

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

Contents: OCTOBER, 1945

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Peace Problems Pointed Out By President Tibbetts;
Full Attendance Urged At Sectional Institute Programs

By Paul Tibbetts, President
The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

We knew no difference when the news came August 14 that Japan had surrendered. All races, all religions, all ages joined in a mighty emotion of joy which swept around the world.

Gone are many wartime restrictions. We can plan for a 1946 state convention. Soon all rationing will end. External evidences of war will diminish as the millions of young men in the armed forces return. But the internal results of the war will be with us for many years. Many families have been dislocated by wartime industry. Men and women find themselves many miles from their original homes and their wartime jobs gone.

Fathers and mothers, who live normally under pressure, found wartime changes too much, and mentally and socially will suffer and bring new problems to courts and correctional workers.

How long will it take to have peacetime industry in full swing? What period is necessary to turn the might of America from making sinews of war to building the products of peace? What will be the social ramifications of the changes in personality of battle-scarred veterans of total war? How many will be mentally ill? What is the extent of the rehabilitation problem that is with us?

For months and years we talked about the postwar world. Now it is here. We are in that world. Whether we live successfully in that world may determine whether we win the peace as we have won the war.

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is aware of the many new problems which are confronting daily all those in the work of correction. It has a desire to share these problems with you by giving to you new and constructive viewpoints and counsel from those who are in positions of leadership in the business and professional world.

Hence it has adopted as the theme of its sectional institute program this gigantic problem of reconversion. Perhaps it could be better stated as the "Problems of Peace." We plan to sit together and to hear important personalities tell us their thinking on these problems. We expect from their messages to gain new insight and new initiative as we undertake to solve these perplexing issues.

Every correctional worker realizes the social importance of probation and parole. All of us understand how important it will be in the new America as a means to prevent the decay of our Democracy.

Consequently, we invite you to join with us in the deliberation of our mutual problems. We urge you to attend the institute session nearest to you. We believe it is sufficiently important to demand your attention and time.

Peace Time Problems Presented to Parole-Probation Group in Programs

Fall Institute Series Opens October 29 at Williamsport;
Big Western Meeting at Uniontown, Nov. 29; Eastern at Reading, Nov. 26

Successful sectional institutes for correctional workers in Pennsylvania, which featured the spring of 1945, will be copied in three fall one-day programs planned for western, central, and eastern Pennsylvania cities. First program is slated for Williamsport, Monday, October 29, at the Lycoming hotel when probation and parole officials of state and county agencies in the middle tier of counties, will assemble for instruction in the problems of the new-born peace.

Western counties will convene Monday, November 19, and eastern counties will have their institute November 26, the western program being held at Uniontown and the eastern at Reading.

Thus will begin what is planned to be an annual series of meetings to take current probation and parole problems to the workers in the various sections of the state, the conclaves to supplement the annual state convention in the spring, an event which has a restricted patronage because of distance in many instances. Convention in the spring and institutes in the fall will be the annual program for a time in a stepped-up drive to enlarge the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and to increase its influence for better standards of correctional work.

President Paul Tibbetts, Dr. E. Preston Sharp and Dr. G. Giardini constitute a committee of three which drafted the general pattern of the institutes. In each the theme will be "Problems of the New Peace," problems born out of reconversion of the national industrial, economic and population strength from wartime to peacetime pursuits.

Williamsport Program

Complete program for the first of the three institutes was announced by Leola F. Curtin, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, who heads the Williamsport gathering. A local committee, consisting of James A. Daly, supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; John Bower, probation officer, Lycoming County; Anna Enigh, female probation officer, Lycoming County, and Mrs. Curtin is in charge.

In the morning session Judge Don M. Larrabee, president judge of Lycoming County Courts, will preside and the speaker will be Clair W. Bishop, personnel director, Lycoming Division of the Aviation Corporation.

A luncheon with President Tibbetts presiding will take place at noon and the invocation will be given by the Rev. J. Ray Houser, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Williamsport.

In the afternoon the chairman will be Judge Cortez Bell, Clearfield County, and a debate will take place with Paul Tibbetts, Dr. Giardini arrayed against William Gladden of Uniontown and possibly Dr. Sharp. Subject of the debate is—
Resolved: That new fangled notions in probation and parole, as well as all reports and home visits and time-consuming innovations be abolished. This debate will be given at all three of the institutes by the same group of men, the purpose being to bring to the groups attending the real value of progressive probation and parole changes.

All sessions of the Williamsport conference will take place in the Lycoming Hotel, a beautiful spot in late October in the north central part of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Curtin and her group are expecting a large attendance from that part of the Commonwealth.

Uniontown Program

Uniontown will be host to the western section of the state on Monday, November 19, the meetings there to be held at the White Swan Hotel. Howard L. Sparks, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, will be chairman of the institute.

Plans call for William Porter, personnel director for Anchor-Hocking Glass Company, to give the industrial picture of the postwar period. At noon the invocation will be given by the Rev. Merrill L. Cadwell, pastor of the First Christian Church, Connellsville, a minister well known to the state association because of his keen interest in correctional problems. At the luncheon an outstanding Pittsburgh newspaper personality is being sought. In the afternoon will be the same debate and debaters as figured at Williamsport.

Members of the Uniontown Exchange Club, a civic group which has cooperated to an unusual degree with the Fayette County Juvenile Court, will join in the luncheon, a delegation planning to be present. Likewise efforts are under consideration to have a large group of western Pennsylvania juvenile judges in attendance with a possible conference of their Honors sometime in the day apart from the probation and parole sessions.

Rooms are being reserved by the White Swan Hotel management for the men and women of the conference, a smoking room where the gentlemen of the institute may assemble and discuss probation and parole news and problems and a powder room for the ladies, who desire to retire for a time into the quietude of feminine conversation.

Uniontown promises every arrangement to make the institute there an enjoyable and instructive one and at least 150 people are expected.

Tibbetts Planning Reading Meet

President Paul Tibbetts is preparing the program for Reading, Monday, Nov. 26. The hotel selected is the Berkshire. The program in the Berks County seat will take form after the experiences of Williamsport and Uniontown committees are heard and evaluated. However, Mr. Tibbetts, always a genial host, is promising a great institute in the bailiwick of Judge Shaffer.

All in all, plans are to anticipate many peacetime problems now that the peace has come. The speakers, exclusive of the debate, will be men and women not in the correctional work. Purpose of this is to get a public expression on probation and parole standards and future difficulties, and an expression of lay observers as to past performance of probation and parole efforts.

Last spring more correctional workers enrolled in the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole than at any other time in the history of the association. The three fall institutes are expected to greatly increase this statewide interest.

Dr. Sharp To Stress Statistics At Sessions

Dr. E. Preston Sharp of the Department of Welfare will be present and active at each of the three one-day institutes. Dr. Sharp will present to those in attendance the urgency of juvenile statistics so that Department of Welfare executives and departments may have an accurate picture of the juvenile problem state-wide.

In many counties the statistics are incomplete and annually as persons try to study delinquency and its causes much difficulty is encountered.

Dr. Sharp served as one of a committee of three in planning the institutes and will take an active role in the conference sessions.

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Prasse Gets 10-Year Contract

Just five years after he became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City, Arthur T. Prasse received a gift from his Board of Trustees in the form of a 10-year contract.

When Mr. Prasse became superintendent, there were 12 poorly housed students at the institution. Now the school is filled to capacity and a campaign is planned to secure an endowment fund for the institution.

Membership Campaign Planned to Enlist Correctional
Workers in Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association

A drive to enroll many new members for the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole was discussed July 5 at a meeting of the association's executive committee held in the office of Dr. E. Preston Sharp of the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg.

A committee of three, headed by President Tibbetts, who will lead a campaign in Eastern Pennsylvania, Dr. G. Giardini, who will be in charge in central Pennsylvania, and William Gladden, to canvas western Pennsylvania, was named to spearhead the drive.

Every county, in which there is probation and parole activity, will be contacted in the proposed effort and a survey is now being made by Dr. Giardini and the state parole agency to determine the scope of the drive in each of the three sections. A sum of \$300 was set aside by the Executive Committee to finance the plan.

Change in the constitution of the state association was recommended by the executive committee for consideration of the next state convention as the first move to popularize membership in the body. The committee urged that the constitutional provision, limiting membership to probation and parole officers, be rewritten and that memberships be possible for judges, district attorneys, institutional employes. Likewise, it was thought that associate memberships should be available to those interested in probation and parole work and the problems of correction in institutions and courts. Educators, members of state departments, social workers, ministers and all who work with the human personality in preventive or supervisory capacity should be entitled to active membership status, it was decided.

Second recommendation of the executive group was the extension of the state association's services so that more persons would be attracted. Use of The Quarterly was suggested and more interesting state and local conventions and conferences were also considered. A fall series of one-day institutes was advanced as one method of taking current peacetime problems to the correctional field, and Dr. Sharp and Dr. Giardini were named by President Tibbetts to act with him as a committee to plan such meetings. This program, announced elsewhere in this issue, calls for an institute Oct. 29 at Williamsport, November 19 at Uniontown, and November 26 at Reading. Earlier in the year regional conferences of two days duration each were held in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and State College.

Representation of the attitude of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association on such problems as tenure of correctional workers, social legislation and probation and parole standards should be made with new vigor and effectiveness, it was declared.

At the Executive Committee meeting, in addition to Mr. Tibbetts and Drs. Sharp and Giardini, were H. L. Sparks, second vice-president; Edgar Barnes, probation officer of Lancaster County; Miss Hilda M. Jolly, Laurelton State Village; Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia; Warden Paul J. Gernet of the Berks County Prison, and William Gladden, Uniontown, editor of The Quarterly.

V-J Day Brings Two Critical Problems to Nation, Says Dr. Giardini;
Millions of Veterans Mean Many Perplexing Puzzles;
Parolees In War Must Be Handled

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

Editor's Note: When the guns ceased firing August 14, we wrote to Dr. Reinemann suggesting that an article by Dr. Giardini on peace and its problems for the parole agent in Pennsylvania would be timely. Dr. Reinemann communicated with Dr. Giardini and the following capable and comprehensive article resulted.

* * * * *

As the result of V-J Day, the nation is faced with two critical problems. On one hand there is the problem of reconversion, with the attendant possibilities of more or less extensive periods of unemployment. On the other hand, there will be millions of returned veterans who are faced with readjustment from military regime to normal social life. The primary concern of these men will be that they obtain adequate employment.

When these problems are considered from the standpoint of a parolee, they become doubly critical. The process of reconversion will probably cause an uneven distribution of unemployment over the country. It is predicted that Pennsylvania will not begin to feel the slump for another year and may not be seriously affected even then. This is because of the nature of the industries that are concentrated in the various parts of the state. But reduction in employment to some degree is to be expected. With the ending of the war, it is to be expected that the attitude of the average employer will revert to prewar days when he looked askance at the hiring of any person with a criminal record. We will not be surprised if the men and women on parole are found among the first to be "furloughed" from their jobs, and the last to be rehired after reconversion.

Defend Parolees

But this time the parole agent has a strong argument in defense of the parolee. The war period has proven beyond a doubt that persons with a criminal record are as good workers as those of any other category. The records will show, in fact, that there was less absenteeism among parolees than there was in other classes of employees working in essential industries. This is an argument which every agent should attempt to drive home to the employer.

In addition, there is still the more fundamental argument that an employer, as a member of the social group, shares in the responsibility of the group in the rehabilitation of any person who has been released from prison. The question that every employer should be asked is whether it is his wish or intention that a parolee become a useful citizen of the community by being given the opportunity to which every person is entitled for decent living, or whether he shall be forced to return to a possible life of crime because he is denied this opportunity.

Employment Mandatory

Regardless of how serious an unemployment situation may arise from the process of reconversion, the Pennsylvania Board of Parole still adheres to the policy that anyone applying for parole from any of the institutions must have definite promise of employment before he is released. During the war it was no problem at all for a prisoner to obtain promise of employment in the event of release on parole. All that was required was to present his name to one of the United States Employment Offices. Employers were begging for workers from any source. Occasionally we would receive offers of employment for prison inmates months ahead of the date of release. This bonanza is over. The United States Employment Offices over night ceased to make definite commitments for employment. Nevertheless, applicants for parole must continue to have jobs if they wish to be released.

The United States Employment Offices have returned to their prewar status. During the war it was necessary for every applicant for a job to clear through these offices, with the exception of agricultural workers. This is no longer necessary. However, the offices will continue to help those who are in need of jobs. Special departments have been set up to take care of returned veterans.

Returned Veteran Parolee

Aside from the employment problems that will arise from reconversion, the Board has to consider the problems of the returned veteran-parolee. At one time the Board of Parole had over 1700 parolees in the army. This figure has now been reduced to 1660 through discharges. Eventually the great majority of these men will return to our supervision. Several problems arise from this fact.

Many of the parolees so far discharged from the army have come back with the story that when they were discharged they were told that they were through with parole and did not have to report. We find that the families of these men are under the same impression. Because of this misunderstanding, we have made it a special point to request our parole agents to contact the family of every man in the service and advise them that upon discharge the veteran-parolee must revert to parole supervision. This is a requirement under the law over which we have no control. The families, of course, were advised that there is one avenue of recourse if they wish to attempt to have the parole terminated. They may apply to the Board of Pardons for commutation of the maximum sentence or for pardon.

The cases paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Schools at Huntingdon and at White Hill present a somewhat different problem. Under the parole law, the Pennsylvania Board of Parole has the authority to discharge from parole anyone paroled from these institutions prior to the expiration of the statutory maximum. The Board has adopted the policy of granting discharges to these cases after they have been on parole for three years or more with a satisfactory record. During recent months we have discharged quite a few of these cases after completion of the three-year period, and many of them are still in the armed forces.

Merits All Consideration

It is the Board's view that any parolee who has been honorably discharged from the army should be given all possible consideration and assistance toward his readjustment to social life. Much has been written in the past year on how returned soldiers should be treated. The consensus seems to be that, above all, they should be left alone; they should be allowed time to find themselves. While the legal aspects of parole do not permit us to leave the returned veteran-parolee entirely

alone because we are charged with the responsibility of keeping informed about his activities, we have instructed our agents to exercise patience and good judgment in complying with the authoritative aspects of their relationships with the returned veteran-parolee. A sympathetic understanding of his problems is of paramount importance. The parole agent will act as a counselor and friend to these men in their efforts to again find their place in society. On the other hand, open expression of pity or sentimentality, or any other attitude that is likely to arouse in the veteran-parolee a feeling that he is "different" is to be avoided.

The agents have been instructed to make full use of agencies and institutions in the community that are in a position to assist returned veterans, especially in those cases where special problems are presented which may stand in the way of successful readjustment. Such organizations and agencies as Veterans' Administration, Veterans' Administration Rehabilitation Centers, the American Red Cross, and psychiatric and psychological clinics should be utilized whenever necessary. As stated above, the United States Employment Offices have set up separate departments to take care of returned veterans. The principal function of these departments is to provide veterans with suitable employment.

Different Problems

In dealing with the returned veteran-parolee, we may expect to encounter a number of different problems. There will be those who, because of their youth when committed to prison or when inducted into the army, had never had a job or had had very limited experience in employment. They will expect to be employed like any other person, at good wages, but will be too impatient to take the time to acquire the necessary skills. There will be those who will not be satisfied with their old job, either because they regard the job beneath them now or because of the relatively low wages, or both. A number of men have acquired special skills in the army. Many of these skills may not have a use in civilian life but, because of them, the possessor may feel that a job involving less skill and remuneration is not for him. Then there will be those who will not be fit for any job because of physical handicaps acquired while in the army. All of these different types of cases will challenge the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the parole agent in his attempts to assist them.

It means that the parole agent must be well informed as to the resources of his community, the agencies and institutions that he can use to help him in his attempts to help the veteran-parolee. He should be thoroughly familiar also with the G. I. Bill of Rights relative to the opportunities offered by the Government for the education of veterans.

Administrative Problem

The return of over 1700 men to parole supervision creates also an administrative problem. Our case loads are already too large in most of the district offices. The return of these men to supervision will require additional personnel. The Board has taken cognizance of this problem and has already taken steps to select available men who will be able to do the work in an acceptable manner. The Board is handicapped by the dearth of trained material in this field. On the other hand, one cannot possibly wait until all the veterans have returned and a Civil Service examination is given before the personnel is increased. Additional agents are being hired as fast as suitable applicants come to the Board's attention. It is understood, of course, that all appointments made now are temporary, and every appointee is subject to the Civil Service examination when the war is officially declared ended.

Women Of Pennsylvania Keep Pace In Field Of Penology;
Dr. Potter, Miss O'Hara and Others Make Important Contributions to Profession

By Leola F. Curtin
Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole
Vice President, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

Editor's Note: And then there are the ladies, God bless them. Sometimes we men, in our stupidity, believe the sayings of unwise persons that this is a man's world.

To shatter such illusions in the field of correction, we asked Leola F. Curtin, vice president of the association, and a parole agent, to write an article on women and their contribution to the probation and parole field.

The following article, which is well written and full of well-said information concerning the part played by women, is a must on your list of articles in this issue of The Quarterly.

* * * * *

The women of Pennsylvania have kept pace in the field of penology throughout the years by making outstanding contributions, both writings and field service, in promoting new and advanced ideas for modern institutional development and improvement in the field of probation and parole.

In the past 25 years, Pennsylvania has honored her women by appointing four outstanding women to the position of Secretary in the Department of Welfare. Dr. Ellen Potter, when Secretary of Welfare, was particularly interested in the services offered for girls and women. She never hesitated to use her influence to secure needed reforms and improve conditions in the prison field. She took a special interest in the women's institutions at Muncy and Laurelton and was ever ready with advice and guidance to help make these institutions the best of their kind.

Miss S.M.R.O'Hara, now Secretary of Welfare, is carrying on the tradition of the Department. Her years of training and experience have ably fitted her to carry on her work, to which she brings a deep understanding of human needs and a forbearance of human weaknesses.

The Department of Welfare administers the state penal institutions and is responsible for their successes and failures. The Department can be justly proud of the institutions at Muncy and Laurelton-- state institutions built for the care and treatment of girls and women.

State Home At Muncy

The State Industrial Home at Muncy was planned and is operated as a training and correctional school for normal females, committed by court because of an infraction of the laws of the land. The school was originally planned for young girls in need of specialized training but, as the institution developed, it was felt that any girl or woman, committed by the court, could benefit from the advantages offered at Muncy. Consequently, amendments were passed by the legislature

to make the institution available to all women over sixteen years of age, committed by the court for violation of the law. These women, many of them considered penitentiary cases because of their offense, have been absorbed into the routine of the institution, take an active part in the occupational activities, live a normal life in the cottage unit, and when they are ready to leave the institution have improved in health and attitude toward their fellowmen, and are anxious to regain their rightful place in the community.

The younger girls, and by this I mean the girls from 16 to 30, in addition to attending school are taught trades. It is frequently necessary to teach this group the basic rudiments of personal hygiene to guide them in their relationships with one another, to instruct them in daily personal habits and to train them in the simplest household chores.

The average community does not concern itself with training the young people, other than to send them to school for academic work. All other training is supposed to emanate from the home. In the event of a broken home, unsatisfactory parental guidance or feeble-minded parents, the young people are left to their own devices, and they usually grow -- just like Topsy. When a large group of these young people are brought together in an institution, one is appalled at the vast amount of ignorance displayed by an otherwise normal group. The staff at the institution is expected in a few short years to undo the harm of more than sixteen years and, in addition, to train these girls to be efficient workers and good citizens.

Laurelton State Village

The Laurelton State Village was established for feeble-minded girls and women. It was designed on a cottage plan and operates as a training school and every effort is made to reclaim for society as many as can safely be returned to the community.

The work in these institutions has been carried on exclusively by women who are responsible for the administration, management, planning and welfare of those placed in their care. We might digress a moment here to consider the personalities of the women placed in charge of these institutions.

Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent of the State Industrial Home, Muncy, needs no introduction to anyone interested in welfare work in Pennsylvania. She came to Muncy 25 years ago, following years of experience and work in correctional schools in the middle West. She early established herself as an executive and an organizer. Throughout the years she has been all things to the women placed in her care, -- superintendent, mother and confessor. She has joined in their pleasures and has consoled them in their sorrows -- all girls and women coming into daily proximity with her drew on her strength to rebuild their own hopes for the future. So well known is she by her work that judges have been known to pronounce sentence as follows: "I think you need to go away for a little while and I am going to send you to Miss Wilson and she will help you." No mention of an institution was made and quite often new girls were frank in stating they did not know to what institution they had been committed.

Dr. Wolfe Aided Institution

Dr. Mary Wolfe, who for more than 20 years prior to her retirement a few years ago was Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, worked diligently to secure adequate buildings and equipment to house the girls committed to her charge. She administered her work with a deep understanding and had vision beyond her time in planning for the physical and mental care and training of those sent to the insti-

tution. Dr. Wolfe and her able assistant, Dr. Mary Vanuxem, were recognized as leaders in their field; they not only did an excellent job in their own institution but inspired others throughout the nation to carry on the necessary program with retarded individuals. In their own institution they built a staff that has continued the work they started. Dr. Effie Ireland, now Superintendent at Laurelton, was well equipped by training and experience to take over the reins from Dr. Wolfe.

Many Others Outstanding

Many others have been outstanding in the institutional field in Pennsylvania. Miss Emily Morrison has given long and faithful service at Sleighton Farms and for years the late Dr. Alice Johnson, psychiatrist, served the Municipal Court in Philadelphia. Dr. Mary Harris, a native Pennsylvanian, contributed much to the enlightenment and progress of penology thru her writings and work as superintendent at the Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va.

Any paper or discussion covering the work with women in the correctional field would be incomplete if mention was not made of the assistance given by the Good Sisters in the Homes of the Good Shepherd and in the Foundling Asylums in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Various Protestant and Jewish organizations have interested themselves in the problems of the young girls — borderline delinquent cases. Frequently the courts make use of these organizations to provide help and supervision during an adjustment period. The Salvation Army Homes have offered shelter to unmarried mothers and to girls who might otherwise become delinquent.

And throughout the state we have our county and state probation and parole officers. Many of these have been in service for years and have contributed their efforts in solving delinquency problems. I might mention a few of these, well known for their sincere and untiring efforts to make their community a better place to live. Mrs. Helen Spencer of Erie and Miss Helen Easterwood of Meadville are familiar with their section of the state and bring understanding and wisdom to their work. Miss Mary Rinsland and Miss Lucy Davis in Scranton have done much to prove the value of probation in their community. Miss Mary G. Davis in Blair county and Miss Gertrude Bright in Bucks and Deborah P. Warrington in Chester county have all grown gray in the service of parole and probation in Pennsylvania.

These and many other probation and parole officers throughout the state have an overall picture of the need for state-wide cooperation in probation and parole. They have interested themselves and have willingly worked to establish and promote the State Probation and Parole Organization, and to cooperate with one another and with the courts and institutions in an effort to do finer work in their own community and to seek the aid of the state organization in educating the community to its responsibility in a preventive program.

In closing, I believe it can safely be said that the women interested in correctional work are conscious of the need for preventive work and are exerting their energies wherever possible to clean up a community and prevent delinquency. They believe in the maxim — "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Reinemann Analyzes Postwar World and Tells of
Probation and Parole Problems Seen There by Him

Expects Adolescent in Juvenile Field to be Most Serious Problem;
Employment Factor Among Adults; Prison Labor to
Get Test; Many Marriages to End

by J. O. Reinemann
Department of Research and Statistics
Municipal Court of Philadelphia

Editor's Note: Few people, who know Dr. Reinemann, fail to respect his understanding of his field and his keen insight into its trends.

Dr. Reinemann is an outstanding figure in correctional work in Pennsylvania and readers of the following article will profit from its perusal.

* * * * *

This is the postwar period. During the past one or two years, we used to speak and to think about this era and, maybe, even vaguely plan for it. But unconsciously we treated it as something that was lying in the more or less distant future. And now it has come and we are faced with all the problems of personal and communal readjustment from war to peace and of economic as well as human reconversion.

The field of correctional work, just as all the other phases of public administration, education and social service, has suddenly been hit by the "impact of the peace." The following are a few thoughts -- just sketched and without pretending to be all-inclusive -- on this subject.

Adolescent Problems

In the field of juvenile delinquency, the adolescent will probably present more of an adjustment problem than any other age group. His (or her) good wages will stop; the importance which he felt when his labor was high in demand has suddenly collapsed; if he can find work now, it will pay much less than he used to earn; the "Back-to-School" drive might not convince the youngster who needs it most.

The younger age group which had contributed more to wartime juvenile delinquency will, it is assumed, appear less in the court records than during the war. There will be more supervision in the home after the father and/or older brothers have returned from service with the Armed Forces and after the mother has given up her job in war industry.

In the field of adult probation, the question of employment in the face of a much reduced labor market will be a puzzling one for the probationer although not quite as difficult as for the parolee (whose problems Dr. Giardini described in a special article in this issue).

Prison Labor

Prison labor will undergo a real test. During the war most of the restrictions built up in peacetime to prevent competition with free labor and industry were eased, and prison inmates have contributed considerably to war production. With this

good wartime record as a basis, we should be able to convince management, labor and legislators that useful work in our penal institutions is of the greatest therapeutic value for the prisoners, that it constitutes only a fraction of one percent of free production and, therefore, cannot be considered competition. (See: "Pennsylvania Penology," 1944 by Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D., and others, published by the Pennsylvania Municipal Publications Service, State College, Pa.) May we hope that the legal restrictions which hampered the full use of prison industries so much prior to the war will be permanently abolished?

In the field of domestic relations it seems certain that a number of so-called "gang-plank marriages" (performed briefly before the husband went overseas and often after only a very short time of acquaintance) will be wrecked. Marital adjustment between the returning veteran and his wife will often be difficult.

Community Resources

Regarding community resources in which we should become increasingly interested, the aspect should be fairly bright. Federal public works programs and the projects of State and City Planning Commissions will include many items which will be of essential help in our fight against crime and delinquency. Slums will be cleared and more low-cost housing provided; more recreation centers will be created and more adequately staffed; modern facilities for the detention of youthful and adult offenders, classification centers, and other needed penal, correctional and mental institutions are part of the programs for which blueprints have already been prepared and approved by the proper authorities. So are projects in the area of public health and public education.

Adequate Staff

The problem of an adequate staff which has been a real headache for many administrators of our institutions, and to a certain degree for the heads of probation and parole departments will be eased. In many cases, the returning veteran, whether he had previously held a position in this field or whether he selects it as his new occupation, will bring to his work the last few years experience of discipline and team work, of responsibility and leadership -- great assets for anybody engaged in human reclamation. As to the technical knowledge of correctional work, in-service training courses will continue to play their important role, including "refresher courses" for those whose career in the correctional field was interrupted by their service with the Armed Forces and who wish to be "brought up to date."

The general social and economic development of this country, especially the matter of full employment, will, of course, have its decisive influence on the special problems which we face in our correctional work. Upon it will also depend, I believe, whether a crime wave which has been predicted by many people is actually going to follow this war. No conclusions can be drawn from the aftermath of World War I because today we are more concerned about, and better prepared for, the domestic problems which lie ahead. We trust that the ingenuity of the American people and its chosen leaders which led us to victory in war will be equally able to solve the challenging problems of peace and security for all.

Wholesome Community Program Urged As Delinquency Curb

Three Approaches Advanced To Protect Juveniles And To Prevent
Exploitation Of Youth; Adequate Play Facilities
Urged In Every Neighborhood

By Juttee T. Garth, Sr.

Probation Officer, Boys' and Men's Misdemeanants' Division,
Municipal Court of Philadelphia

Editor's Note: The following is a part of a paper on "Juvenile Delinquency, Its Overall Implications and Some Suggested Treatment" which was read by the author at a meeting of the Sociological Study group of probation officers of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia on May 4, 1945.

* * * * *

A wholesome community program can work wonders in helping to curb juvenile delinquency.

The neighborhood as the unit of operation is developed upon a neighborhood basis because it is assumed that delinquency is a product chiefly of community forces and conditions and must be dealt with, therefore, as a community problem, even though the delinquency producing communities themselves may be products of more general processes.

The planning and management, as far as possible, should be by social residents. There should be employment of local workers in so far as it is practicable. The staff in each neighborhood is recruited locally through institutes and training courses. Thus, the local leaders are familiarized with the specialized knowledge and techniques necessary to their program work.

Activity Programs

Activity programs include recreation, summer camping, scouting, handicraft, forums and interest trips, improved housing, the physical appearance of the area and sanitary conditions, parent-teacher groups, and to some extent employment opportunities for young persons. We feel that such a program could be carried on in low-income areas of most large cities.

However, we are mindful of the fact that in some areas where the recreational program is most detailed and well staffed, many of those who are most in need of help are not reached. Sometimes this is due to the selective method. Many young persons do not attend recreation programs because they are too far from their homes and because the trips back and forth were made unpleasant and sometimes unsafe by poor street lighting and by undesirable street idlers. Very often the problem children avoid wholesome organized groups as a result of some past experience in which they had been unwelcome because of their misconduct, or because leaders had used exclusion as the easiest disciplinary measures. We must realize that the problems of delinquency can be solved only by the combined efforts and interest of all. Youth should be urged to participate in spare time programs that seem worthwhile.

We recognize that the principle of individual difference holds and we must continue to study the individual and build treatment programs around him, but we must not lose sight of the fact that children have certain common needs which cannot be dealt with on individual basis. Among these are housing, protection against industrial exploitation, the ravages of disease, medical care, recreation facilities, and the like. The supplying of these on a community-wide basis will go a long way toward the treatment and preventions of delinquency.

Agencies should be influenced by the special needs of the group in program-making. We should act upon the early indications of delinquency and try to set up adequate service for the adolescent.

There are particularly three projects which I shall present to you in more detail which seem to be successful in meeting their desired needs. The first is the Bartram Village Tenant Association Experiment in southwest Philadelphia.

Bartram Village

Bartram Village, one of Philadelphia's 12 War Housing Projects, has forestalled any problems of juvenile delinquency among its families through its "Junior Tenant Association."

The Tenants' Association at Bartram Village is made up of migratory people from all sections of the country. Many of them are living under totally unfamiliar conditions and are struggling from loneliness. The Philadelphia Housing Authority has installed a full-time counselor and coordinator, who organized the tenants into a Tenant Association which handles the affairs and problems of the village. The teen-agers had their problems too. If they congregated in the hallways, out front in the yard or on corners, they disturbed sleeping war workers. There seemed to be no place for them or anything they could do as a group that met the approval of the grown-ups. They got together, and after discussing the matter decided to send a representative to the Tenant Association stating their case. Millicent Penberth, their representative, described their problem and ended up by asking the adult association to buy them a recording machine for their community building. The teen-agers would supply the records. The adults readily assented and supplied the juke-box.

Soon the teen-agers were organized into the "Junior Tenant Association" with a constitution drafted by them for self-government. Every Saturday evening the auditorium is filled with youngsters between the ages of 13 and 19 who dance, sing and end up their evening with refreshments at midnight. From the movie on Tuesday evenings is secured the money needed for games, equipment, or the needs of the Boys' Athletic Association. When the problems of the village were solved, they branched out and brought under their wing the young children of the housing project. Activities were set up for them. When they learned from the police captain of the 32nd Precinct that a certain boy in the neighborhood was giving trouble they offered to invite him to a party at the project. Soon he ceased to be a neighborhood problem and ranked high as an expert on the teen-agers decorating committee. The association welcomes youngsters in the neighborhood. According to the counselor and the police captain there is no delinquency in the precinct.

These youngsters have kept it straight. To quote Miss Bitterlich, the counselor, "Give the youngsters a place of their own where their own gang can meet for wholesome fun. Give them responsibility according to their age. Give them a reputation to live up to. Give them a feeling of being important in the right way. Give them adult help, advice and chaperonage without policing. Trust them and love them, and they will come through a credit to themselves and the community."

High School Fellowship

Fellowship House at 1431 Brown St. is an unattractive, storefront building which houses one of the cities latest and most interesting teen-age projects as one of its many brotherhood activities. Every second Tuesday each month pupils of 68 junior and senior high schools representing every cultural, social and economic level meet under the chaperonage of teachers and interested volunteer workers, to discuss under the guidance of a high school girl, their president, ways of breaking down discrimination and building a better relationship among all groups.

Here they play together, sing, eat, and enjoy themselves as youngsters will. Through their efforts many problems which are baffling our authorities and the police are being considered in the light of possible solution in a manner which would put many adults to shame. Through the earnest and friendly efforts of these youngsters attitudes are being changed in both young people and adults. To quote Frank Sinatra on a surprise visit to Fellowship House recently, "I think the thing that you are doing is the finest thing I have ever seen in my life. I want to impress upon you that we have to wipe out religious and racial hatreds in this country. If I can help you in any way, I want to."

These youngsters are "ganging together" for the common good and through their activities are learning the ways of real democracy and citizenship.

The Cowan Plan

In Washington, D. C., Patrolman Oliver A. Cowan, a young Negro police, has inaugurated a movement which has engaged nationwide attention. It is in one of the toughest areas of juvenile delinquency. Educated at Howard and New York Universities, young Cowan who had worked in the Department of Interior and on the Civil Service Commission, accepted a job as a "rookie" and was placed in the city's worst district, the 13th precinct. Night clubs, saloons, gambling rooms and "dives" of all descriptions abounded. The homes were broken down and into them were crowded hords of underprivileged families whose children found most of their amusement in the dirty streets.

Patrolman Cowan's greatest problem was the "kids." When he interviewed business men he found that they slashed movie seats, stoned street lights, broke into shops and stole. These offenders worked in gangs, the "Oil Burners," "Bulldozers," "Bone Crushers," etc. One of their flourishing rackets was extorting lunch money from school children. Authorities had not been able to break up the racket. Patrolman Cowan decided to go to the gangs themselves. His contention was that these children were victims of circumstances. "Give them something constructive to do, and with direction, they could assume responsibility." The leaders of the gangs were three boys. One came from a family of seven, all of whom had different fathers, another had a drunken mother, while the third came from a fine home with parents who seemed helpless in their control over him.

Officer Cowan told the boys that in his precinct there were many crimes and that something had to be done about it. "I'd like to have a Junior Police Force," said he. "I know you know all about breaking the law. I guess you fellows know best how to get others to respect and obey it."

At first the kids were suspicious but his faith and confidence in these youngsters won out and eventually a Junior Force was formed. By some means which Cowan tactfully did not investigate, the members were recruited and rules set up. They asked every loyal member to think before he acted, whether right or wrong, and to do something constructive when wrong entered his mind.

A Junior Citizens' Corps was organized with its Junior Police Force. In the corps was a mayor, city council, chief of police, and all sorts of civic officers. Meetings and elections operated in a democratic manner.

Cowan rendered the former acts of crime unpopular by the simple psychological expedient of making a hero of each boy who prevented a friend from wrong-doing. Members kept an eye on one another. Lawless acts were reported, trials held, and punishment meted out. Strangely enough--or, perhaps, it isn't strange--there was no resentment on the part of those who stood trial against the prosecuting witnesses. Patrolman Cowan's captain gave him wholehearted backing. Juvenile delinquency arrests dropped 50% in the 13th precinct in four months following the adoption of the Cowan plan. The places they once looted they now guarded with pride. The business men who once feared them now furnished them with financial help for sport equipment and for other recreational pursuits. The group now puts out a paper, an eight-page mimeographed sheet which sells for a nickel.

As Patrolman Cowan states, "Many of these children never had a chance. They had poor homes, they weren't successful in school, they were never safety patrol boys. Being bad was their only way of being really successful. Now in their clubs they get an important job to do." Not all problems were solved but the Cowan plan embraces 1500 boys and girls and it's a growing concern for good.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is my firm belief that we cannot reduce juvenile delinquency until we realize that because no individual or family lives alone we must attack undesirable community conditions through three approaches. First, we must make legal provisions for protecting youth and preventing their exploitation, and for inspecting and controlling health and social conditions in public places, centers of commercial amusement, and service centers. Second, we must provide better housing. Third, we must develop constructive influences through furnishing adequate play facilities for children, giving adolescent youth opportunities to form wholesome friendships and associations in the neighborhoods in which they live, fostering group activities that contribute to wholesome character development--in short, through establishing community leisure-time programs that take into consideration the interests and needs of all age groups.

Vacation Days Is Theme Of Happy Pittsburgh Parole Workers
As They Review Days Of Leisure Away From The Job

By Harry Cancelmi, Supervisor

The following material was submitted at the urgent request of William Gladden, editor, who asked for details as to the vacation activities of the staff and other personnel. Here are the phases, mazes, and crazes.

The phases are the looking forward and back. The mazes, what happened between times. The crazes, the inhibitions which prevented things happening, the unfulfilled wishful thinking.

Our staff collectively went from here to there, east to west, from Pittsburgh to California and found their way home again.

Fred Gray went to Kentucky to visit Frank Somers, an old friend. Gracy, the town in which he stopped, is near Hopkinsville, a big tobacco center. Fred went fishing and caught 50 fish by count. He attended horse races at Henderson, Kentucky. He also fished in Lake Erie, had poor luck because the water was too high. Fred has been a fisherman all his life but does not often get into deep water.

William Baker stayed at home. He rested. He read. He visited relatives. He saw friends. We do not know what else he did.

Andrew Zeok visited Conneaut Lake. He swam while there. He visited friends. He rested. He came back to work.

Scott Conway was at Cochranstown, Pa. at his cottage on V-J Day. He went to Meadville, Pa. to see what he could see, and observed that the population doubled that day, that the roads were cluttered with traffic, that farmers from the surrounding neighborhood streamed into the town. There was a parade. No casualties were reported. It was a great day.

M. Richard Martin spent his vacation at home making many needy repairs and getting it in readiness for the coming winter in order that Mrs. Martin and the family might be comfortable.

Jim Maloy looks forward to the future which points to New York. He intends to visit the art galleries and other places of cultural interest. Should his attention be directed to persons and places in addition, he will hie himself there. His wife intends to go shopping with or without his consent.

Rudolph Gertzen intends to go to Chicago by plane. He intends to take a streamline deluxe train to Los Angeles, Calif. He intends to visit his mother, Mrs. Marie A. Gertzen, who lives at Torrance. He has a brother-in-law, who lives in Pasadena, with whom he visited. He was last there Feb. 9, 1942 which he recalls vividly because that is the day the Normandy sank. He intends to come home by way of Chicago and stay a day or two at Joliet, Illinois, where he is to visit three girl friends who he said are "all charming lovely girls."

Peter Kranack spent his vacation at home. He went swimming at North Park which is a suburb of his home. His wife and son were with him. Some neighborhood children came along. At home he made improvements which included putting up a patio and digging a fish pond.

Writt Richards spent his vacation at home where he did some work, under instruction from his wife, under protest.

Charles Cuthbert said he went to Cleveland -- that's all.

George Weinstein stayed at home and read a book. He plans to read another one on his next vacation.

James Taylor said that he went home and had the best time of his life with his wife and six children. He planted a garden, painted his house, redecorated the interior, went fishing, swimming and to picnics.

Mrs. Loretta Goodwin visited Kings Point, Long Island, saw the United States Maritime Academy, where they have 1500 men. Was accompanied by her daughter Grace. They took a boat ride around Manhattan, down the East River, and also on the Hudson and saw more of New York from the outside than they had ever seen on the inside.

Mrs. Kaye Grundy visited Erie where she saw friends of hers. She said she spent her time having fun, enviable creature.

Mary Kay Bucella went to Ligonier. She was with her cousin, Lucille Manocchia. They swam. More than that we cannot tell you. Miss Bucella took time out to help at the U. S. Serviceman's Canteen as she does when she is at work. (All work and no play makes a dull girl, Mary.)

Francis Majeski stayed at home. She visited friends. As she is a comparative newcomer to the staff, we limited ourselves in the questionnaire given her.

Esther Bernardo drove to New York where she has relatives. She stated authoritatively that she did everything -- went to movies, dances, swimming, fished -- met Van Johnson, the movie star at Radio City -- did not swoon. Has relatives there who are radio entertainers.

Betty Howard declined to make a statement as to how she spent her vacation. However, we know she spent it.

Cecilia Cusick visited Chicago where she has relatives. Although we have no reason to believe that she conferred with Esther Bernardo, who also stated that she did everything, which apparently can be done in Chicago as well as in New York. She has been in Chicago many times and as before was very much impressed with the large scale of everything there.

Shirley Falbaum, who has relatives in Chicago, went there by plane. She said that she had never been there before and loved it. We do not know if she loved her relatives. She saw many things of interest. Admired the lake very much. Never thought of jumping into it.

Mrs. Dorothy Wissel was in a hospital recuperating of all things from an illness. What she thought about we do not know. She informs us that she did not choose to spend her vacation that way but it was involuntary and that it will not happen again.

Martha McKinley said she stayed at home and did nothing. How could you do such a thing, Martha? That's a sure way to get into trouble.

Mrs. Helen McEnteer went home to DuBois, Pa. and visited her family. We understand that her vacation was very enjoyable.

Miss Grace Woodrow said she had not had her vacation.

Miss Kathryne Jamison said that nothing exciting happened during her vacation. During it, however, she moved from State College to Pittsburgh. She was kept busy helping to move.

* * * * *

A territory which stretches from the mountains of Fayette County to the Greene County-West Virginia line, a distance of almost 100 miles, is the bailiwick of William Baker, Pittsburgh parole agent.

Mr. Baker finds his roaming a bit difficult in the winter but has a splendid record for visitation and supervision. He is a former coroner of Washington County.

Philadelphia Municipal Court Issues 31st Annual Report

The 31st Annual Report of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia is just off the press. The 482-page volume, compiled and edited by Frank S. Drown, Chief Statistician of the Court, contains detailed descriptions of the activities of the various divisions of the Court (juvenile, domestic relations, women's misdemeanants, men's misdemeanants, criminal, civil, adoption) and the correlated departments (probation, medical, accounts). It is full of statistical tables on the volume of the work, the type of cases, the social factors involved, and the court dispositions.

In his foreword, Hon. Charles L. Brown, President Judge, pays special tribute to Governor Edward Martin's program of creating long-sought facilities for the proper care and treatment of juvenile offenders, mental defectives and defective delinquents.

The report by Dr. D. J. McCarthy, Director of Probation, deals particularly with the coordination of the probation work, the special type of counseling probation, in-service training, community and agency relationships, and research.

The statistical summary on juvenile delinquency may be quoted here:

1. As to quantity, the juvenile delinquency curve which went up steeply during the years 1941 to 1943 has in 1944 been arrested at approximately the 1943 level.
2. As to quality, there has been a definite increase of more serious delinquency cases, especially among boys, in 1944 as compared with 1943.
3. However, the great majority of delinquency cases disposed of is still of a minor nature.
4. "Medical Activities During 1944" are described by the Medical Director, Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley; Dr. Samuel Leopold, Director of the Neuro-Psychiatric Division, writes on "The Neuro-Psychiatric Work of the Municipal Court."

In the appendix of the book, juvenile court statistics of other cities are published, and a statistical study which the Municipal Court undertook in recent years of children committed to institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic but not admitted. There are also papers by Dr. J. O. Reinemann on "Business Index and Municipal Court (The Correlation Between Economic Trends and Court Activities During the Last Twenty Years)" and by Dr. Karl Birnbaum on "The Immaturity of Character in Problem Cases."

Three Brazilian Visitors at Philadelphia Courts

In September three ladies from the "Service of Assistance to Minors" (a unit of the Ministry of Justice and the Interior of Brazil), visited Philadelphia. They are at present on a study trip through the United States and are guided by the Inter-American Cooperation Unit of the Children's Bureau (U. S. Department of Labor), Washington, D. C.

In Philadelphia Miss Gloria Quintela (a psychologist) and Mrs. Ersinia de Castro and Mrs. Mariana Agostini Alvim (social workers) visited many agencies and institutions dealing with child welfare, and in particular with neglected and delinquent children. They attended two court hearings of the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court. Their program in Philadelphia was mapped out by the Council of Social Agencies.

The "Service of Assistance to Minors" in Brazil has recently enlarged its scope of activities; its facilities are made available to any juvenile court in the whole country of Brazil. This also includes the supervision of public and private institutions for neglected and delinquent children and the study of causes of neglect and delinquency. In-service training of staff members is another part of their program.

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Want Psychiatric Clinic

Fayette County civic clubs and court officials are planning a psychiatric clinic with a psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker in the new future when professional persons become more numerous.

The need for such help in a county, which is filled with coal miners and industrial workers, has been accepted for sometime by the courts and prominent persons. Efforts will be made to enlist the support of other nearby counties in sharing in the clinic and its expense.

Graduates of Correctional Training Courses in Philadelphia

Basic and Advanced Course Students Listed; Three Classes Under Leadership of Dr. J. O. Reinemann

The July issue of this Quarterly published the names of graduates of correctional training courses in western Pennsylvania and of the special course for state parole agents in Philadelphia.

In addition to these courses, three classes were held in Philadelphia; one basic course of 24 weekly sessions lasting from October 1944 through April 1945, and two advanced courses of 12 weekly sessions lasting from October 1944 through January 1945, and from February through April 1945, respectively.

The students were probation officers of the Municipal Court and of the Quarter Sessions Court, prison guards of the Eastern State Penitentiary, school counselors of the Board of Public Education, visitors and supervisors of the Department of Public Assistance, and other workers of child welfare agencies.

All three courses were under the leadership of Dr. J. O. Reinemann of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. Mr. Wayne H. Fraether, principal of the Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction, which has been sponsoring these courses for the past six years, awarded certificates of attainment to the following persons:

Basic Course:

Zelda Anderson, Florence L. Bey, Marion M. Bilawekas, Mary Bucco, Jennie S. Dean, Mimi A. Deering, Charles Dittbrenner, Ruth Ann Goldstein, Richard F. Greer, Anna E. Hackett, Thomas W. Hannah, Michael V. Hitrovo, Gertrude W. Hubbard, Florence M. Kandra, Evelyn T. Langston, Missoura Lausch, Agatha J. Lawson, Marie R. Masters, Eleanor McCaffrey, Hester P. McManus, Dorothy M. North, Edith E. Roberts, K. Sarah Ross, Sister Malachy, Sister Mary Justin, Emily K. Stewart, Carolyn V. Tinney, Ruby E. Waters, Esther G. Wilson.

Advanced Courses:

Jessie Orem Bacharach, Marcella I. Beckett, Rebecca C. Berman, Clara S. Blake, Dorothy C. Brown, Harriet D. Casson, Sara Cooper, Naomi F. Crowley, Chariety E. Dandridge, Pearl Filmore, Eleanor M. Forbes, Helen B. Garber, Ralph M. Goldfeder, Faith Howe, Minnie A. Jordon, Rose Joseph, Florence Kauffeld, Elizabeth E. Kirby, Hallie B. Kirkpatrick, Beatrice Leventhal, Adolphus Lewis, Thomasina E. Lewis, Alice Lindfors, Alfred L. Matthews, Elsie L. McDougal, Margaret McNees, Edna Morgan, Nahoma Nagourney, Florence H. Nasife, Mary E. Neary, Catherine F. O'Connor, Harold W. Reisch, Marie L. Rubinsohn, Geraldine Seiler, Alice White Selin, Arizona L. Stemons, Margaret E. Stevenson, Edward J. Stuscavage, Marion H. Thomas, Joseph A. Valeo, Elizabeth F. Washington, Merritt Wilson.

War Strain Still Felt Although Peace Sends Soldiers
Marching Back To Disturbed Homes

Tremendous increase in volume of intake, experienced by the Fayette County Child Welfare Services at Uniontown during the months of July, August and September, offers striking proof of the disturbed conditions which are prevailing throughout the state in the first phase of peace, Miss Eleanore Bender, secretary, believes.

Miss Bender, a resident of Chambersburg, Pa. accepted the Fayette County post during the summer, arriving just in time to feel the full impact of wartime confusion in unstable homes and the initial impact of peace upon the returning soldier who finds his home and children neglected during his absence.

Study Shows Consistency

"A study of our intake for July, August and September," says Miss Bender, "shows a tremendous increase in volume from eight in June to nineteen in July and a surprising consistency in reasons for referral.

"In July 19 families, representing a total of 45 children, were referred for care while in August the intake was 19 families, representing 58 children and in September 21 families with 45 children.

"Sixteen cases in July, 17 in August, and 9 in September were neglect situations where the delinquency of parents was causing malnutrition and disease and behavior, such as stealing, running away, temper tantrums and sex problems. Among the applications of the last three months were 13 families which had broken down because of the war situation, the mother being forced into a dual role of bread winner and parent, needing extra funds to supplement her allotment. In five cases, home situations had collapsed after the service man had returned to find problems too frustrating for him to bear. We have a reasonable expectancy of a larger proportion of such referrals as more veterans return.

"Our intake is merely a barometric register of disturbed conditions which prevail in every county. While financial need has not been as great a factor in producing the crises, it is again contributing toward the delinquency in parents. Housing and crowded conditions seem to be more acute than ever before and are contributing factors to the breaking down of a family relationship.

"In the months of readjustment ahead, we shall need the thoughtful cooperation and skill of every agency and individual in our county to maintain the stability of home life as much as possible. Increased attention to children who are the victims of social unrest and loss within their own families is necessary."

Miss Bender was with the Child Welfare Services in Washington County prior to her acceptance of the executive secretarial post in Fayette County.

Association Applauds Department of Public Instruction
For Fine Program of "In-Service" Training Courses

The State College regional meeting last June found the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole whole-heartedly applauding the contribution made by the Department of Public Instruction to the improvement of correctional standards within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the inauguration of "In-Service" Training courses throughout the state.

This excellent program, now six years old, should be expanded, the Association suggested in a resolution which was unanimously passed at the conference. The resolution 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," which was published by State College.

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 Institutes' correctional committee, and penal administrators and judges who helped launch the effort six years ago.

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 State College and cooperating agencies for the success of this fine effort so steadily and continuously carried on through the years.

Expansion Suggested

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.

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Executive Committee Thanks Hon. S. M. R. O'Hara

For the fine support which permitted the Association on Probation and Parole to conduct three very successful regional conferences during the spring and to plan for three one-day institutes in the fall, the executive committee at Harrisburg on July 5 gratefully thanked the Hon. S. M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of the Department of Welfare.

Through the efforts of the secretary and Dr. E. Preston Sharp, who has been assigned to assist the association in its plans and arrangements, great progress has been made by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in taking its program into all parts of the state.

The resolution of thanks was proposed by President Paul Tibbetts and seconded by Dr. J. O. Reinemann.

New Books

Russell H. Kurtz (ed.), SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK 1945; Russell Sage Foundation, New York 1945, 620 pp.

This is a concise encyclopedia describing organized activities in social work and in related fields. It consists of two parts: (1) Topical articles on 75 different subjects written by authorities in the field; (2) two directories of national agencies, governmental and voluntary. Bibliographies are included for all topics covered in part (1). Among the subjects discussed are the following which have a special interest for correctional workers: adult offenders, child labor, child welfare, community organization in social work, family social work, housing and city planning, juvenile behavior problems, juvenile and domestic relations courts, mental hygiene, national associations in social work, parent education and child development, public welfare, youth services.

Leon Thomas Stern, YOUTH IN THE DELINQUENT COMMUNITY; reprint from the "Prison World" August 1945, for the Penna. Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

This article in pamphlet form deals with the relationship between citizens in the community, professional workers and public officials dealing with delinquency. It is based on surveys of the Penal Affairs Committee of Pennsylvania (Public Charities Association) and meetings held by this organization in cooperation with other groups throughout the state in 1943/44; one of the cooperating organizations was the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Leon Thomas Stern, WHEN THE PRISON GATES OPEN; pamphlet of the Penna. Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association, June 1945

This brochure summarizes the results of a survey made by the author of the "Parting of the Ways Home" in Pittsburgh, a home for discharged prisoners. The recommendations for a reorganization of the work of this Home are based upon the need of giving casework service as well as shelter care. (The Board of the Home has in the meantime taken the necessary steps to follow these recommendations.) Beyond the particular application to the "Parting of the Ways Home" the study is of general interest to all those concerned with the prisoner after he has left the penal institution.

Thomas A. C. Rennie, M.D., and Luther E. Woodward, Ph.D., WHEN HE COMES BACK and IF HE COMES BACK NERVOUS; The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., New York, 1944 (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

These are two talks to families of returning servicemen; the 32-page booklet also contains a Guide to Community Resources and suggestions for further reading on the subject of the returning veteran.

Emily H. Mudd and Evelyn R. Gaskill, WHEN YOUR MAN COMES HOME; USO Division, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 1945

This is another booklet about the veteran. It is addressed to the mothers and sisters, and more particularly to the wives, fiancées and sweethearts of returning servicemen. It contains many excerpts from Dr. Carl R. Rogers' paper on "Psychological Adjustments of Returning Service Personnel." It also has an up-to-date bibliography.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Officers and Committees for the Year 1945

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

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