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Why . . .

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Effectiveness of Institutional Treatment of Offenders.
Parole Planning for Adults and Juveniles.
New Probation, Parole and Correctional Legislation.
Supervision of Children and Adults on Probation and Parole.

- - *Speakers* - -

Judge Lois Mary McBride, Pittsburgh; Judge James F. Henninger, Allentown;
Judge Gerald F. Flood, Philadelphia; Leon T. Stern, Philadelphia;
Judge Roy I. Carson, Washington; Judge Richard D. Laird, Greensburg

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-- The Quarterly --

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on Probation and Parole

Successful Year



MRS. LEOLA CURTIN

President of Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association, whose administration during the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

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April 15, 1947--CONVENTION NUMBER

Official magazine of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

Published four times a year by The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, Uniontown, Pennsylvania

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The Quarterly

Volume IV.

APRIL 15, 1947

Number 2

WANTED 350 CORRECTIONAL WORKERS AT BERKSHIRE HOTEL, READING, ON APRIL 23, 24, 25 FOR ANNUAL MEET

Domestic Court and Juvenile Institutions To Be Discussed; Many Open Forums Planned

By JOHN OTTO REINEMANN

This year's annual conference will be held at the Berkshire Hotel in Reading, from Wednesday, April 23, through Friday, April 25. It is hoped that from all parts of the state, judges, probation officers, parole agents, custodial officers and other correctional workers will "invade" the territory of our good friend Paul W. Tibbetts, our past president and now our most able secretary-treasurer. He has assured us of the well-known hospitality of Berks County.

In planning the Conference, the Executive Committee has felt that in the topics as well as in the speakers to be selected for the program there should be included the various fields of court work, of probation, custodial care and parole; practitioners working on the county, the state and the federal level should appear as participants; and as far as possible, all geographical regions of the Commonwealth should be represented.

"Probation Problems in Domestic Relations" will be the subject of the opening session; a considerable number of probation officers

have requested that one of the sessions be devoted to domestic relations problems. A panel discussion will deal with this topic, based upon questions submitted by probation officers in the field.

"Values of Custodial Care to Offenders" and "Parole Planning" have been selected as subjects for discussion during the morning and afternoon sessions on April 24. The speakers are all actively engaged in institutional, or parole work, or both. That these subjects will be discussed jointly by them, indicates clearly that their work, in order to be effective, must be coordinated and closely inter-related.

Later in the afternoon, the annual business meeting will be held in which the future activities of the Association will be outlined, new officers will be elected, and an active participation of all members in the discussion of the work of the Association, its responsibilities and its plans, is expected.

Judge Flood To Speak

The dinner meeting on the same day will be under the chairmanship of our charming and efficient President, Mrs. Leola Curtin. The speaker will be Hon. Gerald F. Flood, Judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 6 of the County of Phila-

delphia. Judge Flood is one of the most eloquent and convincing speakers in the field of socialized criminal justice; he is deeply interested in applying the modern methods of social work, presentence investigation, psychiatric studies, probation, classification, and parole to the administration of the penal laws. He has shown a most active interest in the in-service training courses for probation and parole officers, as conducted by the Public Service Institute. Among his many professional affiliations only the following might be mentioned: he is president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, member of the State Advisory Council of the Penal Affairs Committee of Pennsylvania, member of the American Law Institute. He has been teaching Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, his own Alma Mater. His topic at the dinner meeting will be "After the Verdict". There will also be given a review of current legislation in our field; the chairman of the Legislative Committee of our Association, Mr. George Weaver, will report on this important phase.

The morning session on Friday will be devoted to the topic "Problems and Techniques of Supervision"; again the panel of speakers will consider questions submitted by probation and parole officers throughout the state.

While this preview is being written, the finishing touches are put on the program. By the time, this issue of "The Quarterly" will reach its readers, the annual conference will be "just around the corner". All the details of the program will be found in the following column.

We are confident that the forthcoming conference in Berks Coun-

ty will be a fruitful exchange of ideas, a friendly social get-together, a milestone in our professional work, an inspiration and stimulation for further service to our fellow-man—, all wrapped in one.

The program, complete and in detail follows:

Wednesday, April 23, 1947

9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P. M.—Registration.

1:45 P. M. to 3:45 P. M.—PROBATION IN DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Ch. Hon. Roy I. Carson, Washington Co. Court, Washington, Pa.

Speaker, Hon. Lois Mary McBride, Allegheny Co. Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Discussants, John O. Reinemann, Municipal Ct. Phila., Pa.; Jack M. Dunlap, Ch. Probation Officer, Lawrence Co., New Castle, Pa.

Thursday, April 24, 1947

9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.—VALUES OF CUSTODIAL CARE TO OFFENDERS.

Ch. Hon. Jas. E. Henniger, P. J. Lehigh Co. Q. S. Court, Allentown, Pa.

Panel, Mr. Arthur T. Prasse, Supt. Geo. Junior Republic, Grove City, Pa.

Catherine DeEtte Edgett, M. D., Asst. Supt. Laurelton State Village, Laurelton, Pa.

Rev. Eugene S. Keller, Supt. Penna. Industrial School, Whitehill, Pa.

Dr. J. W. Clady, Supt. Rockview Branch, West. St. Pen., Rockview, Pa.

1:30 P. M. to 3 P. M.—PAROLE PLANNING.

Ch. Leon T. Stern, Sec'y. Penna. Comm. on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Assn.

Panel, John D. Shearer, Psychologist, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richard Farrow, Ast. Supt. Parole Supervision, Penna. Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.

William D. Gladden, Juvenile Pro. Officer of Fayette Co., Uniontown.

Peter Frascino, Chief, Juvenile Pro. Officer, Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.

3:00 P. M. to 3:30 P. M.—INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTHS.

Leon T. Stern (resume of the survey made of institutional resources for delinquent children.)

4:00 P. M.—BUSINESS MEETING.

6:30 P. M.—DINNER MEETING. Ch. Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Pres. Penna. Assn. Probation and Parole.

Review of Current Legislation—Geo. Weaver, Special Agent for the Penna. Board of Parole and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association.

Speaker, Hon. Gerald F. Flood,

Common Pleas Court No. 6, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pro. Chairman — Hon. Robert Mays, Berks Co. Court, Reading, Pa.

Friday, April 25, 1947

9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.—PROBLEMS AND TECHNIQUES OF SUPERVISION.

Ch. Hon. Richard D. Laird, Westmoreland County Court, Greensburg, Pa.

Randolph E. Wise, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, Eastern Dist. of Penna., Phila.

Miss, Helen Easterwood, P. O. Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.

C. Rushton Long, P. A. Penna. Board of Parole, D. O. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edgar R. Barnes, Ch. Probation Officer, Lancaster, Pa.

Dis. Leader—Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Director Bureau of Community Work Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

Three Years On Juvenile Court Bench Bring Many Youthful Problems To Judge Roy I. Carson

EDITOR'S NOTE: Intensely interested in the children, who come before him in the Juvenile Court of Washington County, Judge Roy I. Carson has become one of the prominent Juvenile Judges of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, we asked him to write for this issue of The Quarterly some of his experiences and conclusions reached as the Court before whom many boys and girls have appeared for treatment, care and study.

By ROY I. CARSON

Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Washington County. Member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Director of Public Charities Association. Member of Penal Commission.

When I took office as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of

Washington County on the first Monday of January, 1944, President Judge Carl E. Gibson assigned me as judge of the Juvenile Court. Heretofore the duties of the juvenile court had rotated each quarter among the three judges.

Prior to going upon the bench, I had spent considerable time in welfare work beginning when I was a student at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, when I worked in the Soho Baths Settlement House in Pittsburgh. My welfare work reached its crest when I was chairman of the Emergency Board for Washington County, in 1933 and 1934.



Washington County Juvenile Judge Roy I. Carson

Due to my long experience in this work, I was of the opinion that the delinquent, dependent and neglected children were such by reason of the conditions in their homes. Because of their youth, they are unable to change their homes. Neglected and dependent children are often treated like unwanted animals. In their struggle for survival, the children take the easy paths and commit acts, which society calls larceny, burglary, arson, etc. Penologists would say that criminal intent is absent from their minds. Their only intent probably is to eat, to keep warm and to live. The dependent and neglected naturally develop into "juvenile delinquents."

In many counties the Child Welfare Service in conjunction with the institution districts, have taken over the responsibility of maintaining the neglected and dependent children. In our county the Child Welfare Service is staffed with investigators and supervisors willing to cooperate with the Juvenile Court. The service has enabled the juvenile court staff to devote its effort to those children who are classed as delinquent.

The Juvenile Court's supervision of the dependent and neglected cases is limited to those cases where a court order is necessary to determine the jurisdiction, to secure custody and to fix the financial responsibility for maintenance upon the parents. The division of administration through cooperation can be advantageous to the helpless children, who should be the real concern of the supervisory agencies.

Wasted Time and Money

Jurisdictional conflicts waste time and money. We understand that the legislature is considering this

conflict. Some act may be produced clarifying the overlapping jurisdiction. The juvenile court judges have expressed themselves as opposed to any legislation which would enable any agency to ignore the rights of parents to the custody of their children. The procuring of the signatures of parents by subterfuge and misrepresentation must not be permitted.

The subject of "juvenile delinquency" has been so publicized by the press, pulpit, speaker's platforms and radio, that the words are becoming obnoxious. The British term "youthful offenders" seems more apt and fitting.

Since the case of Commonwealth v. Lash, 151 Pa. Superior Ct. 601, the courts, probation officers and public better understand that the juvenile courts are not "dealing with criminal offenses". Under our judicial system, crimes are tried by juries and the juvenile court is an adjunct to our educational system. The authority of the juvenile court is limited to the care, guidance and control of the minors within the court's jurisdiction. Keeping this in mind, you can better understand the administration of the juvenile court act, and the reason for the easy method of the initiating proceedings, the elimination of jury trials, the privacy in the hearings, the segregation of the children from adults, the authority for the court to make children its wards and to place them in custody in foster homes or in suitable institutions, with the resultant support orders upon the parents.

War Marks Peak

The volume of the juvenile court work reached its peak during the latter part of the war, when so many of the homes were disrupted and parental control was lacking.

We have found it helpful to prepare records showing the age, sex, color, residence, education, mental ability, offenses committed, church attendance, the status of the home, and also to show the habits, employment, income, criminal record, church affiliations and matrimonial status of the parents. These records are summarized quarterly.

While the court's children came from parents in all walks of life, about three-fourths of all the cases came from homes which are broken or disrupted by reason of the fact that one or both of the parents either were dead, or in penal or mental institutions, or in the military service, or engaged in employment away from home, or separated, or although not yet separated were engaged in almost continuous quarreling. Less than one-third of the offenders are girls and more than two-thirds are boys, and about two-thirds of all offenses occur after dark.

At first, some local police officers and school officials did not understand the functions nor cooperate with the Juvenile Court, in the use of the probation system. They desired to get rid of these children and the trouble caused by them. We have had hundreds of meetings with parents and teachers associations, constable, police and justice of the peace associations, service clubs, church groups, women's clubs and high schools. As a result, the public is getting a better understanding of our attempt to make the juvenile court a part of the educational system. We are now getting cooperation in the return of the juveniles to their homes and the placement of them in foster homes. The acceptance of these children by the community is of the utmost importance,

without it the children feel that they are not wanted and their condition, after the court hearing, will probably be worse. Through the aid of these agencies, our staff has been able to avoid bringing many of the cases into court for hearings. This is helpful provided that the conditions which brought about the delinquency are corrected.

The public has heard and read so much about "juvenile delinquency" that those actually engaged in this field of work receive a great deal of curbstone advice as to how to control, correct and reform the errant youngsters. A Gallup summary of this opinion would undoubtedly result in a recommendation that the parents should be "socked". Under the law in this State, as explained in Trignani's Case, 148 Pa. Superior Ct. 142, and in Commonwealth v. Lash, supra, the courts are unable to comply with this demand. Last Summer I visited the Juvenile Court at Toronto, and found that by act of parliament, the juvenile court could hear the case of the delinquent parent without the aid of a jury, with authority to convict and impose a prison term not exceeding three years.

Patience Is Requisite

To anyone who is interested in making probation work his or her life work, I would recommend that they develop to the fullest extent their patience and cultivate a love for the work. Youthful offenders have been with us from time immemorial and will be a problem in the ages to come. However, by steady hard work and close supervision, the proportionate number of offenders can be kept under control. In our country, the number of youthful offenders during the war was high, this is attributed

to the high proportion of youngsters who did not have the full twenty-four hour a day supervision of two parents. During the past eighteen months, with the return of the servicemen and women, and with the increased interest and supervision by the parents, schools and public officials, we have observed a steady decrease in the number of cases coming into juvenile court.

We hope that our legislature now in session will make a practical survey and study of the juvenile situation in Pennsylvania, and furnish us with suitable institutions where we may detain and educate those who do not have suitable homes or whose conduct is such that they cannot be disciplined in a foster home. In Western Pennsylvania we are particularly in need of such an institution for girls.

Less Children Stealing In Pittsburgh But More Are Incurable, Court Shows; Age Lessens As Small Youngsters Are Listed

By PETER J. ALAPAS,
Contributing Editor, The Quarterly
Statistician, Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Children, referred to and given final hearings by the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County in 1946 as delinquents, decreased by 22 percent from the number in 1945. Number of boys was 23 percent less and of girls, 18 percent less.

In 1945 more children were reported as delinquent by the Juvenile Court than at any period in regard to its 40 years history, but the number of children referred to by the Court as delinquent began to decrease noticeably immediately after V. J. Day.

In 1946, the extent of juvenile delinquency in Allegheny County returned to that of pre-war years. The overall patterns, as to types of delinquency in 1946, were about the same as in 1945. Approximately 41.4 per cent of the children were referred to the court for stealing and 37.2 percent for being ungovernable as compared to 41.9 percent and 37.5 percent respectively for the preceding year. But

when 1946 was compared with 1940 and 1941, 47 percent and 46.2 percent and 46.2 percent of the children were referred for stealing, while the cases of incurability represented 32.5 per cent and 33.5 percent of the cases in the two years. Acts of carelessness and mischief, which in 1940 and 1941 accounted for 13.9 percent and 16.5 percent of all cases, were reduced to 11.4 percent and 11.2 percent in 1945 and 1946. Curfew and labor law violations, cases of injury to persons, and motor violations increased in the latter years.

Tendency Evident

The tendency periodically reported by the Juvenile Court authorities is again evident. The trend of children's cases is toward rebellion against authority. Children referred to the court as incurable and unmanageable, defiant and ungovernable have been increasing. Although the number of chil-

dren involved in sex problems reached a peak in 1943, and has since decreased, the number of such cases in 1946 was higher than in the pre-war years for both girls and boys.

The greatest increases were recorded for the younger children. The greatest proportional decreases were in the 16-17 year age group the age group with the most pronounced increase between 1941 and 1946 was under 12 years.

It needs to be pointed out that the possibility of a child being reported to the Juvenile Court as delinquent is greater in some communities than in others. Children's behavior that is acceptable in one community may be unacceptable in another. In one municipality where the school is overcrowded and understaffed, it may seem easier to expel a truant child than to attempt corrective measures; in another area the shooting of firearms and BB guns, swimming in the river, raiding fruit orchards, shooting fireworks, hopping trucks and trains, street fighting etc. are considered as the rights of childhood. While in some communities, act of mischief that sometime border on vandalism may be condoned, in others authorities will report the slightest infraction of the law.

Delinquency Definition Varies

Whatever the local definition of juvenile delinquency may be, the Juvenile Court can only account for the children brought to its attention "for care, guidance and control," as is prescribed as its duty by the legislature of the Commonwealth.

Although there are some fluctuations generally, it was found that high delinquency rate areas tended to so remain over the years. How-

ever, a definite trend pattern is emerging. In the city of Pittsburgh, increases generally took place in the southern section, while decreases occurred in the northern section. In the County, outside the City, increased rates were more common in the rural areas while the most significant decreases were in the urban industrialized areas such as McKees Rocks, Carnegie, Homestead and East Pittsburgh.

Factors Listed

Six factors characterized the cases of juvenile delinquency in 1946:

1—Reported property offenses decreased.

2—The number of children alleged to be beyond control by parents, schools and the police increased.

3.—Children were reported to the court for anti-social acts at an earlier age.

4—The proportion of children committed to institutions was higher than formerly.

5—Rates of delinquency increased in the southern part of the city of Pittsburgh and decreased in the northern part.

6—Delinquency rates decreased in Allegheny County's industrial communities but decreased in rural areas.

The social implications indicated by changing juvenile delinquency rates may be interpreted by the community in varying ways. Programs, whose aim is prevention, amelioration or correction, may well examine not only the social setting in which they operate, but the institutions and agencies created to solve the problems of youth. Some may feel encouraged, some stimulated, some challenged, but none should feel complacent about the problem.

Pennsylvania Talks About Need For Adequate Child Care But Many Things Remain To Be Done In Keystone State

Editor's Note—Excerpts from a very timely and interesting article by Leon T. Stern on the need of a state-wide program for Pennsylvania children and youths is printed below. Always a progressive thinker, Mr. Stern is pointing the way for a new state program.

By Leon T. Stern, Secretary

Public Charities Association Committee On Penal Affairs

Wanted—a state program for delinquent children and youths. In all of our discussion of delinquency, we have been attempting to fix blame. We have sought for scape goats. We censure our schools, police and courts. We call for punishment of the parents. Now we must face the facts. Pennsylvania has no integrated program for the prevention and treatment of delinquency.

What services do we have in Pennsylvania and what do we need?

1

In the field of prevention, the state legislature authorized the Department of Welfare to assist communities in their activities for crime prevention, but did not provide funds for staff or services for this purpose. As a result no program of crime prevention has developed. Our communities lack facilities for recreation and leisure time activities for youngsters, yet there are character building agencies who close their doors to so-called "bad boys", limiting their work to good boys. There are schools, whose doors are not opened for children after school hours.

2

We urge our police to do protection work with adolescents and youngsters, yet in only a few of our cities are officers detailed or trained for this work. In rural areas, such services are

practically non-existent. The stimulation of such activities by police departments would be one of the functions of a state crime prevention service.

3

The strength of a juvenile court is in its probation service and for 40 years Pennsylvania has had an excellent juvenile court law. Yet the law does not require counties to have probation officers, nor has the state followed the pattern set by other states in acceptance of responsibility for, aid to, and development of probation service. As a result, 27 counties either have no probation officers or depend upon untrained volunteers and on sheriff, jailers, police and prosecuting officers for this important service.

Sixty percent of the state's officers are employed by the two juvenile courts in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. But 40 percent is located in the other 65 counties.

4

We provide by law for detention places for children instead of jails, yet there are detention facilities in only 36 counties with 31 reporting none and 24 counties using jails for children of all ages. Nor is there provision in the law for the use of boarding homes or foster homes in areas where detention homes are impracticable.

5

We have raised the juvenile court age from 16 to 18 but because of lack of legislative authority for detention, we put 16 and 17 year-old youths in jail in the company of adult offenders.

We speak of the contagion of delinquency, yet we place neglected and dependent children in detention homes with delinquent.

6

We say that the clinic is an invaluable adjunct to the juvenile court yet such clinics, for lack of proper authority, are found only in large cities.

7

We say that a private home is a more suitable place for a child than an institution, yet our foster home program is limited and we do not seem to have the courage to use it for delinquent children. Then too, most home-finding agencies are reluctant to take children adjudged delinquent by the courts.

8

We admit we need new training schools but we fail to establish new institutions. The age range in our institutions for juveniles is from 10 to 21 and for state industrial schools from 15 to 25. The age range in both groups overlaps and is so wide that it is difficult to develop programs for the effective treatment of the variable problems of care of children and youth.

9

We have set up a defective delinquent institution in an old prison in Huntingdon and house 16-year-olds and mature men with no separation of young and old.

10

We have established an excellent in-service training course in

the Department of Public Instruction which, for the past nine years, has given valuable training in the prevention and treatment of delinquency. Yet we have not provided sufficient funds for its development and expansion.

11

We speak of the rise and fall of delinquency and the need for developing programs yet, in the state, there is no adequate system for collecting facts and figures on which to base a program of help.

12

We say that services of treatment and prevention of delinquency should be state wide. Yet when we look at the police protective work, probation work, court service facilities, we find a concentration in large city areas. The child in the small town does not have the same aid or help as the city child and his parents.

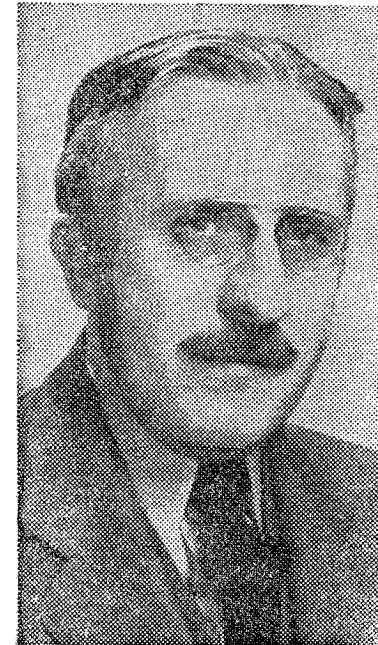
The day is done when a state, county or community unit can work by itself or plan without reference to other sections or the whole program. The state of California has its Youth Authority. The state of New York has set up a program through which counties and communities are aided by the state in crime prevention programs.

But any state program is lifeless in itself. It must be infused with our spirit as responsible citizens and with our personal concern for children and youths, for whose benefit the program is established.

We look forward to a reorganization of state services and the establishment of a new functional state department, which will play a creative role in the program we need for children in trouble and for youthful offenders.

Leon T. Stern Observes Anniversary

Leon T. Stern, secretary and research director of the Penal Affairs Committee of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, and



LEON T. STERN

member of the Special Advisory Committee of our Association, was given a surprise luncheon by his many friends and co-workers on February 27, 1947, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, in Philadelphia.

Thirty-six men and women, most of them actively engaged in the field of law, criminology or welfare, helped Leon Stern and his wife (who under the pen-name "Eleanor Morton" has published many books and has been co-author with her husband of "A Friend At Court" to celebrate this anniversary.

Hon. Gerald F. Flood, Judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 6 of Philadelphia, made a wonderful speech, both in a serious and humorous vein. John Otto Reine-mann (our associate editor) who was chairman of the committee on arrangements, presented a large pig-skin briefcase to Leon Stern as a birthday gift and a token of friendship from his many friends and colleagues.

(Note—You will probably see the briefcase when Leon Stern brings it along to our various conferences and meetings—, it is the largest briefcase that could be gotten at Wanamaker's!)

Poetry In The Parole Office

By Catharine C. Larimer,
Parole Agent, Pennsylvania
Board of Parole

A woman parolee was a few days late in reporting, and this was her written apology:

Late again, and I'm sorry,
But as sure as I've been born,
It will be my fate
To be marked up "late",
When Gabriel blows his horn.

She also resides a short distance from Trenton and sometimes is overcome by the desire to visit that city; to go to New Jersey, however, would require permission from the parole authorities, and so this was her question:

Standing on Pennsylvania's
shore,
Watching the creeping tide,
Wondering if it looks the same
When viewed from the Jersey
side.

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

Q. What suggestion do you have to offer for dealing with teenagers of broken homes, who cannot adjust in foster homes; dull, serious reading disability, consequently misfit in public school; not delinquent?

A. There are no institutions in the State that specialize in caring for children who are misfits in school. There are 23 institutions caring for delinquent children and numerous institutions caring for dependent children. The majority of the institutions for dependent children require a child to have normal intelligence as one qualification for admittance.

The problem indicates two possible solutions. The first solution might be regional child guidance clinics, comparable to the Tri-County Child Guidance Clinic, which is located in Harrisburg. The second solution would involve an enlargement of the educational program so that classes may be maintained for the special day care and training of this type of child. Both of these ideas have been projected and may be brought to the attention of the next Legislative Assembly.

Q. Is there a seventh class county which has solved the question of detention for juveniles awaiting court hearing?

A. The problem of adequate detention facilities is one of the major considerations of many county and State officials. No set plan can be devised which would meet the requirements of all size counties. The large counties need to plan for many children, and therefore it is necessary for them to construct buildings to be used specifically for this purpose. The advisability of a large capital investment by a small county for detention facilities is questionable.

Two methods are being used at the present time. One is the subsidized boarding home. Under this plan a man and wife agree to make minor adjustments in their house for security purposes, and also agree to receive the children requiring detention at any time during the day and night. These people are paid on a monthly rate and the cost for maintaining the children is pro rated in accordance with the number under care each month. Another plan is for two or more counties to be serviced by one detention facility. The most important part of any detention program is not the building but the type of personnel that is employed. The Department of Welfare is planning to issue a bulletin on this problem some time during the early part of next year.

Q. Is there a seventh class county which has been able to obtain psychiatric and psychologic service. If so, how?

A. In many counties psychologists known as Supervisors of Special Education are a part of

the staff of the County Superintendent of Schools. These psychologists are performing excellent service in cooperation with many courts in the State. The Tri-County Child Guidance Center in Harrisburg services approximately 17 different counties. Prior to the war clinics were operated from the different mental hospitals by the Department of Welfare. Due to the shortage of trained personnel many of these clinics had to be temporarily eliminated. There has been some discussion concerning legislation which will provide funds for the Department of Welfare to establish additional regional clinics.

Q. Has any county been successful in meeting foster home shortage?

Some counties have had success in increasing the number of foster homes by raising the board rate. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had some success from special campaigns which were sponsored for the purpose of interesting the community in foster home care. Intensive educational programs are necessary if the number of foster homes are to be increased. Service and civic clubs are helpful in this type of program.

Q. If a parolee commits a crime and in process of investigation, he signs an acknowledgement of his guilt, what conditions preclude agent recommending his return as a technical violator?

A. There is nothing to prevent an agent from making a recommendation to return a man as a technical violator if in his judgement the man should be returned. But there are certain factors that the agent must consider as a basis upon which

the decision of the Board will be made. The Board will consider the following factors before deciding whether or not the subject should be returned.

1. The nature and seriousness of the offense which the parolee has admitted. An offense which would have been disposable before a minor court is less likely to cause a return upon first commission than an offense that could have been taken to a higher court.

2. The motivation and circumstances surrounding the offense are of very great importance in determining whether a parolee should be returned as a violator or returned on parole. Such factors as impulse, premeditation, intention, suggestibility, etc., must always be considered. It makes a difference whether a parolee picks up a \$5.00 bill from a table as he goes through the house of his neighbor or whether he learns where the neighbor keeps the money and later deliberately lays plans to enter the house in their absence and takes the money.

3. Another factor that must be considered is the previous record of the subject both while on parole and prior to his release and last conviction. This is necessary to determine whether the present offense is merely another expression of his habituation in crime or whether it is something "out of character".

4. Finally the Board considers also what shall be the purpose of returning the subject to prison if such a decision is made. Shall it be for further punishment, shall it be for psychiatric study and treatment, or must he be returned because the community

is no longer willing to put up with him and everyone refuses to have anything to do with him?

Q. If a parolee is arrested, charged with a crime, subsequently makes a confession admitting his guilt, and the Grand Jury fails to indict, what additional conditions are necessary before agent is justified in recommending disciplinary action to the extent of confinement for an indefinite period?

A. The answer given to Question No. 5 applies equally well to Question No. 6. The difference between the two questions is that in Question No. 6. the parolee has been arrested presumably by the local police, has been held for court after he makes confession of guilt but the Grand Jury fails to indict. The agent will be expected to make an independent investigation of the crime and submit his recommendation with the report, the Board then will consider all the factors enumerated under Question No. 5 to determine whether the subject should be confined for an indefinite period in a local prison or definitely returned as a violator or reinstated. As a rule confinement in local prisons is only for a short period of time and for minor violation of rules. If the commission of a crime has been established the usual procedure is to return to the institution from which the subject was paroled if the Board decides that recommitment is in order.

Q. If a reform school case is discharged from the Army with honorable discharge after a year or more service, can he be recommended at any time for discharge after return to supervision? Will two photostatic copies of dis-

charge be sufficient information to supply to the Central office?

A. If a subject paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial School has received an honorable discharge from the Army he can be presented to the Board with recommendation to discharge from parole anytime after his return to active supervision. The Board has adopted the policy of granting final discharge from parole on all cases paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial School and the Industrial Home for Women after three years of successful parole. The Board has the power to grant parole in these cases before expiration of maximum sentence because they are given general sentences by the courts. In all other cases sentenced to penitentiary or county prisons, either with flat sentences or with sentences having a minimum and maximum set by court, the Board does not have the power to grant parole prior to expiration of maximum. If any such cases are honorably discharged from the Army they must be presented to the Pardon Board for commutation of maximum sentence before they can be discharged from parole. The Board will consider parolees for termination of parole if they have had at least one year of service in the Army in this country or abroad. Cases with less than one year of service will be considered only if they have seen service overseas. However, Army Service is not the only basis upon which recommendation is made and termination of parole granted. Other factors considered are the entire criminal record of the case, parole history, and length of supervision prior to entry in military

service, amount to time under supervision since return from military service, whether the parolee has readjusted to civilian life and appears to have settled down.

In case of applicants for discharge from parole released from the Industrial School, only one copy of the honorable discharge from the Army is necessary. In other cases two copies are necessary.

Q. What methods can a Probation Officer use to find employment for the Probationer? What kind of relationship should there be between the employer and the Probation Officer in the matter of reports concerning progress, etc., of the Probationer? Does the employer, in a situation like this, accept the Probationer on an equal basis with other employees? What help can we get from Trade Unions for boys trained in Vocational Schools which would make them registered apprentices for their respective trades?

A. In getting a job for a probationer or parolee, it is desirable to let the subject himself obtain the employment if at all possible. The Parole Board has the policy of requiring every applicant for parole to submit a plan which includes employment. He must do this himself. If he fails after having made an attempt we may help him to work out a plan. There are probationers and parolees who can very well go out and look for work on their own initiative. There are others who do not know where to start and must be given some information as to where they might go, such as, the United States Employment Service or some employer known to the parole officer to have employment available.

There are still some others who must be taken to the prospective employer and a job must be obtained for them.

The second part of this question apparently refers to the problem, whether the employer should be informed that the subject is on probation or parole. The Parole Board has adopted the policy of keeping the employer informed of the parolee's status. We believe that the employer has a right to that protection. However, there are many of our subjects who go from one job to another without telling the new employer that he is on parole. The question then arises as to whether we should inform the employer of the parolee's status and return the risk of losing the job for the parolee or probationer. Our agents have instructions that in such cases the parolee should be encouraged to tell his employer.

The nature of the work that the subject does will make some difference in the necessity of informing the employer. If the subject is a laborer who is digging ditches for a contractor and will probably remain on that job only for the duration of that particular project, it may not be necessary to insist that the employer be advised. If on the other hand, the parolee holds a responsible position where he handles money, let us say, then we require that the employer be advised of his status.

It seems to be that when we go on hiding the fact that a subject is on parole from employers we miss an opportunity to educate that part of the public to their responsibility in the rehabilitation of offenders. Employ-

ers must be shown that it depends on them as to whether John Jones shall revert to crime because of the lack of opportunity to work, or shall become a useful citizen because he is given that opportunity.

An Unwholesome Bill

A bill was introduced in the House on February 10, 1947, which we think deserves the opposition of all probation and parole officers. It is No. 291 and would provide that "whenever any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment or confinement by order of any court of the several counties, and shall be committed to any jail, penitentiary, workhouse or other place of imprisonment or confinement, such order of commitment shall be directed to the sheriff of such county, who shall be responsible for the transportation of such person to the place of imprisonment and confinement."

This bill would cover commitments of juveniles and youthful offenders to training schools and industrial schools. It would thus be contrary to the spirit of philosophy of juvenile court procedure which entrusts the care of young offenders to probation officers from the beginning to the end of the whole proceedings. To give to the sheriffs the power which the bill envisages, would be to inject a note of criminal procedure, which, according to modern standards, is foreign to the handling of young delinquents.

A number of civic and political organizations have voiced their opposition to this bill. Probation officers in many counties have raised their protests against it. When last checked, the bill was in the Committee on Judiciary.

The Inner Sanctum

News Items of County Offices
And General Information For
Correctional Workers in
Penna.

John H. Bower, Lycoming county's aggressive probation officer, is very proud of his Sunday School basketball league, which recently completed a most successful season.

In a letter to the Editor, John points out that the league has grown from 38 to 52 teams this last year and it is the oldest and largest league of its kind in America. Rules used are P. I. A. and officials of the state scholastic association are used. The crowds at the games during the 1946-47 season were the best yet.

Mr. Bower, who organized the league in November of 1921, has a "Little" league, a Junior league and a Senior league. It is interesting to see the effect that these leagues have had upon the delinquency problem, Mr. Bowers adds, pointing out that a boy engaged in healthy wholesome sport does not get into trouble.

From Chester County comes two news items for The Inner Sanctum. The staff of Chester County has been increased by two new members, one to have charge of juvenile cases and the other to handle domestic relations. A Robert Hallman has returned to the office after a period with the Red Cross during the war. He is attending the in-service training course in Philadelphia taught by Dr. J. O. Reine-mann and Mr. Hallman reports the class to be very instructive and inspiring.

The Boys' Club—Big Brother organization of Scranton had General Jacob L. Devers as the main speaker in the luncheon on Feb-27 in that city. It was the first annual public report meeting and the general, one of the heroes of the Normandy invasion, flew from West Point to the anthracite capital to make the talk. A transcribed talk by the general was also broadcast by radio from a Scranton station.

Scranton, county seat of Lackawanna county, discloses that juvenile cases during 1946 declined largely because of a drop in the number of boys registered with the Juvenile Court. Figures revealed by Judge M. J. Eagen disclose that last year there were 223 boys compared with 337 in 1945. The number of girls was 59. In 1945 it was 58. A study of the juvenile court case load for the last nine years shows that Scranton had its peak in delinquency in 1940 when 568 cases were received by the Intake department.

Judge Eagen pointed out that the decline during 1946 is "exceptionally gratifying in view of the reports we are getting of a mounting juvenile crime rate in most parts of the country."

The jurist added "It is my opinion that the 1946 juvenile delinquency records in Lackawanna reflect the results of splendid work on the part of members of the clergy and the various social, welfare and character-building agencies. The records indicate also that a greater interest is being manifested by parents and others in trying to create a wholesome influence for our juveniles."

Juvenile Probation Officers in Lackawanna are two old friends, Mary H. Rinsland and Lucy D. Davis, both of whom have been active in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole for a number of years. Adult Probation Officer is the inimitable Claude Thomas, whose stories of the Welsh and Irish brethren have enlivened the otherwise sedate atmosphere of a Probation and Parole gathering.

Western Pennsylvania counties are active in community organization to curb juvenile delinquency.

Butler county held a community meeting on March 24 and Washington county is contemplating a juvenile behavior clinic and psychiatric consultation. Fayette county is sponsoring a meeting for April 17 at Uniontown to consider recreation in communities such as mining towns and other areas without adequate cultural and recreational plans.

Discussion of an inservice school this summer, similar to the one held last August in Harrisburg, will be one of the topics for the Executive Committee in Reading at the conference. Some proposed June as a better month for the school and a hotel at Golley's Lake, about 11 miles southeast of Uniontown, Pa. has been mentioned. The hotel is on Route 40.

Judge Gustav Schramm, nationally known Pittsburgh juvenile judge, is a traveling man these days. Recently he spoke in Louisville, Ky. at a meeting considering the Juvenile code in the Bluegrass state. Another speaker was Judge Paul Alexander of Toledo, O.

Judge Schramm on March 14 attended a meeting in the Attorney General's office at Washington, D. C. of the Continuing Committee of the National Conference called last November by the Attorney General. In Washington last month, the Pittsburgh jurist met with national representatives of the police panel to discuss and to work out more effective methods of cooperation between the police and the Juvenile Courts.

Printed reports of the National Conference of last year will soon be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Some of the sectional reports include "The Role of the Police"; Juvenile Court laws; Juvenile Court administration; Juvenile detention.

These reports are worthy of a place on the desk of every progressive probation officer, writes Peter Alapas, Pittsburgh statistician, and even can be put next to that immortal classic, "Principles and Methods of Dealing with Offenders" by the late Miss Pidgeon.

For those unfamiliar with the Allegheny County Quarter Sessions Probation office, the executive division of the office is composed of J. C. Coulter, Chief; J. C. Catalano, Chief field agent; and Mrs. Florine Keebler, supervisor of women probationers and parolees. All supervisory activities in either pre-sentence, pre-parole and special investigation of men's cases are under the supervision of Mr. Catalano.

Pre-sentence and pre-parole investigations are made by Max E. Markovitz, George F. Schmitt and Harvey B. Shaw, who also do some general field work and handle office interviews.

Special volunteer officer cases

are supervised by Philip H. Judd, George F. Howe and Mrs. Keebler. Cases of negro males are handled by Harvey B. Shaw. In addition to these special cases, of which there are now 228 being supervised, these officers also perform pre-sentence, pre-parole, and special investigations for the court in emergency cases.

Miss Katherine Eposcope interviews cases, handles all the field division clerical and stenographic work, types all pre-sentence, pre-parole and special court reports.

Activity is under way in the office to enroll new members in the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Thanks of the editor of The Quarterly must be given to Miss Margaret Nicol, efficient secretary to Dr. E. Preston Sharp in the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare. It is Miss Nicol who takes those stenographic notes of big and little meetings. From these notes come neatly typed information, speeches, motions and resolutions which sooner or later appear in the pages of The Quarterly. Thank you, Miss Nicol.

Committee of 50 prominent persons of Butler, Pa. met Monday evening, March 24 to consider community participation in a county-wide program in Butler county to combat juvenile delinquency.

The program opened with a dinner in the Nixon hotel with George Keister, assistant district attorney, as chairman. After the dinner, the group assembled in the City Hall where E. E. Burgess, Uniontown, Pa. business man and pioneer in citizen participation in Juvenile

Court programs, was the principal speaker.

Plans for the evening's program had been made by Mr. Keister and William Hanna, lieutenant in the state police detail, Butler. These men had visited numerous juvenile programs in various sections of the western part of the state. As a result of the inquiries and program of March 24, an active campaign will be inaugurated in the immediate future by the Butler citizens.

Glen Mills Serves 29 Counties, Has Enrollment of 407 At Close Of 1946; 524 On Active Parole

At the close of 1946 the resident population of The Glen Mills Schools was 407, received from twenty-nine counties. The number of boys on active parole from The Schools was 524, returned to thirty-two counties.

All boys who leave The Glen Mills Schools, released by the committee, are legally on parole until they attain the age of twenty-one.

In order to further the maximum efficiency of the Parole department the managers have authorized an "active parole list", which provides that if a boy is under 15 years of age when paroled he will be actively supervised until he attains the age of 18 years, and longer if necessary. If he is past 15 years of age when paroled he will be on active list for three years, unless he attains his majority before that time. All boys are automatically discharged from The Glen Mills Schools at the age of twenty-one.

There are four visiting agents at present. If the active list were evenly divided each man would have a case load of 131, but this load varies with local conditions, the highest 176, the lowest sixty-six. The number of active parolees has been greatly diminished

by the large number of boys past 18 years of age who have enlisted in the United States Service.

In most cases supervision decreases as the time on parole increases. The first six or eight months is the critical period in juvenile parole.

Age Lowers

The average age of boys now at Glen Mills is lower than the average a few years ago. The average age at The Schools is 14 years 7 months. The average age of active parolees is 16 years 7 months.

The instructor in carpentry handed me two letters he received from boys who have completed the course in carpentry in our Vocational School. The boys are now several thousands of miles apart.

February 22, 1947.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am working for a concern, namely F. G. S. . . . & Son. It is quite a large concern and I like it well. At present we are working on a large apartment house and soon we will start on a Jewish church. I wish to thank you for the wonderful experience you have given me, also for the notes. Give Mr. Miller my regards.

February 18, 1947.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am squadron carpenter and I am getting along real good at it. I am glad I saved the notes you gave me because I am using them up here. Whenever I am not sure of a job I look over my notebook the night before and then I get the job done and they always pass it so it must be O.K.

I mean to tell you it really gets cold up here but it is very beautiful country. On February 4th it was 72 degrees below zero and it was really cold that morning.

State Parole Board News

The various offices of the Parole Board report a busy mid-winter period. Most districts have been handicapped in their field work by heavy storms, but even this does not result in any appreciable reduction in the number of investigations and field visits completed. As always happens, illness has forced several people to be absent from work for long periods.

In-Service Training Courses continue to be well received by all who participate in them. These courses are instructive and helpful, and also provide opportunity for socialbility not otherwise possible.

Following are news bulletins from different districts:

WilliamSPORT

Despite some vacations and a great deal of bad weather, the four persons doing field work in District No. 5, combined Men's and Women's Divisions, traveled a total of 19,759 miles by auto to give service to parolees under their supervision during the past three month period, (December, January, February).

Traveling 1160 miles a month to and from work our two stenographers, Mrs. Hartman and Miss Miller, do not find the trips monotonous. They occasionally give the "right of way" to a big black bear which leisurely saunters across their path, or a few minutes are taken to allow four beautiful deer the privilege of making a crossing or scampering in the other direction.

Erie

With the cooperation of Mr. Wayne Prather of the Public Service Institute, a course in Correctional Training was started recently for professional workers in this vicinity. The group consists largely of representatives from the various social agencies and includes also members of the Erie County Probation Office, the Erie City Police Department, the Pennsylvania Board of Parole and the U. S. Probation Office. We meet every Monday evening in the offices of the Erie County Department of Public Assistance and review various phases of the correctional training program.

We have been quite fortunate in securing a number of guest speakers up to this time. Among these were Mr. Damian McLaughlin, District Attorney of Erie County, Mr. Walter Rome, Chief Probation Officer and Superintendent of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, Mr. James Hanahan, U. S. Probation Officer in Pittsburgh and Dr. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision for the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Several members of the Erie School District and a representative of the local Veteran's Administration also appeared before the group. The response has been encouraging, notwithstanding extremely adverse weather conditions of the past two months.

Mr. Theodore Broecker, Vocational Advisor with the Veteran's Administration, was instructor of the class until February 15, 1947, when he received an assignment with the State Department in Washington, D. C. Many in the field of Probation and Parole, no doubt, recall Broecker, who has had experience both in parole and probation work. He was for a time Senior

We are happy to report the return of Mrs. Grace Gaughan back "on the job" after an illness of two months.

Harrisburg

After a short stay of nine months in the Earle Building, District Office No. 3 moved on December 30, 1946 to the State Theatre Building, and we are settling down in cheerful and comfortable quarters on the sixth floor. We invite any visitors to inspect our offices at any time.

Agent Robert A. Diffenderfer is the proud father of twin boys born January 5, 1947. While on an out-of-state trip he made a successful race against Father Time from Kansas City, Missouri, arriving home one half hour before the twins appeared. "POP" reports that the twins are thriving and gaining weight largely because he has been feeding them when he is home. He is seriously considering training both Stanford and George as future Parole Agents. Subject to verification, it is believed that no other Agent in the state can equal this feat.

District Office No. 6 is pleased to announce that Mr. Bartoo became grandfather of a seven pound baby girl on March 10, 1947. Though he tries to be as indifferent and as unconcerned as one who has had ten grandchildren, he is actually quite proud and elated over his new heir.

If any one thinks driving in his territory was tough during the past five or six weeks, have him consult with either Mr. Marnen or Mr. Bartoo of the Erie Office. They claim the big storm of 1945 had nothing on the drifts caused by recent storms in this vicinity. Both were practically marooned for a couple of days, but managed to get through it all O.K.

Wilkes-Barre

Miss Madelyn Nichols was married on March 8, 1947 to Mr. Stanley D. Counterman, Penns Grove, N. J., formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Grace Gaughan and Mrs. Gertrude Speece Hebsacker, stenographers, entertained at a dinner-shower for Miss Nichols on Monday, March 3, 1947, at the Dresden, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary G. Agey is our new Principal Stenographer. She was formerly employed in the Department of Highways and succeeds Mrs. Mary Dorsheimer, nee Zellner, who was with us for over four years and who resigned December 16, 1946 to have a baby. On February 17, 1947, Mrs. Dorsheimer gave birth to an eight and a half pound boy, John, Jr., at the Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg.

That far-away look in Agent Frank Green's eyes was in anticipation of a fifteen-day Cook's Tour by air to Mexico City, which began March 9, 1947. Mr. Green considers this to be a postman's holiday, except that he will take it by air instead of by car.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh office of the Parole Board was host at an informal dinner held on March 12 at the Pittsburgher Hotel to celebrate the agents' completion of the latest In-Service Training Course which had been conducted in the Pittsburgh Office by Justin E. Harlow, Psychologist, Allegheny County Behavior Clinic, under the auspices of the Public Service Institute.

The full staff of agents of the Pittsburgh and of the Butler offices were presented with certificates showing that they had successfully completed this advanced training course.

The members of the Board of Parole and the Superintendent of Parole Supervision were present from the Harrisburg office. The list of invited guests included representative judges from the surrounding counties, district attorneys, police officials of the city and county wardens of the local institution, probation officers, and others with whom the Parole Board is in regular contact.

The dinner meeting resulted in good fellowship with and the further development of understanding between the Parole Board staff and these various officials. Approximately sixty persons were in attendance.

Parole Agent Fred G. Gray of the Pittsburgh office of the Parole Board suffered a heart attack while at his home on February 8. He is making a splendid recovery and it is hoped that he may soon rejoin the staff.

Agent John P. Cavanaugh has been transferred from the Philadelphia Parole Office to the office in Pittsburgh

District Supervisor, Harry J. Cancelmi, of the Pittsburgh office of the Parole Board, staged a birthday party for his son, Louis, age two years, on February 25. Future Parole Agents were the guests of Junior Cancelmi.

Philadelphia Women's Office

Miss Kink reports: We agents really are a help and inspiration to our parolees! One of mine dreamed of me several weeks ago and then played the number 441 derived from this office address, 1414, and won \$100.

Butler

The agents and supervisor of Butler Office are pleased to have completed the In-Service Training School held at District Office No. 2 each week for the past several weeks, and enjoyed the banquet held at Pittsburgh, March 12, 1947.

Miss Alma Dellana, who was temporarily employed in District Office No. 8 to fill the vacancy caused by the illness of Nancy Brickle has been permanently appointed to this position. Miss Brickle, recently underwent an operation, which removed a tumor from her brain, and all reports indicate she is getting along quite well. We wish to welcome Miss Dellana into our midst.

Recently Agent Longo underwent a tonsilectomy and was off work several days; however, he has recovered and has returned to the office. Also Janet Parker, stenographer of District Office No. 8, lost three days work due to an attack of grippe.

NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

Negley K. Teeters, *Penology from Panama to Cape Horn*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1946; 260 pp.

This book is the tangible outcome of a four month trip which the author who is professor of sociology at Temple University, Philadelphia, and a criminologist of national and international reputation, undertook in 1944; he visited eight Latin-American countries (Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine and Brazil) and studied prisons, reformatories, the probation and parole systems, juvenile courts and related social services.

This book makes particularly fine reading, since it does not confine itself to a description of penal administration and penal codes in South America (both of which, incidentally, are much more influenced by European patterns than by North American concepts) but also gives a brief but most instructive description of the history of each of the countries visited, their geography, ethnological composition, climate, industrial activities, political set-up, etc.; thus, the reader is provided with a good sociological background for the understanding of the individual country's penal philosophy and its correctional program.

Readers of "The Quarterly" might be interested to know that probation and parole are not at all developed in Latin America. Probation is nothing but the "suspension of the execution of the sentence". There is practically no supervision of either probationers or parolees. The only device of having a certain control over re-

leased prisoners is reporting to the police, reporting to the prison authorities, or the "patronato". The patronato stems from the early volunteer prison societies in Latin Europe; in Latin America today it has quasi-public functions, but its supervision is at best sporadic since no trained personnel is employed.

Social work is only in its initial stage, and again the European, particularly Belgian influence is prevalent (primarily through the International Catholic Social Work Union at Brussels). The first school of social work was founded in 1925 in Chile.

The final chapter ("Inter-American Cooperation in Penology") endeavors to evoke the interest of North Americans in Latin American penology, to stimulate the exchange of magazines in the criminological field, and to bring about a larger participation of U. S. penologists in the Latin American Congresses of Criminology.

Dr. Teeters is to be complimented for this excellent interpretation of South American theories and practices in the correctional field, his book through its excellent style and clear presentation, will help us to understand other countries and their particular problems in our chosen field.

The National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. (Summaries of Recommendations for Action) U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1947; 136 pp.

The recommendations of the 15 panels of the Conference which met in Washington, on November 20 to 22, 1946, are now available in booklet form (price 30 cents). (The January 1947 issue of "The Quarterly" published an excerpt of the recommendations of the panel

of Juvenile Court Laws which was under the chairmanship of Judge Gustav L. Schramm of Pittsburgh.)

Since the implementation of the recommendations can only be done on the state or local community level, every probation and parole officer who is in charge of juvenile delinquents should study this report.

Many Happenings Since Last State Conference, Mrs. Curtin Recites; Aid From Many Groups Helps President

**By MRS. LEOLA F. CURTIN
President, Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole.**

In this, my last message to you, I would like to make an accounting of the work undertaken and completed during the past year.

The Executive Committee met six times, three occasions in Harrisburg, once at the National Probation Conference in Buffalo, N. Y. one meeting during the American Prison Congress in Detroit, Mich. and following the Fall Institute in York, Pa. in November. These meetings were attended by no less than seven members of the Executive Committee and on several occasions we had as many as twelve members present. I would personally like to thank the Executive Committee for their interest and cooperation. They took time out from their regular duties to travel to Harrisburg and many had to make the trip at their own expense. The Executive Committee planned all programs, secured speakers, took an active part in the Training Courses and it is to them we owe whatever success we have had this year.

Three Refresher Courses

As you know, the Association sponsored three Refresher Courses during 1946—one in Harrisburg in August consisting of a three-day course held exclusively for county parole and probation officers. One two-day course was held in Philadelphia in October for state parole officers in the Eastern area and one two-day course in Pittsburgh in December for state officers in Western Pennsylvania.

The response from those taking the courses has been so encouraging that the Committee has made tentative plans for a 1947 refresher course.

Three Fall Institutes were held in New Castle, Wilkes-Barre and York, Pa. to carry parole and probation service to all those working in the field and unable to attend the annual conference. These meetings were well planned and attended and special mention and my personal gratitude goes to Mr. Jack Dunlap of New Castle, Miss Mary Rinsland of Scranton, Pa. and Mr. Henry Lenz of York for the excellent work they did as chairmen of the Institutes.

In addition to the meetings, Mr. Walter Rome, Chairman of Membership and his committee undertook an extensive membership campaign by mail.

Printed Quarterly

This year saw the birth of our 'printed' Quarterly. At the beginning of the year we were faced with the problem of financing the Quarterly. Under our arrangement with State College, the printing department at the school provided free service for a two year period, after which we were expected to assume a portion of the expense. We were asked to contribute at least 50% or \$50.00 a quarter for

mimeographing the Quarterly. At the suggestion of Mr. Gladden, the chairman of the Quarterly, we attempted a printed copy. Mr. Gladden offered to secure a sponsor for the expense over \$50.00 and with the approval of the Executive Committee, the first copy came off the press in October, 1946. You have had two copies of this magazine to date and you can judge for yourself the improvement this one step has meant in our organization. We still must solve the problem of finances. Mr. Gladden has secured the interest of a personal friend who has agreed to underwrite the entire cost for a one year period. Since our only source of income is from dues and our membership is too small to produce the needed amount to pay for the quarterly and carry on the routine affairs of the association, a means of securing the needed funds will have to be found.

Our Association received cooperation and considerable assistance from the State Department of Welfare, the Pennsylvania Board of Parole and the Public Service Institute of the Department of Education and we owe them a vote of thanks for the assistance given.

In closing I want to thank all of you for the active interest you have taken; for your help on committees and your attendance at meetings. I have thoroughly enjoyed working with and for you and I hope you will give as much and more cooperation to your new president.

Lucy J. Washbon, state parole supervisor in Indiana, advocates a community mental hygiene clinic with psychiatric service for those on parole who have returned to their homes to readjust in society. Such a program would reduce the rate of recidivism, she argues.

Any Case, With Sentence Of Less Than Two Years, May Be Certified To State Parole, Giardini Reveals

**By G. I. GIARDINI
Superintendent,
Parole Supervision,
Penna. Board of Parole**

It is not generally known by probation officers and court officials that there is a provision in the Parole Law permitting criminal courts to certify to the supervision of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole any probation or parole case with a sentence of less than two years. While we have no intention of advertising this to drum up trade, for we have enough parolees of our own, we wish to outline briefly the procedure under which such cases are handled.

If a court decides to certify a probationer or a parolee as a special case to the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, the court should contact the nearest district office of the Board, and at the same time issue a written order certifying the case. The Board's representative should have some time in which to interview the subject and get a case history and an outline of the plans under which he is to be released. He should be given some time for the investigation of the case.

After the transfer has been completed, such cases will be handled in exactly the same way as any regular parole case. Every three months there will be a Quarterly Supervision Report submitted to the central office, copy of which will be transmitted to the court to keep it informed of the progress that the subject is making. If the probationer or parolee gets into any difficulty, the matter will immediately be reported to the court

with the recommendations of the district office. The court will decide whether the subject shall then be reinstated on parole or shall have his probation or parole revoked. At the completion of the parole or probation period, the court will receive a final Quarterly Supervision Report calling attention to the expiration of the sentence.

In some cases the local probation office will have been asked to make a pre-sentence investigation. In such cases the court should direct the probation office to turn a copy of that report over to the representative of the Board. This will save time in making the transfer and will enable the supervising agent to do a better job.

If the court should decide to terminate the probation or parole prior to the expiration of the period originally set, the Parole Board should be advised in writing so that it may close its records on the case.

**From the Inaugural Address of
of Governor James H. Duff in
Harrisburg on January 21, 1947**

" . . . In juvenile delinquency we have been looking at the back of the whole problem. Instead of thinking constantly in terms of bigger and better reform schools and greater security prisons, we must begin to think in terms of bigger and better appropriations for recreational facilities for the youth in congested areas. In such places they may have opportunity to work off a lot of excess energy instead of having it directed into irregular channels for want of decent opportunities for fun and exercise. . . ."

IN THE NATION . . .

National Probation Association's annual convention is in session at San Francisco, the first time since 1938 it has met on the Pacific Coast. Sessions began April 10.

—○—
Proper detention care for children was the theme of the conference of the American Public Welfare Association in December in Baltimore.

—○—
Effects of the housing shortage are evident in domestic relations cases coming into court, according to Abram F. Livingston, director of probation in the Schenectady County Children's Court, New York. People, who normally solve their own problems, find it much more difficult in crowded quarters or in the homes of others, he points out.

—○—
National Sheriffs Association has recommended complete elimination of jails as places of detention for children under 18.

—○—
According to John W. Boinski, Milwaukee probation officer, there should be no mystery about probation and its purposes. When the public fully understands, he says, it will be possible for the probation officers, and other social agencies in the community, to render better service.

—○—
A note to the ladies among us . . . Jealousy is a normal response to actual, supposed or threatened loss of affection, writes Dr. Hermann Vollmer in an article on jealousy in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. He was talking about jealousy among children, but when does a child become an adult?

New Public Fund Used In Pittsburgh To Buy For Children Where Tax Money May Not Be Used Because Of Limits

By PETER ALAPAS

Statistician, Juvenile Court, Allegheny County

When tragedy or misfortune strikes the family of a child in Allegheny County, or through delinquency or for any other reason, he becomes a public charge, agencies established by the taxpayers and by charitable organizations take over to provide food, shelter, care or a new environment.

Each year the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County takes care of 14,000 boys and girls. Because agencies, supported by taxes, are not able to provide all the needs which make life worth living for troubled children in abundant America, a Juvenile Court Children's Fund has been established to finance the unmet human needs of the wards of Allegheny County Juvenile Court.

Four checks, three for one thousand dollars each, received from public spirited citizens and helpful gifts from groups such as the Salvation Army, under whose cooperative sponsorship the Fund is being operated, inaugurated the fund program on November 1, 1946. Annual budget tentatively has been set for \$20,000 and an administrative committee has been appointed by Judge Gustav L. Schramm to supervise the Fund.

Policies and methods for handling the unmet needs of Juvenile Court Children under the Children's Fund will be established and directed by the Administrative Committee. Actual disbursements will be made through the 60 field officers of the court. Items will be in two classifications: 1—Under 50 cents, including candy bars, ice cream, sandwiches, hot chocolate and other refreshment, and small items incidental to personal contacts, and 2—Over 50 cents, including class rings, etc., musical instruments, scout uniforms, birthday gifts, activities tickets and for other unmet needs.

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