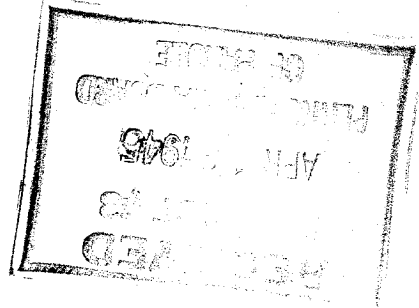


John R. Bierstein

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

Contents: APRIL, 1945



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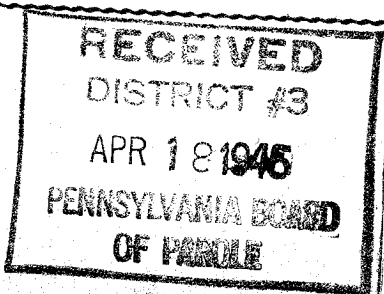
State Parole Staff Corner:

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The Editor's Sanctum:

Wanted—Every Correctional Worker In Pennsylvania to Join Association

VOLUME 2



NUMBER 2

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Officers and Committees for the Year 1945

President: Mr. Paul W. Tibbetts, Parole Officer,
Reading, Pa.

First Vice-President: Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Parole Officer,
Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Muncy, Pa.

Second Vice-President: Mr. Howard L. Sparks, Chief Probation
Officer, Uniontown, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. Lee C. Beier, U. S. Probation Officer,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee

Miss Hilda Jolly, Scranton, (one year); Mr. H. L. Sparks, Chief Probation
Officer, Uniontown, (two years); Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Probation Officer,
Juvenile Court, West Chester, (three years).

Special Advisory Committee

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, chairman, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg;
Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board
of Parole, Harrisburg; Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia.

Membership Committee

Mr. Edgar R. Barnes, chairman, Probation Officer, Lancaster; Miss Hazel
G. Kenny, Juvenile Probation Department, Beaver; Mr. J. M. Des Rochers,
District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Allentown; Miss Grace
Woodrow, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh; Miss
Erma Evans, Woman Parole and Probation Officer, Waynesburg.

Nominating Committee

Miss Helen C. Eaaterwood, chairman, Probation Officer, Meadville;
Miss Mary H. Rinsland, Juvenile Probation Officer, Scranton; Mr. George
J. Weaver, Sr., Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

Publicity Committee

Mr. Paul J. Gernert, chairman, Berks Co. Prison, Reading; Mr. H. C.
Spessard, Parole Officer, Glen Mills, Philadelphia; Miss Deborah P.
Werrington, Chief Probation Officer, Chester Juvenile Court, West Chester;
Mr. Charles W. Toebe, Philadelphia; Miss Virginia E. Davis, Sr. Statistic-
ian, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg.

Legislative Committee

Mr. Edgar R. Barnes, chairman, Probation Officer, Lancaster; Mr. Henry
Lenz, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, York; Mr. Claud E. Thomas,
Chief Probation Officer, Scranton; Mr. Walter Rome, Chief Juvenile Pro-
bation Officer, Pittsburgh; Mr. George J. Weaver, Pennsylvania Board of
Parole, Harrisburg.

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THREE REGIONAL MEETINGS TO REPLACE STATE CONVENTIONS

Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, State College Selected As Centers
For Two-Day Institutes; Dr. Sharp Aids Plans

There will be no state convention this year. Instead three cities have been chosen as sites for two-day institutes for correctional workers in the respective geographical divisions of the Commonwealth.

The Pittsburgh institute, in the Hotel Roosevelt, slated for April 16 and 17 will have been completed, perhaps, before some receive this issue of The Quarterly.

On May 14 and 15, the Eastern Pennsylvania correctional workers will attend an institute in the Hotel Whittier, Philadelphia.

On June 4 and 5, those in the Central Pennsylvania region will meet at Nittany Lion Hotel, State College.

Announcement of these plans is contained in a special message from President Paul W. Tibbetts, addressed to each probation and parole worker in the state as well as to all friends of the association. The letter, which is your personal invitation to attend, follows:

Fellow Members:

The 25th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole has been cancelled by your Executive Committee in compliance with the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. The conference was originally scheduled for Lancaster April 16 and 17; however, the Executive Committee has arranged as a substitute three regional institutes which we believe will comply with the recent interpretation of the restriction, and at the same time will provide an opportunity to reach more of our members than before.

Through the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, and especially with the assistance of Dr. E. Preston Sharp, director, Bureau of Community Work of the Department of Welfare, a most interesting and constructive program has been arranged. The same general topics for discussion will prevail at each of the three institutes.

The schedule for the institutes is:

April 16, 17 -- Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh
May 14, 15 -- Whittier Hotel, Philadelphia
June 4, 5 -- Nittany Lion Hotel, State College

We strongly urge that you, as members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, attend the institute nearest to your place of residence, and, so far as practicable, in order to save transportation, pool your automobiles. We shall look forward to see and personally meet you at one of the institutes.

Sincerely yours,

Paul W. Tibbetts, President

PROGRAM OF INSTITUTE FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, WESTERN AREA

Under joint auspices of the Probation and Parole Association,
the Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh
April 16, 17, 1945

MONDAY, April 16

9:00 Registration

10:00 Introduction of Chairman by Paul Tibbetts, Chief Probation Officer,
Bucks County; President, Probation and Parole Association.
Chairman: Judge J. A. Richardson, Common Pleas Court, Allegheny County.
Speaker: Warden Stanley Ashe, Western State Penitentiary.
Subject: Recommendations of Governor's Committee on study of Penal
and Correctional Institutions in the State of Pennsylvania.
Discussion Leader: Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community
Work, Department of Welfare.

2:00 Introduction of Chairman

Chairman: Judge J. I. Carson, Washington County.
Speaker: Dr. John I. Wiseman, Superintendent, Torrance State Hospital.
Subject: Problems of the returned veterans and responsibilities of
Public Agencies.
Speaker: Dr. Arthur Estabrook, Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Com-
mittee, Public Charities Association.
Subject: Problems of the returned veterans and responsibilities of
local and private agencies.
Discussion Leader: Dr. Sharp

TUESDAY, April 17

9:30 Introduction of Chairman by Mr. Howard Sparks, 2nd Vice-President,
Probation and Parole Association.
Chairman: Judge Walter Braham, President Judge, Quarter Session Court,
Lawrence County.
Speaker: Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Acting Director of the Tri-County
Child Guidance Center in Harrisburg.
Subject: Use of Child Guidance Centers as an aid to Juvenile Court
Judges.
Discussion Leader: Dr. Sharp

12:00 Luncheon: Paul Tibbetts presiding

Report on recent legislation affecting courts by Dr. G. I. Giardini,
Superintendent, State Parole Supervision.

Speaker: Judge Gustav Schramm, Allegheny County Juvenile Court.
Subject: Requirements of a Good Detention Home.

Afternoon visitation to Allegheny County Juvenile Court, Western State
Penitentiary, and Western State Psychiatric Hospital.

ALTOONA OFFICIAL STUDIES 50 TYPICAL CASES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY;
FAMILY SOCIETY PLAN

By Mary G. Davis
Blair County Juvenile Court

Editor's Note: Mary G. Davis of Blair County is a new member of the Committee to publish The Quarterly of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. We are grateful for the interesting news article from Blair County.

Coming to Altoona on January 1, 1945 as head of the Altoona Community Chest, Ralph Smith of St. Paul, Minn., immediately began a study of existing agencies and the work being done by each including a study of 50 cases of juvenile delinquency started in 1943 and patterned after the Jacksonville, Fla. questionnaire.

Only 29 of these cases had been completed but it was felt that the 29 cases would form some basis on which conclusions could be taken. All of the cases were from Altoona and no attempt was made to make it a Blair County study.

Tabulation of the 29 cases had not been made but will be completed soon. This tabulation includes the record of the delinquent, the family background and its record, the neighborhood in which the delinquents live, the forms of recreation preferred, school record, etc. In the meantime, Mr. Smith began meetings of the juvenile delinquency committee under the Community Chest sponsorship.

Altoona has not had a Family Welfare Society but there is a possibility that there will be one within the next few months. The Blair County Children's Aid Society and the Juvenile Court are constantly having complaints of neglected families, and some feel that an adequate Family Welfare Society can do much to solve this problem.

Many Women Working

War has made its mark upon the lives of Altoona and Blair County women who are working in industry by the thousands. Some women work because of necessity but regardless of the reason for employment, many are receiving better wages than they dared dream of before the war.

In some instances both father and mother are employed. As has been found in so many places, this makes for neglected children. In Blair County there is no exception to this rule. Schools here are having the same experience as the Juvenile Court. The war is being felt although Altoona cannot be termed a war center or Blair County a county devoted to the manufacturing of the sinews of war.

DELAWARE COUNTY COLLECTS FINES AND COSTS;
NEW PROCEDURE PROMISES TO SOLVE OLD PROBLEM

By Neal Dougherty
Probation Officer

For many years it has fallen to the lot of the Probation Office of Delaware County to collect fines and costs. During the depression many defendants were unable to pay and for a long time it was accepted as proper that no extra effort should be made to collect.

Recently, however, the picture changed and the philosophy back of the sentencing of prisoners to pay a fine and the costs of prosecution was studied and we decided that the fine and costs were part of the sentence and punishment and should be collected if justice were to be done.

At the time the change of policy was made, we had an "Active" list and "Inactive" list. All cases were on the "Active" list where payments had been made during the preceding year; all other cases were on the "Inactive" list. Letters were sent to all accounts, "Active" and "Inactive" alike, requiring payment at once or that the defendant should appear on a certain date.

Cases Checked

Many of these notices were returned and these accounts were set aside for study and investigation at a later date. Many defendants came in for interviews and these either paid in full at once or were given the right to pay in weekly installments. In every case of installment payments, the exact weekly payment was fixed and the defendant told that this amount must be paid regularly or the defendant would be remanded to the County Jail for three months to take advantage of the Insolvency Laws of the State. Quite a few defendants who refused to pay were brought before the Court and sentenced to three months in the County Jail.

Many settlements have been made. During the Prohibition era, large fines and big costs were the order of the day; the defendants who were sentenced to pay these big sums, never had a chance and, when they appeared in response to our summons, they were taken before the Court, given a hearing and a more equitable sum fixed, which the defendant was able to pay.

Many defendants paid no attention to the summons. Another final notice was sent to them and when many failed to appear it was decided that assistance was necessary to aid the assistant probation officers on the staff. Upon recommendation of our office the Court appointed three Court criers and seven tipstiffs as assistant probation officers and the men were assigned in pairs to pick up the delinquent defendants upon bench warrants. This gave the department five teams, who have done a real job in locating defendants and bringing them into Court.

Real Results

This procedure has produced real results. It has been discovered that many of the men we seek are in the armed forces. We have put their cards aside and, when the war is over and they return with an Honorable Discharge, we will

recommend to the Court that they be excused from further payments.

When we have cleared up and made current all accounts of defendants who can be found, we will then turn our force loose on those who have not been found. The work is tedious, arduous and irritating, but the results achieved have made our courts self supporting and we are able to say that we have turned in to the county treasurer for the year 1944 more than it cost to run our courts for the same year.

We are now completing a "tickler" system which will control all installment payments. This system is worked as follows: When a defendant fails to pay on the date payment is due, his card shows in the file, he is sent a notice to appear on a certain date; if he appears and pays, his card is advanced to the next due date; if he fails to pay in answer to the notice, he is picked up on a bench warrant and must make his "peace with the court."

There isn't anything new about this system but it is producing results. From here on the department will be on a cash basis and there won't be very many installment payments.

ALL'S QUIET ON THE HARRISBURG FRONT;
BILLS IN COMMITTEE; NO HEARINGS CALLED

By Edgar R. Barnes

Members of the special Legislative Committee, headed by Edgar R. Barnes, Lancaster County Probation Officer, are developing deep furrows in their brows from the study of various proposed probation and parole legislation but to date there have been no bills reported out of committee nor hearings called by the 1945 legislature.

Mr. Barnes and his associates, Messrs. Weaver and Lenz, have met several times and plan to be in close touch with the legislative committees which are deliberating on the different items of proposed legislation.

When the law makers call for hearings, the Barnes committee will step into high gear and from time to time acquaint the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole with the latest bills touching the field of Detention and Correction.

PRESENTING MRS. MARY RINSLAND ARCHER
FOR 25 YEARS JUVENILE COURT WORKER IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Ten thousand children represent a goodly number of boys and girls. If placed side by side they would reach from here to some place near the city of Scranton and its hard coal mines and nearby summer resorts.

Know each one's strengths and frailties, the home defects and physical weaknesses and impediments. Then write in case-summary form what you know and you will have done the work of Mrs. Mary Rinsland Archer, member of the Juvenile Court staff of Lackawanna County, who celebrated her 25th anniversary working with the children of that county on March 1 of this year.

We sat in the dining room of the Hotel Harrisburger on January 31 and studied the lady who had compiled such a record. Not a wrinkle, we mused. A warm smile. No tired and cynical attitude here. Indeed, as we found out later, she believes that it has been her good fortune to have had a part in helping 10,000 children and if she had it to do over again she would enter Juvenile Court work again. Attention, embryonic social workers and probation officers.

Mrs. Archer was slow to reveal her approaching anniversary. The young woman, and she is young from mode of dress to philosophy of mind and appearance, tried to belittle her work among the children of the third city of the State and the county of Lackawanna.

She admitted that she had been attending sessions of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole since way back when we better not give the year but she had to be a child then.

Juvenile Courts Grow Up

During that time she has seen the Juvenile Courts grow up, has seen the problem of children become a concern of an awakened state. When she was named to the post by Judge Maxey, now chief justice of the State Supreme Court but then a member of the Common Pleas Court of Lackawanna County, Lackawanna County was pioneering in juvenile control and correction.

Today Mrs. Archer thinks strongly about broken homes and faulty environment. That she admitted in her conversation with us. But after we returned we began an investigation into the strange case of Mary Rinsland Archer. How could a woman see 10,000 children in 25 years and remain young? And how could she say after all those experiences that she would do it again?

So we made inquiries and have two references of character and achievement to submit to the readers of The Quarterly. One comes from Mrs. Archer's judge, Judge Michael J. Eagen, paying tribute to the efficient court worker. It follows:

Exhibit A

Mr. William D. Gladden, Editor
Pennsylvania Association on
Probation and Parole Quarterly
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Gladden:

Knowing that the "Quarterly of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole" is about to go to press, may I take the liberty of calling to your attention what we in Lackawanna County consider an interesting and an important item of news.

Mrs. Mary Rinsland Archer, a member of the staff of the Juvenile Court, recently celebrated her 25th anniversary in this position having been appointed probation officer in this court on March 1, 1920.

During her tenure, Mrs. Archer, or Mary Rinsland as we all know her, has rendered splendid service to the court and the public of our county generally. Her record is an excellent one. Her tasks have always been thoroughly performed and with common sense and understanding. The Judges of this court during the past twenty-five years have always been cognizant and appreciative of her valuable assistance.

I, personally, have been in charge of our Juvenile Court since my election to the bench a little more than three years ago. I take pride in our accomplishments and in the fact that during each year we have had a reduction in the number of cases before us. For instance in the year 1943, the court disposed of 467 cases while in 1944 this number was reduced to 358. This was due in no small measure to the capable manner in which the subject of this letter and her associates on the staff have worked with the children involved. I know of no finer service one can render to his community than working with boys and girls of tender years helping them to mature into fine and useful members of society. Mrs. Archer may truly be proud of her contribution in this noble work.

Very sincerely yours,

M. J. Eagen

From among those who have watched her work throughout the years and who admire her greatly for her achievement, we secured Exhibit B.

Exhibit B

One probation worker describes her as a "woman with inherent ability to immediately obtain the confidence of the juvenile who comes under her care. Unlike many social workers, each case to her is treated individually. She is sympathetic in her understanding, yet professional in her diagnosis and treatment of the delinquent."

From another source we were told that "not only is she capable of obtaining the confidence of the juvenile, but also she maintains a friendly relationship with the parents or other interested parties in the case."

The most eloquent tribute to Mrs. Mary Rinsland Archer was simply this and we wish we could print it in black type so that all cynics who decry ideas of mothering children could read:

"Very few social workers have mothered more delinquents than she. And many have made successful adjustments. This is testified in the volume of letters she received from juveniles who long since have passed from her care. She continues to maintain the same friendly interest in the boys and girls of her professional experience after they have reached their majority."

Exhibit C

As Exhibit C, we could present the record of 25 years in the same court in a position not protected by civil service. And in Exhibit D there could be the 10,000 children and their lives today, many of whom have been helped by the lady from Scranton.

And so, to all who plan careers in social work, to all desiring service in the juvenile courts of Pennsylvania, to each young man and woman and older one too, for that matter, who is looking for a personality in this sophisticated age, who has been synonymous for sacrificial service to children for a fourth of a century, may we present

Mary Rinsland Archer of Scranton

for 25 years a Juvenile Court worker.

PERSONNEL PROFILES OF PITTSBURGH PEOPLE
PORTRAYED PERFECTLY IN PITHY PARAGRAPHS

Cancelmi Campers Capriciously, Citing Couples,
Capables, Cuties, and Culprits Caustically

Editor's Note: "Mr. Harry Cancelmi," we said, "give us something new this time. Leave the theories for the theorists, the statistics for the statisticians and give us some data concerning your staff." We addressed these words in no uncertain terms to the handsome head of the Pittsburgh office.

Despite the fact that the Pennsylvania Parole and Probation Quarterly is a staid organ for persual of the intelligensia in and out of the field of correction, we think that once in a while we all enjoy being just people. With this in mind we give you the report from Pittsburgh and Brother Cancelmi. If you have smiled we are satisfied.

PERSONNEL PROFILES

By Harry J. Cancelmi

Supervisor of District No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole

We have the pleasure and benefit of the presence of William (Packy) McFarland, a former member of the staff, now supervisor of the Butler office of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole at the in-service class conducted by Dr. Jess Spirer, psychologist of the W.S.P. on Wednesday evenings. Mr. McFarland often contributes sage comments and valuable information. These classes are held in the office of District No. 2 at the Law and Finance Bldg. and are attended by the personnel of the Butler and Pittsburgh offices.

Under the skillful guidance of Dr. Spirer the classes have been stimulating and interest has grown. The discussion of the problems incident to the conduct of penal institutions has been of particular interest. Dr. Spirer, due to his long experience, is especially fitted to discuss them and the problems of successful adjustment.

The Staff

Writt Richards writes a weekly column of news and comments for the Pittsburgh Courier for which we are solemnly assured he is paid. Every word counts with him and we count every word. They are valuable.

Fred Grey, he of the distinguished appearance, likes to hunt, fish and garden, often attends athletic events. He was a city detective for the city of Pittsburgh for twenty-one years. His experience comes in handy.

Rudolph Gertzen, erstwhile state policeman, is also a sportsman. He is a good shot and horseman. He is a bachelor but we do not know whether a lady has a first mortgage on him. (Editor's note: "We know"!)

Peter Kranack is proud of his home, constantly thinks of ways to improve it, is an ardent apostle of outdoor life, calls his home the Open Gate. He once conducted a swimming pool, has had charge of boys in the Juvenile Court Detention Home of Allegheny County, was a tipstaff, interpreter and probation officer there.

William Baker, a former coroner, has a cheerful view of life. He is quick to consult with colleagues on most questions. He is a famous turtle hunter.

James Maloy claims that he has no recreational outlet but he is so virile that we unqualifiedly state that we do not believe him. None more popular than he.

Andrew Zeok does not have much to say but has firm convictions from which he will not budge merely to ease an awkward situation when a vital principle is involved.

Richard Martin enjoys being alive, occasionally acts as a lay preacher at various churches. We are in doubt as to whether the congregations or the parolees listen with more rapt attention.

Charles Cuthbert is urbane, readily cuts through the wrappings that conceal the essence of problems. Hearty is the word for him.

Scott Conway, who has been master of ceremonies for the last two dinners the staff has held to everyone's satisfaction, is a bachelor, fair game, but not to be made game of at your peril, active in American Legion affairs, a former employee of the Department of Public Assistance, a genial gentleman. (Ed, why didn't you invite me?)

James Daly, a former assistant chief probation officer of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, came to the district office as a parole officer, was transferred to the job of institutional representative at the Allegheny County Workhouse, promoted to his present job, assistant chief supervisor. He was a football player at Duquesne University. We question if he acquired his nice wit there, think he was endowed with it.

James Taylor was a parole officer before he succeeded James Daly as institutional representative at the Allegheny County Workhouse. He is very proud of his family. Taylor was seen with George Weinstein of bookish interest at a prize fight which was roundly booed because of the diplomacy used by one of the contestants who objected to the use of force and violence by the other. Taylor, who teaches a Sunday School class, thought the activities of the pacifist were commendable in avoiding further bloodshed in time of war.

George Weinstein was observed at the prize fight to glance up from his book at an exciting moment of the main bout which was when the crowd disturbed him by exercising their lungs in booing the failure of the fighters to fight.

The ladies, ah, the ladies. Well, Mrs. McEnteer was a Juvenile Court probation officer in Clearfield County and a worker for the Department of Public Assistance before she came here. She has three sons in the Armed Forces, has a philosophical attitude of acceptance of unavoidable trials.

Miss Woodrow was a social worker at the Morals Court for many years where the gamut of sordidness is revealed. The everlasting twinkle in her eyes bely the sternness of purpose of which she is capable.

The members of the clerical staff bear with the idiosyncrasies of the agents. We are confident that any minor seismographic disturbances in the office are not due to their contacts with the agents but to weather conditions. Nice girls, every one of them.

(Editor's note: You're an old kidder.)

DISTRICT NO. 3 COVERS HUGE AREA; 14 COUNTIES
SERVED BY HARRISBURG; AVERAGE LOAD IS 500

By John R. Bierstein
District Supervisor

For almost ten years the Ebner Building in Harrisburg has been a landmark for parolees and others interested in parole work of District Office No. 3. The District office was moved recently to larger quarters in the same building where a staff of eight conducts the business of supervision, investigation and stenographic service.

District Office No. 3, one of eight district offices of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, is the largest geographically in the state, comprising 14 counties and handling an average case load of 500, including about 150 in the Armed Service. The district includes urban and rural areas and is in the center of a large industrial area containing many plants engaged in war production.

Some idea of the traveling distance involved may be gained by comparing the distance between Harrisburg and various points in the district; for example, Harrisburg to Bedford to the southwest, about 95 miles; Harrisburg to Huntingdon, northwest 95 miles; to Hummels Wharf on the north, 56 miles.

Four parole agents supervise these cases and also make investigations regarding parole plans prior to release. These agents dictate their reports, correspondence and other related material to three stenographers.

One agent is a retired colonel, regular Army, U.S.A., who is our expert on Army rules and regulations; another was an insurance and sales specialist; one has had extensive experience in public assistance, and the fourth was a member of the Pennsylvania State Police for two enlistments, and has had five years experience as a parole agent. The age range of the agents, all of whom are married, is from 37 to 56 years. Three are ex-service men.

All of the field staff are attending a 24 weeks In-Service Training Course conducted through the Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction. These classes are held every Monday in Sunbury and are also attended by the staffs of the Bellefonte and Wilkes-Barre offices.

In addition to the regular stenographic service one of the stenographers acts as receptionist, and secretary to the supervisor; another handles statistical reports; and the other clerical duties in connection with reports, filing, etc.

As in all of the other district parole offices throughout the Commonwealth, the emphasis is on supervision of parolees for the purpose of assisting the individual to adjust to community life. Parole supervision is in our opinion not an attempt by the parole agent to "make over" an individual but to understand him as he is, know his strengths, and try to build up his weaknesses by developing and maintaining a relationship based on mutual respect and confidence to the end that the individual parolee may be helped to adjust to community life.

It has been said that no amount of effort by the parole agent, sponsor, or others will enable a normal parolee to readjust to community life unless he himself is willing to live within the limits set by the rules of parole.

It is for the parole agent to help the parolee without coddling, use of authority with reason, and have him participate in the business of living without coercion. This is what we are trying to do in Harrisburg district office.

CAN YOUTH, 24, HANDSOME, IN GOOD HEALTH, SUCCEED
ON PAROLE DESPITE SEVEN ARRESTS? DOCTOR'S SON

By Frederick K. Johnson
State Parole Board Staff

Alfred X with a record of seven arrests was recently interviewed for Parole Board action. He is a handsome young white man, age 24, in excellent health, and with a friendly outgoing personality. He appears alert and intelligent despite the fact that he only completed the sixth grade at school. He comes from a home with comfortable economic standards in a good suburban community. His father is a successful medical doctor and his mother a good housewife with apparent affection for her children (three boys older than Alfred and three girls younger), all of whom have made fairly adequate adjustments to life except Alfred. With such positive factors as these in his favor how did Alfred develop an inadequate set of values and what are his chances for substituting more worthwhile goals for himself if he is placed on parole?

The Pennsylvania Board of Parole's revised Social Data chart gives us some comprehensive information on the negative side of this history as well as the positive factors above. Although Alfred's family maintained good economic standards, there has been an excessive amount of emotional instability in the family relationships throughout the subject's entire life. The young man's father, who had been married twice prior to marrying Alfred's mother, resented the fact that the wife's mother lived in his household. The father drank heavily and developed an extra-marital relationship with one of the high school principles in the community. (The father was a member of the school

board and thus met the teacher in his activities as board member.)

Alfred vividly remembers an incident which occurred when he was ten years old. One night the boy's father had been drinking heavily and came home to cook himself some fried onions. His mother-in-law had inadvertently placed tulip bulbs near the onions and the father did not notice the difference. He carefully cut the tulip bulbs into thin slices and fried them ready to eat. He choked on the first mouthful. In fury he hurled the bulbs through the door and stalked out of the house never to return!

Separated In 1931

This separation of Alfred's parents took place in 1931. Alfred felt very deeply about it and because of the intense curiosity children have about their parents' difficulties he tried later to bring about a reconciliation between them. But there seemed to be no reconciling of the parents' difficulties and in December 1944 the mother obtained a divorce.

Aside from giving financial support to the family group the father maintained a very loose relationship with it, but was instrumental in saving Alfred's foot in 1936 when the foot became infected and it was thought it might have to be amputated.

With eight children (one girl now deceased) to look after, Alfred's mother appears to have given small ethical direction to the children. The parents did not attend church and belonged to no positive social organizations in the community. School might have supplied the positive social influence Alfred needed but he rejected that due to the resentment he felt about his father's extra-marital relationship with one of the school teachers.

A deep rebellion grew in Alfred against educational institutions and institutions of law and order in general. He played hookey from school whenever he could and roamed about the countryside. He began associating with others in his neighborhood who defied the law by stealing forays and joy rides in "borrowed" autos.

At 16 he went to C.C.C. Camp, but on returning home he renewed his old associations and at 18 he and two co-defendants were arrested in the town of _____ for joy-riding in a stolen auto. He and the co-defendants received a suspended sentence.

Arrested In Nebraska

In September of the same year Alfred and his traveling companion were arrested in _____, Neb. and placed in jail over night for riding the rails. The boys said they were on their way to California.

The next summer the subject and co-defendant were again on their way to the west coast and were arrested in _____, Ill. and served 10 days in the county jail for "riding the rods." They continued their journey, however, and eventually arrived in California. They worked at odd jobs to help support themselves on these traveling adventures.

On returning home that Fall Alfred and a companion of the same age group were arrested for burglary and larceny of a parked auto. After being held in county jail for six months Alfred was released and placed on five years' parole.

Shortly after this release he got a job at Sun Ship as a ship-fitter's helper. The job paid \$50 per week and he held it for six months, the longest period he had stuck to any one job. But when he applied to be transferred to a day shift and was refused, he quit the job and went on a wanderlust tour again for a month.

Youth, Friend Restless

On returning home Alfred and his friend were restless and felt they needed money for another traveling adventure. They broke into eight different service stations after business hours and took a total of \$250 in cash. They were finally apprehended by police and pleaded guilty on all charges. Alfred was sentenced to 10 years indeterminate sentence for burglary and larceny and for violation of parole.

Now Alfred X is being considered for parole again. What factors in his background abnegate his chances of adjustment in society this time and what positive forces are indicated for his rehabilitation?

In summarizing the man's background we are confronted with a victim of a broken home situation. Both parents have better than average education but lack emotional maturity. Both parents have a strong affectional relationship with the subject but it is difficult to compensate for divided parental supervision from the age of ten, although the subject loves his parents and has a good comprehension of their difficulties.

Sex Life Disturbed

Since the boy could not find emotional security in his home he relied upon his male schoolmates for emotional satisfaction and after an unhappy ten years in grammar school was only too glad to leave home for C.C.C. at 16. On leaving camp, Alfred was loathe to give up his male companions for hetero-sexual relationships. The young man had a "steady" girl friend but at the same time did not achieve an integrated relationship with her. He visited houses of prostitution about three times per month. He prefers love pictures in movies.

His need for religious expression he helps feed by reading "religious" novels he says. He has no hobbies or artistic or musical outlets. Occasional boxing, swimming, and baseball have been his athletic activities.

From an unhappy home life to congregate loafing on the streets, in poolrooms and bars was a briefly encompassed transition to roving restless adolescence, which developed into an involved gang life and delinquency. School, church and community organizations could have been strong forces to turn this boy from delinquency but again his parents neglected the contacts necessary to give him a foothold in socially accepted group activities such as Boy Scout groups, athletic clubs, summer camps, etc.

On the positive side of the ledger we have a healthful, athletic, personable individual of apparently better than average intelligence who has some significant awareness of his short-comings, and who possesses a sincere desire to establish himself in a respectable community, to develop orderly work habits, and to eventually assume responsibility for a wife of good character whom he respects and trusts.

These are some of the facts presented by the Social Data form to the Pennsylvania Board of Parole when they review Alfred X's case for Board decision. What will their decision be? Perhaps warm, friendly, judicious counsel by a sympathetic parole officer could help Alfred become an acceptable, participating member of our social community. What is your prognosis?

DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED BUT CAN BE CONTROLLED

Schools Can Play Important Part In Campaign To Understand And Guide Youth,
Says Dr. Leversia L. Powers, State School Adviser;
Each Child Is Individual Problem

Editor's Note: We have had the good fortune to include in this issue an interesting and skilfully-written thesis on the behavior of children and the part that adult study and influence can play in controlling it. Dr. Powers has given us an outstanding paper, which we have divided into two parts, the first portion being printed in this issue, the second to follow July 15, the next issue. Title of the second portion will be: Factors In The Responsibility Of Schools For Health, Recreation, And Moral Attitudes.

We have asked Glenn W. Irvin, supervisor of special education in Fayette County to introduce Dr. Powers and her paper. His remarks follow:

By Glenn W. Irvin
Supervisor, Special Education
Fayette County Public Schools

Pennsylvania has adopted a state-wide program of special education. In 1941 county supervisors of special education were appointed and were given the assignment of working with the offices of the county superintendents of schools. This program was under the direct supervision of Dr. T. Ernest Newland as chief of the division of Special Education, and his assistant, Dr. Leversia L. Powers. Since Dr. Newland has been with the armed forces for the last two years, Dr. Powers is now directing this work.

The law, which establishes this type of service for mentally and physically handicapped children as well as socially maladjusted children, also provides for the assistance of these supervisors in court cases when asked for by the proper authorities. In many of our counties Juvenile Courts have used this service.

Under the guidance of Dr. Powers, a growing emphasis has been placed upon the needs and problems of the individual child. Prevention of tendencies which might lead to anti-social conduct is recognized as a school function. A study of Dr. Powers' article will show the extent to which we have gone in Pennsylvania's program of education to solve problems of problem children. Juvenile courts and probation workers have been helpful in aiding this school program.

Thus, it would seem that our state has established a sound, basic philosophy for a better understanding of the abilities, interests, attitudes and needs of its children.

By Dr. Leversia L. Powers
Adviser, Special Education

It is commonplace for the general public, wherever a critical problem involving children arises, to expect the schools to "do something about it," nearly always with little thought behind that expression as to what the schools can do, or could do if the decks were really cleared for action. The schools can indeed do something about it if the accent is put on the "something." For it must always be kept in mind that life is not lived in neat little compartments in unrelated times and places, but each child's life pattern is made up of all his experiences, in school and out of school, and his behavior shows clearly how these pieces fit together.

Just now people are generally concerned with what is popularly called "juvenile delinquency" and particularly concerned with the effect of the war situation upon that problem. To students of human behavior it is a matter of concern that this problem is so often seen as a narrow isolated thing rather than a symptom indicative of a great many fundamental causes. How conditions, as changed because of the war, fit into the previous experiences of a child, is the real problem. No one approach, such as a school's or a church's, will of itself completely control the situation. For example, hundreds of boys see a movie, and because a handful of boys get a stimulation from it to do wrong, it is easy to generalize that movies cause delinquency. The significant point of why that particular movie fitted so neatly into the sum of experiences of any particular boy would be really meaningful in helping that boy solve his behavior problem. If the conditions are ripe, any one of several stimuli can set unacceptable behavior into motion.

It is the thesis of this paper that behavior, delinquent just as non-delinquent, is learned, and it is learned through the sum total of experiences which in their turn can be manipulated and controlled to a significant degree. The impact of war conditions on any one child is simply one more phase of a total picture. It is the purpose of this paper to show what contribution toward this total picture the school can logically be expected to make.

Behavior Study Interesting

One of the most interesting things in life is the study of human behavior. What makes the "black sheep" of the family? How is it that some people do so much with so little, and some people so little with so much? Why are some people skillful in the art of living, and others constantly in trouble? Do we

honestly believe that human beings are born with a predisposition for delinquency? This is a tremendous problem. It needs the foresight and understanding, and the combined efforts of governmental agencies, economists, sociologists, city planners, the clergy, lawyers, judges, doctors, welfare workers, parents, and teachers. I believe that we can only do an increasingly better and better job as we define clearly the elements which contribute to behavior and as we move together to remove those causes which stimulate undesirable behavior.

Fully as much as a child needs good influence in the home and an understanding teacher, he must have respect for himself as a unique human being who has a place in the world, with at least an acceptable small contribution to make to his social group. He must do something with success, and have somewhere to go vocationally. He needs adequate food, clothing and shelter, and a rhythm of work and recreation. High on the list of needs is the need for friends. Take any one or two of these away and somehow most children can find "a way out." Human beings, especially children, have a tremendous ability to adjust themselves to the immediate needs of a situation. But take too many of these props away too suddenly or for too prolonged periods and something will break--usually what we choose to call acceptable social behavior.

Meet Johnny, who moved into the country from the city last fall. Times and events piled too many of the wrong kinds of experiences on his young back and his behavior broke. He and his two brothers were enrolled in school and not much attention was paid to him. After the Christmas vacation a call came to the county supervisor of special education to see what could be done for this boy, as he was a "kleptomaniac." The principal of the school reported that twice he had taken money and spent it on candy. He took money from a woman's pocketbook in a store and again bought candy. This episode having involved the local police, his parents were called to the school. They had no solution for they said these actions were not new; he had done such things in the city school and nothing they could do or say changed him.

Boy Friendly, Talkative

An interview with the boy brought some interesting facts to light. He was very friendly and liked to talk, answered questions in a frank open manner, and could tell the truth or lies without changing his pleasing way of talking. Upon being confronted with his lies he readily admitted them. He knew that he was doing the wrong thing and said he would like to overcome this bad habit.

Johnny was slight in build; one would scarcely believe him to be thirteen years old. With few outstanding physical characteristics, he was merely presentable looking. His teeth were in poor condition and he had not cleaned them for some time, and his nails were badly chewed. One gathered the impression that he was with a group but never part of it. There was, in fact, little to start on as a point of attraction.

In order to get a better perspective of his case, the family was contacted. His mother reported that he received \$1.00 a week spending money, sometimes \$1.50, and in addition was given money for movies on Saturday and for lunch in town. He was not expected to make any accounting of this money; neither was he under any obligation to do anything with all this money. He had no

guidance whatever concerning expenditures. No one suggested that he budget his money or start a savings account. With money coming so easily, it was small wonder that he knew nothing of its value. He never learned that money represents someone's labor.

Mother's Philosophy

His mother reported a very interesting philosophy. She stated that all the children were treated alike; if one child needed a pair of shoes they all got them, and this carried for anything they got the children. In their effort to be fair with the children, they were not taking time to analyze each child's needs and interests. There was nothing in play equipment that Johnny lacked. The family felt that if he were provided with everything he would not be tempted to take what did not belong to him. They did not see that they were doing nothing to develop self-reliance in this boy. About the only type of punishment that had been tried was spanking, until now the father threatened to place the boy in a custodial school if there were any further outbreaks. One gathered the impression that the parents would be relieved if they could have him out of the way. There seemed to be little natural affection for the boy. A shrug of the shoulders seemed to say they didn't know what to do and had given up trying.

The family is in the lower brackets of the middle class socio-economic group. Neither parent went very far in school but they want their children to have advantages that they missed. There are three other children, none of whom present any special problems. They are buying a small home which is quite ample for their needs and their living standards seem to be adequate.

The mother reported that there was nothing significant in Johnny's medical history. He had been recently examined by a doctor who reported nothing wrong with the boy physically. He ate with good appetite and slept well.

The school considered him a nuisance. He appeared to have no friends and the teachers felt they were much too busy to spend time on him. They considered it purely a home problem and did not wish to upset the school for one child. School records show that his average grade on the Stanford Achievement Test was 4.5. All the subjects seemed to group about this mean. He was given the Otis-Beta Test and his I.Q. on this was 80. Although nothing was known about his previous school record, because of his age and placement in the previous school, he was, at the time reported, in the 6th grade. His marks to that date were failures and he showed little interest in his work. His mother blamed the school, believing he could learn if forced.

Dull-Normal Boy

It seemed obvious that there was a dull-normal boy with emotional disturbances. The psychologist was doubtful that he was a "kleptomaniac"! Recommendations were made, to be carried out with close observations for further recommendation. This boy needed immediate dental care, and encouragement to practice good health habits, including cleanliness and care of his nails. He needed someone at school who would give him special attention, so that he could feel free to talk over problems within a friendly atmosphere, and an adjustment of studies to his level so that he could profit from time spent in the classroom. He needed to enter sports and other activities suitable

for boys his age and the companionship of a few boys at school. Finding some one thing that he could do well would help solve this problem. He needed to have his parents analyze his needs as an individual, instead of being lost as an individual in a family grouping. He needed work opportunities so that he could earn his spending money with some guidance in handling this sum of money.

This case history is a part of a mental health program, the selection made not because so much work was done on this case but to show how much teachers can do to help the children with whom they are in daily contact. This really is a case study of the teacher too. When the mental health project was started this room was selected as one of the experimental points because the teacher said she was willing to try some activities in this direction, and it was felt she would naturally feel interested in helping Johnny since his needs were challenging. The teacher admitted that her personal frustrations were projected on to the children and she just radiated an unpleasant and disagreeable mood. She knew very little about the children and nothing about their individual problems.

Teacher Awakened

When she made her first report about all the children there was practically nothing on the paper, although the second step appeared to start her thinking about how she was behaving toward the children. In her own words she stated, "I don't praise children for I feel that anyone who praises me is just trying to get more work out of me." It was interesting in a later teacher's meeting to hear her say how much a mental health program was needed and what a teacher's responsibility was toward the well being of the children entrusted to her care.

She did decide to do something about Johnny. She got special books for him and adjusted work to his level. He responded by showing both interest and progress in his work. At home he had been taking lessons on a saxophone. She had him play for the class and for the first time the class showed real approval of him. He was so pleased that it was difficult to get him away from the front of the room. He has been taking much more interest in his appearance although he still bites his nails at times. She has provided time and opportunity for numerous chats. To this he has responded so well that he often calls to see her in the evenings. He has also been made a member of the school band.

He did experience one relapse in behavior in April. The school was making a drive to collect fat for the war effort. He collected a few pounds and sold them for 28¢. This money he used for candy, as usual. However, he was persuaded to repay this money and he has not repeated these actions.

Much Happier Family

In June a visit to Johnny's home showed a much happier family. His mother was well pleased about the way he was assuming responsibility about the house and his attitude toward money. He is now working for a shoemaker on Saturday for 50¢. One day he had new rubber heels put on his shoes rather than accepting his pay. On other days he brings the money home and gives his mother half for some necessary expenses. A few days previous to this visit, with the help of his younger brother, he tied the newspapers into bundles and sold them. Here he was careful to divide the money with his brother. He enjoys

working for his money and likes to feel that he is contributing to his support.

His report marks are much improved and his mother is certainly strong in her praise of his present school. He still does not have enough friends to please one but he is gradually getting to the point where he is accepted by the boys of his age.

It will be necessary to again supervise his activities and the pupil-teacher relationships during the coming years to help him at the numerous crossroads he will meet. The family will also need guidance to help them when difficult situations arise there, for they must have practice to build a feeling of trust toward him. Johnny, like most children, can stand, probably even benefit, from some frustration, but to be lost as an individual at home, to have no friends, to look unattractive and know it, to feel not-at-ease with his teacher,--it was just too much for too long. Behavior broke until the burden of frustration was pushed back to the bearing point.

The preceding discussion has served to point out the many phases of the problems which concern boys and girls in our society. The home, the church, the school, and the community bear the responsibilities for helping children to solve their problems. The individual, group, or institution which should assume the greatest share of the task is not so important as the fact that all should cooperate in an understanding manner. The next issue of this quarterly will complete this article by a discussion of the factors in children's behavior which fall within the possibilities of the school and its program for children.

WHERE DOES "THE MYSTIC AGE" FIT IN POST WAR WORLD?
AGES 16 TO 21 OFFER SERIOUS PROBLEM

By Bradley Buell
Executive Editor, "Survey Midmonthly"

Editor's Note: These remarks of Mr. Buell were contained in a paper read at the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies held recently in New York City.

Before the war actually ends, many boys and girls who are now in the very short five-year span between the ages of 16 and 21 will have passed into statistical adulthood. Others, now in their beginning 'teens, will have entered the sacred portals of this mystic age group. And before this vague post war world, towards which we all are groping, has spent its evolutionary force, a generation, yet unborn, of sixteen to twenty-one year olders, will no doubt become the concern of "experts," who will meet to discuss their problems...perhaps in this very conference room.

As I sat down to try and collect what I am pleased to call my thoughts about this "awkward" subject, I found myself thinking of an eighteen-year-old young man whom I know well. He is not my son, but I have known him from the day he was born and have in a way been a sort of godfather to him. His eighteenth birthday was last February, and by virtue of a not inconsiderable amount of native intelligence plus our wartime system of education, he was halfway through his junior year at a state university. When he entered college, he thought that he wanted to be a farmer--but he liked the military training at this university, switched to mathematics and more scientific subjects because he was sure that he would be called up. By April of this year he was a private in the army. At present he is driving a truck at Fort Bragg--the principal advantage of which, he reports, is that it enables him to see the encampment without too much strain upon his constitution.

Major Adjustment

Now this young man has already gone through a major adjustment. His adolescent thinking about his future has shifted completely. In itself this is not a very unusual thing for few of us today are doing what at fifteen we thought we would be doing. But the important thing, perhaps, is that he had no choice, no alternatives which he had to weigh and struggle with. He was going into the army. The sensible thing was to get ready for it.

So far in many ways this experience has been good for him. At sixteen and seventeen he was a very adolescent boy. Smart, but irresponsible and very insecure. Keen, sensitive--and temperamental. The inevitable maturing process has been speeded up. He almost lost out in his military training at the university because at first he didn't take it seriously. Suddenly he realized what was happening, pulled himself together and came through with flying colors. The group with which he was thrown at his first camp were the swellest fellows in the world! He fitted in and has felt secure.

Seeks to See Life

This young man is going to see a lot of life before he becomes a civilian again. He may see a lot of death. The European war is not yet over. He may go

overseas--most likely to the Pacific. I would give him at least two, and quite possibly three, more years of military service when, I suddenly realize, he will be nearly--or perhaps actually--twenty-one, at the last outpost of that age which we are here today considering.

But he might, last February, have been only seventeen, or sixteen, or still in high school. Or if of parents differently situated, he might have left school and be working somewhere for the fabulous wages which, when some of us think back to the hard-earned pennies of our own youth, are enough to make us green with envy. But even so, I think his thoughts about his course would have been the same. He would have been reasonably sure that he would be called for service before the war was over--and accepted it as the definite solution of his problem of what to do from school to work.

When the time comes for my friend to face what he will do when he comes home, a set of problems will confront him for which he will be ill prepared. Physically, if he does not see too much frontline action, he may be better off than he would otherwise have been. If he does not have to go through too many of the awful experiences of war, his personality and fibre may have toughened. But even if I take this most optimistic view, I still am sure that, barring unusual luck, he's going to have a very tough time. He won't know whether to go back to school. He'll know that sooner or later he'll have to get a job--but he won't know much about jobs, or how to get them. He'll think a lot about going back to his family, but when he does go back, he'll find that it's a different family from the one he has been picturing in his mind. At his age, I don't think he'll tarry long. At the very least, I shall expect him to be confused.

Little Miss 15

On the distaff side, I have a niece who just turned fifteen this summer, on which occasion she went to her first "full dress" party. I don't think the war--or the army--in person or en masse, is bothering her very much. She doesn't live near an army camp and her home is in a very respectable suburb with very respectable parents of whom she seems to be very fond. Of all the kids I know; the old-fashioned word "wholesome" seems to me to apply to her with particular appropriateness. But I know she is very lucky--although fortunately, even in these tempestuous times we do not have to go so far as to say that she is unique. Yet, I can still recall the shock which I received--case hardened social worker though I am--about four years ago when there came across my desk a report from a town on the other side of the Mississippi which I know well. It was the product of a committee which had been "investigating delinquency among girls under 18." The report was really amateurish and perhaps for that very reason was most vivid, for the committee was short on statistics and long on their description of what they saw. I knew that town and I could understand what was happening. Youngsters whose families had never known anything but poverty and the drabest kind of existence were suddenly engulfed by thousands of young men in uniform, who had money to spend and the secure knowledge that they were here today and gone tomorrow. What, after all, could one expect? I know that in that town four years ago there began for many what Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck described in our "Survey" issue on "Juvenile Delinquency" as that "vicious circle" set up by the fact that "part of our next generation of children will grow up in families founded on the shaky structure of today's promiscuity." And for the sixteen to twenty-one year-old girls of today, whoever

they are or wherever they are, it seems to me that there must be more apparent uncertainty than for our boys. The boys are in--or know that they are going to be in--military service. The girls, most of them, know that they are not going in--and are left to face the alternatives and realities of civilian life in a setting where their boys have left, or are leaving.

Easy To View With Alarm

The easiest thing in the world is to "view with alarm." About a year ago I had a talk with a lady who had just returned from one of those "swings around the country" so famous among national agency executives and staff members. She was full of colorful stories about this town and that town, this Juvenile Court and that one, these girls and those girls--and from the confusing combination of impressions about what was happening to youth, and what practically should be done about it...God save us. Now the thing which I can hang onto from my little knowledge is the thing which, it seems to me, you can hang on to from your greater knowledge. That is that the crux of the problem of the sixteen to twenty-one year age group in the postwar world will be one of adjustment. That may seem a very bromidic conclusion, and certainly there's nothing new about it. It's been the central problem of every sixteen to twenty-one age group since Adam and Eve. The first half of the problem hinges on what my young man, and my niece, and their millions of counterparts will be like when they enter this five-year span. And we can take comfort in the knowledge that the solid core of their equipment is that same amazing capacity of human nature which every generation before us has carried into this golden age.

I'll grant that for many the false security (although "security" may seem a curious word to use) of military life will not make for easy adjustment to civilian pursuits; that both boys and girls are now living through a high-pressure, synthetic experience that will make it more difficult to achieve adult stability. But I was in the last war and I remember the climate of "flappers" and "bath-tub gin" for which that postwar period was so justly famous. My father was a farm boy--who went to a country school and then took the cold douche of college entrance far from home to get his first glimpse of a raw, unfolding, cutthroat industrial society. My grandfather, as a boy, trekked with his father from the intimate and already old farm lands of New England to the new, still pioneer lands of the Middle West. Always the setting is different but youth is much the same. If, in these next few years we are to give guidance to youth, we must do our best to understand the effect which the war has had upon their attitudes, their stamina, their morals, their physical and mental equipment. But we must keep that understanding in perspective. As educators, as social workers, as judges, institutional executives, we must remember that the keystone of our ability to be useful will still be our fundamental understanding of the youthful personality, the core of which is no different today than it was yesterday. The accumulation of our scientific knowledge, the skills of our several professions, will be as readily adaptable to postwar juveniles as it was to those of prewar days.

The second half of this problem of adjustment is the world to which these youngsters must adjust. As to that, your guess is certainly as good as mine. And, I must confess that as I read the newspapers and the books about it, it seems to me that "guess" is the quite appropriate word. I don't know whether we are going to have "full employment" or 19,000,000 unemployed, whether the new plans for "speeded" up education are going to stick, whether the shock of

civilian life is going to add to or lessen the increasing number of mental cases. I'm not even sure to what extent the cushions of unemployment compensation and social security, the newer cushion of benefits for veterans are going to be able to absorb the shock of economic dislocation.

But here also, as planners, administrators, and experts, it seems to me wholly desirable for us to keep our feet on the ground as firmly as we can--and not be too greatly swayed by either the calamity howlers or the prophets of the golden era. We can, I think, safely predict that youth between sixteen and twenty-one will find it harder to get jobs in the next one, two, three or five years than has been the case at any time during the past four years. My personal guess is that it won't be as hard as it was through most of the 1930's. We know that those who have been in service will have financial assistance with which to renew their education. My guess is that many of them will take advantage of it. We know that our schools and universities are "loosening up," planning a flexible adaptation to the needs of youth--whether or not they be veterans. It is my guess that this greater "fluidity" on the part of our educational leadership may prove to be one of the most constructive results of our war experience. We can be reasonably sure that after the war ends we will have some kind of compulsory military training that will engage, for at least a year, the boys of the age group which we are now discussing. My own guess as to the influence of such a system upon the adjustment problems of youth would be much less valuable than that of most of you here today--and I should be extraordinarily interested to know what your guesses are.

To Enter Post War World Gradually

In general also, we know that we will enter this post war world much more gradually than we did the last one which swept almost everyone along in the hurricane of its surprise. Young people will have more time to think and plan with greater knowledge of the immediate circumstances that will confront them. So will we who are responsible for the conduct of services that may assist them. And we know that there is much more planning now for what may come than there ever was in preparation for the post war world of World War I. In fact, I'm inclined to think there's too much of it. At least there's too much planning premised on what can be no more than speculation--too much longtime planning geared to the prospects of a bright new world--too little geared practically to the circumstances that we can be reasonably sure we'll have with us six months from now.

Finally, and at long last, in these concluding paragraphs I come to the point about which I may make some modest claim to competence. When you add up the experience through which our children and young people have gone these past four years, both in the military and outside it--when you place these alongside the certainty of swift change, the certainty of uncertainty in the social and economic circumstances which will confront many, we can surely see that those who must face the perennial problem of transition from youth to adulthood will have more than their fair share to contend with. Within themselves, and outside themselves. Most of them will successfully make the accommodations which they must make without much help from you or me. For the vitality, resiliency and moral courage with which to blithely and resourcefully face whatever comes is of the essence of the precious nature of youth itself. But we know that many will have difficulty and that some will fail. As I view the signs--what we are pleased to call juvenile delinquency, and about which we have

had so much popular and professional concern in the last few years, is little likely to lessen. Crime, our technical name for social misbehavior among those so unfortunate as to have passed their eighteenth or twenty-first birthday, seems likely to increase, if for no other reason than that more of this age group will be back in civilian life. We shall see, I think, increasing manifestations of behavior difficulties and maladjustment among youngsters, in our schools and in our homes, even though they do not qualify for our statistical columns of "delinquency" or "crime."

Child's Problem Our Business

Now the problem of this particular group of youngster is, I take it, our business. It is our job to help them keep out of serious trouble and, where we fail to do so, to give them the best service available to help them cure their difficulties. Fortunately, we can muster for this job a fund of knowledge and experience, many kinds of agencies employing many kinds of skillful people. Our schools with their attendance officers and guidance staffs, our police with their crime prevention bureaus, our psychologists and psychiatrists, our family and children's casework agencies, our youth and recreation agencies, our courts and their probation staffs, our institutions for correction. Here is a tremendous investment of professional concern, of modern resources and equipment, of diverse skill with which to help those whose adjustments are too difficult for them to manage by themselves. If I am at all right about the next five years, of the "post war world and the 16 to 21 year age group," there will be plenty to do.

But for one thing, I would have great confidence in the ability of this galaxy of modern talent and resources to ease the transition and adjustments that lie ahead; to "control delinquency"; to keep within bounds any "flare-up" of social maladjustment from the ingredients which lie about us.

That one thing is our meager progress in welding our diverse agencies and skills into a unified and coordinated program for delinquency prevention. That lack of overall organization will be the major weakness in our efforts to cope with youth's problems of adjustment in the post war world. It is a weakness which we cannot repair overnight. But it is a weakness which is becoming more and more apparent, and better understood. And that way lies progress. These war years, with increasing delinquency, with the agitation of the public over youth, have highlighted it, stepped up the thinking of leaders in all of the diverse fields that concern themselves with youth.

It is my own view that the elemental principles which must underpin any well organized community program of delinquency prevention have already emerged with reasonable clarity. I know of one or two communities that are actually carrying out a total program that embraces most of the principles that seem to me important. In a great many communities throughout the country parts of a program are under way.

Community Plan For Discovery

The underlying conviction is spreading and taking hold that we must have a community plan for the discovery, diagnosis and treatment of delinquent behavior comprehensive enough to embrace all its various manifestations, clear cut enough to enable each agency and each type of service to see where it fits.

Half a dozen years ago anyone who knew anything about juvenile delinquency would readily admit that it was easier to help a lively and troublesome youngster if you reached him before he did something that hauled him into court. But there was very little of our present increasing experimentation, with procedures for systematically reaching out and discovering these cases at an early stage, through the schools, the police, the social agencies, the churches, and other community institutions. Half a dozen years ago, those who knew something about delinquency would tell you that the family was the keystone to good treatment, but very little had been done in our communities to ensure a thorough diagnosis of the entire family situation in which delinquency occurred. Half a dozen years ago, in many communities we had good probation staffs, good family casework agencies, good children's agencies, good recreation agencies, in some even good mental hygiene services, but in few places was anyone thinking very practically about coordinating devices that would make sure that these different services were brought to bear in unison on cases where all of them were needed. Half a dozen years ago we knew a lot about the causes of delinquency but there was very little effort to educate our communities--parents, teachers, ministers, youth itself--about the nature of these causes and the elements in character and social attitudes that are essential to offset these disintegrating influences.

Indubitably, this is the direction in which we are moving. The more rapidly we move--now, in the next twelve months, the next twenty-four months--the more able will we be to cope with the problems of youngsters, particularly the "problem" youngsters, inevitable to be thrown up by the confusing, fast-moving social and economic forces of the immediate post war years. Here is a certainty for which we do not need to stand and wait.

PAROLEES MAKE GOOD IN ARMED FORCES
SAYS GENERAL HERSHEY TO PENITENTIARY DRAFT BOARD

Low Rate of Recidivism Among Those in Army, Navy; Huge Majority
Now in War Industry; Discharged Men Returning for Parole
Board Assistance, Supervision

"Men paroled for service in the Armed Forces---men with felony records who have joined up have made good," said Maj. Genl. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service in a recent letter to Howard A. Weaver, chairman of the Special Panel of Draft Board No. 10, now functioning at the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Under a statute adapted in 1877, an ex-felon could not enter the Army or Navy even after he had completed serving his sentence much less released before his sentence expired for the specific purpose of entering military training. In 1941 with the growing improvement in rehabilitation techniques; both in institutions and on parole, the law was amended to provide that the Secretary of War could authorize exceptions in special meritorious cases of previous deserters and persons convicted of felonies. Since that time, more than 700 parolees have been issued waivers of supervision from District Office No. 1 in Philadelphia while they are serving in the Armed Forces and comprise part of the total of over 1700 for the state.

Low Delinquency Ratio

The incidence of delinquency among the parolees in the Armed Forces is less than 1% which is below that of members in the service who have not had previous criminal records. Not only have they served faithfully in their duties, but many have distinguished themselves in line of duty and have received official recognition. A case from District Office No. 1, although it may be duplicated in other places, is as follows: A boy was paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial School. After serving a short time on parole, he became a member of the Army Air Forces and was assigned to the radio school. He applied for Flying Cadets, passed his mental examinations for gunnery school and was assigned to a B-17 bomber, Flying Fortress, in which he flew to England where he has since completed more than 25 missions over Germany, flying as a waist, tail, and ball turret gunner, and also as a radio operator. His group was cited and awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and he holds the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters. He has since been pardoned.

This case is not an exception for we have had many instances of heroism among our parolees. In fact, we have had cases when they have paid the supreme sacrifice.

Of course, the problem of supervision has not been an easy one with some of the parolees who have been anxious to enter the Armed Forces, but their Draft Boards have either been slow in processing them or they have not received consideration due to their past criminal record. In many instances, the parolee has been required to secure three letters of recommendation to obtain a waiver of moral fitness before they were processed. Others have received a classification of 4-F for other reasons which have required a great deal of interpretation and understanding on the part of the parole agent so

that they would feel that through defense work they are contributing actively to the war effort. At present about 80% of our parolees are active participants in the war effort through defense jobs.

Change in Law Needed

Unless legislative action is taken to grant final discharges to parolees having served in the Armed Forces, we will have many returning to active parole on release from the Army. These men will be released with as varied attitudes towards our supervision as the number of men returning. This has been shown already in the instances when parolees have received medical discharges. Some have apparently received no scars from their experiences and are able to identify themselves with the positive aspects that supervision can offer while others have negative approaches. It is the latter group, because of their dependent feelings, their sense of insecurity in adjustment to the community, and need for counsel and advice, that we feel our real concern.

In our office we expect to prepare ourselves to deal with these varying attitudes by trying to help the small group of men already returned with their problems and through study of the experiences others have had in the past in dealing with these problems. We hope to have psychiatrists and others directly assisting with returning veterans and their adjustment to the community at our staff meetings to help us.

ASHE COMMITTEE URGES MANY CHANGES IN PENAL, CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM;
WOULD SPEND 20 MILLIONS, ABANDON EASTERN, WESTERN PENITENTIARIES IN PLAN

By Dr. J. O. Reinemann
Municipal Court, Philadelphia

On April 13, 1944 Governor Edward Martin set up two commissions to study the possibility of revamping Pennsylvania's penal and mental institutions. Readers of the "Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly" should be particularly interested in the findings and recommendations of the Commission for the study of penal institutions. Its chairman has been Stanley Ashe, warden of the Western State Penitentiary; its other members were Major Henry C. Hill, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Hon. William S. Livengood, Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth; Herbert Smith, warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary; and Hon. Robert E. Woodside, judge of the Dauphin County Juvenile Court.

The members of the Commission visited all the state institutions and consulted leaders in the correctional and penal field before drawing up the final plans. The "P.C.A. Herald," bimonthly publication of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, in an article by Leon T. Stern, secretary of the Penal Affairs Committee of this Association, summarizes the recommendations of the Governor's Commission in brief as follows:

The report of the Commission is of great significance because it outlines in advance of the framing of possible legislation a comprehensive plan for the State's needs for adult criminals, youthful offenders and delinquent children, including recommendations for both building projects and policies.

The nub of the report is in the proposals to integrate the penal and correctional system for adults and youths under a commissioner of corrections; to place the supervision of the training schools for juvenile delinquents in a children's bureau; to set up a single classification center for male offenders; to reorganize and reassign the functional use of the State's institutions; to provide needed new institutions for children, youths, and adults; and to improve or to abandon old ones as part of a comprehensive post-war building program for the training schools, correctional institutions and State prisons of Pennsylvania.

The post-war planning for new buildings as recommended by the Commission is of prime importance. Leaders in the prison and "reformatory" field anticipate an increase in our institutional populations after the war is over. Based on the country's experience with post war conditions following the first world war and other wars when prison and "reformatory" populations rose sharply, this rise is to be expected again with the return to their homes of vast numbers of men and youths now in training camps and in armies and navies overseas. Then, too, adolescents now in war-connected industries returning to normal life in school and at ordinary jobs will experience in some cases dislocation and social disorganization which will be reflected in a jump in commitments to correctional institutions.

The article then proceeds to give a detailed outline of the various recommendations contained in the Commission's report:

New Construction and Reconstruction

The Commission, concerned though it was over the State's post war needs, did not base its recommendations on this situation alone. The proposals advanced by it for new institutions and reconstruction of old ones is posited also on the fact that normal needs of the state have not been met for many years. As a result, we have antiquated and obsolete buildings, need new ones and must reconstruct some of our old ones.

The Commission recommends the abandonment of two institutions: the Eastern State Penitentiary (Cherry Hill) in Philadelphia, as no longer fit for human habitation, and the Western State Penitentiary (Riverside) in Pittsburgh, because it is in an undesirable industrial area and is subject to flood menace. It is, however, the opinion of the Commission that the latter institution should be continued in use until after the post war crime rate subsides. In addition it recommends the abandonment of White Hill as an Industrial School and Huntingdon as an institution for defective delinquents, and advocates other uses for them. It also recommends that Rockview and Graterford Prisons be assigned functions other than the present ones.

The Commission recommends the creation of seven new institutions: a maximum security prison, a medium security prison, two State industrial schools or reformatories for youths, a training school for delinquent boys, a training school for girls, and a new place of confinement for mentally defective men and youths convicted of crime.

The institutional recommendations of the Commission for housing offenders can be clearly evaluated if we consider the facilities it proposes should be set up for men in our State prisons, for youths in our State industrial schools, for women in the State institution for them, for children in juvenile training schools, State and State-aided, and for defective delinquents.

For Adult Male Prisoners

The Commission reminds us that the population in our State prisons for adult criminals was rising when war broke out and that we face a very serious influx after the war and must realize therefore that our present capacity for 5000 prisoners in the penitentiary will be even more woefully inadequate after the war than it was before. The Commission estimates that we should make provision for 7000 inmates in these institutions. It recommends that facilities be set up and developed in terms of the security needs of mentally normal adult prisoners with proper segregation, housing and treatment, according to individual requirements for minimum, medium or maximum types of custodial care.

For Minimum Security Care

The Commission estimates that the State should provide minimum security custodial care for approximately 1750 persons in two institutions. It suggests that these men be housed at Rockview, now the Prison Farm of the Western State Penitentiary, located near State College, and at White Hill, now a State industrial school for youths, situated near Harrisburg. These institutions will be able to house 1000 and 900 men, respectively.

For Medium Security Care

The Commission estimates that the State should provide medium security care for approximately 4200 men in three institutions. It suggests that approximately 3200 of this number be housed in two institutions already in existence, viz., Graterford, now the Prison Farm of the Eastern State Penitentiary and located near Norristown, and at Huntingdon, now used both as an Institution for Defective Delinquents and as a "reformatory" for normal youths. The Commission further suggests that a new minimum security prison be built to accommodate 1000 men.

For Maximum Security Care

For serious offenders, men and youths, requiring closest care and the most rigid security, the Commission estimates housing for 700 will be all that is required to serve the entire State. It suggests the building of a new institution for the purpose at Graterford inside the strong and massively walled enclosure surrounding the prison now on the site. This is recommended because the Graterford prison farm has already the equipment, the utilities and the protection which will be essential. The expensive plant fairly recently set up there can be used for a two-prison establishment, for the prison in existence and for the new maximum security institution to be erected.

For Youthful Offenders of the "Reformatory" Type

The Commission estimates that facilities should be provided for the care of approximately 2400 youthful offenders trainable in an industrial school of the "reformatory" type. Since the old and new institutions at Huntingdon and White Hill are not suitable for this purpose and have been suggested for other and better uses by the Commission, it is recommended that two new institutions to house this group be built. It is recommended that these institutions be built without walls but constructed, however, so that they may be able to provide facilities of the composite type of security. It suggests, therefore, that one of the schools provide both minimum and medium security accommodations and the other provide medium and maximum. Total accommodations in these two institutions, it is estimated, should be for 2190 youths, distributed as follows: 500 minimum security, 1422 medium security, 250 maximum security.

In making its recommendations the Commission has recognized that for youths committed to industrial schools for rehabilitation and training the kind of care, treatment and security required varies greatly; some of these lads and young men present very serious problems of discipline and custody while others can be handled without much control in an "open" institution under completely minimum security conditions, and still others need definite but not the most rigid control.

For Defective Delinquents

The Commission estimates that an institution with a capacity of 600 will suffice to take care of this special group of offenders who present mental as well as criminal problems. It recommends the creation of a special institution for their segregated care, pointing out that the old reformatory building at Huntingdon which is built like a prison is unsuitable for the care of defective delinquents and therefore has been suggested for another function by the members of the Commission. The new State Institution for Defective Delinquents, in their opinion, should be of the industrial prison farm type and have facilities for farm work and be equipped to teach simple manual occupations.

Classification Center

The Classification Center recommended by the Commission can be looked upon as the heart of the system for the modern and scientific care of adult offenders and youths in the very practical plan presented to us. This Center is to be a clearing house and it is suggested that it be located in what is now the so-called strong unit of the present State Industrial School at White Hill. This unit can accommodate 500 individuals. It will not, however, provide additional facilities for the State's permanent institutional population since stay there will be temporary and for transfer purposes only.

The use of the strong unit at White Hill for a classification center or clearing house is urged by the Commission for these reasons: (1) it is centrally located; (2) expense of transportation costs will be less when prisoners are originally sent there or transferred from it to institutions in various parts of the State; (3) after a wall, which is recommended to be constructed for security purposes, is built around the unit, it will be made suitable for the maximum security care required for a classification center which must receive individuals who are unknown quantities as to adjustability, escape risk, degree of dangerousness or "formidability" as the Italian penologists termed it.

In this Center each committed man or youth will stay for a period of careful study and classification by a highly trained and experienced personnel as to type of custodial care, training and program needed for the particular case. Following the period of observation and after all studies have been made, the man or youth will be assigned to the particular State correctional or penal institution suitable for his custodial care and rehabilitation.

The emphasis placed by the Commission on the skills needed in the staff of the Classification Center presupposes that it will be headed by a director of highest professional status. The minimum security prison which will be on the same grounds will need a managing man of a different caliber suitable for the superintendency of a self-contained prison of minimum security type. Although management of the two institutions will be, of necessity, separate, the utilities and some common facilities can be used jointly.

For Women: Penitentiary Prisoners and "Reformatory" Cases

The Commission proposed no changes in the intake policy of the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, which receives women formerly sent to the State prisons and county jails and girls requiring reformatory care and industrial school training. However, it is proposed that the accommodations at the institution be enlarged and more land be given its board to develop and expand services.

For Delinquent Children: Boys and Girls

The recommendations made are related to existing facilities at Glen Mills School in Eastern Pennsylvania and to the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza in Western Pennsylvania.

For Boys-- The Commission is of the opinion that a new State-owned institution should be constructed in Eastern Pennsylvania to supplement the facilities afforded at Glen Mills School for boys, a State subsidized institution. Such an institution is needed for cases of a serious type, says the Commission.

For Girls-- It is proposed that a State institution for delinquent girls be created in the Western part of the State and that girls now at the Training School in Morganza be removed to the new State school. The Commission finds two reasons for its suggestions: (1) the girls' program at Morganza has necessarily been subordinated to the boys' program under the joint operational plan since the number of boys has always been far in excess of that of girls; (2) operation of two separate training schools for adolescents, one for boys and one for girls, contiguous to each other, has an unwholesome effect on the youthful population, especially since co-education and common experience are interdicted because of the character of the population of the schools.

Cost of Program

The full plan outlined by the Commission, if consummated, will eventually cost the State of Pennsylvania in new buildings and improvements to present structures, from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The sum is large, but the money will be well spent to put the State's facilities in first class condition with sufficient institutions to make practical a modern program. Although it may not be possible or practical to carry it out in any one administration, it should be launched and developed as part of post war planning.

HUNTINGDON FINALLY NAMED INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS MORE
THAN 15 YEARS OLD; GOVERNOR MARTIN CLEARS LONG-STANDING CONFUSION

By Dr. J. O. Reinemann
Municipal Court, Philadelphia

By Act of the Legislature of 1937, the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon was designated as a place for the confinement of defective delinquents. It was to start to operate as such as soon as the new Industrial School at White Hill was completed. Thus, in May 1941, normal delinquent boys were transferred from Huntingdon to White Hill, and new commitments of normal delinquent boys were made by the courts directly to White Hill, while defective delinquents were committed to Huntingdon.

However, the status of Huntingdon did not seem to be finally settled, since the superintendent of that institution and the Secretary of Welfare maintained that Huntingdon never was officially declared the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents by a proclamation of the Governor and that Huntingdon was not equipped to handle defective delinquents and particularly older defective delinquents.

Controversy Comes To Head

The controversy came to a head when Hon. John Robert Jones, judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, some months ago committed 3 youths and one elderly man to Huntingdon because they were defective delinquents. They were refused admission at Huntingdon and returned to the Philadelphia County Prison. Later, writs of Habeas Corpus proceedings were started on their behalf by the Philadelphia Voluntary Defender Association. Judge Jones dismissed these petitions holding that after 1941 "the operation of the institution at Huntingdon other than as the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents" was and is illegal, without warrant and authority at law" and that Huntingdon must, therefore, accept the persons whom he had committed to that institution, irrespective of age since the Act of 1937 did not specify any upper age limit (the minimum age limit being 15).

In the meantime State Senator George N. Wade had introduced a bill amending the act of 1937; this bill would require that the Governor by proclamation fix the date for opening the institution as a training school for defective delinquents; the bill further would restrict future admissions to males under 21 and would cause to return any present inmates of more than 25 years of age to their home counties for recommitment to other institutions. This bill was strongly opposed, among others, by President Judge Charles L. Brown of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. He stated that "the proposed act is absolutely destructive of the purposes for which this institution was devised by act of 1937...; it would place the State into the abnormal position of having nowhere to place defective delinquents (over 21) except in an institution for criminals."

Wade Bill Withdrawn

The Wade Bill, however, was withdrawn by its sponsor (who had introduced it originally "by request") when on February 27, 1945, Governor Edward Martin ended the controversy over the care of defective delinquents in our state by

announcing this two-point program: (1) A new institution for this type of state ward (the defective delinquent) will be erected at Bellefonte, adjacent to Rockview Penitentiary, at a cost of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 "as soon as materials therefor are available"; (2) Pending completion of the Bellefonte project, all defective delinquents 15 years and older are to be admitted to the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon. Governor Martin pointed out that his decision to order all defective delinquents of 15 and over committed to Huntingdon was based upon a recent ruling by State Attorney General James H. Duff who had upheld Judge Jones' decision.

"A new building at Bellefonte," said Governor Martin, "can be operated better and cheaper than elsewhere because all the facilities and products of the large farm there would be available for the inmates of the new institution."

The state owns 7000 acres at Bellefonte. Following the Governor's announcement Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, State Secretary of Welfare, said the new institution in Centre County would house up to 600 inmates. Secretary O'Hara further emphasized that the proposed institution would be so designed as to segregate the various types of defective delinquents, especially as to age groups.

INSTITUTIONS PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN JUVENILE CORRECTION, SAYS DR. SHARP;
GIVES FIVE TYPES OF CHILD OFFENDERS; TWO AIMS ARE NECESSARY

By Dr. E. Preston Sharp
Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare

Thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money are wasted each year in paying for the cost of maintaining children in inefficiently managed institutions throughout the United States. Many institutions operate on the program of housing, feeding, and working the children. No program is prepared for the purpose of trying to train the children so that they will become constructive and worthwhile citizens.

The principle of the juvenile court laws is to try and prepare a plan for the child so that he will not become a confirmed criminal. The jails and penitentiaries throughout the United States contain many men who had their first contact with the law through commitment to an institution for juvenile delinquents. The majority of these men were unfortunate in that they were committed to institutions which operated for the purpose of punishment.

The aim of any institution for juvenile delinquents is first, temporarily remove the child from society and, second, to exercise every means possible to help him become a well adjusted, constructive citizen. This means training in discipline and work skills adequate to permit him to earn his livelihood and to take his proper place in the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Frequently, the question is asked, "Why does a child become delinquent"? In my opinion the majority of the children become delinquent because they did not select the right father and mother, or the right grandfather or grandmother.

The institution must give to the child, in a very short time, as many of the constructive experiences as possible because he did not receive this necessary training in his own home. In other words, a good institution is patterned on a large scale upon the basic principles that are found in constructive, wholesome American homes.

There are a few children who get into trouble because of other reasons. They are in the minority. Often the question is asked, "What are the different types of juvenile delinquents"? It is necessary to recognize the different types¹ of children who get into trouble in order to fully understand the problems that are confronted by an institution.

The first type, which does not represent a very large percentage, is the boy who has gotten along well at home, in school, and in the community, and all of a sudden begins to get in trouble. Sometimes his acts are of serious nature, sometimes he commits a series of crimes. However, this never extends for a long period of time. The reason for his getting into trouble is generally traced to bad associations and too much leisure time. Often his companions are found to be adults and, many times, adults with criminal records. This type of boy needs a "jar" to bring him to his "senses." He needs to reevaluate the things that he has learned in his home, school, and church, and again pattern his life on a constructive plan. The chances of his making success with a right type of help are very good.

Can't Get Along

The second type of boy is one who cannot get along with anyone. He is unable to get along with the children with whom he plays, he rebels against his teachers, is insolent, disobedient, and shows definite distrust for all adults. This boy is generally the product of an unwholesome home. He is so confused with life and has seen so little happiness that he hates everyone. What he needs is somebody to take a sincere interest in him, work with him in planning his activities, and build up a feeling that if we do not trust others, they will not trust us. The success with this type of boy depends upon the amount of constructive work that can be done in the institution and the type of program that is prepared for him when he will leave.

The third type of boy is the one who has become loyal to the "gang" and has lived by the standards of the "gang." He generally has had little or no parental guidance, no experience in religion, and has absorbed very little in school. This boy is frequently very alert and many times possesses a great deal of "street intelligence." He is able to make change and understands money better than other boys his own age. He has been exposed to a maximum amount of sordid experiences. This boy frequently has become a member of the "gang" for his own protection.

Many times a good institutional program can do a great deal for this type of boy. He has the capacity of loyalty, he has standards, but his loyalty has been misdirected and his standards are Unamerican. He often has a very pleasant personality. By training and re-educating, he can readapt his loyalty to worthwhile groups and adjust his standards to those followed by good citizens.

¹ See article by Dr. Herbert D. Williams entitled "Therapeutic Considerations in the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency."

These boys are very skeptical, they dislike being preached at, and they will only respond to people whom they feel are sincere, square, and honest.

There is a great deal of hope for this type of boy, especially if when he leaves the institution he is placed in a new community and is given an opportunity to associate with decent people. His downfall occurs when he returns to his old gang, is unable to stand the pressure, and begins living by the old standards.

Need Medical Aid

Another group who are few in number are those children who need medical attention and close observation by a physician for an extended period. I do not wish to infer that an institution for delinquent children should be used as a substitute for a hospital. However, there are a few cases of children who have gotten into difficulty as a result of their physical condition. Their weakness has made it impossible for them to compete with other children in their group. With a good medical staff and a thorough knowledge of the behavior problems of these children, a great deal of help can be given and many successes are achieved.

The last group are those boys who are incapable of loyalty, do not have any ability to express affection, and have no consideration for others. This type of boy shows no regrets for his acts, irrespective of whom he might hurt. His conscience is "frozen." This type of boy is the most dangerous delinquent of the total group. He is very hard to recognize and little or nothing is known at the present time about any program that might help him. The responsibility of an institution for delinquent children with this type of case is to make sure of the diagnosis and then attempt to have him placed in custody for a maximum length of time. This is done entirely for the protection of society because he is generally a potential killer. Fortunately there are not many boys of this type, but a good institution must always be on the alert so that none are overlooked.

From the above statements it can be easily realized that an institution must organize its program so that each child is studied as an individual case. There must be a definite program of training and re-education to fit each child's needs. This program must be followed through and rechecked and revised frequently.

No institution for juvenile delinquents can operate successfully without the wholehearted support of the communities which it serves. The communities must also assist the boys in aiding their readjustment when they return from the school.

No institutions for delinquent children can maintain a constructive program unless the employees are sincere, interested and like to work with children. Children learn behavior from adults. Children can evaluate adults more accurately than adults can evaluate themselves. They must see in the persons of the employees the best possible patterns of American citizens in order that their future lives will be constructive.

NEW BOOKS

By Dr. J. O. Reinemann

Harry Elmer Barnes, PENNSYLVANIA PENOLOGY -- 1944, published (in mimeographed form) by The Pennsylvania Municipal Publications Service, State College, Pa.

With the collaboration of Dr. Negley K. Teeters and Albert G. Fraser, Dr. Barnes gives a report on Penal and Correctional Institutions and Correctional Policy in our state; the collected material is entirely up-to-date. Some chapter headings may be mentioned: The State Penitentiaries, The State Industrial Schools, The Sentencing and Parole Systems, Analysis of the Department of Welfare and the Need of an Independent Department of Correction, The Classification and Transfer Systems of Pennsylvania, The Situation in the Prison Industrial System.

Lillian L. Strauss and Edwin P. Rome, THE CHILD AND THE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA, published by The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania (311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, and 519 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh), 1943

Not since 1929 has there been any publication containing information on legislation and jurisdiction regarding the child in Pennsylvania. This new book also includes consideration of the common law in this field in addition to the statutes. It consists of three parts, i.e. (1) The Relation of Parent and Child, (2) Child Welfare, Health and Education, and (3) Civil and Criminal Rights and Liabilities of Minors.

ADOLESCENTS IN WARTIME, Volume 236 of The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia; November 1944

This issue of "The Annals" contains 20 articles from educators, psychologists, sociologists on the problem of the adolescent in general and the adolescent in wartime. Special emphasis is laid upon the discussion of Family Backgrounds of Wartime Adolescents, Sex Behavior of Adolescents in Wartime, Working Parents and Latchkey Children, Wartime Employment of Children and Adolescents, Health, Hygiene, Mental Hygiene, Recreation, Religion, as related to Youth in this Wartime Emergency.

Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham, INFANTS WITHOUT FAMILIES, International University Press, New York, 1944

This is something of a sequel to the book "War and Children" by the same authors mentioned in the January issue of this Quarterly. Based upon the experience of caring for evacuated and bombed-out children in English wartime nurseries, the authors discuss the general problem of educating children without families in war and peace.

PENNSYLVANIA PROBATION AND PAROLE QUARTERLY

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The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly is published and distributed jointly by The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and the Institute of Local Government of The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. Members are urged to send articles and news notes for the Quarterly to Mr. William Gladden, Juvenile Probation Officer, Courthouse, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

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We Need You In This Association

Years ago when our English Composition teacher rambled on and on, we simply went to sleep. We learned then not to ramble. We learned to loathe ramblers and rambling.

That is why, in this corner, we won't put on kid gloves as we talk to you. As intelligent men and women, you want a direct approach, we believe, and that is what you will get.

Today we want to ask everyone of you, not now belonging to the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, to join. We need you just as you need us.

The Association is your state-wide association, a group including the Probation and Parole officers within this grand old Commonwealth. It should serve you and you should serve it. The ways of service are numerous:

1. The Association represents you in securing greater state-wide recognition for good probation and parole work. You, in turn, make the Association stronger by your membership. A strong Association means more security for you.
2. The Association provides a medium for the exchange of problems and acclaim of individual achievement in the correctional field in Pennsylvania. Problems can be solved often by discussion with others. This year institutes have been arranged in three centers of the state to discuss your problems and to help you.
3. Improved techniques, thinking of prominent national figures in the Probation and Parole field, news of changes or plans in various counties and offices in the state will be brought to you from time to time through the medium of The Quarterly. This will be your publication, brought to you because of your membership in the state association.

Plans now include a printed quarterly at some future date not too far off. This ambition can be expedited with your membership and the membership of others not now enrolled. Enough members will mean a printed quarterly.

Is it too much for the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole to have as its slogan this year "Every Correctional Worker a Member of The State Association"? Who can say that good probation and parole work is not among the most important resources of any progressive community? Believing with all our hearts in this premise, we ask for your support. We ask for your membership. Together we can start the entire state to understand our work.

Attend the institute nearest you during the next few weeks. You may enroll there. If attendance is impossible, mail your check for \$2 to Lee Beier, Federal Court Building, Philadelphia, Pa. That is all your membership costs.

We need you.

On January 31, 1945 with the mercury tumbling to four degrees above zero, the Executive Committee met in the Hotel Harrisburger, in the state capital, to discuss such things as the regional institutes and The Quarterly. The new cover design is one of the results of the conference.

As we go to press, programs for the Philadelphia and State College conferences are not completed but the Pittsburgh program is to be found in this issue. We hope to attend these conferences in the interest of The Quarterly and meet you.

Logan Webster, U. S. Parole Office, Pittsburgh, was home recently from Navy service. Logan, in command of a gun crew on a Liberty ship, made a dashing figure in his blue uniform. Is there someone in the service from your office? If so, may we hear from you about him?

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole owes much to The Pennsylvania State College for its splendid cooperation in the publication of The Quarterly. Through the kind offices of Dr. H. F. Alderfer and Charles LeeDecker of the Institute of Local Government, publication of these issues in this day of labor shortage, paper scarcity, etc., has been made possible.

Is there a difficult problem in probation and parole administration in your county? If so, write to us about it. We want to discuss state and county problems. Among the "experts" who can help are Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of parole supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Department of Welfare; Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Research Staff, Municipal Court, Philadelphia.

Fayette County, on April 26, will have a one-day institute in which the schools, courts and community organizations will join in discussion of youth needs. In attendance will be Judge Gustav Schramm, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, and Bishop Pardue, Pittsburgh diocese, Episcopalian church. The meeting will be in Connellsville in the First Christian church.

Next issue of The Quarterly will appear under the date of July 15. At that time we will have a resume of any new legislation pertaining to the Probation and Parole field, a report on the regional institutes and other news and articles of interest to correctional workers.

Attend the institute in your district. Join the association today.