

The Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Quarterly

Contents: JULY, 1946

Reports of State and National Conventions	Dr. J. O. Reinemann
Eastern Penitentiary Personnel Studies Methods	Dr. E. Preston Sharp
Juvenile Court Efficiency Important As Atomic Fission	S. M. R. O'Hara
What Court Expects From Probation Officer	Judge Warren Hess
Letter from President Curtin	State Parole Staff News

PROBATION OFFICERS SCHOOL
HARRISBURG, AUGUST 26, 27 AND 28
COURSES IN JUVENILE, ADULT PROCEDURE

VOLUME 3

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Special School For Probation Officers, August 26-27-28 At Harrisburg . . .	1
What Court Expects From Probation Officer	3
Miss O'Hara Challenges Every Probation Officer In Keen Analysis of Juvenile Court Inadequacies	6
Philadelphia Workers Graduate At In-Service Training School	11
Parole Board News	12
Probation, Parole Officers Hear Prominent Speakers At Harrisburg Convention; New Officers Named	16
National Convention In Buffalo Attended By Many Pennsylvanians	22
President Curtin Plans Active Administration	25
Eastern Penitentiary Personnel Goes To School	26
Editorials	29
New Books	31
Pennsylvania Association On Probation And Parole Officers And Committees	32

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR PROBATION OFFICERS, AUGUST 26-27-28 AT HARRISBURG

Instructive Classes Arranged With Outstanding Teachers;
Harrisburg Selected As City For Course;
Curriculum, Plans Detailed

It's back to school for you.

Whether you are a Ph.D, an A.B., or just simply Mr. or Mrs., the school bell rings for you on Monday morning, August 26, and for three days you will be attending classes conducted by various professors at old Probation University in Harrisburg.

The idea is to provide probation officers, especially those who have been away fighting their country's wars, or those who recently have been employed by their courts, with an opportunity to hear lectures and to discuss various problems in the correctional field.

The professors include Walter Rome, chief probation officer of the Allegheny County Juvenile court; Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare; Dr. J. Otto Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia; Paul W. Tibbetts, Chief Probation Officer, Berks County; William Kinney, Probation Officer, Northampton County and Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

The editor of The Quarterly and his staff of associates will be on hand to report for posterity and subsequent discussions in the class rooms the various items of interest heard during the three-day term.

Registration will take place early Monday morning and as many probation officers as present themselves will be enrolled. Classes, however, will be confined to 35 with two classes for each subject in event more enroll.

Professor Rome will have as his course the Juvenile Court law and philosophy of the law, together with intake procedure, pre-hearing investigations, procedure at hearings and supervision. His class is the first on the three-day schedule and is followed on Monday afternoon by Professor Sharp, who teaches with the theme, "Detention and Institutional Facilities for Children". Included in this theme is the discussion of detention facilities for juvenile delinquents, facilities for special care of children and intake and release procedure of juvenile institutions.

TUESDAY SESSIONS

On Tuesday the problems of adult probation and parole come under the scrutiny of Professors Reinemann and Tibbetts, while on Wednesday there will be classes under Professors Kinney and Giardini, with Mr. Kinney teaching adult parole, pre-sentence investigation, supervision of probationers, use of court clinics in connection with pre-sentence investigations while Dr. Giardini will lecture on institutions and classification programs, state parole laws, state parole board organization and relation with probation officers, community resources for adult parolees and interstate parole and interstate parole compacts.

Efforts are being made to make Tuesday evening the climax of the classes with a speaker from New York addressing the students on the subject, "How a Probation Officer May Participate in Public Relations".

Officers and executive committee members, who planned Probation U at a meeting in Harrisburg in June, felt that Harrisburg, being the center of the Commonwealth, would be the best location for the school. Moreover there are many hotels and a goodly number of restaurants to provide shelter and food to the tired and hungry scholars.

Every effort will be made to keep the classes in a compact group where there will be every opportunity to mingle for discussion of mutual problems. In fact, this discussion of common problems is one of the main objectives.

Committee in charge of the school includes Dr. Giardini, Mr. Tibbetts and Dr. Sharp. From the office of Mr. Tibbetts, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, will go letters to each court in the State and to probation officers. A detailed program follows:

Monday Morning, August 26

Juvenile Court Procedure. Instructor-Mr. Walter Rome, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County. Subjects to be discussed: Juvenile Court Law and Philosophy of the Law; Intake Procedure, Pre-hearing Investigation, Hearing Procedure and Supervision.

Monday Afternoon, August 26

Detention and Institutional Facilities for Children. Instructor- Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare. Detention Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents; Institutional Facilities for Delinquent and Dependent Children; Facilities for Special Care of Children; and Intake and Release Procedures of Juvenile Institutions.

Tuesday Morning, August 27

Adult Probation and Parole Problems, discussed on basis of County level. Dr. Otto Reinemann and Mr. Paul Tibbetts. In all probability Dr. Reinemann will take Tuesday morning and Mr. Tibbetts will take Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday Morning, August 28

William Kinney, Probation Officer, Northampton County. Subject: Adult Parole; Pre-Sentence Investigation; Supervision of Probationers; Use of Court Clinics in Connection with Pre-Sentence Investigation.

Wednesday Afternoon, August 28

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent. Subject: Adult Parole. Institutions and Classification Programs; State Parole Laws; State Parole Board Organization and Relation with Probation Officers; Community Resources for Adult Parolees; Interstate Parole and Interstate Parole Compacts.

IF YOU WORKED FOR JUDGE HESS, HERE IS WHAT
HE WOULD EXPECT FROM YOU AND YOU COULD EXPECT
OF HIM; YOU MUST LIKE WORK BUT DESERVE SECURITY

By Paul Tibbetts, President Emeritus
Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association

I want you to know what one of the Commonwealth's younger judges feels about the profession of probation and parole in its relationship to the bench.

Judge Hess, a young man, donned the judicial robes in January but his philosophy as to probation and parole service, adequate and efficient, reflects deep insight into the needs of sincere and sympathetic rapport between the "eyes and ears" of the court and the sitting judge.

I am happy that the editor of The Quarterly has given me the pleasure to present to the correctional field throughout the Commonwealth Judge Warren Hess of Berks County Court of Common Pleas. His address should be read by all thoughtful persons.

The speech of Judge Hess to the Harrisburg convention follows:

We do expect certain things from Probation Officers. In the first place, I believe the Court has a right to expect that any Probation Officer who assumes office, should take up that work and assume that office because he or she is definitely, and sincerely interested in the work they are undertaking, and are not taking the chance of hit or miss job because he or she feels that no better position can be secured.

This work requires wholehearted interest and a desire to do the work, and a desire to do what is necessary in that job. In a position that is concerned with Probation and Parole, you are not working with money or property, but with human beings, and unless a Probation Officer is sincerely interested in the work he is performing, I feel he will have little success or achievement.

If the Court expects that type of interest and performance of the Probation and Parole Officers, I believe, they in turn have a right to expect that the Court, and the Judges of the Court, will cooperate with them in their work, and that the Court will reward them for the achievements and ability they put into their work. Also, that the Court will give them a feeling of security in their job so they will not be required to feel they might be replaced. Politics should not enter into the selection of Probation Officers. We might as well admit that if the majority of the courts of any county are of one party, the majority of Probation Officers of that County will be of the same party, as long as Judges are required to run for political offices, this will be true.

The Court can assume that the individual has secured the job regardless of the politics of the individual. After the individual has prepared himself to fulfill the duties of the office, the Court can make certain the individual will be rewarded in spite of the fact that the political complexion of the Court may change. No Probation or Parole Officer should be compelled to enter into politics as a requirement of holding his job. If that is done and politics change, the Probation

Officer may also change.

The main thing that the Court can guarantee and give to the members of its staff is a sense of security in the office in work that they are doing. Accomplishment should be rewarded by appropriate remuneration. I believe that not only in that work, but in any kind of a job, this should be the rule, and especially in such an important job as you are doing.

In recent years much emphasis has been placed on college educations, or special educational qualifications, before an individual is selected for Probation or Parole work. I want to point out that in many cases, especially in our own County, I don't believe one member of the staff is a college graduate, and yet, I would be willing to place the individuals of our own Probation and Parole staff in competition against those of any other county in the State of Pennsylvania, and I believe they would compare very favorably with the members of the staffs of any other county in the State. They have other qualifications which are just as important as a degree from a higher institution of learning. In the first place, they have the attitude necessary toward their work. They were, and are interested in the work they are doing. They recognize the fact that each individual who comes before them is of a different type and requires a different type of treatment. They know that what might be successful with Mr. A is not successful with Mr. B, and they are sufficiently devoted to their work to be willing to spend the extra time to find out just what will work in Mr. A and Mr. B's case. They have the personality for the work, and I doubt whether any Probation and Parole Officer can be successful unless he or she has a personality that will go with his or her particular work. A personality that will encourage those persons who are under their custody or care to bring their problems to them, and discuss them frankly. A personality that puts across that he or she is sincerely interested in their problems and in helping to rehabilitate them and give them another start in life.

UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY

I believe that the successful Probation and Parole Officer requires a complete understanding of his fellow men and women. He must make them realize he is not a Saint, and that he has faced the same problems that confronts that individual.

While the highest of educational requirements are desirable in every case, the educational requirements alone are not sufficient for a successful Probation and Parole Officer, but the material characteristics are as important, or more important than any book learning or degree from an institution of higher learning, and I believe that is why our officers in Berks County have been so successful. I believe, too, that the Court has a right to expect any Probation or Parole Officer, on the staff of that Court, not to be satisfied with what he or she has learned in the past, but to be determined to continue to learn while working at the job. I believe that a Probation Officer should, while holding his job, learn as much as he can about law. Their daily contacts with the Judges and District Attorney's staff, and with the practicing members of the Bar of that County, requires them to know something about the criminal law, the administration of criminal law, and psychiatry. They come into contact daily with representatives of each of those named professions. Unless you realize the value of the psychiatrist, and the institutional worker, and cooperate with the members of the different professions, you are not going to be able to give your best to the job.

I believe that the Court should have sufficient confidence in the individuals who make up the staff, and if it doesn't, it has no reason to permit those individuals to remain on the staff. Our Probation Officers have made it a personal matter to get as much information as possible about individual cases, and we have had confidence in them, and the members of the staff, knowing they would secure all the details that could be secured relative to any defendant. We see the defendants, but we know nothing about their background and the problems, and we depend entirely upon our Probation Officers for that. In fact, they are the eyes and ears of the Court, and demonstrate to us through their reports, their findings about any particular individual. Question has often been raised as to whether these reports should be used in a confidential manner in relation to the defendant. I believe that as far as names and source of the material may be concerned, names and source should not be revealed to the defendant or to his lawyer. But, I believe that the defendant or his lawyer should have the opportunity of reviewing and knowing the principal facts that are in the report. In Berks County our policy is different. It is possible that our Officers may have made an error upon the basis of what is in the report and we feel that the defendant or his lawyer, or both of them, should have an opportunity of rebutting the statements that might be found in that particular report. So as to whether or not the report should be confidential, I believe that source and names of persons from whom the information was secured should be confidential, but the rest should be revealed to the defendant.

There should be close relationship between the Probation and Parole Officers and the District Attorney. In Berks County our Probation and Parole staff and our District Attorney's office has worked in close harmony in pre-sentence work, parole, and probation work. When persons have been paroled by the Court and are under the care of the Probation Officers of the County, I think both offices should cooperate and work together, if we are going to be successful. The Court has a right to expect that its Probation and Parole Officers will work in close harmony with the officers of the State Parole Board. Judges of Pennsylvania should be happy that the Parole Board was instituted because it takes away some of the unpleasant duties they had to carry on before. But they have done a fine job in the few short years they have been functioning.

We feel that in certain types of cases the individual can be better supervised by our local officers, and so in many sentences you will see the limit of 23 months. Suggestion was made to me that the limit should be raised from 23 months to two or three years, or higher, or that the court have a right to say that the individual shall be under the custody or care of the local Probation Officer rather than the State Parole Officer. Each County should expect their officers to work in close cooperation with the members of the State Board of Parole.

SYMPATHETIC TO VETERANS

With the ending of the war, and the returning of so many veterans, I believe the Court should expect the Probation Officers to be highly sympathetic with the problems of the returning veterans. We are going to see a lot of them come into the court. We must realize that returning veterans have problems which are peculiar to them, and our Probation and Parole Officers must learn of these problems and the individuals who face the problems, and must be sincerely interested in helping to overcome the obstacles that confront them, and help them to become readjusted to civilian life.

We have talked to individuals who have been condemning the place on probation or parole, persons who have violated the criminal law of our State. "What's the use of having a Probation and Parole system"? I believe that this should be all the more reason why, we, in every county should be more determined that our Probation and Parole work succeed by rehabilitating and restoring the lives of these citizens. If some fail, we should not become too discouraged. We should be determined that as far as our individual and collective efforts are concerned, we are going to double our efforts and make ourselves suitable to carry on the work of restoring those unfortunate citizens to a useful life once again.

MISS O'HARA CHALLENGES EVERY PROBATION OFFICER
IN KEEN ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE COURT INADEQUACIES;
PLEADS FOR INTELLIGENT, UNDERSTANDING WORK WITH YOUTH

Cumulative result of all the orders of the Juvenile Courts of Pennsylvania are as potential for good or for bad for the people of the Commonwealth as the release of nuclear energy over Pennsylvania, Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, secretary of Welfare, told probation and parole officers at Harrisburg.

Her speech, so full of clear-cut analysis of probation, the inadequacies of procedure in many sections and her ringing challenge for better probation work, where the probation officer becomes the general of the Court's staff to coordinate professional, technical and auxiliary sides of the community, should be read by all.

Portions of the speech follow:

The disorganization of the lives of adults surrounding our juveniles during war, the psychological reflection of combat training of our troops for war, each will throw its tragic reflection into our juvenile courts through many years to come.

The casualties of these and many other forces contributing to juvenile delinquency will wend their way through our correctional system in the next three decades.

But when all is said on the subject of the war's contribution to juvenile delinquency, it must be admitted that war has not imposed new problems on the system. It has accentuated old problems. It has compelled us to recognize existing weakness in our organization. It has warned us the time is come to strengthen the organization.

Chief among the defects which war has underscored are:

- (1) Inadequate diagnostic aids to the Juvenile Courts;
- (2) Inadequate number of probation officers and inadequate training of many now in the service;
- (3) Lack of power to coordinate the loosely knit units of the correctional system for juveniles.

Correction of these defects may be affected by better understanding of the system, its organization, operation, and objectives:

- (a) By public hearings on budget requests, including the reason for each item requested;
- (b) By qualifications prescribed by law for probation officers, evidenced by approved academic certification, or clinical training under a qualified preceptor;
- (c) By grants-in-aid by the Commonwealth to those Courts which established a probation service approved by the Department of Welfare as to standards of organization and qualifications of personnel.

Probation has gone through a period of evolution. It is no longer, when properly administered, a system of surveillance. Few still assert that any good, well-meaning citizen or ex-deputy sheriff, makes a good probation officer by reason of his good intention or official experience. Formal training is desirable; clinical training is essential.

The juvenile delinquent is a youth in conflict with his family authority, or his school authority or his governmental authority, Commonwealth or Federal.

The cause for such conflict is a subject for diagnosis by parent, teacher, physician, or spiritual advisor.

Court Must Act

When the conflict is chronic in nature or major in degree or involves conduct equivalent to a breach of law in an adult, the judge of the juvenile court, with or without the aid of the psychologist and/or psychiatrist is brought into action to diagnose the problem of the juvenile.

The net result of all the orders of the juvenile court are as important to this Commonwealth and her people as finding the way to split the atom.

The cumulative effect of all these orders of the Juvenile Courts are as potential for good or evil as the release of nuclear energy over Pennsylvania.

One might explore the kinetics of the order of a juvenile court with profit. That is not the purpose of this address.

But, probation rises no higher than the informed power, the skill, the wisdom, the means in command, of the Judge who entered the order of commitment.

Upon the foundation of these orders must rest our conception of probation and its function, as an aid to the Court and an instrumentality of the correctional system.

From the day the Court order is entered, the juvenile remains the civil child of the Court until he reaches age twenty-one, unless sooner discharged by law, and he continues in the protective custody of the government free from criminal prosecution, until he reaches age eighteen, with a few well known exceptions

relating to major crimes.

Probation is not effective and neither the task of the probation officer nor the objectives of the system are attainable, unless we comprehend the system as a whole, the function of the juvenile court judge in particular and the importance of the Court's order upon the juvenile and his parents or those in loco parentis.

The power to place on probation may be exercised in an almost infinite combination of authority, environment, and training over the juvenile.

A happy combination of experience, prudence, and wisdom in all the people of a county and their public offices does not always exist.

In some instance the lack is supplied by unusual leadership in a County or in the local press or in a courageous and intelligent judge. But often a judge must exercise the court's grave responsibility and omnipotent powers over human beings relying only upon his own training, experience, and wisdom, both for diagnosis of the delinquents problem and execution of the court's order.

There the juvenile court system is not the beneficent institution that an enlightened General Assembly planned, but it is become a deadly narcotic dulling the sense of the community to the problems which the system crushes under the carpet of legal formalism until the pitiless light of publicity is focused by some lurid story of a delinquent or an avalanche in the community of juvenile delinquents.

Now under these varying standards of administration in our juvenile courts, a probation officer may be expected to perform different and varying functions.

Must Have Health

It is conceded that a probation officer must have good health, be well adjusted within himself, to his community, and to his work; free from racial, religious or social prejudices; intelligent enough to understand and accomplish his task; well instructed in the organization of the correctional system of this Commonwealth, its procedures and techniques; capable of supervising many types of offenders with many patterns of habits; trained to coordinate the resources of the family, the school, the church, the community, and the Commonwealth for any specific individual. He must have the capacity to discipline without tyrannizing; to admonish with reason; to instruct with consideration for probationer's limitations; to reprimand with fairness; to guide to habits essential to health, wholesome recreations, and acceptable social patterns. He must be honest, truthful, dependable, discreet, patient, and be able to command respect.

Some of these requirements are virtues which may be innate in the individual. Many of the requirements can be achieved only by study and training in a school for formal instruction or in clinical training under a qualified preceptor.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency is too high; the cost of juvenile delinquency increases out of proportion to increase of population; too many delinquents are coming into State institutions who should remain and be supervised in the community of their origin.

Too many are coming into State institutions without previous probation service in the community of origin.

COSTS STATE MORE THAN BILLION

If the usual ration of population is applied to this figure, then crime costs society in Pennsylvania well over a billion dollars each year, in addition to \$5,000,000 necessary to operate penal and correctional institutions on a State level, plus the cost of operating every juvenile and criminal court in the Commonwealth, their detention homes, county prisons and tax supported and non tax supported institutions for delinquent juveniles. That is a bill which warrents the scrutiny of every member of the General Assembly and commands a sense of grave responsibility in the Department of Welfare.

The Department supervises one Training School for delinquent boys and girls, one Industrial School for delinquent boys, and one institution for defective delinquents. Unfortunately in the Industrial School juveniles are commingled with adult defectives and recidivists.

The relation of these institutions to probation is, however, direct, inasmuch as the juvenile, if discharged from institutional custody before attaining age twenty-one, must be returned to the probation service of the Juvenile Court.

It, therefore, becomes the responsibility of the probation officer to establish a favorable environment for the juvenile released from the institution and to resume supervision of the probationer.

KEEP JUVENILE OUT OF INSTITUTIONS

A more important function of the Juvenile Court, and his aide, the probation officer, is to keep the juvenile out of institutions. The pre-adolescent child, with few exceptions, should be supervised in the community. Diagnostic and probation procedures should be established as a community program. Group therapy for parents of delinquents on probation should be as important in the Court's procedures as diagnosis of the delinquent's problem and his probation under custody of the officer.

These are methods which have been tried and found effective. The Courts may wish to employ them, but only the Board of County Commissioners may grant the funds necessary to support them. These methods cost money, you say. Yes, but crime costs you more. If since 1939, the arrests of girls under 18 years has increased 198%; if arrests of boys have increased 48% for homicide, 70% for rape, 39% for robbery, 72% for assault, 101% for drunkenness; it has ceased to be the problem of some other family. It is our problem to pay for these increased delinquencies or support the Department of Welfare in its drive to conserve youth and to prevent juvenile delinquency.

MUST STUDY CRIME

Act #214 was passed by the General Assembly May 15, 1945, placing upon the Department of Welfare the responsibility and the power to investigate all phases of crime prevention, to stimulate the various state departments in the development of needed programs, to interpret and publicize statistics and reports on juvenile delinquency and crime, and to prepare and sponsor legislation bearing upon the problems of crime prevention; but no funds were earmarked by the General Assembly for this task which is basic to any intelligent and coordinated action for the

control and prevention of delinquency and crime.

In summary:

The function of the probation officer becomes increasingly essential to the control of juvenile delinquency.

The task of the service has ceased to be surveillance of the delinquent.

The probation officer is become the commanding officer of the Court's general staff, the coordinator of the professional and technical and auxiliary aides of the community.

The time has come to prescribe the qualifications of such officers and the program for training on a State-wide level of all probation officers.

The Department will presently invite to a conference the judges of the juvenile courts to define the form in which such proposal shall be made.

In this program for effective development of the correctional system of our Commonwealth, Governor Edward Martin has pointed the way:

1. By the State-wide survey of our correctional system by the Ashe Committee.
2. By a group of laws to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect including an appropriation of \$8,000,000.00.
3. By the enactment of Act No. 214 approved by the Governor on May 15, 1945.

DEATH TAKES TWO FROM GLEN MILLS STAFF

Death, which has taken Mr. Ahearn, for 21 years employed as a physical director at Glen Mills, and Mr. Jones, for 15 years chief clerk, has made a hole in the staff of that institution which is proving difficult to fill, writes Dr. I. W. Swinehart.

Glen Mills is remaining on an even keel in these troubled post war days, Dr. Swinehart continues. The average population per month has decreased about one and one-third per cent. Average age has increased about six-tenths of one per cent and the medial I.Q. has risen about two points, all of which indicates that things are about normal at the large school.

In the Parole department, Glen Mills has noticed a sudden increase in the number of boys returned for parole violation and an increasing difficulty in finding suitable foster homes. This latter condition, however, writes the Glen Mills representative, is fairly easy to explain.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS GRADUATE
AT IN-SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL

On May 13, 1946, final exercises were held at the International Institute in Philadelphia, after completion of the 24-week basic course on "Principles and Methods in Dealing with Offenders". It was the seventh year that such an in-service training course was offered by the Public Service Institute (Department of Public Instruction).

Among the 44 men and women graduates there were 14 different agencies and departments represented and three counties (Philadelphia, Delaware, and Bucks). Speakers at the final exercises were: Leon T. Stern, Secretary and Research Director of the Pennsylvania Penal Affairs Committee (who had been singularly instrumental in instituting in-service training courses in the correctional field), Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court of Philadelphia (who has served as course leader and instructor of these courses in Philadelphia during the past 7 years), Dr. William H. Young, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, who gave the principal address on "The Value of In-Service Training for Public Officials". Wayne H. Prather, Assistant Principal, Public Service Institute, Harrisburg, spoke on behalf of the sponsoring agency and awarded the certificates of attainment to the members of the class. On their behalf, William Ward spoke briefly expressing the appreciation of the students for the opportunity of such a course.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Ella H. Andre, Madeleine W. Arnold, Martha H. Baltimore, Josephine B. Beckwith, Maurice J. Belger, Valeria E. Caldwell, Catherine R. Carey, Belle Coren, Violetta Edwards, Edna C. Fields, Mary Margaret Fishel, Rebecca E. Freeman, Lillian Friedman, Anthony Garofalo, Eleanor Sutton Gordon, Colista V. Grey, Walter H. Guigley, Ruth Katherine Jackson, Sarah Epps Jenkins, Naomi C. Josey, Francis B. Kaeslin, Nina V. Kennedy, Helen Lieberman, Clementine Manning, Barbara McAdams, Elizabeth E. McGarvey, Eleanor Patkus, Maria A. Preisendanz, Lillian G. Reed, Charles P. Reinhard, Edward J. Rideout, Beatrice M. Ross, Sister Agnes Mary, M.S.B.T., Sister Marie of the Holy Trinity.

Elsie Lee Spring, Mary Sweeney, Josephine B. Talley, Lillie W. Thompkins, Mildred A. Wagner, William Ward, William J. White, Eleanor Wignall, Kate Wittenberg, Anne Zentmyer.

There also was held an advanced course of 12 sessions, starting in October and ending in February. Such an advanced course is open to all those who had successfully completed the basic course. It is given in the form of a seminar with reviews of current topical articles in the correctional and related fields and intensive group discussion.

Fourteen participated in this course which was also under the leadership of Dr. J. O. Reinemann. Their names are: Marion M. Bilawckas, Eugene A. Barrett, Jacquelyn Fay, Anna Euliel Hackett, Michael V. Hitrovo, Evelyn T. Langston, Missoura Lausch, Agatha J. Lawson, Marie R. Masters, Eleanor McCaffrey, Hester P. McManus, Sister Malacky, Sister Mary Justin and Emily K. Stewart.

P-A-R-O-L-E B-O-A-R-D N-E-W-S

Once more the Board of Parole and its employees throughout the Commonwealth have been busy making news.

Office by office throughout the State, here is what the workers of the board and Dr. Giardini have been doing since last April.

Mr. Joseph S. Ursenbach and his wife spent two weeks vacation in Florida.

Mr. M. J. Reisman was appointed Statistician effective May 1, 1946, but we regret to announce that he plans to resign as of the last of June because he finds it inconvenient to maintain his home in Philadelphia and work in Harrisburg.

The Central Office was able recently to fill vacancies in the Stenographic Force. The new employes are Misses Pauline M. Shingara, Cosma P. Borzilleri and Marjorie L. Duff.

Dr. Giardini addressed six In-Service Training classes in the Eastern State Penitentiary during the first week of April. He also addressed two In-Service classes at White Hill on June 19.

Mr. Fred Brady, Director of the Bureau of Corrections appointed Dr. Giardini chairman of a committee to consider the standardization of classification summaries prepared in State Penal Institutions. Two meetings have been held in Harrisburg at which the Institutions were represented: Muncy by Superintendent, Miss Wilson, Western Penitentiary by Messrs. Benthin and Rutter, the Eastern Penitentiary by Messrs. Shearer, Drummond, Huntingdon by Messrs. Aikey and Mack, and White Hill by Dr. Phillips and Mr. East. Uniform procedure for preparing Classification Summaries has been adopted and sample cases with instructions are now in Preparation.

A new Master Card File is being installed in the Central Office.

Mr. A. W. Rudiger was recently appointed comptroller. Welcome to our fold.

The annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Parole Conference took place in Atlantic City on April 18 and 19. Central Office was represented by Dr. Giardini who was President of the conference and Mr. Ursenbach. Representatives also attended for the Harrisburg District Office, namely Messrs. DeShields, Green and Jennings.

Miss Thwing of D.O. 1-W, Pennsylvania Parole Board, was invited to speak to the Altrusa Club of Philadelphia on April 23, 1946. This is a Science Club of women executives, most of whom have had little contact with parole. They showed great interest in the material presented, asked intelligent questions and seemed, from the comments made in discussion, to have gained a new concept of the scope and purpose of parole, and the fact that all kinds of people might be involved in difficulties with the law.

PATTERNS TO BE REVAMPED FOR PAROLEES

Change style of former behavior through encouraging visits to local places of entertainment and outdoor amusements such as parks, free concerts, etc. In Philadelphia pamphlets are placed in trolley cars giving locations where such can be found.

A parolee with a record of three arrests found great pleasure along with husband in taking a park trolley ride enjoying the beautiful scenery. They plan for other outings. Encouraged to take along own food.

Their former pattern was indulgency in quarrels usually with nothing better to do in their cramped living quarters. A new fashion adaptable to all age and size.

C. C. Larimer

WILKES BARRE AFFAIRS

Due to relocation of district boundary lines, District Office No. 4, on May 15, 1946, transferred 75 cases to District Office No. 5 and received 15 cases from District Office No. 7. While the number of counties in District No. 4 has been reduced by two-No 4 still has thousands of square miles to cover. The area covered by the district is mountainous and the agents look forward to many hours of tough driving during the winter months.

Agent Harold H. Dempsey was transferred to District Office No. 1 on May 15th. Mr. Dempsey is now an Assistant Supervisor in District No. 1. The well wishes of his fellow workers in District No. 4 follow him.

Agent Harry Meiss is overhauling his fishing equipment. He contemplates spending a week or two of his vacation in Canada where he intends to put his rod to good use.

Agent H. R. von Dorster intends to spend his vacation on the banks of the Susquehanna doping out a method of flood control.

Miss Henehan, our municipal stenographer, startled the office force on June 3rd. when she announced her coming marriage. The event will take place on July 4th. Congratulations are in order.

BUTLER BUSINESS

Agent Paul A. Longo has been ill since April 22, 1946. He is suffering from thrombosis phlebitis. We have received information that he was operated upon at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and expects to return to work around June 15. He has been discharged from the hospital and is apparently getting along very well. Our best regards to Mr. Longo, and may he have a speedy and complete recovery.

Agent Russell H. Ault was married on May 11, 1946 to Miss Evelyn Johnson of Houtsdale, Pa. They plan to reside in Huntingdon, Pa., which is Mr. Ault's home town. We wish to extend to Mr. and Mrs. Ault the best wishes possible. Agent Ault

was transferred to the new District Office No. 9, Altoona, Pa., from District Office No. 8, on May 15, 1946.

Agent A. R. Fleming was transferred to District Office #9 from District Office #8 on April 15, 1946. Best of luck to Mr. Fleming. The Flemings plan to move to Altoona within the near future. Agent Fleming's sister, Dorothy, who was recently discharged from the W.A.C.'s has left for the State of California, where she and her fiancé plan to be married.

Perhaps the most important news from District Office No. 8 is that we have moved into our new offices. We have four offices and a reception hall. All of these rooms have been remodeled and the location is very desirable.

On May 1, 1946 District Office No. 8 received a new agent. He is George "Denny" Marbach, who was transferred from C. O. #1. Agent Marbach was discharged from the U.S. Navy on September of 1945. Agent Marbach enlisted in the U.S. Navy shortly after war broke out; he held the rating of a Chief Gunner and served in both theaters of war. He was in the Navy 3½ years.

ALTOONA HAPPENINGS

This new Parole District was officially created as of April 1, 1946, and includes Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Somerset Counties.

The District Office is located on the Second Floor of the Walgreen Building, at 1504 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

The staff consists of J. Fred Kurtz, Supervisor; Agents Albert R. Fleming and Russell H. Ault (transferred from District No. 8); Mrs. Eleanor V. Delozier and Mrs. Miriam M. Burns, senior stenographers, both residents of Altoona.

Agent Fleming has re-established a home for himself, his wife, daughter and son-in-law in Altoona, where he formerly lived for many years. Agent Ault was married on May 11, 1946, and will make his home in Huntingdon, Pa., where he lived with his parents before he entered the armed services.

ERIE OFFICE

No changes have occurred in the group discussion meetings at District Office #6 during the past quarter. Meetings are still held in the office on Monday nights from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. Although the number participating remains small, the discussions continue to be lively and of much interest.

An attempt will be made to encourage the attendance of others at the fall and winter meetings. County Probation Officers and other officials in the territory covered by District #6 will be contacted. If the response is favorable, a bigger and better program will be arranged.

Miss Shirley M. Johnson, Senior Stenographer at District #6 will soon become Mrs. Joseph Kubiak. Her fiancée, an honorably discharged veteran of the Pacific, recently returned to the States and they have set August 10th as their day of days.

We are happy to report that Miss Johnson will be back with us after a vacation and honeymoon of several weeks.

District #6 is also happy to report that Mrs. Marian A. Hecht, Stenographer, is back on duty after a short leave of absence. Her husband, Mr. Ralph W. Hecht, recently received his honorable discharge from the Army after service of approximately two years in the Pacific and is now back on his job with the Erie City Police Department.

Future parole officers! Sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Marnen and Mr. and Mrs. Angelo C. Cavell of District #6 on November 29, 1945 and April 28, 1946, respectively. Children and parents, especially the proud dads, are doing well.

Mr. DeForest Bartoo of District #6 is busily engaged completing arrangements for a family reunion sometime in late August. This will be their first reunion since the beginning of the recent war.

It may be of interest to members of the Association to know that A. C. Cavell was recently elected secretary of the United Business and Professional Men's Club of Erie. Installation took place on June 12, 1946 following an appropriate banquet.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Mr. Walter E. Anderson, Supervisor of Philadelphia office, was one of the speakers on a panel conducted by the University of Pennsylvania Institute of State and Local Government on Moral Delinquency. Other members of the panel included J. Otto Reinemann, Dr. McCarthy, and Miss Butenmiller of the Municipal Court. The Institute is composed of local and state government officials who are interested in training for their jobs.

Miss Myra Thwing, Agent in Charge of the Women's Division of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole in the Philadelphia area, led a discussion group on Parole in the district office for a group of senior sociology students from Hood College, Frederick, Maryland. The discussion centered around treatment procedures and case studies.

Elton Smith, Assistant Supervisor of District Office No. 1, Philadelphia, led a seminar on parole in the senior criminology class of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. The class, largely composed of veterans, was particularly interested in the granting of final discharges to our parolees who have served satisfactorily in the armed forces.

William B. Harris was appointed parole agent in District Office No. 1, Philadelphia, effective May 1, to replace Henry Nichols who recently resigned.

George Marbach, who was appointed as a parole agent in the Philadelphia Office of the Pa. Board of Parole, was transferred to the Butler office.

PROBATION, PAROLE OFFICERS HEAR PROMINENT SPEAKERS
AT HARRISBURG CONVENTION; NEW OFFICERS NAMED

Election of Mrs. Leola Curtin as president to succeed Paul W. Tibbetts, the elevation of H. L. Sparks to the office of first vice-president; Dr. G. I. Giardini as second vice-president and Mr. Tibbetts to the office of secretary-treasurer constituted the high lights of the business meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at Harrisburg, April 8 and 9.

Executive committee for the new year was named as consisting of William D. Gladden, elected for three years; Mary G. Davis, elected for two years and Lena B. Watson, elected for one year.

Complete report of the convention at Harrisburg, which was an unusually interesting and educational meeting, has been prepared by Dr. J. O. Reinemann of Philadelphia and follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1946, 10 A.M.

The president of the Association, Paul W. Tibbetts, introduced the presiding officer of the Session, Honorable J. Colvin Wright, President Judge, 57th Judicial District, Bedford, Pa.

Judge Wright then presented the speaker, Mr. Sherwood Norman, Field Consultant, National Probation Association, New York City.

Mr. Norman reported on a nation-wide survey of juvenile detention facilities, which he has undertaken on behalf of the National Probation Association during the past year. The object of this study was to evaluate the existing facilities and to prepare standards for adequate facilities. Correspondence was kept up with 48 Departments of Welfare in all states as to detention facilities in their respective states; the results as a whole were rather disappointing. Mr. Norman, himself, visited 43 facilities and intensively studied them. In addition to that, he visited 25 other facilities without an intensive study. This covered a tour of 22 states. He held a great number of interviews with judges, juvenile court probation officers and superintendents of houses of detention. At present the findings are included in a pamphlet which the National Probation Association has published, on the preliminary results of this study; the complete and final results and findings will be published in book form.

Mr. Norman then discussed some of his findings. He found that 2,200 children are still held in jails in those places which he visited. The average stay in detention is between 2 and 23 days. Looking at the picture for the whole country, it can be stated that there has been an increase of juvenile delinquency everywhere but that nowhere new buildings for juvenile detentions have been erected during the past five years due to the War shortages, or building material.

Not one of the 29 juvenile courts which Mr. Norman visited could say that they had adequate detention facilities; in a few cases he found a segregation of the older more difficult group; in a number of instances he found dependent and neglected children housed together with delinquent children. In only one instance he found good personnel standards; generally the salaries of the personnel in the houses of detention or corresponding facilities were very low. He found in-service.

training only in four instances. As to recreation facilities for the detained children, very little was found; as to library facilities, in most instances, nothing but the usual funny books were on the shelves. Very rarely a group work leader was employed to be in charge of recreation facilities. In less than half of the facilities he visited, schooling was provided and the curriculum usually very poor. (Note-I like to point out that Mr. Norman, as he told me in a subsequent interview, did not visit the Philadelphia House of Detention.)

As to personal guidance, only in a few detention homes clinical services were available and if they were available they were only diagnostic services. The segregation as to sex has now been recognized as to be absolutely indispensable but the segregation between the dependent and neglected on the one side and the delinquent children on the other side has not yet found full recognition.

THREE ESSENTIALS

Mr. Norman then discussed three essentials of adequate juvenile detention care:

(1) There must be a new concept of what detention care means. It is not enough to think of detention only as of "safe custody". He admits it is more difficult for the public to understand the so-called non-physical needs of a detained child, but he stressed their importance. It means to provide skilled supervision over these disturbed children through case workers and a set-up of a clinical nature. It means adequate recreational outlets. He feels that the juvenile court is the best equipped agency to run a house of detention; it is better equipped to do so than, for instance, the County Commissioners, or any other public agency or Board of Managers.

(2) Detention should be kept at a minimum through the strengthening of other services. In this respect, too, he stated that if the in-take of children to the House of Detention would be under the Probation Department of the Juvenile Court and not merely under the discretion of the police, as in many instances, many children could be spared the experience of detention and money be saved.

(3) Community services should be strengthened to keep children out of detention and the Court, but if detention and referral to the Court is necessary, the community should provide adequate funds for detention facilities. In middle-size towns he found the boarding home the best solution for detention. This, however, does not include the 16 and 17 year old group. In smaller counties it seems to be advisable that several counties get together and establish the detention facility on a regional basis, if possible, under the State Department of Welfare with a good trained staff.

Mr. Norman then proceeded to explain his method of evaluating the various detention facilities he has visited. In addition to the suitability of the physical plant, he stressed the importance of intangibles as a yardstick for the evaluation of these facilities, in particular, he studied:

- (a) adult child relationship
- (b) the activities program
- (c) the social climate in detention facilities

Mr. Norman's paper was discussed by Mr. Leon T. Stern, who gave a survey of the

situation in Pennsylvania. He stated that there are good and bad features in our detention facilities; in some counties, jails are still used for the housing of children and in some places, dependent and delinquent children are mixed.

In Philadelphia, there is a strict separation between dependent and neglected children on the one hand and delinquent children on the other hand; only delinquent children are admitted to the House of Detention. In Allegheny County, dependent and neglected children are held in the House of Detention but they are separated from delinquent children in the building. In Berks County, the decision as to whether a child should be sent to the House of Detention is in the hands of a probation officer. In Crawford County good facilities are available with a good program. Erie and Blair County use subsidized boarding homes as detention facilities. York County has a foster home care program for the detention of children.

As to clinical facilities, the large communities, as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh provide those in their detention homes. As to the recreational program, it can be said throughout the State that it is not adequate in the Houses of Detention. As to schooling, the Philadelphia Board of Education has assigned a qualified teacher to the House of Detention. In Erie County, the children are sent to Public School.

STERN STRESSES PROBLEMS

Mr. Stern then stressed the special problem which the 16 and 17 year old age group present, for which separate facilities are needed but who, as a rule should not be sent to jail. The discrepancy in the Juvenile Court Law as compared to the original House of Detention law should be ironed out.

The second discussant was Mr. Walter Rome, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Pittsburgh, Pa. He stated that in recent discussions with probation officers in Cleveland, Cincinnati and San Francisco, he found similar problems as encountered in Pittsburgh. Regarding the older age group, the 16 and 17 year old ones are accepted in the Pittsburgh House of Detention; they are only sent to jail if the judge in individual cases send them there. During 1945, 235 out of 1,336 cases of juveniles, 16 and 17 years of age, were sent to jail; that is about 18%. As a general rule, however, Mr. Rome disagrees with Mr. Stern as to the necessity of a general separation of this older age group from the younger ones. He feels that normal delinquent children, 16 and 17 years of age, are not more difficult to handle than the younger ones. He further reported that the number of delinquent boys under 12 years of age has increased 56.8% during the last five years. He further said that the seriousness of the offenses, particularly the type of stealing, has increased in 1945 as compared to previous years.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, introduced the speaker, Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, Secretary, Department of Welfare, Pa. Her topic was "The Problem of Probation in the Correctional System of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

She stated that juvenile delinquency according to her estimate will continue to increase during the 40's and 50's due to the War impact upon the young generation. War has brought loosened discipline and less supervision due to the parents'

employment in War industries, and also the psychological impact of military training and the glorification of violence should not be underestimated. As a whole, however, she feels that the War has not as much imposed new problems as it has accentuated old ones.

Looking at the probation services throughout the State, she observed: (a) inadequate diagnostic services; (b) inadequate training of probation officers, particularly since the law does not require any qualifications for probation officers; (c) lack of co-ordination of the various services.

She considers formal training as desirable, but what is more important, clinical training as essential. She further emphasized the great responsibility which rests upon the probation officer both during the investigation of cases, leading up to a court decision, and in carrying out probation. Theoretically, the power of the juvenile court in individual cases might be exercised over a period from three to fifteen years, during which time the child might be considered to be the civil child of the court. Turning to the varying standards of juvenile courts in the Commonwealth, Miss O'Hara felt the State should subsidize probation system in those counties which, due to financial limitations, are not able to provide themselves for adequate services.

As to qualifications for a probation officer, Miss O'Hara feels that he or she should be of good health, well adjusted in herself or himself, free from religious or racial prejudices, well instructed and informed about the correctional system in the Commonwealth and correctional techniques; that he should be able to co-ordinate community resources in individual cases; that he should exert discipline without tyrannizing, that he should be honest, truthful, patient, discreet, and able to command respect.

Due to inadequate probation services, too many juveniles are sent to institutions who should be tried on probation. Due to inadequate probation services in individual counties, too much responsibility is laid upon the judge who is not able to know all the social and psychological implications of a given case since no probation and clinical facilities are available. She called upon the counties to provide more funds for good probation services throughout the State and referred to the fact that the crime cost for Pennsylvania is approximately one billion dollars a year--that means loss of life, property, etc, due to activities of criminals, while only five million dollars are at the disposal of the Department of Welfare per year for correctional work throughout the State.

Referring briefly to the institutions under the Department of Welfare, Miss O'Hara gave a survey of those institutions and stated that they are regularly visited by their staff. She mentioned in particular, problems which are presented at White Hill and Huntingdon. In White Hill, the Juvenile delinquent co-mingles with the older recidivist up to 25 years of age and in Huntingdon, the Juvenile defective delinquent co-mingles with defective delinquents of all ages. A segregation in both instances seems to be necessary.

Miss O'Hara further mentioned Act No. 214, passed by the Legislature in May, 1945, which assigns additional work to the Department of Welfare in the field of crime prevention; unfortunately, however, no funds to carry out that task have been appropriated.

The following discussion turned to such questions as tenure for probation officers, civil service of probation officers, the question of licensing and certification of probation and parole officers and the value of in-service training as well as the advisability of pre-service training. Judge Carson, Washington County, felt that in smaller communities every school district should have psychological facilities which should be available to the juvenile courts. This session was followed by a business meeting of the Association.

DINNER SESSION

Judge Warren Hess of Berks County spoke on the topic, "What a Judge Expects from a Probation Officer and What a Probation Officer may Expect From a Judge".

He stated that the Court has a right to expect that the probation officer is sincerely interested in his work and that he is aware of the fact that he does not deal with chattel or money, but with human beings. On the other hand, the probation officer has a right to expect cooperation from the side of the Court, particularly that the Court should give him a feeling of security. It should be admitted that political considerations do in many cases enter into the question of appointment of the probation officer, but once the probation officer has been appointed and proven qualified for the office he should be secure and not be required to actively engage in politics. His accomplishments should be rewarded by adequate remuneration and appropriate increases. As to qualification, Judge Hess felt that the highest qualifications are desirable but he also stressed that a College education does not necessarily qualify for a job as probation officer. He then spoke of the probation officers in his own Court who have a keen interest in their work and possess a personality that will encourage their clients to discuss their problems frankly and who have a complete understanding for their fellow man and woman. That is why he feels Berks County has been so successful in its probation work.

No position covers such a diversified number of fields as a probation officer; he should know something of criminal law, administration, criminology, penology, psychology, psychiatry, etc. The probation staff really constitutes the eyes and ears of the Court on whom the judges depend. Judge Hess then took up the matter of confidentiality of a probation officer's report in adult cases. He feels that names and sources should not be revealed to the defendant or his lawyer but the principal facts of the probation officer's report should not be kept confidential.

The Court may expect a close cooperation between the probation officer and the district attorney's office and also close collaboration between the probation officers and the officers of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. In conclusion, Judge Hess stated that we are frequently condemned by newspapers for placing criminals on probation but that we believe that both probation and parole are good instruments in order to bring about rehabilitation of offenders.

TUESDAY'S SESSION, APRIL 9th

This session was devoted to a panel discussion on the value of in-service training. Judge Vincent J. Dalton of Schuylkill County Court presided.

Mr. Alfred S. Holt, Principal of the Public Service Institute, Harrisburg, explained the program of correctional training throughout the State under the

auspices of the Public Service Institute.

Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, who has conducted in-service training classes for the last seven years, stressed the advantages of these courses which (1) help correctional workers to get a more general perspective of their field; (2) bring together in a classroom for 24 sessions probation, parole and custodial officers from various departments and institutions and also social workers from related fields and agencies, and thus prepare a meeting place for personal exchange of experiences through discussion and question and answer periods; (3) advance the idea of public service as a career. The speaker also described the character and program of the advanced courses which were given during the last three years.

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, spoke particularly on in-service training for the officers of the Board of Parole, which includes case discussions.

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, discussed the new in-service training program more recently started for all employees at the Eastern State Penitentiary under the joint auspices of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Public Welfare.

The following discussion centered around a plan for three-day institutes to be held in Harrisburg for in-service training of probation officers in smaller counties which cannot be ordinarily reached by an intensive course of 24 weeks such as given in the larger towns and cities. This institute could also serve as a refresher course for probation officers who had been in the armed forces. It is hoped that the Courts in the smaller counties will avail themselves of this opportunity and pay the expenses of traveling and maintenance for the probation officers who will attend this institute. Judge Carson of Washington County and Judge Laird of Westmoreland County expressed their great interest in this new venture.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Under President Judge W. C. Sheely, Gettysburg, as presiding officer, Dr. Robert M. Lindner, Director, Editorial Educational Projects, National Committee on Alcoholic Hygiene, Baltimore, spoke on the subject of "Treatment of Alcoholics on Parole". The discussants were Walter L. Fottterall, Executive Secretary, Hospitalization Program of Alcoholics Anonymous, Philadelphia, and Robert Moorman, Jr., Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN BUFFALO
ATTENDED BY MANY PENNSYLVANIANS;
LEADERS FROM NATION TALK PROBLEMS

After an interval of one year when due to war-time transportation restrictions no annual conference was held, the National Probation Association met again in Buffalo, N. Y., immediately preceding the session of the National Conference of Social Work, of which the National Probation Association is an associate group.

There was an enormous interest in the proceedings, as proven by the large attendance of about 300 probation and parole officers from all parts of the country. Pennsylvania was well represented by a number of officers of our Association: Mrs. Curtin, our president, Mr. Paul Tibbetts, our secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. I. Giardin, second vice-president, all members of the Special Advisory Committee, Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Mr. Leon T. Stern and Miss Mary Rinsland, Dr. J. O. Reinemann, associate editor of The Quarterly, Mr. Henry Lenz, Miss Lucy Davis and Mr. Claude E. Thomas were present.

The Professional Council of the National Probation Association met on May 16; its new chairman is Edward J. Crawley of Cleveland, Ohio. Among the resolutions passed, the following seem to be of particular interest to our readers: A Committee on State and Regional Associations to be appointed by the new chairman; measures to be taken to consummate a merger of the National Probation Association and the American Parole Association. The latter resolution was also unanimously adopted by the membership at the annual business meeting.

The various papers were all of a very high caliber. Edwin J. Lucas, Executive Director, Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York, spoke on "Community Projects to Check or Prevent Delinquency"; he traced the programs of public and private agencies of crime prevention, but, beyond that, widened the scope of his remarks by probing into the social, economic and political aspects underlying crime. We know less about solving the crime problem, he stated, than we know about splitting the atom. A less materialistic culture will prevent criminals, he hopes.

One of the highlights of the sessions was Robert L. Cooper's address on "Racial Antagonism as a Factor in Delinquency"; he is Executive Director of the Wiltwyck School, Esopus, New York. He interpreted to his listeners the meaning of constant frustration which a Negro child experiences; he made clear what tremendous emotional energy is lost due to the fact that the Negro is never unaware of the fact that he is a Negro. He recited a beautiful story which occurred in his institution which heretofore only had served Negro boys, but due to the new State Law in New York now also takes white children; before Gary, a white boy, arrived, Mr. Cooper talked to his eighty Negro boys and pointed out that this time they would be the majority group, and he was able to develop among the Negro children the conviction never to let Gary know that he is representing a minority and all that this implies. The experiment worked out very well; when Gary arrived at the school, two Negro boys had made the bed for him, and during the following weeks they never left him so that he should not feel lonely. Gary became one of the most popular boys and since that time many white boys have been admitted there. "The Negro child carries an impossible load--that explains the large number of Negro children before the courts."

Sherwood Norman, Field Consultant, National Probation Association, reported on

his study of a "Nation-Wide View of Juvenile Detention"; his presentation was very similar to the one which he gave in Harrisburg at the Annual Conference of our Association in April of this year.

DISCUSSES YOUTH AUTHORITY

Karl Holton, Director, Youth Authority, Sacramento, California, discussed the "California Youth Authority". The law creating that Authority assigned the following three functions to it: (1) to provide individualized treatment for the offender; (2) to study the offender before probation, commitment and parole; (3) to be responsible for carrying out a completely indeterminate sentence. Minors over juvenile court age up to 21 are committed by the judges to the Authority. The Authority maintains two reception centers and three permanent Forestry Camps in addition to the existing reformatories. The Authority also carries through a program of prevention and control of crime by acting in an advisory capacity to the counties and to private groups, such as Coordinating Councils, etc. In California alone, he reported, not less than 19 counties have appropriated money for new detention homes; the Authority advises them as to plans and blueprints.

Discussing conditions in the South, L. B. Stephens, administrator of the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles, admitted that the area must traverse "a greater distance", but he asserted that five southern states were at present the most progressive in the country in the light of their achievements in the correctional field for the last seven years. Although there is still an administrative lag in the juvenile field, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana have made great progress in establishing the boards of pardons, administered by non-political, impartial, qualified persons.

Edwin B. Zeigler, chief probation officer, U. S. District Court, Gulfport, Mississippi, speaking on "Pre-Sentence and Pre-Parole Investigations", said, "Half-truths and hear-says, casual hurried conversations and that lazy-man's "the criminal known to the police" tend to mar otherwise good work done by investigators. It is not enough to say "he goes to church" or that "he has bad habits"; the truth lies in what the church does for him and how his habits influence his daily life.

Dr. Roscoe Pound, president of the National Probation Association, and former dean of Harvard Law School, asked the audience to relate crime and delinquency to the ideas of "individualized justice". He said he preferred this term to the more familiar one--socialized justice. He added: "In either phrase the word "justice" is used not to mean the ideal relation between men, nor to refer to an individual virtue, but to mean the regime of adjustment of relations and ordering of conduct through a politically organized society to the end of maintaining the inner order of that society."

Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, in his luncheon talk on "Twenty-Five Years and a Look Ahead" reviewed the growth of the association since its incorporation in 1921 and attributed the spread of the principles of probation to the development of improved juvenile, criminal and police court handling of youthful offenders. He asserted that with more adequate laws, State aid and widespread public interest, the post-war period would be marked by a decrease in the average number of offenses, in spite of war-time acceleration. "The talk of crime and crime waves that never did materialize is just as true today as it was in the period following World War I. Much of the crime detected among

children and the increased court-intake might be due to an aroused public interest rather than an increase in the proportion of offenders."

Dr. Ralph Brancali, Psychiatrist, New York State Reception Center, Elmira Reformatory, N. Y., spoke on "Individual Treatment of Committed Youths". He explained that Elmira now serves as a classification center for the 16 to 21 year old offender. He divided the delinquents into five main groups (from the psychiatric viewpoint): the socialized delinquents, the inhibited group, the un-socialized aggressive type, the organic cases, the schizoid. He described the use of hypno-analysis and the use of drugs as a means of uncovering the motivation of offenders. The "talking to" process has been replaced by the "talking with" attitude. Group therapy, the Rorschach technique, the electroencephalogram, expression through art (writing, drawing, painting)-all these are now methods used for diagnosis and treatment of delinquents.

OTHER TOPICS

Other topics discussed at the conference included "Family Dissension as a Factor in Delinquency", "The Sex Delinquent Girl", "Differences in the Treatment of Probationers and Parolees", "The Treatment of Naval Offenders, War and Post-War", "Interpreting Probation and Parole to the Public", "Administration of Probation and Parole Departments" (a panel discussion), "Group Handling of Delinquents". There also were some sessions jointly with the Section on Delinquency of the National Conference of Social Work, in which Austin Mac Cormick, Executive Director, Osborne Association, New York. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., Alice Scott Nutt, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dr. Fritz Redl, Professor of Social Work, Wayne University, Detroit, and Charles L. Chute participated.

Dr. G. I. Giardini, presided over the discussion meeting on "Differences in the Treatment of Probationers and Parolees".

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, spoke on "Conflicts: From the Angle of the Training School", before a joint meeting of the National Association of Training Schools and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, associate groups of the National Conference of Social Work.

From the host city Judge Hamilton Ward, Jr., County Court, Buffalo, N. Y., and Edward P. Volz, Director of Probation, Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y., participated in the program and contributed a great deal to making the delegates feel "at home" in Buffalo, where, incidentally, the first Probation Conference had taken place in 1913, according to Charles L. Chute, the never-tiring executive director, of the National Probation Association.

PRESIDENT CURTIN PLANS ACTIVE ADMINISTRATION

Editor's Note: At the 1946 convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at Harrisburg, the assembled correctional workers named Leola F. Curtin of Williamsport as president.

Mrs. Curtin is not a stranger to the readers of The Quarterly, writing an extremely interesting and understanding article on "Women in Probation and Parole" for a recent issue. As vice-president during the war years, Mrs. Curtin had a very able administration.

Entering into her new duties as head of the state organization, Mrs. Curtin tells you her plans. An active year is outlined and every cooperation is solicited from all of the membership and from the friends of the state organization.

TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE.

I am glad for this opportunity to greet you and to thank you for the honor you bestowed on me by selecting me for your president for 1946.

It is with the greatest humility that I approach this office. I am cognizant of the duties and responsibilities involved and I would like to ask the cooperation and help of every member of the association in our work together to make the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole a strong, forceful organization-one that will really serve us and serve the field in which we work.

Since our meeting in April, the Executive Committee has met on two occasions; the various committees have been appointed and approved and are functioning. Initial plans have been developed for the In-service Training Course for Probation and Parole Officers. Members of your Executive Committee are also serving on a special committee, formed at the request of Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of Welfare, to study Pennsylvania's facilities for the treatment and care of delinquent children.

On another page of this Quarterly, you will find a list of the new committee members. If it were permissible, I would appoint every member to a berth on The Quarterly Staff, as a contributing member, for anything of News value in your work will be of interest to our organization-providing you pass it along to Mr. Gladden.

At this time I want to thank the various members for their good wishes and for their willingness to serve on committees.

Sincerely yours,

Leola F. Curtin, President
Pennsylvania Association on Probation
and Parole

EASTERN PENITENTIARY PERSONNEL GOES TO SCHOOL
FOR COURSES TO BETTER CONDITIONS IN INSTITUTIONS

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

Inauguration of a broad and comprehensive program to improve conditions in Pennsylvania correctional and penal institutions by the administration of Governor Edward Martin has included training courses for the personnel in Eastern State penitentiary.

Purpose of the courses, as proposed by the Hon. S. M. R. O'Hara, secretary of Welfare, the Board of Trustees and the warden of the penitentiary, is to present a series of subjects in the curriculum which deal with modern methods in the operation of a penitentiary. As a result of lectures and discussions presented, a unified philosophy is being established.

Better training for institutional personnel is part of the Governor's program which has included such forward steps as the survey made by the Ashe committee and enabling legislation, based upon the recommendations of that committee.

At Eastern penitentiary, all members of the personnel, which number more than 335, have attended the courses. Six different classes have been conducted. Three classes were held at the Philadelphia branch and three in the Graterford branch.

First period was at 8:30 A.M. and men on the 12:00 to 8:00 shift attended. Second period was at 2:30 P.M. and men on the 4:00 to 12:00 shift enrolled. Third period was at 4:15 and men of the day shift, office and prison labor group were registered.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SPONSORS

The course was arranged in cooperation with the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction. The subjects were presented by individuals who are recognized as experts in their respective fields. Quizzes were given on each lecture. These quizzes were given for the purpose of ascertaining the effectiveness of the lecture and also to present to the members of the personnel an outline of the major points of the lecture. A final review of the major points of the course was conducted and a final examination was given.

Miss O'Hara, Secretary of Welfare, in announcing the course, stressed the fact that this course would be used as a model. Revisions, changes, and improvements, would be made upon the basis of the experience in this course. She, likewise, stated that the Eastern State penitentiary offered an excellent proving ground because of the number of years experience represented by the personnel of that institution. For example, in the Philadelphia branch the members of the class have a total of 1783 years experience as employees in the penitentiary. In the Graterford branch the employees have a total of 1260 years of prison experience.

Many of the members of the staff have been in the armed services during the war, and this course acted also as a refresher course for these men. Throughout the entire series of classes suggestions and criticisms of the subject material and

procedure was solicited from the class members. Many worthwhile and constructive suggestions were made by the employees. All of these were recorded and will be used in improving the next course which will be given to the new employees of the penitentiary.

Subsequent courses are planned. The first series of fourteen classes were devoted to the organization of the penal system of Pennsylvania, its immediate tasks and its social, economic, and political objectives. This first section is intended to orient the officer and employee to the system of which the Eastern State penitentiary is a unit, and of which he is an operating member.

MISS O'HARA CONDUCTS SIX LECTURES

Miss O'Hara demonstrated her interest in this project by conducting the six lectures in the opening classes of the course. She described the functions, organization and operation of the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania particularly as it related to the penal and correctional system of the state, and to the Eastern State penitentiary. In conducting these classes she also had an opportunity to review the organization and mechanics of the course.

The other thirteen lecturers were as follows:

Mr. Fred W. Brady, Director of the Bureau of Corrections, Department of Welfare, lectured on the responsibilities of the Department of Welfare concerning inspections, transfers, and investigation of complaints.

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, lectured on the attitudes and reactions of inmates to environment, prison personnel, prison procedure and rehabilitative training.

Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, Superintendent of Philadelphia County Prison, lectured on the problem of the function of prison officers and prison staff, the purpose of rules and regulations and their relationship to prison administration.

Dr. J. W. Claudy, Superintendent of the New Western State Penitentiary, Bellefonte, presented the lecture dealing with influencing the behavior of inmates in order to aid the rehabilitative functions of an institution. He discussed the rights and duties of inmates and the importance of services dealing with medical, dental, religious, educational, and social problems.

Dr. Thorsten Sellin, head of the Department of Sociology of the University of Pennsylvania, discussed the social and economic problems among the inmate population. He also presented the causative factors which produce criminals.

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, lectured on the subject of classification as the modern method of operating a penitentiary. In this lecture the fact was stressed that a good rehabilitation program guarantees effective and efficient custody.

Theodore H. Reiber, member of the State Board of Parole, lectured on the problem of parole as a phase of correctional treatment. He discussed the organization and function of the Pennsylvania State Parole system and its relationship to the penitentiary.

A. V. Cortesi, assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, lectured on the subject of the phases of criminal law and court procedures related to the functions of the penitentiary. He discussed the laws which specifically applied to the Eastern State penitentiary and other laws such as the law of self defense, which effect the duties of prison employees.

Major William D. Plummer, of the Pennsylvania state police, discussed the use of weapons, methods of control, and penalties for use in violation of the law. He described in detail precautionary methods important in handling fire arms.

Major General Frank A. Warner, Vice President, Mack Truck Company, Inc., member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State penitentiary lectured on the problem of physical fitness, and its importance to the members of the institutional personnel. He explained the relationship between physical fitness and morale. Specific suggestions were made as to the maintenance of physical fitness.

Colonel George Blair, U. S. Army, retired, member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State penitentiary lectured on the subject of institutional inspections. He described the method of making inspections and the value resulting from following good procedure. He also outlined in detail how to make a good report.

Wayne H. Prather of the Public Service Institute acted as instructor and represented the Department of Public Instruction. He participated as educational consultant, and was responsible for the correction and tabulation of the tests.

Dr. E. Preston Sharp represented the Department of Welfare, acted as instructor and technical consultant.

The organization details at the penitentiary were supervised by Mr. Ira J. Mills, Educational Director of the Eastern State penitentiary. He was assisted by Mr. John D. Shearer, chief psychologist of the Eastern State penitentiary, who participated in the organization of the classes at the Philadelphia branch. Mr. William D. Brandiff, assistant Director of Education of the Eastern State penitentiary assisted with the classes at the Graterford branch.

RESULTS GRATIFYING

The results of this course have been very gratifying. The participation of the employees was sincere and their suggestions and criticisms demonstrated thought based upon practical experience. Their interest was exemplified by the fact that many men in both the Philadelphia and Graterford branches attended classes on their days off and some while on their vacation.

This course also represents an example of what can be achieved through departmental cooperation. The relationship, assistance, and guidance of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction which has had many years experience in this type of work, was most helpful. The interest and cooperation of the Board of Trustees of the penitentiary was an important factor, and the participation by two members of the Board added greatly to the success of the course.

The organization and smoothness of details of operation reflected the sincere interest of Warden C. J. Burke of the Eastern State penitentiary. His participation in these matters and also in the class activity resulted in a leadership, which was readily followed by the members of his staff.

THE QUARTERLY

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WELCOME, MRS. CURTIN

We are sure that every member of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole wishes for Mrs. Leola Curtin a most successful administration as president of the state association.

Heading correctional workers in this difficult year after the end of war will prove a task deserving all wisdom and aggressiveness that can be given to it. That is why we applaud the excellent message of Mrs. Curtin, contained elsewhere in this issue. As a new leader, she is fully aware of the times and the needs of the association and anxious to do everything in her power to contribute to the profession of which she is a member.

More and more, as the war machine of America grinds to a stop, probation and parole is feeling the impact of these difficult days.

Here is found one of the chief reasons for conferences and meetings between probation and parole workers, judges and others interested in the field so that every trend may be studied and every effort be made to cope with any situation which may develop.

It is a time for the best probation and parole work possible.

As the "voice" of the probation and parole officers of this state, we greet Mrs. Curtin as our new leader and wish for her every success in her new and most important office.

BELIEF IN OUR YOUTH

(An editorial)

Recently I was called upon to address some parents' groups organized in various high schools in Philadelphia. I had asked permission of their chairmen to broaden the all too popular topic of "Juvenile Delinquency" (which I had been asked to discuss) to include a view of our youth in general. I always feel that this is necessary so that the specific problem of the delinquent child falls into its proper perspective.

I would like to share with the readers of The Quarterly some of my observations of our youth in these times.

A few weeks ago, I attended a discussion on the meaning and implications of the atomic bomb, or more broadly, of atomic energy. This debate took place with Justice Owen Roberts as moderator. The participants were five high school children from Oak Ridge, Tennessee (the place where the atomic bomb was prepared and assembled).

I watched the children on the stage. Then watched the many children in the audience. Seldom was there, I felt, a more serious-minded group of youngsters bent on thinking through the problems of our times. They were all aware of the ethical implications of using the atomic bomb; the age-old question whether the end justifies the means was discussed with great sincerity, and I mean "discussed" because the youngsters have earnest convictions and there were differences of opinion openly expressed with proper respect for the other fellow's ideas. A flash of cynical wit broke through when one boy quipped, "The Atomic bomb is here to stay, are we?"

There was apparent in these youngsters a mixture of high idealism with a good measure of objectivity, criticism and skepticism.

When the Security Council of the United Nations opened its sessions a few months ago at Hunter College, New York, it was reported that three out of every four spectators were under 20 years of age. They stood in line for hours to get admission.

Another healthful sign for the interest of our youth in world affairs is just such a thing as this. True they stand in line, too, for Frank Sinatra and "Miss America" and why not? Youth has a right to choose its idols and incidentally these two celebrities are doing a good job in giving to youth their message of "living together as neighbors" in inter-cultural and inter-racial understanding and cooperation.

During the war, American youth has indeed proven its mettle on the front and at home. They regarded war as a deadly serious business which had to be done quickly. But there is nothing in American youth which worships the uniform, there is nothing which indulges in goose-stepping.

The other day, at the Broad street station in Philadelphia, I was sitting next to a young soldier, returning from Europe to his home in the Pennsylvania Dutch country. While talking to him, I addressed him as "Corporal". "Just call me Mister", he said. Those four words were symbolical of the attitude of our youth. We adults have laid a very heavy burden of responsibility on the shoulders of our youngsters. There is hope that they will create a better world than previous generations were able to do.

John Otto Reinemann
Associate Editor

NEW BOOKS

--, SOCIAL CORRECTIVES FOR DELINQUENCY; Yearbook 1945 of the National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. (Edited by Marjorie Bell); 328 pp.

Since there was no annual national conference in 1945 due to the war situation, this yearbook--instead of its usual compilation of papers read at such conferences--contains a number of articles by specialists dealing with social measures for the treatment and prevention of delinquency and crime, especially contributed for this publication. "The War and the Offender" is the leading chapter; Austin H. McCormick and Victor H. Evjen write about "The Army's Rehabilitation Program for Military Prisoners", while Richard A. Chappell and F. Emerson Logee deal with "Training Wayward Sailor Men for Return to Duty". "Mental Hygiene Frontiers in Probation and Parole Services" (especially relating to the Veteran) are discussed by Harry L. Freedman and Myron J. Rockmore. Walter C. Reckless contributes a thought-provoking paper on "The Democracy of Probation and Parole". For the historian the articles on "Some Early Beginnings of the Children's Court Movement in England" by Wiley B. Sanders and "The Origins of Parole" by Frederick A. Moran might be of special interest. The Chapter "New Approaches in Treatment" tackles such special problems as the prostitute, the alcoholic, the need for an institution of criminal science, and also reports on the California Camps for Delinquents. Pennsylvania is represented among the authors by Judge Gustav L. Schramm, of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, who writes on "The Judge Meets the Boy and His Family". Another chapter deals with "Probation in Practice". As usual, the yearbook also contains a digest of legislation and court decisions affecting juvenile courts, probation and parole in 1945, and detailed reports on the activities of the National Probation Association during 1944-1945.

-- Philip Klein, NEXT STEPS IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY; Bulletin of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, New York, 1945 (With a foreward by Judge Anna M. Kross); 41 pp.

This booklet contains a statement of the problems and recommendations considered by a Temporary Study Committee on Crime and Delinquency, called together by City Magistrate Anna M. Kross, New York, and chaired by Edward C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work. It does not only deal with juvenile delinquency but with "all offenders against the law, young and old, guilty of serious or of minor offenses". Its major thesis is that the courts should not be charged with the treatment of the offender; the author (and the committee) would like to see them confined to the purely legal functions of safeguarding the rights of the offender; "they would not sentence offenders but merely find them guilty or preside over the process of the jury's doing so". There should be special authorities, such as the "California Youth Authority", created for the purpose to take charge of the treatment and rehabilitation of the delinquent. The study also deals with the role of the minor judiciary, of the police, of probation, parole and correctional institutions.

--Ruth Lerrigo and Bradley Buell, SOCIAL WORK AND THE JONESES; Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 97, New York, 1944; 31 pp.

A popular description of the meaning and practice of social work for the lay public; it also contains a short reference to juvenile and adult courts, places of detention and probation and parole services.

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