
-- The Quarterly --

The Penna. Association
on Probation and Parole

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

New Castle, Oct. 14; Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 28; York, Nov. 18

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Volume III

OCTOBER 15, 1946

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In-Service Training School At Harrisburg Wins Applause From Students And Teachers: Department Of Public Instruction Pleased

Best minds of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association met in the Education Building, Harrisburg, on August 26, 27 and 28 and heard lectures by prominent personalities in the field of Probation in the first of a series of In-Service Training classes. Diplomas were given by the Department of Education at the conclusion of the course to all who attended the school for six sessions or periods.

Enthusiasm was expressed by both those in charge and those enrolled as the classes progressed. All felt that something worthwhile was being given to the probation officer in attendance, perhaps more than could be gained at a convention or regional meeting.

Teachers included Walter J. Rome, Allegheny County Juvenile court, who gave an excellent presentation of juvenile court philosophy and procedure. Dr. E. Preston Sharp, in his lecture on Detention Homes and programs, challenged

the thinking of those who heard him by a masterful exposition of his subject. Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia, told of Probation background and philosophy and Paul W. Tibbetts of Berks County Courts, discussed presentence techniques and adult parole and probation.

The last day of the sessions heard talks by William Kinney, Northampton county and Dr. G. I. Giardini, who discussed supervision of probationers and adult people.

As a special attraction, on Tuesday evening, there was an address by Clement Wyle, nationally known magazine writer, who discussed the important subject of public relations as it applied to probation officers.

Prather Praises Program

Wayne H. Prather, assistant principal, Public Service Institute, was well pleased with the school. Writ-

ing to the Quarterly, Mr. Prather said:

"The Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction, was pleased to be in a position to cooperate with the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole during the three-day refresher course offered in Harrisburg.

"The writer had the privilege of attending all sessions and hearing the various lectures on the program. He was most favorably impressed with both their splendid presentation and the interested acceptance by the probation and parole officials. This group is to be commended for their desire for self-improvement, which was manifested by their attendance, as well as their interest in rendering even a greater service to their respective communities.

"We are happy to cooperate at any time, with an organization such as yours in promoting in-service training courses".

Mary Davis Begins 33rd Year In Blair County Juvenile Court

Included among the probation officers in Pennsylvania who are compiling impressive records of service to the people of the counties in which they reside is Mary G. Davis, juvenile court officer, Blair County, with offices at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Miss Davis, now a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, started her career with the Blair county probation staff in May of 1912.

Many At School

Those in attendance were James Meighen, Robert A. Hallman, Paul Tibbets, John Post, Peter Jollick, Lily Coulter, Mary Jane Fullerton, Hilda M. Jolly, Myrna Bruckemiller, Gerald G. Snavely, Deborah Warrington, Charles K. Fox, Edyth Shunk, Pearl F. Clark, Clarence D. Baker, Sara A. Robinson, William D. Gladden, Mayme J. Long, Leola F. Curtin, William H. Kinney, E. Preston Sharp, Margaret Nicol, Rev. J. R. Reed, Edward Brubaker, Harold D. Wynkoop, John H. Bower, Walter J. Rome, Frank T. Wigton, Edward J. Heere.

James F. Ziegler, Jack Bierstein, Harold Bates, John E. Reese, Mary Rinsland, Lucy Davis, Claude Thomas, John Lawson, Lawrence Campbell, John S. Raugh, David Mullen, Raven Ziegler, Lloyd Aldstadt, Frank Detrick, Anthony Tambarro, Evah LeRoy, Nellie Pardoe, Frances Highberger, Roy G. Laughead, Mary Parker, T. B. Whitaker and John Shank.

Miss Davis is a modest person in discussing her activities as a probation officer for 34 years.

"It seems as if I have gone on day by day and year by year," she wrote to the editor of The Quarterly. "Of course the work has advanced, but I can not see enough distinction to make an interesting article."

As if 32 years in the work among boys and girls of Blair county doesn't speak for itself.

NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

Sheldon and Eleanor T. Guleck, *AFTER-CONDUCT OF DISCHARGED OFFENDERS* (vol. V of English Studies in Criminal Science, edited by the Department of Criminal Science, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge), with a Foreword by Flix Frankfurter; MacMillan and Co., Ltd., London 1945; 114 pp.

This book is a compilation of the most important findings of the authors' famous studies "One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents", "Five Hundred Delinquent Women", "Later Criminal Careers", "Juvenile Delinquents Grown Up", and "Criminal Careers in Retrospect", which were based on cases handled by the Boston Juvenile Court and the Judge Baker Foundation, and on case histories of inmates of Massachusetts reformatories. The final chapter of the book, dealing with the reform of criminal justice, suggests that the decision regarding the treatment of the offender should be left to a tribunal or board specially qualified in the interpretation and evaluation of sociological, psychiatric, psychological, and legal data. Such a treatment program needs to be modifiable as indicated by periodic check-ups on the offender's progress submitted to the tribunal by the various experts charged with carrying out its corrective mandates. The authors

point out that four states of the union (California, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota) have recently enacted special laws for the hospitalization, through commitment proceedings rather than criminal trials, of sexually aggressive psychopathic offenders.

Sherwood and Helen Norman, *DETENTION FOR THE JUVENILE COURT* (A Discussion of Principles and Practices); National Probation Association, New York, March 1946; 35 pp.

This is a preliminary draft of the study on juvenile detention which Mr. and Mrs. Norman undertook on behalf of the National Probation Association. It is based on a survey of 68 detention facilities located in 22 states of the union. It discusses the following point: (1) What is juvenile detention? (2) Planning for Detention Facilities; (3) The Children Detained; (4) Length of Detention; (5) Meeting the Needs of Detained Children; (6) Types of Facilities; (7) Administration; (8) Staff; (9) Professional Services; (10) The Activities Program; (11) Records; (12) The Cost of Adequate Services; (13) Creating Public Demand for a Sound Detention Program. In the chapter of "Types of Facilities" the authors describe boarding home detention, the small residence-type detention home, and the large congregate institutions. Those who attended the Annual Conference of our Association in April 1946 in Harrisburg, will remember that Mr. Norman (who was one of our speakers) stressed the necessity of not

only providing for the physical care of children in detention, but also of meeting their non-physical needs. This booklet is of great value to all those who are interested in and are working for, improvement of detention facilities in their local communities.

CHALLENGE TO COMMUNITY ACTION, Published by the Social Protection Division, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., 1945; 76 pp.

This is an excellent brochure dealing with the problem of prostitution and venereal disease from the point of view of community protection and community weapons, such as law enforcement, health work, education, the role of social agencies, and of labor and industry. The heading of one sub-chapter is: "Social Services and the Courts". It contains the following paragraph: "Social history, psychometric studies, etc., help the judge to decide which sentence will best benefit society and the prostitute herself. Courts should have probation departments to make pre-sentence studies and work on rehabilitation. . . . Social case work services should be available within correctional institutions as integral parts of the rehabilitation program." The appendix of the booklet contains a fullsome list of books, magazine articles, handbooks, reference pamphlets, etc., on the topic.

PROBATION . . .
WHAT IS IT? . . .
HOW DOES IT WORK? . . .

This is the title of a very attractive little booklet published by the National Probation Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.) with the view of popularizing the meaning of probation, its basic idea and its daily practice.

Such interesting information as the following paragraph on "**Results of Probation**" can be found in this publication:

"The report of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts for the year ending June 30, 1945 states that a total of 12,600 offenders terminated their probation in that year and of this number 1393 or 11.1 per cent violated probation and are, therefore, classed as failures. New York State reported that of 14,902 persons discharged from probation in 1944, 70.7 per cent were "discharged with improvement". The Michigan Department of Corrections reported that of a total of 8310 whose probation was terminated during the year ended June 30, 1945, 6150 or 74 per cent were discharged improved."

Under "**The Economies of Probation**" we find the following interesting table which shows the per capita cost of prison care and probation for one year:

	Prison Probation	
Massachusetts—		
1945	\$787.88	\$46.37

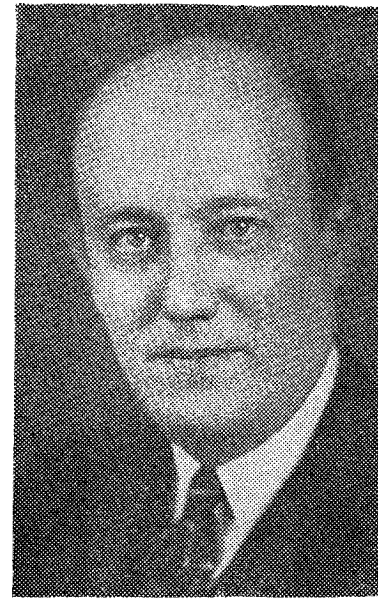
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin—
year ending \$716.50 \$54.40

These data lend themselves well as valid arguments in discussions on probation, particularly with citizens' groups and civic organizations. We have to "sell" probation (and parole, of course) to the public; we need not only the fi-

nancial support of the taxpayers but also the moral support and the recognition of the whole citizenry for our work.

This little pamphlet is a good tool in such a publicity campaign which every probation and parole officer should consider his special assignment.

JUDGE SCHRAMM'S PROBATION STAFF HAS SPECIAL SUPERVISOR TO TRAIN WORKERS NEW TO PROBATION FIELD IN ALLEGHENY



JUDGE GUSTAV L. SCHRAMM

Editor's Note:

At the state convention last April in Harrisburg, various persons suggested that pages of The Quarterly be used from time to time as a medium of instruction for probation and parole officers.

Accordingly, we asked Walter J. Rome, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, which is the court presided over by Judge Gustav L. Schramm. Judge Schramm occupies a position of national importance in the juvenile field and the practice of his staff in the training of probation and parole officers, should prove to be of maximum interest.

Below is the first of the series of educational articles, which will appear from time to time in The Quarterly. It is written by Elizabeth Howard, the special supervisor in charge of training the new probation officers.

By Elizabeth Howard

Task of introducing and training new persons in the Probation field is a concern of all those interested in the field and is of especial and direct concern to those who are called upon to be responsible for the direction of the new Officer. Whether the court set-up is a large one or a small one, the problems faced are the same . . . what should be the content of the material

taught to the new Probation Officer and how best might it be taught. During the war years the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County gained considerable experience in introducing new persons to the probation field. It was felt that its experiences and observations would be of interest to others who are working with new probation officers.

In 1944 the Juvenile Court of Allegheny county, as other social agencies, was faced with the very real problem of a heavy turnover in personnel due to persons leaving for the armed services, Red Cross and other public welfare activities. The social service staff, exclusive of the senior supervisor, case work consultants, homefinders and intake secretaries, consisted of 9 supervisors, 14 men and 39 women probation officers. The supervisors at this time were carrying a load of 7 to 8 probation officers per supervisor, were responsible for districts left uncovered by departing probation officers and for the orientation of new probation officers assigned to those districts. Their work, both as to supervision of the older probation officers and orientation of new probation officers was further complicated by the fact that in March, 1944, a merger of all services at the court had taken place. This meant that a woman probation officer was responsible in her district for investigation of cases of delinquent girls of all ages, of delinquent boys under 13, of dependent and neglected children for court hearing; for supervision of delinquent boys under 13 in their

own homes and in institutions; for supervision of dependent and neglected children in their own homes; for placement and supervision of dependent and neglected children in foster homes and institutions; for foster home investigation study should the need arise. A man probation officer investigated cases of delinquent boys over 13 for court hearing; supervised these boys in their own homes and in institutions and might occasionally be called upon to supervise an older dependent and neglected boy whose needs could be better met by a man than a woman.

Intake Increases

About this same time the court's intake increased. Because of the turnover there were fewer probation officers to handle the volume of work. Probation officers and supervisors had more and more to do within the same amount of time. The supervisors reached the conclusion that under these conditions they could not continue to assume adequately the responsibility for introducing new probation officers to the work of the court and requested that they be relieved of this responsibility by having one of their number work with new probation officers only. They further thought that by centralizing this responsibility one supervisor would be in a better position to judge the needs of new probation officers as a whole, and could make some estimate of what might be expected of a new probation officer by comparing his work to that of other new probation officers rather than to that of the older, experienced officers.

Accordingly, since December, 1944, the responsibility for introducing new probation officers to the work of Juvenile court has been carried largely by one supervisor. The maximum load at any one time has been four new probation officers. In accordance with the policy of the Court these new probation officers are employed for a three months' probationary period, at the end of which time their work is evaluated and a recommendation made regarding their permanent appointment to the staff. As soon after the three month period as possible the new probation officers are transferred to other supervisor's groups, not because it is thought they are fully oriented at this time, but because of the pressure of turnover.

Twenty New Officers

From December, 1944, to date (September, 1946) there have been 20 new probation officers employed by Juvenile court. Seventeen of these have been placed with the orientation supervisor, the others placed elsewhere because the orientation supervisor was carrying a full load. The large majority of the 17 Probation officers came from related fields (teaching, recreational and group work, nursing) with no previous social case work experience or training. One had completed training (master's degree in social work) but had no experience. Two had had some training (full time attendance at a school of social work) with brief experience, and one had had previous experience with some related courses.

In view of the variety of backgrounds represented by these new workers and the short period of time in which they are confronted by a great many new experiences, the supervisor has had to set up certain objectives to be worked toward during this three month period in order that the approach to Court work not become a confused one.

Philosophy of Office

The first of these objectives has to do with the philosophy underlying the work of Juvenile Court. This objective consists in introducing the probation officer to the concept of the probation officer as a helper within the limits of the law, the focus always being what is best for the child and the community.

New probation officers without training, frequently come to the Court with the public's idea that Juvenile court is a place to "scare" and "punish" children. They talk in terms of "trials", "guilt" and "sentences" instead of "hearings", "the child's needs" and "dispositions". In teaching the purpose of the Court, to focus on each child's particular needs, to learn not only what he did but what factors in his particular environment and within his own feeling contributed to what he did, a combination of methods has been used . . . discussion of Juvenile Court philosophy, reading the Juvenile Court law, having the probation officer think about his role of probation officer and, as often as time permits, considering with the probation officer his role in each par-

ticular case. To make these points more forcefully and to relate them directly to the probation officer's work, it is important in the beginning to have probation officers write their interviews in some detail, to include not only what the child says and his reactions but also the probation officer's part in the interview. These can then be gone over with the probation officer to determine specifically where he has helped a child and where he might change his approach.

Many new probation officers, in interviews with delinquent children, reveal a question and answer method that shows the probation officer to have placed himself in the role of detective or policeman.

He has placed himself in contest with the child to get as much information as possible about the facts of the child's delinquency and has totally ignored the child's resistance to this approach, resulting in the child's telling the probation officer as little as he possibly can or lying. Such an interview is discussed with the probation officer in relation to whether or not the probation officer sees this as helping the child. Other approaches that might be used are brought out, emphasizing that the probation officer is more than a fact finder, and that it is more important for him to establish a relationship with a child so that child of his own accord freely talks over his difficulties with the probation officer and the two of them together can then consider ways and means of meeting them.

Another probation officer's interviews might reveal the fact that he is pointing out and telling his children and their parents what to do. These interviews are discussed in terms of what is most effective in helping people—imposing a plan upon others or letting them participate as much as they are able and circumstances permit, in the planning which so directly affects them; also whether or not telling people what to do and how to do it is conducive to helping them take as much responsibility as they are able, whether or not it is better to help them think about their own problems in terms of their own feelings, circumstances and what they are able and willing to do about them.

The new workers with training had already become familiar with this concept of the probation officer as a helper. Their adjustment has been in fitting together the concept of the probation officer as helper with the use of authority inherent in a court set-up. The supervisor has attempted to bring out on a case to case basis the fact that in all situations the probation officer can offer the services of the court to the persons involved in the situation. The child or parents are free to accept or reject these services. If improvement is made in the child's behavior or the parents' care of their children, with or without the probation officer's assistance, the court is satisfied. If no improvement is made then the court must act in the interests of the child and the community. At this point authority can be used constructively and not as a means

of punishing. Where the court finds it necessary to remove neglected children from their homes, it uses its authority to give these children an opportunity to lead a better, more useful life. Where it is necessary to limit a mother's disturbing visits to a child in a foster home or institution, this is not done to punish the mother but to protect the child from an influence which is detrimental to its best development. Where a delinquent child is sent to a correctional institution, this is not done with the idea of punishing the child but with the idea of helping him make changes in his behavior that will better fit him to return to the community and to accept the limits which living with other people requires and the standards which society has set for us all.

Knowledge of Routines

The second objective is to give the new probation officer a minimum knowledge of routines and procedures. This is necessary if the probation officer is to function comfortably and adequately on the job. In view of the great amount of learning involved in all areas in these beginning months it has been found desirable to acquaint the probation officer with only those procedures for which he has use. Once used they are then more easily remembered. The probation officer is made aware that he can look to the supervisor and his manual for information regarding any procedure as it is needed.

The third objective is to discuss with the new probation officer his use of supervision. To most probation officers unfamiliar with the social work field the supervisor-probation officer relationship is an entirely new experience, one in which they have never worked before and one in which they do not always know what is expected of them. In addition, this particular relationship is a teaching-learning situation in which the probation officer is dependent upon the supervisor for much of his information and direction. This position brings out feelings regarding being dependent and taking help, and results in a variety of behavior ranging from being overly anxious and consulting the supervisor on every move to remaining away from the supervisor and asking for as little help as possible. In any situation where the supervisor thinks such behavior is interfering with performance, in instances where the probation officer has to be told the same thing several times, where he has difficulty adhering to the limits of a schedule, where he looks upon the supervisor as a person to whom he relates his activities, or where he looks to her to give a stamp of approval on his already completed plans, it is worthwhile to discuss these specifics with the probation officer in question to determine the whys of his difficulties and whether or not some change can be effected.

Because of the very newness of the work and the lack of knowledge of what is expected, the supervisor must, in the beginning

assume the major responsibility for the direction of the conference and the topics for discussion. Toward the end of the second month it has been found helpful to discuss with the probation officer the nature of the shared responsibility of the supervisor—probation officer relationship, what each contributes to the conference period—the probation officer, the first hand information concerning the persons involved, the probation officer's observations and thinking; the supervisor, her knowledge of agency policy, of community resources, of people and her experience—and what the probation officer himself wishes to get from the conference period. About this time it has also been found desirable to have the probation officer begin to take over more and more responsibility for the direction of the conference and the nature of the problems he wishes to discuss.

Evaluation Is Objective

The fourth objective is evaluation. This is a vital part of the three months' period because upon the evaluation rests the supervisor's recommendation as to whether or not the probation officer be appointed to the staff or whether his probation period be extended for further concentration of both supervisor and probation officer upon the particular difficulties which may stand in the way of his performance. The evaluation consists of the supervisor's thinking and judgment of the probation officer's work in regard to his organization of his work, his re-

coding, his case work, his ability to work with others.

Evaluation should not be a one-sided affair. It is most important that the probation officer be given every opportunity to express his opinion, his thinking and his reasons for his performance, so that both supervisor and probation officer have a better understanding of what each sees as the problem. The probation officer in this manner is helped to be objective about his own work, learns that adverse criticism is not directed toward him as a person but towards parts of his performance. If he is convinced that a change is desirable he then moves in the direction both he and supervisor think he should be going.

It is preferable that at all times evaluation be a continuing thing, that as good work is done, or difficulties arise, these are discussed with the probation officer in terms of the specific facts of the case or cases under consideration at the time. Where constant evaluation has been the supervisor's policy the evaluation conference then becomes a summation, with the probation officer participating, of what has been discussed before, progress or lack of it is noted. Where pressure of work has cut down on the amount of time spent in analyzing performance on a case to case basis the supervisor discusses with the probation officer her thinking at the time of the evaluation conference.

The supervisor takes the major responsibility for the evaluation as it is by the agency standards that

she judges parts of a probation officer's work to be desirable or needing improvement. She must therefore make this known to the probation officer. The supervisor has thought it only fair always to have the evaluation conference before writing the evaluation report. In this way all the facts are covered as the probation officer is given an opportunity to bring his own point of view to the evaluation. It is thought desirable to write into the final report usually only what was discussed with the probation officer so that he knows that nothing is being written about him of which he is not aware.

Conclusions Reached

In reviewing this year and nine months' experience in working with new probation officers, the supervisor has reached the following conclusions.

Because in the beginning new probation officers are very dependent on a supervisor for informa-

tion and direction, it has been helpful to them to have a supervisor available when they need one and a supervisor who has time to spend with them on their own particular problems as they arise.

Three months is too short a period for a supervisor to gain a thorough knowledge of a probation officer's work. In many instances probation officer and supervisor are in the midst of working on the probation officer's problems of adjusting to the work. Probation Officers are, at this time, just beginning to find themselves in the agency and to become accustomed to one supervisor. It is a difficult time for them to be subject to still another adjustment.

During this period the supervisor can hope to start probation officer's thinking along the lines discussed above. How much the probation officer responds and absorbs depends on the abilities he brings to the job with him.

Take the "Conference Special"
and all Points West

By the time this issue of The Quarterly has reached its readers, the 76th Annual Congress of Correction (formerly, American Prison Congress) will have been held in Detroit, Michigan. It is scheduled for October 4 through 8, 1946, at the Hotel Statler.

One of the affiliated organizations of the Congress, the National Probation Association, has called the members of its Professional

Council together for a meeting at Dearborn Inn, Detroit, on the evening of October 3. In this connection, it should be mentioned that Paul Tibbets, the secretary-treasurer of our Association, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on State and Regional Associations of the Professional Council. Our Associate Editor, Dr. J. O. Reinemann, is on the program of the National Probation As-

sociation's session on October 8; the topic of his paper is "Research Activities in the Probation Department".

On the state level, our Association has announced three one-day institutes for the autumn of this year, based upon last year's successful experience with similar institutes. They are scheduled for New Castle on October 14, Wilkes-Barre on October 28, and York on October 18. Details are given elsewhere in this issue.

Refresher Course for Probation and Parole Officers

What was the particular significance of the Refresher Course for Probation and Parole Officers held at the Education Building in Harrisburg from August 26 to 28, with 40 probation and parole officers from 20 counties attending and receiving certificates of attainment? Why did the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, in cooperation with the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction, plan and organize it? What did the three-day sessions show?

First, the Association has for many years recognized in-service training in the correctional field as a most valuable tool of keeping informed of the fundamental social philosophy and the legal basis of their work and of keeping them abreast of current trends in the field. The interest of probation and parole officers in the program of in-service training shows their ambition to strengthen and, where necessary, to improve the stand-

Again returning to the national scene, San Francisco, California, will be the host city for the National Conference Social Work and all its affiliated groups, from April 13 through 19, 1947.

Pittsburgh has been selected as meeting place for the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference and the Annual Conference of our Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, to convene on May 6 and 7, 1947.

ards of their professional performance.

Second, when the Association conceived the idea of holding such a course, it proved its alertness to the needs of its members. In-service training courses of 24 weeks' duration (meeting once a week for three hours each) had been held during the past seven years in several parts of the state, under the auspices of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction. However, it was felt that there were a considerable number of probation and parole officers in various counties who, mostly for reason of geographical distance, could not avail themselves of these opportunities. Their need would be met by a short intensive course conducted during the summer vacation period in the center of the state. When the Public Service Institute was approached, it cooperated magnificently to make such a course possible.

Third, the course itself showed an enrollment beyond expectations, a representation from many parts of the Commonwealth, a keen attention of the audience during the lectures given by practitioners in the field of probation and parole, and a lively participation by the course members in the discussion. The course found widespread publicity in newspapers and press agency releases. The course, and this is perhaps the most important factor, showed a spirit of fellowship among those present, indicating the earnestness of their purpose in rendering the best public service possible in their chosen profession.

John Otton Reinemann
Associate Editor.

GREETINGS TO OUR READERS

The "Quarterly", official publication of the PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE, appears today in a new format and in printed form.

BUSY SIX MONTHS, SAYS MRS. CURTIN IN DESCRIBING FIRST HALF YEAR OF OFFICE

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

Six months has passed since our Annual Meeting but every month has been an active one for your president and executive staff.

Elsewhere in the Quarterly you will find a report on the Refresher Course, sponsored by the Pennsyl-

This change which was decided upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Harrisburg on August 26, 1946, is not merely an external one. It signifies the importance which the officers of your Association attribute to The Quarterly as an organ of information, for correctional workers in Pennsylvania and their friends, on current trends in probation, parole and allied fields, and as a medium of exchanging ideas and experiences among the members of the Association for the benefit of our profession.

The editors of The Quarterly are particularly anxious to make this publication the mouthpiece of all members of the Association. They are eager to have your suggestions, criticisms and contributions. Let us make The Quarterly a truly democratic enterprise!

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

William D. Gladden, Editor.

John Otto Reinemann, Associate Editor "The Quarterly".

vania Association on Probation and Parole, Aug. 26th to 28th inclusive. I want to take this occasion to thank the members of the class for their attendance, and participation in this, our initial effort. The informal discussions were stimulating and highly informative and I hope all of you returned to your office with renewed interest in your work and the feeling that your

three days spent with us had been worthwhile.

I also want to thank the judges of the various counties for their interest and cooperation in sending their probation and parole officers to Harrisburg to attend the class.

Several members of the executive committee attended the meetings and benefitted in many ways from the close contacts with the pupils. We have learned what you, as probation and parole officers, would like to have discussed at the Annual and Regional meetings and we will try to plan the programs to meet the present day needs.

Preparations are under way for the Fall institutes, the program covers subjects of vital interest and the speakers are outstanding in their field. I would like to urge every probation and parole officer to arrange to attend the Fall Institute in his community.

Again, I wish to urge each member of the Association to take an active interest in the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and in the Quarterly.

Feel free to write me at any time, as difficult or controversial problems present themselves, jot them down and pass them along for discussion by the group—together we can help each other. Think of poor Mr. Bill Gladden, the Editor of The Quarterly—down there in Uniontown, working far into the night, trying to extract 'copy' from you and me and wondering whether we will make the deadline. He is a tower of strength and makes allowances for our weak-

nesses as proven by the following poem

Tempus Fugit, said the Latins,
Time's "apassin" fast each day.
Where's that presidential letter?
Why hasn't it come out my way?

Remember how my hair has whitened?

How its gone back on my dome?
Tardy copy is the reason,
It has caused my curls to roam.

Get the letter to my desk soon,
Write it now and don't delay,
Deadline time is here next Monday,
Help me, Madame, now I pray!
I'll not promise a poem for each
of you, but I know Bill will say a
prayer for you if you send your
news items and articles in on time.

Dr. Sharp Urges Cooperation Between Counties and State In Attacking Mutual Problems

By Dr. E. Preston Sharp
Department of Welfare

The statement "He is the State" or "You are the State" is frequently heard when representatives of the Department of Welfare visit institutions and agencies in the different counties. Immediately this statement indicates a barrier and there is a feeling that the person making the announcement is actually saying "County versus State".

In reality the State is made up of the total citizen group of the Commonwealth. Employees of State Government have only the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of the citizens that have been expressed by their Legislators in form of law. Each member of the State personnel is likewise

a citizen of some county and identifies himself with the problems and issues of that county.

By thinking of government as something remote from ourselves we lose the value of democracy. Since we are **citizens** and not **subjects** we all have a responsibility to see that government is fairly, justly, and efficiently operated.

The Department of Welfare is anxious that officials of each county look upon its representatives as individuals who are willing and anxious to render service. The problems involved are the services which operate for the welfare of the citizens and only by joining forces can a successful program be attained.

It is always encouraging to have county officials inquire "When are

you going to come to visit us?", or make the statement "My, but it seems to be a long time since you were here last". This spirit indicates mutual cooperation and respect. It is likewise just as important for the State representatives to place value upon the services, ability, and intelligence of the county representatives.

We are anxious that all Probation and Parole Officers feel free to call upon us and make any constructive suggestions or criticism that might help improve the Probation and Parole services in our Commonwealth. The problems which we face together are so complex that no one person has "all the answers". By jointly pooling our thinking and experience some solution may be secured.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS FOR QUARTERLY AND REGIONAL MEETINGS

Executive committee members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole met in the Penn-Harris hotel August 26 for the purposes of planning for The Quarterly and annual fall regional meetings of the association.

Decision to print The Quarterly, heretofore mimeographed at State College by the Institute of Local Government, was made by the committee after extensive discussion of the problem. Contract was let to the Evening Standard, Uniontown, Pa., publishing firm. Appearance of the magazine this time in printed form is the result.

Regional meetings, to be three in number, beginning in New Castle,

October 14; Wilkes-Barre, October 28, and ending at York, November 18 were also announced. In charge of New Castle's gathering was Jack Dunlap, chief probation and parole officer, Lawrence county.

Speakers at New Castle included Leon T. Stern, secretary, Committee on Penal Affairs, Public Charities Association, who discussed legislative trends. Fenton Hays, assistant director of the Narcotic Drug Control, Department of Health, discussed Public Health laws as they affect probation and parole. Dr. Frank L. Burton, superintendent of the New Castle Public schools, discussed "Recreational Facilities for Juveniles and

Adults" and Dr. G. I. Giardini and Dr. E. Preston Sharp led a round table discussion on problems which are experienced by the Probation and Parole officers in attendance.

Plans were made for a one page pamphlet to be printed so that the aims and objectives of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole may be brought to the attention of correctional workers in the state in a membership drive.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. Leola Curtin, president of the Association; Paul Tibbets, secretary and treasurer; Dr. G. I. Giardini, Walter J. Rome, Mrs. Mary Rinsland, Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Dr. Sharp and William Gladden.

Committee of Three Secures Questions

A committee of three outstanding figures in the field of correctional work in Pennsylvania, was named by the Executive committee in Harrisburg in August to secure questions for discussion at the round table portion of the regional meeting programs.

On the committee are Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Department of Welfare, Bureau of Community Work; Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, and Henry Lenz, chief probation and parole officer, York, Pa.

Dr. Sharp canvassed members in the western section of the state, Dr. Giardini members in the central portion and Mr. Lenz the members in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania.

Large Committee Aids Regional Meeting

Assisting in the plans for the fine regional conference at New Castle, October 14, men and women from all the social organizations in Lawrence County worked with General Chairman Jack Dunlap, chief probation officer.

In the group were Elizabeth Breslin, Red Cross; John P. Brinton, DPA; Agnes B. Howley, Welfare; John Shaw, Salvation Army; Robert B. Hanna, Chief of Police, New Castle; Charles Ross, County Detective; Frank Cohen, sheriff; Clyde B. Houk, burgess, Ellwood City; Clark Reiser, chief, Ellwood City; Frank Clark, chief, Bessemer; Sharp Fullerton, state master, Pennsylvania Grange; Dr. James Gillespie; Henry Engs; Thomas George; James E. Bryce; William H. McCullough; Frank Clark; Walter Gabriel; Captain Thelme Dundon, Salvation Army; Miss Margaret White, YWCA; Robert Meerman, YMCA; Chiefs of Police of New Wilmington and Wampum; the Burgess of Volant; John Syling, Lawrence County Superintendent of Schools; Rev. A. E. Simon, president of Ministerium; the Rev. Father Francis McCarter; J. Ellis Bell, superintendent, Ellwood City schools; Jack Gerson, Emmanuel Shenkin, Mont and William Blau and Rabbi Hyman Krash of the Jewish groups.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Walter J. Rome, Chairman, Probation Officer, J/C Allegheny, 333 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. C. Spessard, P. O. Glen Mills, 913 Magree Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lloyd E. Aldstadt, P. O. Bedford Co. Courts, Bedford, Pa.
Angelo Cavell, P. O. Penna. Board of Parole, Erie, Pa.
William H. Kinney, ch. Juvenile Probation Officer, 656 Ferry Street, Easton, Pa.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

John O. Reinemann, Chairman, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Randolph E. Wise, Ch. U. S. Probation Officer, Adm. of U. S. Courts, Room 3208 U. S. Court House, Philadelphia, Pa.
Helen C. Easterwood, Juvenile Probation Officer, Crawford Co., Meadville, Pa.
Jean L. Anderson, Juvenile Probation Officer, Washington Co., Washington, Pa.
John R. Bierstein, Dist. Superintendent Pa. Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

James A. Daly, Chairman, Dist. Superintendent Pa. Board of Parole, Williamsport National Bank Building, Williamsport, Pa.
Jack R. Dunlap, Ch. Probation Officer, Lawrence County, 428 Court Street, New Castle, Pa.
Gertrude Bright, Juvenile Probation Officer, Bucks County, Doylestown, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

George Weaver, Chairman, Special Agent, Pa. Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.
Edgar Barnes, Ch. Prob. Officer, Lancaster Co. Court House, Lancaster, Pa.
Gerald Snavelly, Probation Officer, Cumberland County, Carlisle, Pa.
Florine Koegler, Superintendent Women's Dept., Allegheny County, Q.S. Ct., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Claude E. Thomas, Ch. Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa.