittsburgh	McCURIO FLORIST CO., INC. Pittsburgh
BAUMAN CHEVROLET Pittsburgh	ANTHONY AMODEO Safety Belts Pittsburgh	WILKINSBURG TAXICAB CO. Pittsburgh
NATIONAL EMERGENCY LIGHT CO. Pittsburgh	HOMESTEAD TIRE SERVICE W. Homestead	G. L. McMILLIN Drugs—Pittsburgh
F. P. THOMAS CO. Pittsburgh	MANOS BAKING CO. Pittsburgh	PRESTON HOTEL Presto
PEARL ASSURANCE CO., LTD. Pittsburgh	TAYLORCRAFT UPHOLSTERING CO. Pittsburgh	BRAEBURN HOTEL Braeburn
J. E. CORCORAN CO. Pittsburgh	SPOKANE MARBLE CO. Pittsburgh	BROADWAY SALES AND SERVICE McKees Rocks
KNIFFIN'S TINY TOT NURSERY Pittsburgh	EASY METHOD AUTO DRIVER TRAINING SCHOOL Pittsburgh	VIDMAR MOTOR CO. Moon Run

CLAYTON FUEL OIL Philadelphia	F. A. THOMAS LUMBER Holidaysburg	ZIMMERMAN COAL CO. Juniata, Altoona
STEWART SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN Swarthmore	J. C. HUGHES and SON Hardware—Altoona	RIVOLI THEATRE Altoona
EDWARD M. BAKER FUNERAL HOME Philadelphia	ROBERT JONES INSURANCE AGENCY Altoona	BEETEM LUMBER CO. Lemoyne
JAMES MACAULEY Reconditioned Cars Philadelphia	MOLLICO and CO. Altoona	WOLFGANG CANDY CO. York
MESKIN'S KOSHER MEAT MKT. Altoona	NEW YORK BAKERY Altoona	C. H. STALLMAN and SONS Wholesale Candy—York
PAUL J. LISKEY Contractor Elizabethtown	PARK TRANSFER and STORAGE CO. Juniata, Altoona	SPICKLER'S DAIRY Elizabethtown
KEYSTONE BARREL EXCHANGE Altoona	WITHEROW'S CLOVER FARM STORE Altoona	MORRIS DRUG CO. York
JONES FUNERAL HOME Altoona	HEUSTON'S PHARMACY Bellwood	SMITH'S SELF SERVICE STORE York
PENNSYLVANIA SHOE CO. Altoona	NELSON NURSERIES Duncansville	ROTH'S FURNITURE STORE Elizabethtown
MODERN EQUIPMENT SALES CO. Altoona	BECK'S BEAUTY SUPPLY Altoona	WEIDMAN'S GARAGE Elizabethtown
MOYER'S POTATO CHIPS Elizabethtown	INGHAM MOTOR CAR CO. Juniata	WAY'S APPLIANCES Mt. Joy
BAER and BENTZ Building Blocks Lemoyne	G. W. WILLIAMS DEPT. STORE Holidaysburg	HAUER'S DEPARTMENT STORE Hummelstown
DELLINGER and HOCHE, INC. Real Estate Agents York	BLAIR ELECTRIC SERVICE CO. Altoona	EAGLE HOTEL Linglestown
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ORBACH AUTO SALES Harrisburg	KELLER'S JEWELRY STORE Dallastown	PENN HARRIS LUMBER CO. Harrisburg
COLEMAN CATERING SERVICE Harrisburg	GRAY and TRATTNER Mack Trucks—York	OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. Harrisburg
FARMER'S HARDWARE Bedford	G. R. MINNICK RADIO and TV York	McARTHUR and WILLIAMSON Sanitation Engineers Harrisburg
NIGHTINGALE REST HOME Camp Hill	H. B. McCLURE Plumbing and Heating Harrisburg	CANTON INN Harrisburg
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York, Pennsylvania

104th Annual Statement

1853	1957
Assets	\$ 4,153,060.
Surplus	2,054,472.
Losses Paid Since Organization	31,538,822.

**St. Charles
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**1731 Hulmeville Road
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