
-- The Quarterly --

The Penna. Association
on Probation and Parole

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STRONG, SPECIALIZED JUVENILE COURT RECOMMENDED AS DELINQUENCY CONTROL; NATIONAL, STATE, LOCAL AID IS URGED

Pittsburgh's Juvenile Judge Gustav L. Schramm was chairman of the panel on Juvenile Court Laws, Administration and Detention Facilities at the national conference at Washington of the Attorney General of the United States in November where wide-sweeping proposals of common understanding and effort were made to prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

Judge Schramm's panel, together with others, made recommendations to the general conference which were incorporated into a general report that soon is to be released by Attorney General Tom Clark.

As a direct outgrowth of the conference, committees will be named, it is expected, on national, state and local levels and their efforts will be synchronized so that a cooperative movement towards crime control at its roots, rather than at the effects, can be initiated.

The deliberations represented, for the most part, the contribution of recognized experts in their re-

spective fields. The conference was so planned as to give a cross section of the problems involved in crime control. It was a serious conference. Those present were deliberate and determined that aggressive steps be taken to promote constructive programs for the reduction of crime. Some of the policies advocated will underlie the discussion of the National Conference of Social Work at San Francisco on April 13 to 19.

In addition to Judge Schramm, other Pennsylvanians at the conference included Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, secretary of Welfare; Dr. E. Preston Sharp, director, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare; Leon T. Stern, secretary, Penal Affairs Committee, Public Charities; Henry Lenz, Chief Probation Officer, York; Major Hansen B. Hickman, superintendent, Glenn Mills; Robert Tabor, formerly of the Municipal Court and now affiliated with the Board of Education, Philadelphia.

Judge Schramm's panel, in sum-

mary made these recommendations:

1—That each state use the Standard Juvenile Court act prepared by a committee of the National Probation Association and adopted in many of the states as a basis for revision, or in making modifications as may be desired to meet local conditions and laws. It is the responsibility of each state to see that its juvenile court laws are kept broad in scope and up-to-date in a rapidly fluctuating, social and economic world. The members of the panel emphasized that the real work ahead is to put the law more and more into effect—to match philosophy, ideals and legal mandate with performance day by day.

2—That separate juvenile courts, now established in some states or in some parts of states, be established throughout all states on a local, district or regional basis, according to each state's determination of what is best for it, according to its urban-rural development as well as other factors. Only separate courts can give the fullest application to juvenile court philosophy. Such a court makes thorough inquiry into the problems of a boy or girl, determines his best interests and attempts to work out his future adjustment at the same time protecting the community.

3—That the Judge of a juvenile court should devote his full time wholeheartedly and without distraction from other judicial work to the problems of children in trouble. Obviously, such an arrangement calls for the selection of a judge on the basis of definite fit-

ness for such responsible and specialized work.

4—In order that the judge may be able to discharge his responsibilities adequately, he should have the benefit of association and professional cooperation of trained, experienced and personally adequate staff in sufficient number to understand and to serve children as individual human beings.

5—Personnel should be strengthened by the continued interest and financial support of the Federal government in furthering an in-service training program recognizing probation work as of professional stature and very significant for the future of our country.

6—That experience has demonstrated the wisdom of juvenile court jurisdiction be over all boys and girls under 18 years who are in need of guidance and control by court process.

7—That juvenile courts have jurisdiction to include adults whose behavior involves a close connection with the problems of the child. Whenever there is neglect, desertion, abandonment or contributing to delinquency, adults, as well as children should be faced with their responsibilities in a court able to view and to act on the total problem.

8—The members of the panel strongly recommended that the proceedings in a juvenile court reflect thoughtfully the true nature of such a court. It is not a criminal court for children. It is a court of equity for children in which justice is directed, to make a complete

and sound social inquiry into the child's situation. There is to be no defendant, no trial, no conviction, no sentence, no stigma. As parents Patriae, the community, acting through its judicial agency "shall (in each instance) after an inquiry of the facts, determine whether the best interests and welfare of a child and the state require the care, guidance and control of such a child and shall make an order accordingly."

The judge should recognize his unique opportunity and responsibility to personify to the child the interest of society in him. In work with immature, impressionable maladjusted children, it is important to bear in mind not only what should be done but the way it should be done. "For the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life."

9—The general situation on the detention of juveniles is bad, the panel recommended that each community check its facilities and through its appropriate department, insure that detention facilities be suitably developed upon a local basis. The panel also recommended that the medical and probation services available to each juvenile court be commensurate to the needs of all children within its services.

10—Because of the wide gap in many states between announced program of state institutional care for children and actual bed space and coverage the panel recommended that each state match performance with profession.

11—That an interstate compact be formulated and put into effect for the expenditures of return of

juvenile runaways to the state of the child's domicile.

12—The panel recommended that each juvenile court recognize the desirability of establishing a close relationship between it and other community and social institutions. As a member of the community team, it occupies a significant and unique position and it can give purposeful cooperation and coordination between the juvenile court and other community agencies.

It is recommended that the National Council of Juvenile court judges and the National Probation Association arrange conferences between representatives of the courts and representatives of national police organizations to develop a better understanding of mutual problems and to adjust their viewpoints and working arrangements in the public interest. Conferences of such officials on the nation level should be followed up by similar ones on state and local levels.

The members of the panel recognize that the courts have a role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. It is imperative that the work of the juvenile court be done increasingly well. The juvenile court is in a strategic position to reveal weaknesses in the community pattern and as a member of the community team to urge for a program of corrective action to the end that in America, each boy and girl will have the greatest opportunity to develop himself or herself into a useful adult and law abiding citizen—an asset to self and to community.

REPEATERS POOR PAROLE RISKS WHEN COMPARED TO FIRST OFFENDERS; USUALLY VIOLATE PAROLE SOON AFTER RELEASE

The first offender is a better parole risk than the repeater, according to a study titled "Outcome of Parole as related to pre-parole prognosis" recently prepared by Richard S. Sterne and released by the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association.

Other conclusions reached in the comprehensive inquiry into the subject of "parole prediction" disclose that men with the poorer prognoses or prediction tended to violate parole sooner than men with better prognoses; that the highest number of violations was in the second six months after release from parole; that almost all of the violations occurred within three and one-half years after release on parole and that the most important problems revealed in the prognoses were the need of guidance, aid and the correction of anti-social attitudes.

The study, according to Mr. Sterne, indicates that prognosis can be of definite value to the prison administrator in recommending parole, to the paroling authority in granting parole and to the parole officers in their supervision of parolees.

In an introduction to the subject, Leon T. Stern, prominent Pennsylvania authority on Correctional Work, writes:

Leon T. Stern Writes Foreword

The question, which every prison administration asks himself about a prisoner is: "Can this man make good in society when he will be released?" This is also the query of the parole board before it grants parole and of the parole officer when he receives the prisoner for supervision.

Many scientific studies have been made by Professor Ernest W. Burgess in Chicago, by the Gluecks in Boston and others, of methods for determining the possibilities of success or failure on parole. Elaborate tables have been made on the basis of experience with parolees to help parole boards and administrators to prognosticate parole. "Parole prediction", as it is called, has been debated pro and con.

A study of the outcome of parole is of value because it indicates the factors of parole release and supervision for parole administrators and students of parole. The Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs was given the opportunity to study records of 14,000 men committed to the penitentiary between the years of 1924 and 1933. A great majority of these men were released on parole. A special study was made of 225 men in whose cases psychological studies had been made by the institution psychologist prior to release.

Our survey shows that a prognosis can be of definite value to prison administrators in recommending parole, to the parole board in granting parole and to the parole officer in supervising parolees placed in his care. It leads to the logical conclusion that prison officials, parole board members and parole officers must operate in close relationship. The task of none of these can be performed apart in order to restore individuals to normal life successfully.

Since 1936, when the last of these 225 men were released, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has embarked upon a new and more complete program. The psychologist no longer works alone in prison. There is a classification group which helps select the men for training, education and preparation for parole and then for recommendation for release. The Parole Board now has parole officers visiting in the prisons and a thorough system of investigation and study of each case and a program of supervision after release.

DELINQUENCY RATE HIGHEST NEAR LARGE CENTERS OF POPULATION; SUB-STANDARD HOUSING IS FACTOR

By JOHN OTTO REINMANN

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an excerpt of an article entitled "Where Do Philadelphia's Delinquent Children Live?" It is based upon a study of the geographical distribution of residences of juvenile delinquents, by the author, who is supervisor of in-service training and research statistician at the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. It was published in the 32nd Annual Report of this court for the year 1945 (pp. 379-388).

A study of the geographical distribution of juvenile delinquency in a given area should be of value for research purposes as well as for practical use.

A few samples for its practical use may be cited: city departments in charge of public safety, public welfare and public health,

private and public agencies engaged in developing low-cost housing projects, the Board of Education, crime prevention, recreation, family welfare and other social agencies must necessarily be keenly interested in the results of such a study. Neighborhood and community councils as well as other civic organizations devoted to the improvement of specific neighborhood areas need factual information along these lines. State and City planning commissions preparing blueprints for improved living conditions in this post-war period must be vitally concerned with the findings of a survey of this kind as one of the bases for determining community needs and for focusing their projects in the right direction.

The study covers all children of juvenile court age who during the year 1944 were referred to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia as delinquents. The average ratio for the whole city which served as a yardstick was computed by relating the total number of delinquent children in Philadelphia, namely 6505 (i.e. the total of 7117 delinquent children, minus 612 children residing outside of Philadelphia) to the total child population of the age group 7 to 17 years inclusive, namely 312,865 (according to the school census), resulting in a ratio of 21 per 1000.

Study Confirms Observations

The study confirmed previous observations made in various urban centers, namely:

(a) That juvenile delinquency is concentrated in certain areas within the City.

(b) That areas with high delinquency rates are generally located near the center of the city.

(c) That there is a definite positive correlation between high delinquency ratios and high percentages of sub-standard housing.

Some investigations of the study which led to these observations are given in the following summarized description:

(1) The City as a Whole

Almost one-third (32 per cent) of Philadelphia's delinquent children live in neighborhoods which have relatively high delinquency ratios, i.e. upwards from twice the average for the city as a whole. They live in 10 per cent of the census tracts of the city which in order

to get a detailed picture of the incidence rate of juvenile delinquency in the various neighborhoods of the City, the smallest area units for which detailed population statistics are available were selected as bases for this study; these are the census tracts as used by the U. S. Decennial Census. Philadelphia is divided into 404 such census tracts which, with some exceptions, are sub-divisions of wards. It was found that in a considerable number of census tracts, covering thinly populated areas of the City, the child population 7 to 17 years of age is very small, and therefore a ratio based upon the figures for these census tracts would not yield a fair picture. Therefore, census tracts with less than 500 child population were combined with one or more adjacent census tracts in order to form geographical units with at least 500 population. Thus, a total of 225 geographical units was formed consisting of 142 single census tracts and 83 combinations of two or more census tracts have a child population amounting to 11 per cent of the total city-wide child population.

If we consider all of the areas which show delinquency ratios above the average for the City as a whole, we find that about three-fifth (59 per cent) of the delinquent children live in these neighborhoods, which represent about one-fifth of all the census tracts with a child population of 28 per cent of the total city-wide population.

Conversely, in those areas with delinquency ratio below the city-wide average, we find less than

one-third (29 per cent) of the delinquent children of Philadelphia. These delinquents live in 70 per cent of all the census tracts whose child population is 60 per cent, or three-fifths, of the total city-wide child population.

Living in those areas with average delinquency ratios, we find an almost equal percentage of delinquent children (13 per cent) and of the general child population (12 per cent).

These findings tend to confirm observations made previously in Philadelphia and other cities, that there is a definite concentration of residences of delinquents in certain urban areas.

(2) Area of Highest Delinquency

The area of highest delinquency extends about 2 3/4 miles north from the center of the City, 1 1/8 miles to the South, 1 1/4 miles to the east, and from 1 to 2 miles to the west (following the Schuylkill River). Thus another observation made in many urban communities throughout the United States is corroborated, namely that the delinquency rates are "generally highest near the center of the City and decrease with the distance from the center of the city."

Important Findings

The following are the most important findings regarding this area of highest delinquency which is bounded by Lehigh Avenue in the north, Washington Avenue in the south, the Schuylkill River in the west, and the Delaware River up to Poplar Street, then Frankford Avenue and Front Street in the east.

(a) While this area covers only one-twelfth of the City's territory, it contains almost one-fourth of its population and almost one-half of all the city's delinquent children.

(b) The delinquency ratio of this area is 40 per 1000; that is almost twice as high as the city-wide average (21 per 1000).

(c) More than half of all census tracts with highest population density (121 to 150 persons per acre) and exactly one-half of all census tracts falling into the second highest category of population density (91 to 120 persons per acre) are to be found in this area.

(d) In this area are located almost two-thirds of all census tracts in the city which show less than 20 per cent owner-occupied dwelling units, in other words, those where 80 per cent or more of the dwelling units are rented homes, apartment houses, or rooming houses.

(e) The percentage of sub-standard housing (that means, according to the U. S. Census report, a dwelling unit that is in need of major repair and, if not in need of major repair, has no private bath) in this area was more than twice the average for the whole city; namely 39.7 as compared to 17.8 per cent.

(f) Almost three-quarters of all the geographical units (census tracts or combinations of census tracts) in this area show "above-average" figures for both sub-standard housing and juvenile delinquency.

ASSOCIATION LEADERS AT YORK



Attending the York Institute of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole were leaders of the Association, who gathered at the Yorktowne hotel on November 18.

Photographed by a York, Pa. newspaper photographer are left to right Dr. E. Preston Sharp, director Community Work, Department

of Welfare; Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of Parole Supervision, Board of Parole; Mrs. Lee Curtin, president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, and Henry Lenz, chief probation officer, York, Pa., chairman of the host committee entertaining the institute. York's meeting was one of the features of the three day institute program.

Many Problems Confront Correctional Workers In 1947 But President Curtin See Greater Year

By **LEOLA F. CURTIN**

President Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole

Again I have an opportunity to greet you and extend to you a belated holiday greeting. 1946 was a good year for us. First, the

weather was kind to all probation and parole officers who work in the field.

The world returned to normal after a terrible war, communities began reestablishing services suspended during that period, and

the tense, emotional strain under which we worked subsided and we tried to readjust our lives to peacetime living.

The war taught us many things, among them tolerance and patience with human weaknesses—it made us pause and think and try to understand the underlying causes that smoldered and exploded, throwing the world into chaos. The lesson we learned is one of humility and forbearance in our daily contacts with delinquents placed in our care. More than ever before, we realize we do not know the answer, so we study the pattern and with the knowledge gained in the war years, try in our humble way to repair the damage and assist in rebuilding a child or a man and help him to be a proud member of society.

New Problems

We are faced with new problems that tax our ingenuity—scarcity of employment for teenagers out of school; and jobs paying small wages to women and girls are creating situations for the probation and parole officer. Strikes with resultant unemployment, have seriously affected the parolee and his family, and have brought to the parole and probation officers problems that must be solved if the parolee is to continue as a worthy citizen.

We are not alone, we folks who are members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. We have had opportunities to get together to discuss our work

and to seek counsel and help. During 1946 the committees have been active in promoting programs and institutes to serve the needs of the Probation officer. We are now getting ready for the Annual Meeting in the Spring of 1947 and I can assure you that to the best of our ability, we will plan the program with your needs in mind. We know some of the things you want discussed. If there is some special phase of our work that has been neglected in our programs, please feel free to drop me a line and suggest that we include it.

Plan to attend the Annual Meeting in 1947. Come prepared to enter into the discussion and to make 1947 the most active year of the Association.

New Worker At York

Miss Dorothy Adela Crowell, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. and a recent graduate of the School of Applied Social Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh, started her duties recently as assistant to Henry Lenz, Chief Probation Officer of York County.

Miss Crowell, who did family service work in Pittsburgh for a year, will be working with juvenile delinquent girls. As Miss Crowell sees her job, it is one of "rehabilitation and helping the girls to make social adjustment and to prevent delinquents from becoming criminals." She said she was interested in the children of York and wanted to make them happy.

THE QUESTION BOX

By DR. E. PRESTON SHARP,
Director Community Work,
Department of Welfare
and

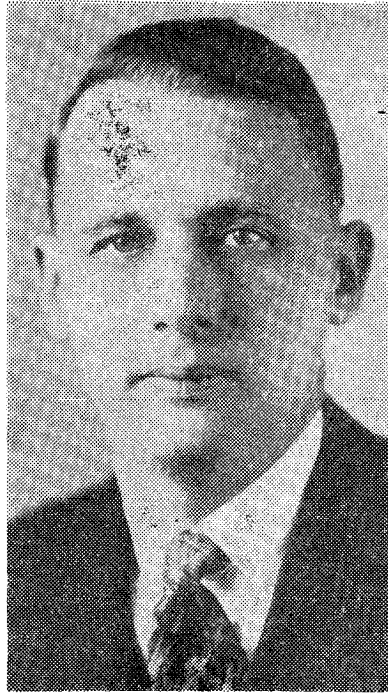
By DR. G. I. GIARDINI
Superintendent, Board of Parole,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the recent institutes of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, various questions, dealing with correctional work, were discussed in afternoon sessions. We think that these questions offer an excellent chance to begin a regular column called "The Question Box" and with this issue, we are printing the questions raised at the York meeting with the answers made. In charge of the discussions were Dr. E. Preston Sharp and Dr. G. I. Giardini, who will collaborate in the preparation of this column.

1. Q. The "Common law Relationship" especially in view of the recent decision of the Superior Court, is or is not recognized?

A. Up to this time the Board of Parole has not recognized Common law Relationship. In view of the Superior Court ruling, which recognizes a certain legality of Common law Relationships some ruling or policy will probably be made by the Board. It will be necessary, however, to deal with this problem on an individual basis. Where children exist, it will be necessary for us to permit this relationship to exist. Regulations will have to be made concerning the legal requirements of such a relationship.

Program Chairman



JACK M. DUNLAP

Mr. Dunlap, veteran Lawrence probation and parole officer, was chairman of the institute session held on October 14 at New Castle.

2. Q. There is too great a lag of time from recommendation for release through the many time consuming steps of the release procedure until actual release is effected. This occurs in both juvenile and parole board cases.

A. The lag of time between application for parole and release by the Board presents a real problem. In some cases

the employer will not wait for the release of the man and the position is filled by another applicant. A possible solution to this problem may lay in relinquishing the necessity of requiring a complete plan by the Board at the time of application. Such a plan would require an approved home and sponsor and guarantee of sufficient economic reserve of the parolee to maintain himself for a short period of time subsequent to release. Employment would then be secured immediately after release.

3. Q. What should be done with a healthy parolee who will not work?

A. Make sure that the man is physically able to work. This and a statement by a physician requires a physical examination. Analyze thoroughly the reasons which the parolee gives for not working and see if there are any problems presented in these reasons. Exercise every attempt to induce him to work. If everything fails it may be necessary for him to be placed back in jail.

Two counties reported that they had success in requiring parolees who did not want to work to report every day to the Probation Officer. The parolees became so disgusted with reporting daily that they finally secured employment.

4. Q. When a child has committed some offense or complaint is made concerning some wrongdoing by a child, is it preferable to have the matter investigated first by the probation officer, the child's history and home background as-

certained, the child examined physically and psychologically and then determine whether the case should be docketed and brought before the juvenile court for disposition, or the matter handled through the parents and the probation officer without the juvenile court proceeding, or to start all cases by either an information or a petition, have the case docketed in the juvenile court, stamp the child as a juvenile delinquent and then investigate the matter, produce evidence before the juvenile court, have the child examined physically and psychologically and then determine what disposition should be made of the case?

Many Juvenile Courts have found it advisable to delegate to the Probation Officer the authority to handle cases in an informal manner. This method gives the court more time to handle formally cases which present serious problems. Some judges think that it is also advisable in minor cases to give additional protection to the child by not having him formally docketed as a delinquent.

It must be realized that the success of this type of procedure depends upon the ability of the Probation Officer to handle cases on an informal bases. Specific suggestions are as follows:

1. Do not make informal cases too informal. It is important that both the child and the parent realize that the Probation Officer is an official representative of the court. It is also important for the parents and child to

realize that the authority of the Probation Officer for handling the cases in an informal manner has been delegated by the Juvenile Court Judge.

2. Definite records should be kept of all informal cases. These records are important because later it may be necessary to present the case for formal hearing. It is also important in dealing with the child to have a complete record of his successes, failures, and problems.

3. Make sure that each informal case has the same amount of study as that given to a formal case. The main value in probation work is to be able to recognize serious problems in human beings so they will not become involved in criminal activities. Frequently the incident of delinquency may be minor, but the causative factors may be of major proportion.

4. Be aware of the so called "first offender." It is easy to overlook the serious difficulties presented by the first offender. In some cases the first offender may be more dangerous criminal than an individual with a long criminal record. The first offender may have been clever enough not to have been caught. The first offender may present a mental problem which makes him a dangerous person.

Informal procedure has nationwide approval, but must be exercised with extreme care.

5. Q. Some helpful hints in detecting, in advance, tendencies or traits leading toward delinquency, having in mind the young parolees

who from all indications are adjusting satisfactorily then suddenly are found in the "Crime Headlines".

Suggestions for handling this difficult problem are as follows:

1. Study, review and analyze all material given to you at the time you assume supervision of the individual.

2. Study the parolee as thoroughly as possible and learn to know his normal way of behaving. The minute that he changes from his normal pattern of behavior immediately find out why. This may involve change of companions, change of work habits, change of recreational habits, and other phases of behavior.

3. Be cautious of the parolee who seems to be "getting along" exceptionally well. All individuals face problems and the parolee who does not have problems may be "covering up" behavior which will later get him into trouble.

4. When you have failures and they hit the headline, do not take it as a personal reflection. Review what has happened and find out where you have "missed" on the case. The next time you will not make the same mistakes.

6. Q. The lack of Recreational Facilities: In a Community without an organized center, and without a YWCA or YMCA, what can be offered to boys and girls that are known to the Juvenile Department.

A. Every community has the amount of delinquency and crime that it deserves. It is the

responsibility of the community to make sure that there is adequate opportunities for wholesome recreation for boys and girls. Many communities are organizing community councils, in which the service clubs, churches, schools, courts, labor unions, and other civic and citizen groups join together for improving the recreational and service activities of the community.

Many parole and probation officers throughout the Commonwealth are exercising excellent leadership in this work. Are you??

STATE PAROLE NEWS

Butler Office

Agent Paul A. Longo, who was reported seriously ill in the last issue of The Quarterly, has returned to work. His recovery is slow but he is feeling much better.

Illness, however, has again hit the Butler office. Nancy Mae Brickle, junior stenographer, was attacked by an ailment which physicians diagnosed as cerebral meningitis. Her doctors say that she is making an amazing recovery and her friends are hoping for an early return to her desk and duties.

Philadelphia Office

Resignations have been received in District Office No. 1 for the following agents: Ralph Bretz, Joseph McGettigan and Arthur Young. Mr. Bretz resigned effective August 1 to engage in a business project at

New Cumberland, Pa. Mr. McGettigan resigned as of September 15 to enter Temple Law School and Mr. Young quit the same day to accept a position with the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Hubert Dougherty of Huntingdon, Pa., who was recently discharged from the armed forces with the rank of lieutenant colonel, has been assigned to District Office No. 1 as an agent, effective September 15. Mr. Dougherty has had five years of experience with the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon.

On September 5, 1946, a meeting was held in the Philadelphia District office with New Jersey parole authorities to discuss mutual problems, especially with reference to parolees visiting in Atlantic City and other New Jersey resorts. This meeting was attended by Dr. Giardini, superintendent of Parole Supervision; Joseph Ursenbach, assistant superintendent; St. Albion Kite, New Jersey administrator of Interstate Compact, and Walter Vetter, state parole agent in charge of the Atlantic City area. A future meeting is being arranged with invitations to police chiefs of the interested cities. Developments will be reported as they transpire.

Williamsport Office

Agent Edward Grenoble recently spent a week of his vacation painting the interior and exterior of his home at Flemington, Pa. Although a hunter of great prowess, Agent Grenoble has decided to forego the sport for this season and enjoy the comforts of home.

Supervisor James A. Daly, whose home was purchased by a G.I. in March, has recently been successful in finding a place to rent after a search of six months. Mr. Daly found that having four children, ranging from two to 10 years, is not considered an asset by landlords in general.

Mrs. Mae Hartman, stenographer, recently spent part of her vacation at Hershey, Pa. and the remainder of her vacation period was spent in completing the necessary repairs to her home, which was damaged by the May flood.

District Office No. 7

Miss Ethel L. Lentz of the stenographic force, recently returned to work after a three months' leave of absence to undergo hospitalization. Needless to say the entire staff is happy to have her back.

On Thursday, July 25, the staff of District Office No. 7 held a dinner at the Jordan Inn, Pleasant Corners, Penna. All members and staff were present excepting one. Despite all predictions to the contrary, an enjoyable time was had by all. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Des Rochere and family.

Staff of District 7 welcomes Mrs. Margaret Frantz to the clerical staff as of August 1. Mrs. Frantz, nee Richards, hails from Crafton, near Pittsburgh. She is an honorably discharged WAC, having served 11 months with the Army Air Corps, attaining the rank of corporal.

Miss Violet M. Souerwine of the clerical force, resigned effective September 1 in order to pursue her musical career in New York.

Progressive Probation Bureaus Inaugurate Studies For Research

EDITOR'S NOTE—In an interesting paper presented at a recent session of the Congress of Correction in Detroit, Dr. J. O. Reinemann of Philadelphia pointed out that not only are progressive probation departments supervising and making social investigations but are also studying cases in the setting of a clinical laboratory. His paper follows:

By **JOHN OTTO REINEMANN**

Supervisor of In-Service Training and Research, Municipal Court of Philadelphia

Progressive courts in many cities and counties are employing the services of a qualified probation staff; there the problem departments perform their tasks of social investigation and supervisory treatment of juvenile adolescent and adult cases in the setting of a clinical laboratory. Beyond that, the probation departments should also function as research laboratories, using their case records as valuable source material for research studies in the correctional field.

Basic requirements for research in the probation department are adequate record keeping an adequate machinery for the gathering of statistical data. Another prerequisite is the recognition of the value of research work by the judge, the head of the probation department and the probation officers themselves. The financing of research activities depends up-

on the scope of the individual research projects; in smaller probation departments the scope will necessarily be limited, and not many additional expenses will be incurred. The bigger probation departments which like to undertake more extensive research projects for which bulgetary appropriations might not be obtainable, should enlist the cooperation of universities, colleges and other research centers. Such working relationships between practitioners in the field of correctional work and the academic world should soon be established.

The type and size of the research staff again are dependent upon the size of the probation department. Frequently, a combination of duties, such as statistical and research work, might be feasible. Sociology and psychology students from universities and colleges, doing their field work, will probably be available in growing numbers.

Case Record Vital

For the compilation of research data the case record is obviously the most important source material. Sometimes follow-up investigations are necessary, and here, particularly, the probation officer will be called upon to actively contribute his share to the research undertaking.

Among forms of presentation of data, the statistical method is the prevalent one. If correlation between court statistics and general population figures is to be shown, the reports of the U. S. Census on Population contain the most reliable and useful information. Statistical tables should be supple-

mented with charts, graphs, diagrams and other pictorial devices. In addition to that, case illustrations should be used when feasible.

The topics of research can be divided into two groups: the interpretation of general trends in the work of the probation department, and special studies in the various fields which fall under the court's jurisdiction, such as juvenile delinquency, dependency, neglect and feeble-mindedness, adult offenses, domestic relations' situations, illegitimacy and adoption. The impact of the war upon child behavior and family welfare should be studied, even though the war is over, since the consequences of World War II will be with us for a considerable time. The correlation between housing conditions and juvenile delinquency and dependency presents subject matter which calls for investigation in many communities. A comparison of business cycles and juvenile delinquency and adult crime should prove of interest.

Among the channels of research publications are first of all the annual reports of the probation departments or courts, also periodical publications of other local and state governmental agencies, publications of cooperating academic institutions, and the scientific journals in the field of sociology, psychology, psychiatry, social work, law and public administration.

The results of research activities in the probation department can be summarized as follows: research projects help in the self-evaluation of the department's ef-

iciency; they serve to interpret the work of the department to the public; they should awaken the community interest in needs and gaps of services and should stimulate needed legislation; they can contribute considerably to criminological research on the national scale; and finally, they are indispensable for the advancement of the professional standing of probation and parole officers and other correctional workers.

THE PROBATION OFFICER

This issue of The Quarterly is being printed because of a generous gift from the Brownsville, Pa. committee of the Fayette County Youth Council. In Fayette County there are six such units consisting of men from all walks of life, who meet regularly for the purpose of working with boys who have become delinquent. Brownsville's men, as have the men from the other groups, also act as a sponsoring agency for such things as adequate indoor and outdoor recreation and the establishment of child care agencies.

In the gift of \$100 to the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, the men from Fayette refused to permit their names to be printed but stated that the gift was a gesture on their part toward a more vigorous and adequate Quarterly, such a magazine being vital in the development of the proba-

tion and parole movement within the Commonwealth.

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Letters of appreciation have been sent by the president, Mrs. Lee Curtin, to many people who did so much to make the three fall institute sessions outstanding successes. Letters were dispatched to President Judge Walter Braham and Probation Officer Jack Dunlap of Lawrence county (New Castle); to the county commissioners of Lawrence county; to Major Henry C. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Parole, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of the Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Miss Mary Rinsland, Juvenile Probation Officer, Lackawanna county (Scranton); Henry Lenz, Probation Officer, York; President Judge Walter I. Anderson, York; Mr. W. Burg Anstine.

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Annual convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole will be held April 21, 22 and 23 at a city to be selected when the officers and executive committee meet in Harrisburg on January 31. Lancaster appeared to be the favored place some weeks ago but Allentown and Williamsport also were in the running.

The convention this year will not be held with the Welfare Conference sessions for the reason that the Welfare Conference has postponed its annual meet until the autumn because of the national convention in the spring in San Francisco.

A committee of three has been quietly checking proposed cities for the 1947 Probation and Parole conclave. This committee consists of Edgar Barnes, Edward Brubaker and Raven H. Ziegler. They will report to the executive committee meeting January 31.

When the Welfare Conference convention is held in the Fall, it is scheduled for Pittsburgh and at that time, a one-day institute will be held by the Probation and Parole Association, it is planned.

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Among those in attendance at New Castle institute was Frank Throckmorton, district attorney of Greene county, a champion of progressive probation and parole in his county. Others were J. A. McClymonds, new superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home at Oakdale; Ray H. McKissick, probation officer at Kittanning, Armstrong county; Peter J. Gallick, David Boyd, Lillian Coulter, Mary Jane Fullerton and Laddy Marshall from the Washington county courts.

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Detention home of Juvenile Court at New Castle is to be transferred from the present building, which is old and has outlived its usefulness, to a more modern and adequate structure nearby, Probation Officer Jack Dunlap explained. Several of the visiting probation officers visited the detention home during the institute session.

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Among the features of the New Castle program were the luncheon at noon in the dining room of the

Masonic Temple and a tour of the magnificent Masonic structure after the luncheon.

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Congratulations to the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole on occasion of the printing of its magazine last October for the first time, were expressed by Judge Paul Alexander, Juvenile Judge, Toledo, Ohio. Judge Alexander declared that last issue The Quarterly was extremely newsy and that the article relating to the training of new probation officers for Judge Schramm's court, was especially instructive.

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Probation officers at York had the rare treat of visiting the splendid detention home there for the Juvenile Court. It is under the supervision of Henry Lenz, probation officer.

The home is old and solid, of brown brick, with gables and bay windows, and it has been taken for "any other house" by people who pass it every day. The home provided temporary detention for about 250 children a year, who have clashed with the law but the average child does not remain in the home for more than a short period of time. Some stay only a few days. Personnel at the home includes Miss Ruth E. Cassell, teacher; Mr. and Mrs. Eermine Keeseey and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens and Mrs. Florence Kaufman, foster parents of the children in detention. The children can listen to music, read books, make

model airplanes, play shuffleboard and attend school in the home.

Organization of a Youth Council is in progress at Butler county, with George P. Keister, assistant district attorney, investigating various plans of other communities for the purpose of selecting the most suitable program for Butler.

Included in the present program is a committee of prominent citi-

zens to work with the Juvenile Court in the care and supervision of certain youths who need the influence of understanding persons. Frank Wigton is probation officer in Butler county and Judge William B. Purvis is the president judge. Chairman of the proposed Youth Council is the Rev. Dr. T. Leroy Hooper, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

THREE STRIKES DON'T MAKE A TREND; STRIKES HIT PITTSBURGH AND ALAPAS GETS OUT HIS CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Boys and girls are less delinquent during periods of industrial conflict than in so-called normal times, or are they?

In the recent turbulent labor situation in Pittsburgh, Peter G. Alapas, statistician for the Juvenile Court, got out his charts and graphs and announced, after extensive study, that "three strikes don't make a trend". But everybody, including Lippy Durocher, knows that three strikes are plenty of strikes. Read Mr. Alapas' interesting conclusion.

By **PETER G. ALAPAS**

Industrial strikes are costly to the community in terms of lost production, smaller payrolls, less business and many other negatives. In strike situations we often see evidence of bitterness, violence and

criminal acts. Because we consider strikes as signs that the community has a serious breakdown in its customary modes of control, we normally expect the indices that reflect social disorganization to show increases. Juvenile delinquency is commonly regarded as an index of community maladjustment.

We found during the three major strikes that affected Pittsburghers in 1946 that reported juvenile delinquency decreased. Just as "one swallow does not make spring", we do not wish to make an generalization based on our experience alone since the evidence is still fragmentary.

| Duration of Strike | Children Referred as Delinquent to the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|------------|------------------------|
| | 1946 | 1945 | Difference | Difference Per cent |
| May 23 to May 26 (Railroad Strike) | 36 | 73 | 37 | -.50 |
| Sept. 24 to Oct. 20 (Power Strike) | 185 | 365 | 180 | -.49 |
| Nov. 23 to Dec. 7 (Coal Strike) | 101 | 113 | 12 | -.10 |

From this evidence alone some may infer that:

1. The more general the strike, the greater the reduction in reported juvenile delinquency. The coal strike did not affect the people of Allegheny County immediately and ended before the curtailment of major activities in the community.

2. In strike periods, the mobility of population is reduced, therefore delinquency is reduced.

3. In strike situations, whose effects are personalized by the presence at home of the earning

members of the family, more care and control is given children normally loosely or completely unsupervised.

During strike periods, attention of the police and the community is centered on the major conflict of industry and labor. The acts of children are reduced in proportional importance. It seems significant to note that in each instance here cited the number of reported delinquency cases increased as soon as the strike was over.

We invite students in this field to sift their trend data for possible studies.

STATE PAROLE GROUPS CAN AID IN FURTHERING CORRECTION PLANS AND MOULDING PUBLIC OPINION

State probation and parole associations afford excellent mediums for the dissemination of facts and philosophy of correctional work to the general public, W. E. Robertson, chief probation officer of Houston, Texas, told a group of National Probation Association members recently.

"State probation and parole associations, as the professional organizations of correctional workers", said Mr. Robertson, "can be particularly helpful in preparing the way for legislation and organizing institutes and in-service training programs."

Attorney General Clark Gives Plan For Youth Deferred Prosecution

Much discussed deferred prosecution plan, as outlined by Attorney General Tom C. Clark, wherein juvenile offenders of Federal laws are some times spared criminal court records, was discussed re-

cently by the Attorney General.

"Under the deferred prosecution plan", Mr. Clark said, "the youthful offender is first brought into the United States Attorney's office by the apprehending official. At that time there is an analysis made of the offense, the offender and the viewpoint of the apprehending official. If there appears to be possibilities of reclamation,

the United States Attorney refers the case to the Probation Officer and requests a report in writing on the degree of culpability of the offender as well as his general background.

Following this, the individual is then released on his own recognition or under supervision of a parent, foster parent or guardian and instructed to report back in a week. At this time he is informed that if he does not comply with this instruction, a warrant will be issued for his arrest. The Probation Officer then makes a thorough investigation and reports to the United States Attorney.

"Upon receipt of this report, if the United States Attorney decides after considering all factors, that there is a possibility that the offender will commit no further offense and will adjust himself to society, he will write a letter to the Probation Officer requesting that the individual be placed on probation under proper supervision for a definite period of time. On the basis of such a report, the original complaint is marked "not entertained" or "prosecution deferred". No record will thus appear to follow the youthful offender during the rest of his life."

PAROLE BOARD

Special activities connected with the program for In-Service training and development have been features of the Fall Season for supervisors and agents of the Parole Board. One-day institutes, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association,

held in New Castle, Wilkes-Barre, and York, were attended by representatives from the district offices in the region of the meetings. A two-day refresher course, under the joint auspices of the Association and the Public Service Institute, was repeated in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for Parole Board personnel, after its initial success in Harrisburg, where it was presented to registrants from the entire state. In addition, personnel of the Pittsburgh and Butler offices, and the Philadelphia and Allentown offices, are participating in weekly In-Service Training Classes conducted respectively by Mr. Justin E. Harlow, psychologist of Allegheny County Behavior Clinic, and Mr. John Shearer, psychologist at Eastern State Penitentiary.

These meetings and courses have been well received by all attending them, and are invaluable aids to the development of better inter-agency relations and better parole supervision.

Of Personal Interest

Mr. James A. Maloy, who has been a Parole Agent in the Pittsburgh District Office for seven years, resigned to accept a position with the Bureau of Rehabilitation in Pittsburgh.

Miss Nancy Mae Brickle, of the Butler Office, is convalescing from an illness of four months duration.

The following men have been appointed to the staff of the Philadelphia Office: John P. Cavanaugh, Hubert Dougherty, Harold Chandler, Leonard Taylor and Charles B. Mitchell.

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 Snavely, 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.