

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

Contents: JULY, 1945

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VOLUME 2

NUMBER 3

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

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250 Persons Register at Three Regional Meetings;
President Tibbetts Thanks Participants In Rallies

Enrollment In State Association Increases As Correctional
Workers And Interested Friends Enroll For Three District Parleys

In the April issue of the Quarterly we informed you that due to travel restrictions we were compelled to cancel our annual conference but as a substitute, under the joint auspices of the Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and our Association, scheduled three regional institutes in lieu thereof. Our first institute was held on April 16 and 17 at the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh; the second on May 14 and 15 at the Whittier Hotel, Philadelphia; and the third and final institute on June 4 and 5 at the Nittany Lion Inn, State College.

We are happy to inform you the three institutes attracted no less than 250 persons. Even though the meetings were originally limited to judges, probation and parole officers and institutional employees of Pennsylvania, we welcomed the many other persons attending who were interested in the correctional field. These regional meetings not only enabled a greater number of members to attend, but they permitted greater participation in the discussions than ever before. It was also notable that the membership of the Association was materially increased as a result of the institutes. So successful and informative were the meetings that in addition to our annual conference it appears to the consensus of opinion that we have similar regional meetings next year.

The sessions were greatly stimulated by the presence of and in participation by Major H. C. Hill, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Acting Director of the Tri-County Child Guidance Center in Harrisburg; Leon T. Stern, Secretary of Penal Affairs Committee, Public Charities Association; Judge Gustav Schramm, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, and many others; however, much credit for arranging the program and success in the meetings must be given to Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare.

We wish to thank all who assisted in arranging the meeting places and luncheons as well as those who participated or had a part in the meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Paul W. Tibbetts
President

Editor's Note: In reporting the Regional Institutes, we were in a quandry. The Program of the Pittsburgh meeting had been published in the April issue. Moreover, the three institute sessions had similar subjects for discussion.

Consequently, we are publishing the comprehensive report of Dr. Reinemann of Philadelphia, who covered the Quaker City Sessions like the dew. Dr. Reinemann's enlightening report follows:

By Dr. J. O. Reinemann

When Old Sol warming up to the Institute and sending down an unusual amount of warmth and ending, for a short period, the intermittent rains of mid-May, Eastern Pennsylvania correctional workers enjoyed an excellent Institute in the Whittier Hotel, Philadelphia, May 14 and 15.

Monday morning meeting was opened by Paul Tibbetts, president of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association, who expressed the gratitude of the association to the Department of Welfare for the cooperation in sponsoring the Regional Institutes for probation and parole officers.

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, brought the greetings of Miss Sophia M. O'Hara, Secretary of Welfare of the Commonwealth.

Chairman of the meeting was Hon. James F. Henninger, President Judge of Lehigh County, who introduced the speaker, Major Henry C. Hill, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Major Hill spoke on "Recommendations of the Governor's Commission to Study the Penal and Correctional Institutions in the State of Pennsylvania." Major Hill was one of the five members of this Commission. He pointed out that a number of the recommendations incorporated in the report of this Commission have been translated into practice through laws passed during the 1945 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Those bills provide for the following:

1. The erection of a maximum security prison at Graterford.
2. The use of the present Graterford prison as a medium security prison.
3. The use of Rockview State Prison as a minimum security prison.
4. The erection of a new industrial school at Rockview in Centre County.
5. The erection of an institution for defective delinquents at Rockview in Centre County.
6. The use of the institution at Huntingdon as a medium security prison.
7. The use of part of the buildings at White Hill as industrial school.
8. The taking over and the use of the Luzerne County school for boys as a Pennsylvania Training School at Kis-Lyn.
9. The taking over and the use of a State Normal School in Western Pennsylvania for a Pennsylvania Training School for Girls.

10. The establishment of a diagnostic and classification center at White Hill.
11. The abandonment of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

In the discussion it was pointed out that the planned diagnostic and classification center at White Hill will only deal with men committed from the Quarter Sessions Courts of the various counties, not with juveniles, whose cases are being heard by the juvenile courts and who will be sent directly to the proper institutions for juveniles.

Dr. Giardini, Supervisor of Paroles, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, presented his definition of "Defective Delinquents" and "Psychopathic Criminals"; his statement is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The afternoon session was presided over by Hon. W. Clarence Sheely, President Judge, Adams County.

: Dr. Pierce Speaks :

He introduced the speaker, Dr. A. H. Pierce, assistant superintendent, Philadelphia State Hospital, who spoke on "Problems of the Returned Veterans and Responsibilities of Public Agencies."

Dr. Pierce praised the efficient work which the Referral Centers have done for the Selective Service System. These centers made available to the induction boards information gathered from social service records; later their work was enlarged through voluntary Medical Field Agents. This service made it possible that many men who are potential neuropsychiatric cases were kept out of the armed forces. Dr. Pierce quoted the following figures as of May 1, 1944: 4,049,000 men had been rejected as unfit for military duty in the United States; out of this number 567,000 were rejected for mental diseases (this constitutes a percentage of 16.2% and is the highest percentage of any single cause); 563,000 were rejected for mental deficiency or illiteracy.

Dr. Pierce then spoke of the returned veteran. In Pennsylvania alone so far, 112,500 soldiers and sailors have been discharged; 45% of them for neuropsychiatric reasons which, however, vary very much as to severity in individual cases.

Generally speaking, Dr. Pierce pointed out that the returning veteran has undergone changes in the following respects: (1) changes in himself, (2) changes in his relationship with his family, (3) changes in relationship to the community to which he returns. Dr. Pierce called upon the community to face the problems of the returning veteran; as a general rule, he states that "G.I. Joe must solve his own problems, but John Q. Public must help him." The speaker enumerated the following agencies which are at the disposal of the veteran:

1. The Veteran's Personnel Division of the Selective Service System.
2. The Veteran's Employment Service of the U. S. Employment Service.
3. The U. S. Civil Service Commission.
4. The Veteran's Administration.
5. The Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry.
6. Veteran's organizations (American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc.)
7. The Rehabilitation and Reemployment Division of the Office of War Mobilization.
8. Citizen's Committees for Veterans.

Dr. Pierce further pointed out that it is estimated that the peak loads in Veteran's Facilities will be reached by 1975 when about 300,000 beds will be needed. At present 100,000 are available. There are only 4000 psychiatrists in the whole United States and many more are needed. Dr. Pierce described the methods of group psychotherapy which is a new form of relieving the patient of his anxiety by letting him talk freely of his experiences, particularly battle experiences, in a group of his buddies.

In the discussion the question was asked whether the parole of men who went into the armed services and whose parole was suspended for their time of military duty should be revived after the military discharge of the parolee. Dr. Giardini stated that the policy adopted by the Pennsylvania Board of Parole does not contemplate any blanket decisions. The decision whether parole should be continued is based upon the individual case. It is felt that in many instances the parole agent by taking a special interest in the veteran can be of great help in his rehabilitation and readjustment.

Dr. Sharp explained why this topic of the returned veteran was included in the program of the institute. He emphasized that we certainly do not see potential law breakers or potential mental cases in the average returning veteran; however, our profession wants to know the facts and data and wants to be prepared to do a good job in those cases where our services are required.

: Mrs. Sylvester On Program :

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Acting Director, Tri-County Child Guidance Center, Harrisburg, spoke of the "Use of Child Guidance Centers as an Aid to Juvenile Court Judges." Her paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The second speaker was Leon T. Stern, Secretary of the Penal Affairs Committee of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania; his subject was "What is the Status of Juvenile Delinquency in Pennsylvania"?

The speaker pointed out that all recent studies on the juvenile delinquency situation, including the report of the Senate Committee under U. S. Senator Pepper have shown the existence of certain delinquency areas in urban centers, not withstanding their racial composition; it is the character of the neighborhood which produces high delinquency rates.

In order to study the problem more closely, Mr. Stern deplored that no state-wide figures for Pennsylvania on juvenile court statistics are available. He expressed a hope that in the future the State Department of Welfare will collect such statistics. He called attention to a bill which was recently passed by the Legislature, the so-called Ruth Act, which gives the Department of Welfare the power and duty to

1. Investigate crime prevention,
2. Stimulate the various state departments to develop facilities and methods in order to control the factors entering into delinquency and crime,
3. Visit, study, and evaluate conditions in communities and to advise local agencies regarding organization and development of needed programs,
4. Collect statistics and reports relating to delinquency and crime,
5. Prepare and sponsor legislation bearing upon the many specific problems incident to crime prevention.

As regards to placement facilities for juvenile delinquents, the speaker felt that the recent legislative program has not given sufficient attention to the dearth of such facilities. We need an institution for defective delinquents under 15 years of age and several institutions for feebleminded children.

For the profession of probation and parole officer, Mr. Stern felt that tenure of office should be guaranteed, adequate salaries be paid, pension rights be granted, and such merit systems as are now functioning in Philadelphia (Municipal Court), Pittsburgh and York, should be adopted everywhere throughout the state and should include promotion and not only appointment. Such a program is the only way to secure able and devoted men and women for the profession of probation and parole officer. Mr. Stern suggested that the Association appoint a special committee for action along this line.

: Legislation Discussed :

At the luncheon meeting Dr. G. I. Giardini reported on recently adopted state legislation in the correctional field. The main speaker of the meeting was Hon. Frank Smith, President Judge, Common Pleas Court No. 5, Philadelphia. His topic was "Requirements of a Good Detention Home."

Judge Smith spoke particularly on the House of Detention for Children in Philadelphia; he is chairman of the Board of Managers of the House of Detention. It was established in 1909 with a capacity of 25 juvenile delinquents and has long since outgrown its usefulness due to the increased number of juvenile delinquents and to the inadequacy of the physical building.

Judge Smith said that one of the new projects to be undertaken by the city after the war is the building of a new House of Detention. This new house of detention for which a site has already been selected should be so constructed that it will last from fifty to one hundred years. The plans which have been approved by all concerned agencies, including the City Planning Commission, provide facilities for 125 boys under 16 years of age, for 75 girls under 16 years of age, 100 boys from 16 to 18, and 100 girls from 16 to 18. Such a setup will terminate the present practice of having boys over 16 detained in the county prison pending a court hearing; this practice, though permissible by law, is contrary to modern juvenile court procedure, but is at present necessary due to the lack of space in the existing house of detention. The future house of detention will be equipped with sufficient playgrounds and play facilities indoors. Medical service will be available and psychological and psychiatric studies of the child will be made pending court hearing.

In the discussion Dr. Sharp pointed out that although Judge Smith's remarks dealt primarily with the Philadelphia situation, the fundamental principles apply to small counties too.

In closing this Regional Institute, Mr. Paul Tibbetts, president of the Association, asked for a show of hands of all those present to indicate whether the idea of regional institutes was considered a good one and whether it should be continued in future years even if annual meetings of the Association will by that time be possible. There was unanimous approval.

Those in attendance include:

Bailey, V. Pinnock, Jr., State Parole Agent, Philadelphia
Baldi, Dr. F. S., Supt. and Medical Director, Philadelphia County Prison
Barnes, Walter J., Parole Agent, Philadelphia

Bates, Harold F., Probation and Parole Officer, Honesdale
 Beier, Lee C., U. S. Probation Officer, Philadelphia
 Beisel, James H., Agent, Penna. Board of Parole, Philadelphia
 Bright, Gertrude, Probation Officer, Doylestown
 Brown, Harold L., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Brown, Joseph, Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Burgess, E. E., Secretary, Juvenile Delinquency Committee, Uniontown
 Campbell, Lawrence R., Probation Officer, Mauch Chunk
 Colley, Harry E., Parole Agent, Wilkes-Barre
 Davis, Lucy D., Chief Probation Officer, Scranton
 Dempsey, Harold J., Parole Agent, Jermyn
 Deniff, A. M., Uniontown Juvenile Delinquency Commission, Uniontown
 Des Rochers, J. M., District Supervisor, Allentown
 Dougherty, Neal T., Chief Probation Officer, Media
 Edwards, Arthur H., State Parole Agent, Upper Darby
 Falcone, Thomas G., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Forrestal, Marie R., Supervisor, Juvenile Division, Philadelphia
 Furmansky, Ben M., Parole Agent, Allentown
 Genter, Charles F., Agent, Penna. Board of Parole, Allentown
 Hackney, E. M., Chief Probation Officer, Philadelphia
 Hannah, Thomas W., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Heere, Edward J., Probation and Parole Officer, Reading
 Henninger, James F., Judge, Lehigh County, Allentown
 Herman, William F., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Hickman, H. B., Superintendent, Glen Mills
 Irvin, Glenn W., Supervisor of Special Education, Uniontown
 Jackson, Thomas F., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Jones, Palmer J., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Kelly, William H., Parole Officer, Philadelphia
 King, Frances, Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Larimer, Catharine C., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Lenz, Henry, Probation Officer, York
 Long, C. Rushton, Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Luce, George D., Parole Agent, Allentown
 McBride, Joseph F., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 McCarthy, Dr. D. J., Chief Probation Officer, Philadelphia
 Maroness, Mrs. Mattie M., Probation Officer, Philadelphia
 Meiss, Harry A., Parole Agent, Wilkes-Barre
 Merkel, James J., Probation and Parole Officer, Reading
 Mielcarek, Joseph, Chief Desertion and Probation Officer, Media
 Mills, Ira J., Director of Education, Philadelphia and Gratersford
 Nichols, Henry H., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Pawley, W. Harvey, Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Plank, B. L., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Rapp, Scott M., Desertion-Probation Officer, Reading
 Reed, Rev. J. R., Juvenile Probation Officer, Chester
 Reed, Neville F., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Rehder, David A., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Reinemann, John Otto, Dept. of Research and Statistics, Philadelphia
 Ricchini, Frank J., Parole Agent, Philadelphia
 Smith, Elton, Assistant Supervisor, Philadelphia
 Snavely, Gerald G., Probation Officer, Carlisle
 Spessard, H. C., District Visiting Agent, Philadelphia
 Stanback, Harry S., Parole Officer, Philadelphia
 Tamburro, Anthony, Parole Officer, Upper Darby

Taylor, Jane W., Probation Officer, Allentown
Taylor, Thomas T., District Supervisor, Wilkes-Barre
Thomas, Claude E., Chief Probation Officer, Scranton
Thwing, Myra, Parole Agent in Charge, Philadelphia
Tucker, Frank P., Sr. Parole Officer, Philadelphia
Turner, William R., Inst. Representative, Philadelphia
Weaver, George J., Special Agent, Harrisburg
Weaver, Thomas E., Sr., Asst. District Attorney, Allentown
Wheeler, G. B., District Supervisor, Philadelphia
Wynkoop, Harold D., Parole Agent, Somerton, Philadelphia
Young, W. Arthur, State Parole Officer, Philadelphia
Zang, J. W., District Visiting Agent, Glen Mills
Ziegler, Raven H., Probation Officer, Allentown
Pierson, Charles W., Probation Officer, Media

: Secretary Livengood Speaks at State College :

Hon. William S. Livengood, Secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, was one of the most interesting speakers at the State College Institute. A member of the Governor's committee to study the state's institutions, penal and correctional, the genial Secretary discussed the report of the committee.

Mr. Livengood is recognized as one of the most effective speakers in the state today. He is in constant demand and detailed a portion of his schedule for the week of June 4 which saw him go from one section of the state to the other on speaking engagements.

State College Institute Proves Fine Success;
Prominent Speakers Discuss Important Problems at Conference

It was a fine time at Nittany Lion Inn, State College, for those who attended the Institute Sessions there.

Besides the hospitality of the famous hotel, probation and parole officers from central Pennsylvania had the opportunity to hear outstanding speakers discuss important topics of probation and parole work. All found June 4 and 5 profitable days.

The list of speakers sounded like a "Who's Who" in Pennsylvania. First there was Secretary William S. Livengood, Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who told of the Governor's Committee recommendations for the reconstruction of the penal and correctional institutions within the state.

Other outstanding talks were made by Dr. Eugene Sielke, Superintendent of the Danville State Hospital; by Leon T. Stern of the Penal Affairs Committee, Public Charities; Judge Gustav Schramm, and Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Harrisburg. Most of these addresses are reported individually elsewhere in this issue of The Quarterly.

While the attendance at State College was not as large as that at Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, the officers and judges in attendance gave most of the counties in the center portion of the Commonwealth representation at the Institute.

In attendance were the following:

Alderfer, Dr. H. F., Institute of Local Government, State College
Anderson, Walter E., District Supervisor, Bellefonte
Bircher, John C., Parole Agent, Harrisburg
Bower, John H., Probation Officer, Williamsport
Bubb, Donald A., Parole Agent, Harrisburg
Buch, Mrs. Mary S. G., County Probation Officer, Chambersburg
Cunningham, Mary B., Field Representative, Harrisburg
Currie, Robert E., Executive Director, Pittsburgh
Curtin, Leola F., Parole Agent, Muncy
Davis, Mary G., Juvenile Court Officer, Hollidaysburg
DeShields, Charles G., Parole Agent, Harrisburg
Green, Frank L., Parole Agent, Harrisburg
Grenobl, D. Edward, Parole Agent, Lock Haven
Griffith, Hon. George W., Judge, Ebensburg
Johnston, Mrs. Dorothy, Juvenile Probation Officer, Clearfield
Keller, Acting Superintendent, Camp Hill
Kurtz, J. Fred, Supervisor, Harrisburg
Lawson, John, Parole Officer, Camp Hill
Marnen, Paul T., Field Agent, Erie
Shunk, Mrs. Edythe H., Asst. Juvenile Probation Officer, Harrisburg
Stern, Leon T., Secretary, Penal Affairs Committee, Philadelphia
Tice, Lee E., Parole Agent, Bellefonte
Ursenbach, Joseph F., Asst. Superintendent, Harrisburg
Vastine, Elizabeth B., Probation Officer, Danville
Von Dorster, H. R., Parole Agent, Wilkes-Barre
Westhaeffer, Virginia D., S. Statistician, Harrisburg

Pittsburgh Institute Well Attended;
Many Prominent Speakers at Regional Conclave

By Harry S. Cancelmi, Supervisor
Pittsburgh Office, Penna. Board of Parole

Roosevelt Hotel, in downtown Pittsburgh was the mecca for correctional workers on April 16 and 17 when probation and parole officers, institutional workers and juvenile court judges heard prominent speakers participate in the first of the three state institutes which replaced an annual conference.

The program presented was the first of three which followed the same general pattern and which are reported in detail by such experts as Dr. Reinemann of Philadelphia and President Paul Tibbetts of the Association. Hence, in my discussion of the conclave at the Smoky City, I want to discuss personalities and trends rather than the spoken word.

: Warden Ashe Speaks :

Pittsburgh Institute was especially fortunate in having as its speaker on the new correctional program of the Commonwealth the distinguished warden of the Western Penitentiary. Mr. Ashe was very prominent in the formation of the new program which would modernize the penal and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth.

Other prominent speakers included the superintendent of the Torrence State Hospital, Dr. J. O. Wiseman; Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Acting Director of the Tri-County Guidance Clinic, Harrisburg; Judge Gustav Schramm, Juvenile Judge of Allegheny County; Dr. G. I. Giardini, State Parole Board. It was a distinguished list of speakers and elevated the Institute from the standpoint of program to that of a state conference.

Participation of the probation and parole officers throughout western Pennsylvania was one of the outstanding achievements of the institute. Men and women were present from practically every county in what is popularly known as the western part of the state and in some instances there were in attendance members of the judiciary. Among them were Judge Carson of Washington County, who acted as chairman of a program, and Judge Laird of Westmoreland County as well as other jurists.

Of course it rained during the institute. Somehow it always does in Pittsburgh when the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is in conference here. But the weather failed to prove a damper with attendance reaching excellent figures.

Active in the Pittsburgh institute were the President, Paul Tibbetts; Dr. E. Preston Sharp of the State Department of Welfare; Dr. Giardini; and Vice President H. L. Sparks. On hand throughout the institute, as she was in Philadelphia and State College, was Mary Rinsland of Scranton who made an excellent registrar and secretary of the conference.

Among those who registered for the Pittsburgh institute were:

Aiken, John, Administrative Assistant, Morganza
Ambrose, W. L., Parole Agent, Beaver Falls
Brown, Miriam S., Probation Officer, Pittsburgh

Bell, Hettie E., Juvenile Probation Officer, Greensburg
Bartoo, DeForest, Parole Agent, Edinboro
Baker, W. B., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Baldwin, Paul H., Juvenile Probation Officer, Beaver
Carson, Judge Roy I., Washington County Courts, Washington
Cancelmi, Harry J., District Supervisor, Pittsburgh
Conway, Scott M., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Cuthbert, Charles H., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Cavell, Angelo C., District Supervisor, Erie
Coulter, J. C., Chief Probation Officer, Pittsburgh
Dunlap, J. M., Probation Officer, New Castle
Easterwood, Helen C., Probation Officer, Meadville
Fleming, Albert R., Parole Agent, Butler
Gordon, Edward, County Detective and Probation Officer, Greensburg
Giardini, G. I., Supt. Parole Supervision, Harrisburg
Gray, Fred G., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Gertzen, R. F., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Gladden, William D., Juvenile Probation Officer, Uniontown
Householder, Anne E., Probation Officer, Pittsburgh
Huff, Margaret A., Superintendent, Perrysville
Hemphill, George H., Adult Probation Officer, Beaver
Jordan, Lenor C., Probation Officer, Warren
Kranack, P. P., Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Koegler, Mrs. Florine, Supervisor, Pittsburgh
Lyon, Mrs. Nell H., Probation Officer, Perrysville
Laird, Richard D., Judge, Westmoreland County, Greensburg
Martin, M. Richard, Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth O., Juvenile Probation Officer, Waynesburg
McEntree, Mrs. Helen, Parole Agent, Pittsburgh
McFarland, W. J., Supervisor of Paroles, Butler
Nixon, Gladys B., Female Probation Officer, Uniontown
Perry, Hettie W., Asst. Juvenile Probation Officer, Greensburg
Parker, Mary C., Probation Officer, Butler
Prasse, Arthur T., Superintendent, Grove City
Rinsland, Mary H., Juvenile Probation Officer, Scranton

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: Defective Delinquents And Psychopathic :
: Criminals Discussed by Dr. G. I. Giardini :
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Editor's Note: This article should be required reading for every correctional worker. It is a learned analysis of two distinct types of people who constitute much of the behavior problems in any community or institution.

Dr. Giardini prepared this opinion at the request of his superiors to clarify a confused situation in the planning of a new correctional and penal institutional program for the Commonwealth. The opinion has won the praise of many in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

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

In penology we recognize three groups of mental defectives, namely, the defective delinquents, the psychopathic criminals, and the criminal insane. The last category is of no interest to us in the present discussion. They are not of serious concern to penologists because they are usually readily identified and provision is made for their segregation in all states. The other two categories are not so easily defined. This has in part been responsible for the lack of facilities for their care.

The label "defective delinquent" is misleading because the word "defective" can be applied, and is frequently applied, to all of the three classes mentioned above. A more accurate label for this group would be "mentally deficient delinquents." But since the label "defective delinquent" is now used so widely, the use of another label would merely add to the confusion.

In an attempt to differentiate between the defective delinquent and the psychopathic criminal we must consider three fundamental characteristics: (1) level of intelligence, (2) criminal propensities, and (3) emotional maturity.

Perhaps the most diagnostic of these three is the level of intelligence. This is basic in differentiating the defective delinquent from the psychopathic criminal. Criminal propensities are common to both and are expressed usually by a criminal record of considerable length. The criminal propensities of the defective delinquent serve to differentiate him from the straight feeble-minded individual and make him ineligible for an institution for the feeble-minded.

Similarly, the criminal propensities of the psychopathic criminal differentiate him from the neurotic individual who is socially not adjusted, but whose behavior does not express itself in aggression toward society. He may spend some time in mental hospitals from which the psychopathic criminal is excluded because of his criminal record.

: Emotionally Immature :

Both the defective delinquent and the psychopathic criminal are emotionally immature from the standpoint of the normal adult. But the emotional immaturity of the defective delinquent is consistent with his relatively low mental age,

whereas the emotional immaturity of the psychopathic criminal is due to lack of proper personality integration.

The outstanding characteristic of the defective delinquent is a defection in social adjustment which becomes evident at an early age and continues throughout his life, more or less in evidence, depending upon the degree of the intellectual deficiency. The maladjustment is due fundamentally to the lack of intellectual powers, or intelligence. The mental age of defective delinquents found in institutions for that type of offender ranges from 4 to 12. As we approach normal intelligence it becomes more and more difficult to differentiate the defective delinquent from the psychopathic criminal. In many respects they resemble each other. The defective delinquent, like the psychopath, has usually a lengthy criminal record. He shows emotional quirks, lack of insight, and inadequate motivation; but these are due to intellectual insufficiency or plain stupidity. The crimes committed by the defective delinquents, especially those in the lower intelligence levels, are not on the whole as serious as those committed by the psychopaths. While the personality of the defective delinquent may be no better integrated than that of the psychopathic criminal, the lack of integration is due fundamentally to insufficient intellect.

As to treatment, the defective delinquent will respond to a program not unlike that offered in institutions for the feebleminded, with an increased range in difficulty of the training program to take care of those whose mental age is above the limit of those accepted by the institutions for the feebleminded. The defective delinquent is relatively amenable to training provided the tasks are not too difficult and he is given ample time to learn. Of course, when we deal with defective delinquents with mental ages of 4 to 6 years, we can expect very little in the way of training.

The label "defective delinquent" rather than "defective criminal" is used advisedly. The word "delinquent" has become associated with juvenile delinquency to denote incomplete growth, both physical and psychological. This, in turn, connotes on the legal side incomplete social responsibility. The defective delinquent is one whose intellectual growth is incomplete or stunted and will remain that way. This intellectual immaturity will frequently be reflected in the type of crime he commits and in his modus operandi.

: Intelligence Of Psychopaths :

The intelligence of the psychopathic criminal ranges from dull normal to superior, or from a mental age of 12 years and above. His history will show well defined criminal propensities evidenced by a criminal record that may go back to early adolescence. The reason for his recidivism is to be found not in the lack of intelligence or stunted intellect, but in a perverse and depraved personality make-up. His behavior is based on perverted motivation and a perverted sense of values to the extent that his behavior is often self-thwarting. His relatively high intelligence enables him to rationalize with great facility but on false premises. He suffers from defective judgment, not through lack of intelligence, but through distortion and imbalance of his mental faculties. He is emotionally apathetic and smugly egocentric. He is incapable of considering the rights of others and seldom shows repentance for his crimes.

A number of observers are of the opinion that the psychopathic criminal does not remain that way throughout his life, but that he achieves emotional maturity and disappears from the rosters of penal institutions. Just at what age this

occurs has not as yet been determined. Nor is it established what proportion of psychopathic criminals reform, nor whether a portion of them become completely insane. If this observation is correct, it would confirm the view expressed by some students of the problem that the psychopathic criminal is fundamentally an emotionally immature person whose emotional development has been retarded. It may be that as he achieves physical maturity, emotional growth tends to catch up, so that eventually, when he gets to be 40 or thereabouts, he may be sufficiently well integrated to get along. But at the present writing, this is merely a theory unsubstantiated by research.

It is obvious that the psychopathic criminal will require quite a different kind of regime from the defective delinquent. What the training program for the psychopathic criminal should be is difficult to say. The experiments which are being carried out at the Federal Institution at Springfield, Missouri, should soon give us some assistance in determining what is the best program for this class of offenders.

: Conclusion :

It is important to keep in mind that the differentiation between defective delinquents and psychopathic criminals is still a highly controversial subject. What has been stated above must be taken as the opinion of one person, who has had considerable experience with offenders in penal institutions.

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: Building New Buildings Will Not Answer :
: Detention Home Problem, Says Schramm; :
: More Effective Child Care Is Necessary :
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Juvenile court programs and juvenile detention homes vary in their adequacy and principle, according to Judge Gustav Schramm, juvenile judge of Allegheny county, in his appearances before the Pittsburgh and State College Institutes of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole.

There is no blueprint that can be given to a community seeking to learn what is the accepted practice although steps are now being taken by national organizations and federal authorities to learn what is being done by extensive surveys; nevertheless, there is no standard, the judge pointed out.

A detention home is as good a mirror as any in reflecting the attitude of the authorities of a community on the problem of child care, he continued. If the detention home cannot function, it is a tragic picture. Building more buildings is not the answer, but more effective work with children is desired, together with more coordination between the juvenile court, the probation staff, and the personnel of the detention home.

Below are excerpts from the remarks of Judge Schramm which discuss the various aspects of the detention home problems:

1. Shelter program in the communities. We must have some setup that will function together. We must emphasize matter of personnel (this matter cannot be stressed too much), so children can come in contact with those who can help them. It is a place where persons with good intentions, good training, and skill are very essential. It is important that those who are in charge are really qualified people and that there are a sufficient number of them. There is a need in every community for something like this. We must be very careful that our own contact does not spoil the harmony that has been influenced upon a child.

2. Matter of physical equipment or facilities. One of the biggest matters in the detention homes is that you can have a small population one day and a large population over night. In Allegheny County there is a minimum that we can rely upon and build accordingly. Perhaps in smaller counties there is none. Delinquent children, who are referred to as seniors, stay in homes about two days, and neglected children, who are referred to as juniors, stay in homes about three weeks. There are many foster homes available for these children. At one time there were 23 diaper babies in the home. The average population was around 100 three years ago, 150 several months ago, and over 200 recently. The staff is on an 8-hour day basis and they are all trained nurses. Although it does not increase the cost more, it does increase the service.

A foster home is one where they receive payment for each child during the time that particular child is there. A subsidized foster home is where they receive \$100 or so a month salary and a child may be brought there anytime. They are paid extra for each child for food. A subsidized home has 24-hour supervision and is open all the time.

3. Matter of program. It is very important to have something for children to do when they are in shelter homes. In some detention homes no amount of heavy hand will eliminate a destructive hand when there is nothing constructive for the children to do. We cannot expect children to be helped if we don't recognize them as persons who are in need of individual help. The court must try to speed up so that the child is not in the detention home any longer than is necessary.

An enormous advancement is being made in sciences. Unless we can bring along with pure sciences a better knowledge of behavior, these wonderful developments of sciences may be more destructive than beneficial to human lives.

Children are our most precious asset as there is no substitute for them. Unless we care enough for children we are going to have a very serious time ahead. I am confident that America is recognizing these values for she does care about the other fellow. If America will put into effect the same philosophy that it did years ago, I am sure we will have a better group of human beings to meet the problems of our modern conflict in the world.

: Judge Schramm Adjourns Court To Be At Institute :

Although extremely busy as the Juvenile Judge of Allegheny County, Judge Gustav Schramm adjourned his court for one entire day to travel to State College where he addressed the Institute at its luncheon program on the subject of Detention Homes.

After completing his judiciary affairs on Monday, the judge left following his dinner and drove throughout the evening, reaching State College shortly before midnight. Returning, he stopped for an hour's conversation at Bellefonte with Judge Walker.

tionship between Sam and his parents but the cause was not apparent on the surface. Then, too, he could not correlate his own impression of Sam as a rather reasonable, sensible boy with the school's report that he was of such low intelligence. On this basis the probation officer referred Mrs. Green to the Child Guidance Center in order that there might be a study for an evaluation of all these factors, and for suggestions as to what means there might be for helping the boy.

Mrs. Green came to the center alone first in order to learn what the center did and what her part in it would be. When she learned that she would be seen for interviews regularly, as well as Sam, and would have a part in helping the center to understand Sam, that she would be given information about the results of the study, she commented that so often parents are blamed for children's difficulties but given no information about what else they might do for the children.

When Sam first came to the center, he was somewhat suspicious because this was a different kind of experience from any he had ever known. Gradually he became interested when he was given the mechanical test and made the comment that he was good at that kind of thing. By the time he was given more abstract questions, an interview later, he was telling the psychologist about how confused he was with the work in school. The psychologist found good reason for his confusion in the results of the reading test which showed that Sam had a severe reading disability, having never learned in the lower grades the fundamentals of reading. After many different kinds of tests given over a period of several interviews, there was no question about Sam's having almost average intellectual ability. His particular skill, however, was in the use of his hands and his good mechanical sense. In the personality test it was seen that Sam was feeling resentful against the world and that he was keeping most of his real feelings about everything to himself.

: Facts Developed :

In the report to the court and in discussion with the probation officer, these facts were brought out. The disposition of the case by the judge was made on the basis of them and on the fact that this was Sam's first offense. Sam was placed on probation with the plan that he and his mother would go to the center each week for the service of therapy.

In the process of therapy several things happened. First, there was planning with the school in order to arrange a course for Sam which would meet his educational needs; second, remedial reading interviews were arranged at the center. Then, in therapy interviews, Sam found for the first time the chance to talk about how he felt. He could do this with less embarrassment because his hands were busy making airplanes. He told of the time as a small boy when he was sent to live with relatives because of his mother's illness while all the other children remained at home. That had given him the definite idea that his parents did not love him as much as they did the other children and since that time he had been filled with resentment. Not only did Sam get help through talking all of this over and through seeing that it might have been somewhat different, really, from what it had seemed to him but he also got help through his mother's increased understanding of his behavior and attitude. When Mrs. Green learned in her interviews of her son's feeling about his parents, she was able to demonstrate in her change of attitude toward him and in her understanding of him that his feeling of being unloved had no real basis.

Many questions arise in the juvenile court's use of a child guidance clinic. There is first the consideration of what cases should be referred because there is not time for probation officers to refer nor for clinics to see all the children who might be referred. Sam Green illustrates two points that might be considered as a sound basis for discriminating referral. First, the presence of inconsistencies and of many interrelated factors in the intellectual, emotional, environmental and physical areas which may be affecting the child's responsiveness, second expression of dissatisfaction with the situation as it is or extreme behavior of the need for the kind of help given in therapy.

: Referral Important :

The method of referral is of great importance in the successful use of the clinic by child and parent. If the parent and child feel that service at the clinic is a kind of punishment or if they believe that their cooperating by going to the clinic will be a means of altering the disposition of the case, they will be fearful and suspicious of the clinic or will attempt to place pressure on it. On the other hand, if some understanding can be given at the time of referral that this is an opportunity for child and parent to do something about the situation which has led to difficulty, there is a good beginning for the clinic's further interpretation and demonstration of this.

When the court and center are working together on a case, there is the planning, also, of what responsibilities each is to take and how these are to be coordinated. This is seen in connection with the court's giving information to the center, the center's giving reports of studies to the court and with the kind of responsibility each assumed when a child is on probation and being seen at the center for therapy. If the decision is made that a child is to be placed on probation while having therapy at the center, the usual weekly interviews at the probation office have been found to be helpful rather than a deterrent to therapy. Through this plan the two sides of the situation are maintained for the child; one, the understanding authority of the probation office which helps the child to recognize that anti-social behavior brings into the situation authority other than just that of parents; two, the help which he as an individual can obtain in straightening out the difficulties which may have caused the anti-social behavior.

: Family Situation Vital :

Both the court and center require information concerning the family situation, the relationship between the child and his parents, the child's school record and teacher's attitude towards him, the child's physical condition, and the behavior of the child in the past as well as the present with notation of changes in it which may have occurred at various points. In talking with the people who give this information, it is necessary to be cognizant always of the personal prejudices and feelings which may affect the validity of facts as given. The procedure used by the court and center in doing this is often different which gives additional value to the use each can make of the other's knowledge.

In sending the report of its studies to the court, the center gives as full information as possible concerning the child's abilities, problems, potentialities, and the kind of help or plan which it seems might be most satisfactory. It attempts to avoid a specific recommendation because it is felt that the court knows the resources of the state and the legal aspects of the case. The judge then has an opportunity to relate the findings concerning the needs of the individual child to all of the other factors known to him in making a disposition of the case.

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: Four Major Problems Of Returned :
: Veterans Listed By Dr. E. L. Sielke :
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Editor's Note: One of the most illuminating discussions at State College during the Institute was that of the "Returned Veteran" by Dr. Eugene L. Sielke, superintendent of the Danville State Hospital.

Dr. Sielke consented to speak on the subject, he confessed, with trepidation and timidity but he was speaking because of a sincere interest in the welfare of the veteran coming home from the wars. The remarks of Dr. Sielke, reported in topical form, follow:

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Perfection is required by all social and welfare agencies to help the returning veteran. One out of every seven persons in the total population is a returning veteran. Few of them feel that the world owes them a living. Everybody wants to help the veterans but few can give them what they want and need. They are beginning to think they are a football being kicked around as there are few places that can give them complete information -- most of them tell the veteran to go to one place and then another.

There are four major problems of the returning veteran:

1. Matter of gainful employment
2. Matter of medical and psychiatric care
3. Matter of financing the bonuses
4. Matter of rehabilitation

The veteran will have matured beyond his chronological years. Upon returning home he finds a great civilian selfishness, civilian self interest, and his ideals of families, community, etc., have changed considerably. "Without fanfare we should incorporate the veteran into the community.

The Selective Service Act of 1940 provides for the veteran to return to his old employer if the position still exists and if he is capable. Only 25 per cent of the discharged service men have gone back to their old jobs.

: Veteran's Service Committee :

There shall be established in each state a veteran's service committee. It will act as a representative of the federal government in the state, and will be the contact point in that community. The veteran's administration system takes care of medical care, etc.

The GI Bill of Rights contains many of the financial provisions. It provides unemployment compensation of \$20 weekly when the veteran is unemployed. The veterans must be able and willing to work. Illness or disability will not qualify the soldier for allowance. A loan up to \$2000 is permitted a veteran to establish a business, buy a farm, etc. However, the government will only stand back of half the amount. The remaining half of the loan would have to be secured from some bank, etc.

The applicant must meet the entrance requirements of a school or college. He must show proof that his education was delayed because of the war. The veteran will receive \$92 a month if he's single and \$102 if married while he is getting his education.

Approximately 45 per cent of the fellows in service have not had a normal type of marital situation.

: Advisory Problem :

Our problem is more advisory to the returning veteran than as supervisory to a man paroled from prison. Publicity regarding returning veterans is doing no good.

Fear is a perfectly healthy and normal response to any individual. All of us can take a certain amount of fear just so long, and for some of us it may be only a couple of hours, days, or weeks. Veterans suffering from psychoneurosis of war (combat fatigue) are being treated at Danville.

The returning veterans who come back and have no homes are getting an education, either vocational or college. If the boy has been in the service 90 days he is entitled to one year of education; if one year in service he is entitled to two years. Two million veterans so far have been discharged and about one per cent wanted education and only half of them showed up.

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: Attacks On Parole System and Juvenile :
: Court Age Brackets Defeated; Assembly :
: Strengthens Arm of Correctional Worker :
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By Leon T. Stern, Secretary
Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs
of the Public Charities Association

Editor's Note: Always full of information regarding legislation before or acted upon by the Assembly which has to do with the field of correction, Leon T. Stern, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, was a very instructive speaker at Philadelphia and State College in the regional institutes held there. For the Quarterly, he has prepared a brief resume of his addresses. We submit it herewith.

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Legislation passed at the 1945 session of the Assembly lays the foundation for a modern penal program for Pennsylvania as proposed by the Governor's Commission to study the penal and correctional system. It enables the Commonwealth to establish greatly needed institutional and classification facilities for the treatment of adult and youthful offenders. It provides a modern procedure for commitment, study, and intelligent treatment of lawbreakers dealt with by the criminal courts of the state.

As far as facilities are concerned the bills which were signed by the Governor as Acts 229-233 provide for:

- (1) The erection of a maximum security prison at Graterford,
- (2) The use of the present Graterford prison as a medium security prison,
- (3) The use of Rockview State Prison as a minimum security prison,
- (4) The erection of a new industrial school at Rockview in Centre County,
- (5) The erection of an institution for defective delinquents at Rockview in Centre County,
- (6) The use of the institution at Huntingdon as a medium security prison,
- (7) The use of part of the buildings at White Hill as an industrial school,
- (8) The taking over and the use of the Luzerne County school for boys at Kis-Lyn as a state training school for boys,
- (9) The taking over and the use of a state normal school for the Pennsylvania training school for girls,
- (10) The abandonment of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

The new Acts also provide for a commitment procedure by which judges will not commit to a designated state institution but to "A state institution" in three categories:

- (1) Penitentiary offenders will be committed to "a state institution" on an indefinite sentence with a maximum and a minimum term indicated.
- (2) Reformatory cases will be committed to "a state institution" (State industrial school) on a general sentence.
- (3) Defective delinquents will be committed to "a state institution" for defective delinquents.

The heart of the new program is in the provision for the establishment of a diagnostic and classification center at White Hill. Here each offender will be studied and examined, and assigned to the particular institution most suitable for his care in whatever part of the state that institution may be located.

Originally \$8,200,000 was budgeted for the building program. It was the hope of leaders in the field that the Legislature would also make provision for the administration of these services and the management of the new program under a Department of Corrections headed by a secretary in the Governor's Cabinet. However, Senate Bills 466 and 467, sponsored by the Joint State Government Commission and which if properly amended would have established a Department of Corrections and Parole, did not pass. Likewise legislation framed by the Public Charities Association which would have set up a department did not come out of committee.

: Parole Attack :

In the closing days of the Assembly, an amendment, S 434, was introduced and passed. The original measure was introduced at the request of the Board of Parole to iron out certain technical difficulties in the parole law and had the support of all concerned for the efficiency of our state parole system. However, an amendment which was "slipped in" would have taken away from the Parole Board the control of individuals who violate their conditions of parole while under supervision by making the judges of the state the arbiters in each case of violation. This would have placed control of parole supervision in the hands of 155 county judges. If enacted into law, it would have seriously crippled the parole system of the state. Therefore, leading administrators of the penal field and the Public Charities Association and the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs have joined the Parole Board in asking the Governor to veto this bad piece of legislation. We are happy to report that the Governor vetoed this measure.

: Defective Delinquent Institution :

The Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs was successful in its opposition to attempts made to limit the program of the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents at Huntingdon. As a result S 246, which embodied a reduced program altogether unsuitable for such an institution was withdrawn.

: Crime Prevention :

Senate Bill 452 introduced by Senator Ruth and signed as Act No. 214 authorizes the Department of Welfare to engage in a crime prevention program through the study of crime prevention, the stimulation of crime prevention facilities, the evaluation of community conditions, and the collection of statistical reports. Although we regret that no specific appropriation was made for this important work, it gives the Bureau of Community Work of the Department of Welfare opportunity to launch activity in this field by establishing a clearing house service. It can also publish juvenile delinquency statistics already authorized by law and provided for in the budget and in the present administrative setup.

: Clinics :

A number of bills were introduced for the establishment of clinics for the use of juveniles and adults. We regret that legislation was not enacted. Such clinics are badly needed both for the study of children before the juvenile court

and for adult offenders convicted in criminal court. An important link is still missing in the state's program.

: Juvenile Court Attacks :

The Legislature was asked to pass the usual crop of bills limiting juvenile court jurisdiction to minors under sixteen years of age. The juvenile courts have worked very satisfactorily with the higher age limit. Some judges have no hesitation in favoring an even higher limit than eighteen. With the cooperation of the Council of Juvenile Court Judges, efforts to lower the age limit and to establish jury trials for children were defeated.

: The Future :

Although legislation which is most helpful in dealing with juvenile delinquents and adult offenders was passed, there are still three primary objectives to attain:

- (1) The creation of a Department of Corrections,
- (2) The ironing out of deficiencies in the parole law,
- (3) The establishment of clinics for study of children's cases before disposition in juvenile court and of adult cases before sentence in criminal court.

: Laymen Attend Institute :

Although laymen and having no official capacity with the professional field of correction and penology, three Fayette County men were at the Philadelphia Institute, their reason for attendance being their keen interest in the affairs of juveniles within their home county.

The three, E. E. Burgess and Alex Dempf, business men, and Glenn W. Irvin, school psychologist, participated in a program of volunteer sponsorship of juvenile boys in Fayette County who have run afoul of the state juvenile code. Mr. Burgess is chairman of the county program and Mr. Dempf is active in the Uniontown, Pa. group. Mr. Irvin has been acting as adviser in the capacity of psychologist.

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: The Delinquent's Answer :
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By Catharine C. Larimer
Parole Agent, District No. 1 (Philadelphia)
Pennsylvania Board of Parole

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Preface: The following story based on true events is submitted to you with a hope that it carries a message of understanding of the causes for delinquency and the need for individual treatment. In many letters over the years, this boy revealed what understanding of his problem meant to him. I have not gone into detail of the valiant effort made by him to secure his education.

* * * * *

It all comes back to me now, as I lie out here, bleeding and thinking.... bleeding, and thinking, and remembering.

It must have been November 17 but the date doesn't matter now. That was 15 years ago. The Judge looked severe but his voice was rather mild when he said, "I've got to put you away....for the good of society and yourself." I waited with four other boys until the wagon came along. I was 12 then. We didn't take it seriously; joked about our stealing; laughed about being caught.

We reached a building that was dark and gloomy, inside and out. Our clothing was taken away; we were given a bath and put into khaki uniforms. The suit was thin and I shivered. I wanted to know how the other fellows felt. They kept chattering and boasting. One of them said, "I hit a fellow so hard that his front teeth dropped out." So I asked why he had hit him. "Because he said something about my mother."

"Why didn't you tell your father"? I asked because that didn't quite make sense. The other kid laughed and blurted, "I ain't legal. Haven't got a father. My mom always acted queer whenever I mentioned him."

Another said he liked horses and wanted to be a jockey, and he thought that if he could get a job around the stables, he wouldn't be getting into scrapes.

Another kid who said his name was "Mousy" spent all his time on the waterfront. This was life to him, and he wished he were old enough to go to sea. "That would keep me out of trouble" he said and painted a glowing picture of his good times. I thought a lot about that too and wished I had had the guts to do likewise.

It all comes back as I lie out here in the night....bleeding....and thinking.

: "Wasn't Tough" :

Most of the boys I knew wanted to do things they liked, things that would keep them out of jail and reform schools. I just don't know why I told the fellows in the Detention House lies about how tough I was. But they didn't believe me so I became stubborn and silent. The real story was that I had run away from home, fearing to face my illiterate mother, slept in vacant buildings and boxes; stole to eat. I also was picked up as a truant and was included in this group.

In the school for delinquents, to which I was transferred from the Detention House, everything was done according to system--lessons, work, play, and even church attendance. I got accustomed to that but never liked it as there was so little time for privacy. But I played dumb. I got to believing I was dumb.

Bleeding and thinking, tonight I recall the entire picture. Little things pop up in my mind. The day in the classroom when I suddenly heard the teacher say "Illiteracy must be wiped out." I wasn't thinking of my lessons or anything but that one sentence hit me all of a sudden because he followed it up by yelling directly at me, "Do you understand that"? I didn't have the answer then. The teacher told me to come to his desk and said, "I'll give you something that will make you think"! Then he struck me on the face.

By and by, while at the school, an idea grew. There was one way to be free. I knew that if I did something I liked I could keep going straight. I asked to be put on a farm. It appealed to me and my parents were satisfied. That encouraged me. I worked harder than ever before. I saved my money.

Queer how I recall little things like that as I lie here....bleeding and thinking. Queer how the idea keeps pounding -- "Illiteracy must be stamped out."

I started to study, learned quickly, and wanted to learn more. I bought books and read them just to know more. Strange thing, but I can't remember so much about my college life. It was so smooth and so pleasant that it didn't make any lasting impression....until the world exploded and my college days were shortened.

: Soon In Uniform Again :

I was soon in uniform again and something about the drills, and the meals, and the ordered system, and the clothes brought back the memories of the truant school. Only this time it was different; I was doing my bit for the sins of other people, wicked people. That's a peculiar thing to think about as I lie bleeding on a battlefield alone. Yes, I'm in a bloody uniform and I'm serving time because dictators and selfish men are robbing and killing innocent people.

It seems like a long time since I was wounded. A chap in a foxhole not far away has been silent. Several times I called to him but there's been no answer. He had spoken to me when I fell but the noise was too great; I couldn't understand. It doesn't matter if he is dead; lots of others around me are dead. They had served their time in the Reformatory of Civilization and had been paroled by the Great Judge.

Suddenly....out of nowhere....I hear a comforting voice:

"I understand, my son--you and all your kind. My language is universal. My clothing is easy to wear; you can put away your uniform. You have earned your freedom. Your stripes are bright and clean. Follow me....the way is clear."

Officer _____ killed in action -- Germany -- November 17, 1944.

: Probation and Parole Officers Applaud :
: "In-Training" Program in the State :
: :

Resolution at State College Commends State
Department of Education for Courses

Editor's Note: Unanimous approval was given at Penn State College June 5 to a resolution which commended the State Department of Public Instruction for its splendid "In-Service" training courses which have been established in the Commonwealth for the last six years. The resolution which expresses the thanks of an appreciative group follows:

For the past six years the Department of Public Instruction has been giving a great service to the state of Pennsylvania, its counties, communities, courts, and institutions through in-service training courses conducted by the Public Service Institute.

As a direct outcome of these highly practical programs, public servants -- among them probation, parole, and prison officers with whose work and professional activities we are particularly concerned -- have been afforded a splendid opportunity to increase their knowledge and efficiency on the job. Adult probation and parole officers, juvenile court officers, prison workers and guards, teachers, and workers or organizations dealing with delinquents have recognized the usefulness and practical values of these courses as shown by their increased attendance and participation often at considerable sacrifice. Judges and penal administrators have testified to their value of the training given in the improvement of court and correctional services. The fact that instruction has been by men actually engaged in probation, parole, or institutional work has also been a major factor in their success and shows the practical vision of the Department of Public Instruction and the Public Service Institute in the selection of teachers.

: Reasons for Success :

As we see it, success has been made possible because:

- (1) An over-all technical advisory committee consisting of outstanding men who have achieved leadership in public service, teaching, etc., has guided programs and schools -- police, fire, minor judiciary, as well as correctional work.
- (2) Special committees for each particular field, such as the committee on the correctional training course has been active in giving advice and assistance.
- (3) The Institutes of State and Local Government of the University of Pennsylvania and State College have given full cooperation.
- (4) Teaching material has been carefully prepared for courses including a manual entitled, "Principles and Methods in Dealing with Offenders."

We feel that an expression of appreciation and suggestions for the future, representing the sense of this meeting of the State Probation and Parole Association, is fitting since the Association includes those who have taken the correctional course, those who have served as instructors of the Institute, those who are members of the Institute's correctional committee, and penal administrators and judges who helped launch the effort six years ago.

: Deep Appreciation :

We, therefore, desire to express our deep appreciation to the State Department of Public Instruction and the Public Service Institute, to the Institutes of State and Local Government of the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College, and cooperating agencies for the success of this fine effort so steadily and continuously carried on through the years.

May we suggest that there is now need to expand this program. More courses in the correctional field are needed and will be required during the period of post-war planning and re-direction of correctional work. We, therefore, now respectfully urge the Institute to call together the Technical Advisory Committee and the special committee on correction for consideration of expansion of facilities for classes and instruction.

We also wish to draw the attention of the State Department of Public Instruction to the necessity for allocation of increased funds to meet these greater needs and to give sufficient remuneration to those at present in charge of activities -- the principal of the Institute and advisors of the courses -- and urge that sufficient provision be made for an advisor for the correctional training course.

: Major Hill At Two Institute Sessions :

Major Hill, head of the State Parole Board, was in attendance at two of the Institute sessions, speaking in Philadelphia on the new penal and correctional plans of the Commonwealth and being present at the State College Institute. With him at State College was Mrs. Hill.

The Major is a champion of the new acts of the legislature which will make many changes in the care and treatment of adults and juveniles sentenced or committed by the courts of the Commonwealth. As a member of the committee, he made many constructive contributions to the final program which passed the Assembly and received the approval of the Governor.

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 : Graduation Exercises Complete Studies :
 : for In-Service Training Classes; Many :
 : Get Certificates for Successful Terms :
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 : :

By Wayne Prather
 Public Service Institute
 Department of Education

Through the Correctional Training School of the Pennsylvania Public Service Institute, four classes in the correctional training, probation and parole fields were offered this year in western Pennsylvania.

In the basic field a class of twenty-one people in Pittsburgh was handled by Dr. Jess Spirer, senior psychologist of the Western State Penitentiary. At New Castle a course was offered to twelve representatives of the Department of Public Assistance and to two members of the American Red Cross. The basic class, taught by Mr. Walter J. Rome of the Juvenile Court, was given to forty-six enrollees in Pittsburgh.

An advanced course which was started in Butler and composed of approximately twenty-five women from Kittanning, Ford City, and Butler was concluded after eight sessions due to the extremely severe winter conditions and hazardous roads. It is not expected that this class will be re-established during the coming year since the University of Pittsburgh offers many courses in the social work field. The advanced course procedure is based on practical problems in practice rather than on theory.

The Department of Public Assistance through the executive director, George P. Mills, has requested additional training for the executive staff and is interested in presenting a basic course for other members of the Department of Public Assistance in Pittsburgh. An advanced course for the group completing the basic class at New Castle is under consideration for the coming year.

The graduates completing the basic course under Dr. Spirer at New Castle are:

Louise F. McConnel	Regina Stevenson
Audrene Stewart	Thelma J. Campbell
Ruth R. Brinton	Laney Lou Heidish
Jessie Wilson	Ruth I. Meyers
Edith Emery Vogan	Bessie L. Gray
Beatrice M. Forbes	Margaret Williams
Joseph E. Eckels	John P. Brinton

At Pittsburgh the graduates taught by Dr. Spirer are:

Peter P. Kranack	Grace Woodrow	Harry J. Cancelmi
George D. Weinstein	R. F. Gertzen	Helen McEnteer
Andrew Zeok	James C. Taylor	Florine K. Koegler
William B. Baker	W. L. Ambrose	Scott M. Conway
Fred G. Gray	Charles H. Cuthbert	W. J. McFarland
M. Richard Martin	James A. Maloy	W. E. Anderson
Writt A. Richards	James A. Daly	A. R. Fleming

The graduates in Mr. Walter J. Rome's course are:

Douglass Baggerly	Erna H. McKenney
Elda Boyle	Martha S. Petrovsky
Armenter C. Carter	Isabelle Varner Rhodes
Loretto K. Clark	Beulah Rich
Majorie Collins	Marta Soltesz
Katherine E. Davis	Frank F. Sanders
Edith Jane Downs	Grace H. Snyder
Elizabeth Evans	Marguerite S. Strother
Anne Fisher Kinney	Jadwiga Weber
Margaret M. Francis	Lillian V. White
F. Gardner Gillen	Margaret M. Bell
Evelyn Green	Bernadette Collins
Jeane B. Hileman	Clara Mann
Mark Hosenfeld	John Mcf. Miller
Ruth Huff	Arthur Perrin
Nora B. Jamison	Jean Phipps
John R. Kunsak	Edwinna W. Primas
Sarah Vaughan Leddon	Katherine H. Reno
Jane S. Lines	Ernest Sherwin
Gemma Lombardi	Rhea Slesinger
Frances Marvin	Sarah Ida Strauss
Margaret Mathison	Beulah Teets
Elizabeth McConnell	Sarah R. Thompson

* * * *

: Philadelphia Commencement :

By William H. Kelly
Parole Agent, Philadelphia Office
Pennsylvania Board of Parole

The In-Service Training course, sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction for parole agents in District #1, Philadelphia, District #7, Allentown, and Women's Division, Philadelphia, has been completed.

All parole agents were required to take this course which was under the able direction of John D. Shearer, senior psychologist at the Eastern State Penitentiary. The course began in November 1944, and was completed on May 8, 1945.

During the progress of this course experts from the various fields were on hand to give the agents technical knowledge in their respective fields. The experts were as follows: Judge James Gay Gordon, Jr., President Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia, on Courts and Their Functions; James W. Tracey, Assistant District Attorney, Philadelphia County, on operations of the District Attorney's office; Dr. Otto Reinemann, Chief Bureau of Research and Statistics, Municipal Court, on operations of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia; Guy Parsons, Superintendent of Police, together with heads of the various police bureaus, on the operations of the Philadelphia Police department; and, Dr. Robert Matthews, Professor of Psychiatry at the Jefferson Medical College, on Individual Behavior and Mental Diseases.

: Classes Held Tuesdays :

The classes were held on Tuesday evening of each week from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the offices of District #1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Shearer very ably conducted this course which included Problems of Behavior, Principles of Case Study and Treatment, Problems of Probation and Parole, Problems of Institutional Management and Discipline, and a review of the Criminal Justice Program in Pennsylvania. The text used for the entire course was "Principles and Methods of Dealing with Offenders" by Helen Pidgeon.

An examination was held on May 1, 1945 which consisted of 115 questions. The papers were graded according to the number of questions answered correctly.

Graduation exercises were held at Tille's Restaurant, 11th and Sansom Sts., Philadelphia where a full course dinner was served. Major Henry C. Hill, Chairman, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, and Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, were the principal speakers.

Major Hill delivered a fine address which was followed by an inspiring talk by Dr. G. I. Giardini. (Major Hill attended these exercises against the advice of his physician, having been ill with a cold for several days.) Other speakers were: Guy B. Wheeler, district supervisor, District #1; Des Rochers, district supervisor, District #7; Thomas Taylor, district supervisor, District #4; and Miss Myra Thwing, supervisor of the Women's Division, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the conclusion of the festivities, Mr. Shearer was presented with a War Bond, a gift from the class in appreciation of his untiring efforts in teaching the class. The presentation was made by William H. Kelly, parole agent, District #1, after which certificates were awarded to the following:

G. B. Wheeler, District Supervisor, Elton R. Smith, Assistant District Supervisor, D. A. Rehder, H. H. Nichols, T. G. Falcone, J. Brown, W. H. Kelly, N. F. Reed, F. Ricchini, T. Hannah, C. R. Long, H. Brown, V. Bailey, T. F. Jackson, B. L. Plank, A. W. Young, H. D. Wynkoop, H. S. Stanback, F. L. Green, P. Jones, W. J. Barnes, A. H. Edwards, J. McBride, W. R. Turner, J. Beisel, District #1; M. Thwing, F. King, C. Larrimore, Women's Division; J. M. DesRochers, District Supervisor, C. H. Knapp, C. P. Genter, G. Luce, B. Furmansky, District #7.

The graduation affair was arranged by a committee of four members of the class, as follows: Elton Smith, Assistant District Supervisor, William R. Turner, William H. Kelly, and Harold D. Wynkoop, all of District #1.

: Responsibility To War Youth In :
: Europe, Asia--Told By Dr. Reinemann :
: : :

"The Responsibility Toward Wayward Youth In War-Torn Europe and Asia" is the subject of an article published by Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Department of Research and Statistics, Municipal Court, Philadelphia, in the March-April issue of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

In this article the author first gives an account of the mass suffering of youth in the countries which were overrun with war by the Axis powers. He describes the physical deprivations as well as the psychological damages suffered by the young generation of these countries. Particularly, he discusses the problem of wayward youth in those areas. Waywardness is the result of hunger, broken-up families, the close proximity of killing, the necessary "double standard" of morals adopted by the heroic resistance movements. Since the article was written in 1944, more information has come from the liberated countries confirming these facts; only recently, for instance, a press report from Milan, Italy, mentioned the difficulties which the Allied Military Government is facing in connection with "kid gangs" roaming through the countryside and terrorizing the population.

Dr. Reinemann's article gives an account of the program of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) with respect to the physical and mental rehabilitation of the young generation in the liberated territories.

: Profession At Stake :

The closing chapter of the paper deals with "The Role of American Correctional Work" in this connection. The following paragraphs are quoted from the article:

"....Our profession as a whole has a stake in this great undertaking of the United Nations which can be called the first large-scale plan of international social service. The following suggestions are made:

(1) As individuals or through our various professional organizations we should make available our knowledge of practical experience and of research in the correctional and related fields, to government offices, inter-governmental agencies and semi-public and private international organizations, thus acting in an advisory capacity to these bodies.

(2) Through our periodicals, through papers presented at our national and regional conferences, we should keep ourselves informed of the new problems arising in other countries in our field and the methods employed to solve them.

(3) In particular, we should closely follow the work which UNRRA and its cooperating agencies will undertake for the rehabilitation of wayward youth in war-torn areas and the results which they will achieve.

(4) As a long-range program, we should endeavor to establish direct contacts with our colleagues in the various countries of the United Nations in order to exchange ideas and experiences. Hopeful beginnings in this direction have already been made over a number of years by such

organizations as the National Probation Association which has maintained fruitful contacts with corresponding groups in Canada, England, Australia, etc. These connections should be strengthened and extended to include all United Nations.

United Nations' cooperation not only in the military, political and economic spheres, but also in the realm of social welfare, is necessary for the establishment of justice and peace, freedom and security in the world. Being engaged in work for human welfare, we in the correctional field should do our share toward attaining this goal."

: Executive Committee Meeting :

Executive Committee meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole has been called for Thursday, July 5, at the office of Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg.

Date of this meeting was too close to the publication date of The Quarterly to report the results of the committee conclave.

Among things for discussion, however, will be use of several columns of The Quarterly by the Juvenile Judges of the Commonwealth; campaign to increase the Association's membership and a general policy discussion for the coming fall and winter months.

Association Thanks Miss O'Hara and Dr. Sharp
For Help In Regional Meets

Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole wishes to record its thanks and express its appreciation to Dr. E. Preston Sharp who was responsible for the planning and the programing of the regional meetings held jointly by the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole and the Department of Welfare at Pittsburgh on April 16 and 17, Philadelphia on May 14 and 15, and State College on June 4 and 5.

Dr. Sharp's energetic and sympathetic interest made it possible for our Association to hold this series of three regional meetings in place of its annual meeting which the Association was not able to have because of war conditions and regulations. It was because of their unqualified success that the Association voted to have similar regional meetings next year.

Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole, therefore, desires through this resolution to express its gratitude formally to Dr. Sharp and to the Secretary of Welfare, the Hon. Sophia M. R. O'Hara whose splendid cooperation made these outstanding and valuable sessions possible.

: :
: "Democracy Succeeds Through Thoughtful Public Service Of :
: Its Citizens" -- Franklin Delano Roosevelt :
: :
: :

Editor's Note: We have come to know and to admire the depth of understanding of the correctional field which is possessed by Dr. J. O. Reinemann of Philadelphia. Consequently, to him went the assignment to prepare a short memorial expression of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole at the passing of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Dr. Reinemann has given to us in his brief article portions of the rich inheritance which we, as correctional workers, have received in the speeches of the late president.

* * * * *

On April 12, 1945 the American people lost their President and Commander-in-Chief. The United Nations, on the threshold of victory over Nazi Germany, mourned the passing-away of the man who stood as a symbol for freedom. All mankind honored the memory of this great humanitarian.

The "Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly" is devoted to the task of furthering the idea of "humanized justice" through the intelligent and skilful use of probation and parole. The Quarterly pays tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt by printing a few excerpts from his addresses dealing with problems in the field of crime control, delinquency prevention, and child welfare.

On April 17, 1939 President Roosevelt welcomed the National Parole Conference assembled at the White House. Here are some quotations from his address:

"After the necessarily strict routine of prison life it is difficult for a discharged prisoner to stand on his own feet in the swift-running currents of a free man's world. Often, if he has been in prison very long, he will have lost the habit of making his own decisions. He usually faces tremendous difficulties in finding a job. In many cases his prison record cuts him off from the friendship of law-abiding people. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him overcome them. That is the reason why I have long been of the opinion that parole is the most promising method of terminating a prison sentence.

"....Naturally, I am speaking of real, honest, well-administered parole; parole granted only after a prisoner has shown improvement during a period of constructive treatment and training in prison and only after a thorough and searching study of his case; parole under the supervision of qualified parole officers.

"....Parole will never succeed if it is merely a government function and does not have the understanding and help of the individual citizens in every community. It is especially important that people should not be deceived by violent attacks on properly run parole administrations if one parolee goes wrong and commits another crime. The fact is that while a properly run parole system gives no guarantee of perfection, the percentages of parolees who go straight for the rest of their lives are infinitely higher than where there is no parole system at all.

"....Democracy succeeds through the thoughtful public service of its citizens. A conference of this kind is in accord with the American democratic way. Well-administered parole is an instrument of tested value in the control of crime. Its proper use in all jurisdictions will promote our national security. If your deliberations serve that end, as I am sure they will, you will have rendered a very important public service."

: 1940 Address :

A few days later, on April 26, 1939, President Roosevelt addressed the initial session of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. The following are some quotations:

"All Americans want this country to be a place where children can live in safety and grow in understanding of the part they are going to play in the future of our American Nation.... If anywhere in the country a child lacks opportunity for home life, for health protection, for education, for moral or spiritual development, the strength of the Nation and its ability to cherish and advance the principles of democracy are thereby weakened.

"....It is still our task to bring to bear upon the major problems of child life all the wisdom and understanding that can be distilled from compilations of fact, from the intuitions of common sense, and from professional skill.... It is our purpose to review the objectives and methods affecting the safety, well-being, and happiness of the younger generation and their preparation for the responsibilities of citizenship.

"....It is not enough to consider what a democratic society must provide. We must look at our civilization through the eyes of children. If we can state in simple language some of the basic necessities of childhood, we shall see more clearly the issues which challenge our intelligence.

"We must make the assumption that a happy child should live in a home where he will find warmth and food and affection; that his parents will take care of him should he fall ill; that at school he will find a teacher and tools needed for an education; that when he grows up there will be a job for him and that he will someday establish his own home."

(The above excerpts were quoted from
"Federal Probation," May 1939, and
"The Child," May 1945.)

John Otto Reinemann

New Books

Marjorie Bell (ed.), COOPERATION IN CRIME CONTROL; Yearbook of the National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York; 1944.

This book contains the papers given at the 38th Annual Conference of the Association in Cleveland in May 1944 and at other regional conferences; the papers deal with such topics as "The Juvenile Court and Its Community Relationships," "Understanding the Delinquent," "Protective and Preventive Services," "Community Responsibility for the Wartime Delinquent," "Parole and the Institution," "Special Problems of the Adult Offender." Pennsylvania is represented through Robert C. Taber, Board of Education, Philadelphia ("The Judge and the Schools") and Dr. Kenneth L. M. Pray, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia ("Parole in Relation to Classification and Case Work in Prison"). In addition to the papers, there is also a digest of legislation and court decisions affecting juvenile courts, probation and parole.

THE PRISON JOURNAL — CENTENNIAL ISSUE 1845-1945; Pennsylvania Prison Society, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia; Editor: Albert G. Fraser

All four issues of this year's Prison Journal, quarterly of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, are devoted to a review of the idea of penal treatment during the last 100 years and to an evaluation of present and future programs in this field. The January issue contained articles on "One Hundred Years of the Prison Journal" by Negley K. Teeters, Professor of Criminology, Temple University, "One Hundred Years of Penal Progress" by Howard B. Gill, Superintendent of Prisons, District of Columbia, and "The Development of Concepts of Criminal Justice" by Hon. Paul N. Schaeffer, President Judge, Quarter Sessions Court, Berks County, Pa. The April issue consists of three articles: "Prison Construction and Planning," by Clarence Litchfield, Architect in New York, "From Punishment to Treatment" by Nathaniel Cantor, Professor at the University of Buffalo, and "Prison Labor; Past, Present and Future" by Henry Elmer Barnes. Future issues will be devoted to the basic rights of the offender and to the offender as part of society.

THE RETURNING VETERAN; Public Charities Association, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia; June 1944

This is a 32-page handbook covering the re-employment rights of the ex-service man and woman, provisions for the disabled soldier, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (The G.I. Bill), financial assistance to veterans, medical care, national veterans' organizations, community action for planning for veterans, re-training and re-employment administration of the Office of War Mobilization, and "Suggestions to Returning Service Men, to Families and Agencies."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY HON. EDWARD MARTIN TO SURVEY THE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA; Department of Welfare; July 1944

This printed booklet contains the whole report of the committee under Warden Stanley P. Ashe, of which an excerpt was published in the April issue of the Quarterly.

PENNSYLVANIA PROBATION AND PAROLE QUARTERLY

Official Publication
of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

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.

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE

Mr. William Gladden, Chairman, Uniontown; Mr. Jacob W. Zang, Glen Mills; Mr. Frederick Johnson, Harrisburg; Miss D. P. Warrington, West Chester; Mr. Harry J. Cancelmi, Pittsburgh; Mr. Guy B. Wheeler, Philadelphia; Miss Lucy Davis, Scranton; Mr. W. J. Rhoades, Beaver; Miss E. Jean Martin, Stroudsburg; Miss Mary G. Davis, Hollidaysburg.

The Pennsylvania State College
Institute of Local Government
H. F. Alderfer, Executive Secretary

Congratulations

The Quarterly is proud of the recent institutes which brought discussion of problems and trends of the correctional field to each interested person in the Commonwealth. We are proud because we think it was a job well done.

We feel that the probation and parole officers throughout the state appreciated the two-day sessions. In each city President Tibbetts asked for an expression from those in attendance regarding the continuance of the institutes and each city gave approval by a unanimous vote.

It takes much planning and work to stage one institute. Three require more than the average officer is called upon to give. Those at the helm of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole responded without complaint.

Paul Tibbetts, president, and others were in attendance at all three of the sessions. This was done by Mr. Tibbetts despite the fact that at times he was not in the best of health.

Another constant onlooker and guider of the affairs of the institutes was Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Department of Welfare, which was joint sponsor of the programs. Besides his planning, work, and attendance at sessions before the institutes and committee meetings during the institute periods, Dr. Sharp led discussion groups and constantly kept up helpful and encouraging conversations with those assisting in the work when the others were tired or vexed by a problem.

What happened in April, May, and June probably means that next year there will be regional meetings despite an annual conference. Many more persons attended the three group sessions than could have been present at any single convention program. It will mean that more and more correctional workers can have the advantage and privilege of attending an instructive convention session.

We remember in discussing the institutes with Dr. Sharp that a remark was made concerning the calibre of speakers at the institutes. For instance, there were Judge Schramm; Judge Brown; Warden Ashe; Drs. Wiseman, Pierce and Sielke; William S. Livengood, secretary, Department of Internal Affairs; Major Hill and Dr. Giardini and many others who have been recognized in their fields as outstanding men. In addition, the addresses by Mrs. Sylvester were outstanding.

So we say "Congratulations" to everyone who made the institutes the splendid success that they were.

See you next year!

: Officers Retained :

At each session of the institutes, the plan to continue in office the same officials who had served with such success during the past year received the approval of all in attendance. This is an unusual situation. War pressure made an annual convention impossible. According to the by-laws, officers of the association are to be elected at the annual conventions of the organization. When this became impossible the alternative was to continue in office the officers elected in 1944 at Philadelphia.

If Japan is defeated during the next year (and we all fervently pray that such will be the case), one of the important items of business will be the Quarterly. Whether it will be printed and how to raise funds for its publication are the important problems to be solved.

We feel that this publication has a definite place in the Probation and Parole organization. It deserves your support and your material help.

: Next Issue, October 15, 1945 :

Next issue of the Quarterly will be October 15. It will be replete with news and instructive discussions and papers on the field of correction and penology.

This is your Quarterly. You will want to read the fall issue. Make sure your name is on the list by mailing to Lee Beier, U. S. Probation and Parole office, Philadelphia, your name and \$2, which covers your membership in the state organization.

See you on October 15!