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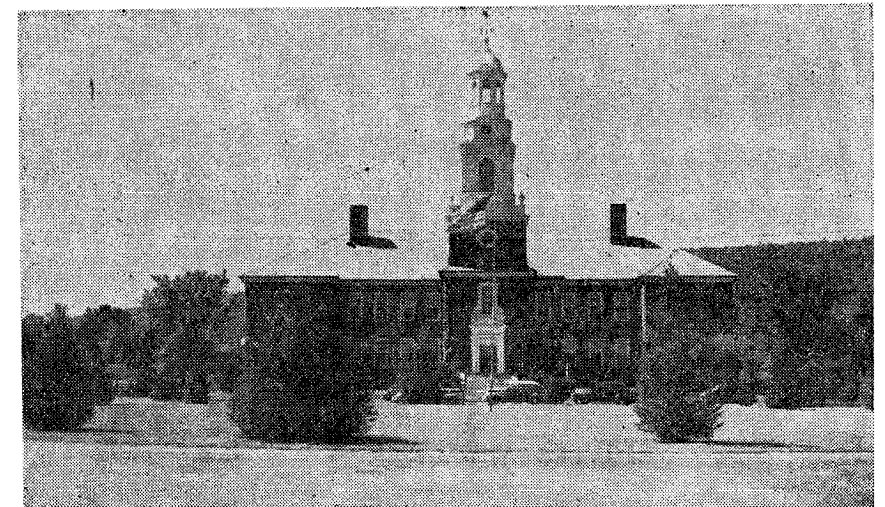
C—Erie has not had the privilege of being host to the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole for many years.

LeROY SEARCH,
Chief Probation Officer.
County of Erie.

(This advertisement has been paid for as gesture of good will by **Joseph D. Donavon**, proprietor, **City Club, 828 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.**)

-- The Quarterly --

The Penna. Association
on Probation and Parole



State Industrial Home For Women At Muncy

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JULY 15, 1947

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Editor William D. Gladden, Juvenile Court, Uniontown, Pa.

Associate Editor Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Marguerite E. Biddison, Bureau Community Work,
Dept. of Welfare Harrisburg

Lee C. Beier Federal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.

I. W. Swinehart Glen Mills, Pa

Richard C. Farrow Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.

Peter Alapas Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh

Jean Anderson Juvenile Court, Washington, Pa.

Business Manager—Paul W. Tibbetts, Chief Probation Officer, Reading

Advertising Managers—

LeRoy Search, Chief Probation Officer Erie

Gerald Snavely, Chief Probation Officer Carlisle

David A. Rehder, Board of Parole Philadelphia

Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

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The Quarterly

Volume IV.

July 15, 1947

Number 3

The Quarterly Visits Muncy

AN EDITORIAL

In this issue, The Quarterly of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole visits the Industrial Home for Women at Muncy to join with many other friends of Miss Franklin R. Wilson in congratulating her at the completion of her 26th year as head of that institution.

Plans for this issue were made at the Reading convention in April in conversations between Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Miss Celia Kelly Gray, Paul W. Tibbetts and the editor and a considerable portion of the issue has been devoted to the story of Muncy and Miss Franklin R. Wilson, its head.

The Quarterly plans to visit other institutions and bureaus during the coming issues. In September we will make a call at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City, presided over by Arthur T. Prasse. Likewise we plan to spend a day or so with the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Major Hill. Mr. Reiber and Miss O'Hara and their staff. In December we hope to feature the Huntingdon and Camp Hill institutions.

Immediate result from such visits will be a closer bond of unity between institutional and state workers and county probation offices. This is to be devoutly desired. The state association is the professional organization of all correctional workers and The Quarterly seeks to exemplify the complete correctional field.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES GREETSS MISS WILSON ON HER 26th ANNIVERSARY AS MUNCY SUPERINTENDENT

To The Editor, The Quarterly:—

We, of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, Pennsylvania, deeply appreciate your splendid and deserving tribute to our superintendent, Franklin R. Wilson.

When in 1921 she arrived at Muncy, it was still an experimental stage in female penology. In the few months before her arrival, we had continual disturbances, riots, and many jail breaks among our few inmates. With the coming of Miss Wilson, this condition quickly changed for the better. By her intelligent, firm and fairminded and capable administration and her wholesome understanding of the problems of each of the criminal women committed to her care, she has made the State Industrial Home for Women one of the best known and most highly regarded penal institutions in both America and Europe.

Pennsylvania may well be proud to possess the services of this outstanding penologist and humanitarian.

Mrs. Margaret Lamade, President

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Mrs. Florine Koegler,

Mr. Howard C. Opp,

Mrs. Mabel Schooley,

Mrs. Martha Shuman.

Miss Wilson Native of Tennessee, Educated In Nebraska; Came To Muncy From Chillicothe, Mo.

By **LEOLA F. CURTIN**

Miss Franklin R. Wilson, whose anniversary as Superintendent of the State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pa., we are celebrating this month, was born and reared in Tennessee. Later she moved to Nebraska with her parents and brothers and sisters and there attended the public schools. She studied to become a school teacher in the Fremont Normal School of Nebraska and also attended the Nebraska University and the University of Chicago. She started her career as a school teacher and for fourteen years taught in the public schools.

Her first venture in work among problem girls was at the Girls School at Beloit, Kansas. From there she was invited to become Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls in Chillicothe, Mo.

While Miss Wilson was learning what can happen in an industrial school, and working out methods and plans for training and rebuilding the young girls placed in her charge, Pennsylvania was having its own problem in trying to establish an industrial school for girls. The State Industrial Home for Women was opened in 1920 and during the first ten months, three superintendents and a handful of inmates ran the institution—it might be more true to state that the inmates ran the institution and ran the superintendents off. The physical setup for the institution was fine, the location was perfect, the state authorities were enthusiastic and anxious to promote an outstanding institution for girls in Pennsylvania, but the outlook was

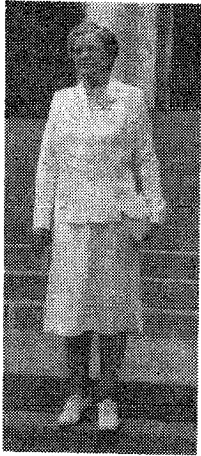
bleak and discouraging and there were those who were ready to say, 'It can't be done'. But Judge Charles L. Brown of Philadelphia was not discouraged. He had toured the penal and correctional schools in the West and had noted the work being done at Chillicothe, Mo. He urged the Board to get in touch with Miss Wilson and to invite her to come to Pennsylvania. Miss Wilson arrived in Muncy on July 15, 1921.

Many Discouraging Days

There were wakeful nights and discouraging days in that first year. The institution consisted of an administration building and three cottages and a staff of enthusiastic but untrained workers. From this beginning, Miss Wilson with the backing of the Board of Trustees and the cooperation of the Department of Welfare was to build the State Industrial Home for Women as it is today. Elsewhere in this booklet, you will find the story of the institution so we do not need to repeat it here except to say that it is the physical monument of what has been accomplished in these twenty-six years.

The real success, the intangibles that cannot be seen with the eye are the lives of the twenty-four hundred inmates who have passed through the doors of the institution, most of whom are reestablished in the state and are living healthy, normal lives. Because of the need for care and protection of those sent for supervision, the story of this work cannot be told except as it might be told by some girl who was not ashamed to tell of her

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Muncy Staff Salutes Miss Franklin R. Wilson

The entire staff of the State Industrial Home is happy to have the opportunity to extend sincere greetings: We all say it has been a pleasure to be associated with you Miss Wilson, and may the years bring you continued success.

The girls of the State Industrial Home think of
you, Miss Wilson
MY FRIEND

In the dark clouds I have lived
and you have been my
Silver Lining;
On the deep seas I have sailed
and you have been my song;
Through the dense forest
I have wondered and with
you have found the trail;
Wherever I go,
You are with me,
my comfort
and
my guide.

M.A.C.

Probation and Parole Association Greetings

To our good friend, Miss Franklin Wilson:

No matter where you travel in the United States, if you talk to someone who is associated in the penal field, as soon as they learn that you are from Pennsylvania, their first statement is "Then you know Franklin Wilson". We appreciate the leadership that you have exercised not only in our State, but throughout the entire country.

You have brought honor, not only to yourself, but to Pennsylvania. It would be impossible to estimate the number of lives that have benefitted by your work.

We respect, honor, and love you: there can only be one Franklin Wilson.

Members of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association.

Keystone State Has Key Person In Key Post To Attain Keynote Of Rehabilitation At Muncy

By CELIA KELLY GRAY

The Keystone State is fortunate to have a KEY person with a KEY-NOTE—the person is Miss Wilson, and the keynote is rehabilitation. The story of Muncy would not be complete without explaining the program established by Miss Wilson.

The 2411 girls and women who have come in contact with the program would have been totally calloused if some lasting impression weren't made possible. From the time of admission the individuality of each new commitment is considered—her background, her physical condition, her adaptability—her mentality is studied and a program planned, one that is variable and inclusive, to raise standards and establish ideals.

Purposeful Understanding

We prefer to think of our organization as a specialized boarding school, established for the purpose of understanding, readjusting and retraining the girl who has been in conflict with accepted standards of social living. We like to think of the maladjustment as a disease and its training a treatment. We want to overshadow all forms of objectionable behavior by substitution of wholesome interests. To this end we have worked out a maintenance of necessity program applicable to normal acceptable living conditions, including some cultural advantages.

Our cottage-type set-up offers a substitute for family life—the units divided into two parts, with two women in charge of each house. The matron is responsible for the girls' clothing and her room; she

teaches mending, cleanliness—in other words, she is a second mother. The recreation period, flower garden and lawns come under her supervision. The atmosphere of the whole house is a reflection of her guidance. The housekeeper has charge of the dietary department. Girls are taught to cook, serve, care for vegetables, table linen, silver, china and all things relating to food, its preparation and care.

Other vocational assignments take her to classes and to work details outside the cottages. These include: Sewing, where the girls learn the rudiments of the art and proceed according to capability; the Bakery, where all baking for the Institution is done; Domestic Science, where the Staff's meals are prepared and served; the Dairy, where the girls do the milking and care for the cows; the Poultry, where the girls raise chickens, ducks and turkeys; the Nursery, where girls are responsible for child care; the Dispensary, where the girls assist the nurse, the doctor and the dentist; the Laundry, where staff and inmate laundry work is done according to schedule; the Storeroom, where all supplies are received and issued according to requisition.

We raise all our vegetables—the girls do the planting, cultivating, weeding and gathering of the produce. The Cannery processes all of the surplus for our own use, as well as for the Danville State Hospital. Last year we processed over 33,000 gallons of produce.

Indoor Classes

During the winter months, after
(Continued on Page 47)

Congratulations, Miss Wilson

We, who have done business with Miss Wilson during her many years of achievement as superintendent of the State Industrial Home For Women, extend our sincere congratulations and best wishes:

GEORGE B. WOLF

Stationery Supplies

Williamsport, Pa.

C. LEE ARTLEY

Electrical Sales and Service

Muncy, Pa.

BRYFOGLE'S

Flowers

Muncy, Pa.

FREY'S HARDWARE

Muncy, Pa.

MICHAEL BROTHERS

Automobile Accessories

Muncy, Pa.

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Inc**

Everything Electrical Sold
and Repaired

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BUSSER SUPPLY CO

Wholesale Plumbing Supplies

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GROCERY**

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CITY FLOURING MILLS, Inc.

Muncy, Pa.

HARTER'S DRUG STORE

E. B. McCuaig, Prop.

Muncy, Pa.

L. L. STEARNS & SONS

Department Store

Muncy, Pa.

**WILLIAMSPORT WHOLESALE
GROCERY CO.**

Williamsport, Pa.

Henrietta Baldwin Sperry Tells of First Days At Muncy And Miss Wilson's Help

By **HENRIETTA BALDWIN SPERRY**

"You're a happy-looking girl", said a Muncy visitor as I stood aside to let her go into my classroom. I was happy and I considered it a compliment to be taken for one of the girls. I was about their average age then—twenty-five years ago—and I knew that was one reason Miss Wilson had hired me. She felt that youth would understand youth and that working and playing together would be natural for them and for me. She knew that officers and girls must be happy if they were to do good work and did everything in her power to make them happy.

And we were happy, for we did a lot of singing in those early days. Muncy is still singing at its work and I sing each week as I drive up for the day to give mental tests. It makes the miles go faster and gets me in the spirit of Muncy. Miss Wilson made it a part of me for she shared all her triumphs and successes with her staff, bearing her trials alone but helping us to laugh off ours.

Many New Approaches

There were lots of new approaches in the early days. When the Board thought ungraded classes in school work unnecessary for the girls and refused to buy any equipment for the bare classroom, she helped carry the chapel benches in every Monday morning, paid for the school supplies herself. The gymnasium, in the basement, had been used to store lumber but Miss Wilson had a garage built with the lumber and the Wallace records were moved to

the gym. With a place to march, folk dance and play basketball, we went in for exercise with such zest that by Spring Miss Wilson had middies and bloomers made for the girls so they could go through their exercises, dances and games on "the circle" in front of the Administration Building, and Miss Wilson took over the job personally of keeping the Victrola wound. A pageant, in June, using the folk dances, was a natural outcome. Then came Miss Gray, with her musical ability, and Dr. Van de Wall, and bigger and better pageants followed year after year.

One beautiful morning that July, Miss Wilson told me I was the parole officer and was to go to the Wilkes-Barre jail immediately and bring back Rose L., whom I'd never seen. I had learned in those nine months to do as Miss Wilson directed without question. I climbed into the open job Reo, with Clyde at the wheel, and sallied forth on the road to years of happy venture. Rose and the jail were a new experience but Rose gave her promise to make the trip back to Muncy as a lady when she found my job depended on it. Music worked its charms again. We sang all the way home—Rose supplying parodies—and the job was won. I had learned a lesson that never failed on such trips—to appeal to the girl to help me.

Never had Miss Wilson asked me to do a job she wouldn't have done herself and every time I came back from a parole trip I found her sitting up to greet me and listen to my tales. If what we'd thought would be a tough trip

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STAFF AND FRIENDS OF MISS WILSON CONGRATULATE MUNCY SUPERINTENDENT ON SPLENDID YEARS OF SERVICE

We, the members of your staff and friends, are happy to take advantage of this opportunity in paying tribute to you, Miss Wilson, and we are offering our sincere congratulations. We are one and all grateful for the privilege of our confidence in your ability and to assure you of our continued cooperation in your constant endeavor in the interest of the State Industrial Home.

Our esteem for you has been nurtured by the conscientious attention given to the management of the Institution—the Institution itself bearing witness to the wisdom of your guidance.

Our fondest wishes for your health, happiness and continued success in your work!

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bailey | Miss Edna C. Lilley |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Curtin | Mr. and Mrs. A. Prasse |
| Miss Celia K. Gray | Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Niple |
| Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Heilman | Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Sperry |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lilley | |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Whaley | |

Friends of Miss Wilson Recall Early Days At Muncy And Happy Association With Her

Early days at Muncy and the experience of many years of common service to the people of Pennsylvania were recalled in greetings and congratulations to Miss Franklin R. Wilson, superintendent of the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy.

Helen M. Erichson Frantz in her greetings, tells of the early days:

"It was a cold, frosty morning on December 1, 1921 when I first arrived at the State Industrial Home for Women to take over the duties of stenographer and bookkeeper", she remembers.

"The only road to the institution was a narrow, rough, dirt lane which led, in a round-about way, to the Administration building. I saw three stone cottages and a large building with a tower resembling Independence Hall, all looking bleak and unfriendly in the cold morning light.

"I went to the building with the tower and was greeted by a gracious but business-like person—Miss Wilson—and was shown to an office and my duties were outlined. It was with many misgivings that I started to work, thinking 'Well, I'll stay two months anyway'. Twenty four and a half years later I was still there.

"Under Miss Wilson's management, I have seen the institution grow from three inmate cottages to 10; from baking bread a few loaves each day in the cottage kitchens to a well-equipped modern sanitary bakery; from small hand laundries, in each cottage, to large airy and central laundry; from a small cannery, housed in an old wagon shed, to a large cannery with all the modern, labor-saving equip-

ment; and so forth.

"I, myself, changed from stenographer and bookkeeper to institutional secretary, then to principal clerk. It has been a great privilege to work under Miss Wilson and see the institution grow and develop as it has during the past 26 years. My sincere congratulations and best wishes for her continued success".

o—o—o

From C. E. Lilley comes this tribute:

"I congratulate Miss Franklin Wilson on her successful years as superintendent at the State Industrial Home. Having worked with her, during her entire administration at Muncy, I have had the pleasure, as many of the staff have had, of seeing Muncy become one of the best institutions in the state."

o—o—o

Rebecca B. Whaley tells of 15 years of association:

"It has been my privilege for the past 15 years to be associated in various capacities with Miss Franklin R. Wilson. During all of this time, I have felt and appreciated the depth of her understanding and sincerity. These qualities together with her talent for administration and leadership, would make her an outstanding figure in any line of endeavor. This is particularly true, however, in the field of penology, where she has spent many years of unselfish, untiring service.

"A visitor to this institution senses, almost immediately, not only the feeling of admiration and trust existing between the staff and herself, but also its effect upon the

general attitude of inmates and personnel toward each other. This goes a long way in building an institutional spirit which epitomizes the best in corrective psychology. I am sure I can say with Halleck:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor name thee but to praise."

o—o—o

From Eleanor M. Tharp comes this congratulation:

Having been on the staff of the State Industrial Home for Women for over 14 years in various capacities, including eight years as assistant superintendent, I am glad of this opportunity to express my admiration and love for Franklin R. Wilson, both as superintendent of the institution and as a devoted and loyal friend.

"The closer my work brought me in touch with her the more I realized her strength of character, ability and humanity. Her interest in her charges as such, regardless of color, race or creed, endears her to all who come under her care.

Having been retired some years ago, I still feel that my work with Miss Wilson meant broader vision, a more human interest and understanding. May God's richest blessing rest upon one who so richly deserves it."

o—o—o

Clara Newman Bailey sends this letter:

"As former assistant superintendent, it gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to congratulate Franklin R. Wilson on her 26th anniversary at the State Industrial Home for Women.

"Being among the few that helped open the institution and working with three different su-

perintendents in the first 10 months, it seems fitting to say that Miss Wilson found the place in complete chaos. However, she soon changed that, and with hard work, unselfishness and determination to make her plans and ideals fit into every nook and corner of the institution, things began to take shape. It was with her careful planning, constant supervision, love and devotion that she has not only helped all the girls that have been under her care but through the years has trained her staff to be the kind of officers that make the State Industrial Home for Women a model institution that it is today.

"May God bless you for your helpfulness and goodness."

o—o—o

Leon T. Stern, secretary of the Committee on Penal Affairs, Public Charities Association, writes:

"Miss Franklin R. Wilson, superintendent of the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, celebrates the 26th year of her sojourn in Pennsylvania and has completed the second year in another quarter of a century of leadership as head of the Industrial Home. All of us in the State of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Wilson for an unusual job and remarkable performance in the rehabilitation of girls and women sent to her institution. The writer still remembers the time 25 years back when Miss Wilson came to Pennsylvania to head the newly-created home at Muncy, after making the momentous decision to leave her institution in Missouri to help Pennsylvania establish its service for girls and

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FRIENDS OF MISS WILSON

(Continued from Page 12)

women. She built the institution's services from the bottom up and has received national acclaim for her work.

"She has the whole-hearted cooperation of her board, headed by George B. Wolf, Judge Frank Smith, president judge of Common Pleas Court No. 5 has been secretary of the institution for many years and is tireless in his activities on behalf of the institution. He and the other board members are united in their enthusiasm for and devotion to the institution inspired by the great work Miss Wilson has so effectively done throughout the years. Her cooperation with the probation and parole officers of the state has won our admiration. We wish her many years of service. We are very proud of her service to Pennsylvania.



JUDGE FRANK SMITH of Philadelphia, secretary of the Board of Trustees at the Industrial Home for Women at Muncy. Judge Smith has observed the fine work of Miss Wilson since her arrival at Muncy.

HENRIETTA BALDWIN SPERRY

(Continued from Page 9)

turned out to be easy, she'd say, "You dog, but tell me all about it." If it were tougher than all get-out and I was tired and discouraged she'd say, "Now get to bed and forget it—tomorrow's another day".

Her generosity in sharing her personal friends with us—many of them famous—made us feel as if we were her own daughters of whom she was proud. She gave each of us such high-sounding titles that I always felt as if I should have on a bit of make-up, such as a white beard, to go with mine when she introduced me as "My Psychologist!"

Miss Wilson's memory for details is simply beyond my comprehension. She can rattle off statistics in gallons, bushels, yards, acres, I.Q.'s, blondes, brunettes and crime 'til you're dizzy. I'm not from Missouri but I used to check on the I.Q. statistics and never could catch her up. I loved having her take me down though—she is so quick—and I often needed to be "taken down". Like the time when I was helping to show some visitors around and one of them asked me a question about the cows. I frankly replied, "I don't know, I've never been detailed to the barn." Miss Wilson heard me (she hears and knows everything, including all my faults) and said, "That's right, the cows are too precious!"

Correctional Workers Attend School At Gorley's Lake; Sessions Outstanding

Little red school house was transformed into the lovely resort hotel at Gorley's Lake, Fayette county June 25, 26 and 27 as probation and parole officers went to school again to refresh their minds with the fundamental philosophies of correctional work and their modern applications and implications.

More than 50 officers registered for one or more days of the school, representing 15 counties and throughout the three-day program there was a common bond of good fellowship and understanding.

Teachers, on the first day, were two members of the judiciary, Judge Roy I. Carson and Judge Cortez F. Bell, the former being from Washington county and the latter from Clearfield count. Both have been closely allied with the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole since ascending the bench and both gave helpful suggestions on the general preparation by probation officers and the courts for the sentence of the individual, juvenile or adult. In the afternoon a general roundtable discussion was held on the lectures of the morning with Judges Carson and Bell answering questions.

Benthin Speaks

Thursday, the second day, saw the school consider the individual in institutions with Fred Benthin, Western Penitentiary, J. F. Coulter, chief probation officer of Allegheny County and Messrs. Mack and Porter, of the colony for defective delinquents at Huntingdon, being the speakers. Highlight of this session was a definition of defective delinquency as given by Mr. Mack. Discussion in the after-

noon was led by President John Lawson, Camp Hill parole officer.

Friday saw the third aspect of the moving history of every offender, his release, on probation or parole, being the subject of consideration. Henry Lenz, chief probation officer of York county, and Angelo Cavell, supervisor of parole, Erie, discussing the evaluation of an individual's adjustment on probation and parole. Walter Rome, chief probation officer of Allegheny county was the summarizer and the discussion was led by Richard Farrow, assistant superintendent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole. During the sessions the summaries were outstanding, Dr. G. I. Giardini summarizing the first day's session and Dr. E. Preston Sharp the second day.

All was not class room activity, however. Elsewhere in this issue is found Dr. E. Preston Sharp receiving a pipe and tobacco pouch from Uniontown friends on the occasion of his 43rd birthday and on Thursday evening members of the class assembled in the ballroom to sing and toast Mr. and Mrs. Raven Zeigler of Allentown on the occasion of their 18th wedding anniversary.

Those in attendance included:

Dorothy M. Beidler, Reading; John H. Bower, Williamsport; Edward Brubaker, Harrisburg; Leola Curtin, Williamsport; Dr. Catherine E. Edgett, Laurelton; Grace Glennon, Waynesburg; A. Robert Hallman, West Chester; Ross Holsopple, Morganza; Hilda M. Jolly, Laurelton; Florine Koegler, Pittsburgh; John Lawson, Camp Hill;

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WHILE THE HOST and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Mel Barasch, watch Emil E. Burgess, business man, (extreme left) in behalf of the Uniontown Juvenile Delinquency Clinic, presents a handsome pipe and tobacco pouch to Dr. E. Preston Sharp.

DR. SHARP HAS NATAL DAY, FRIENDS FIND HIM VERY GAY, GIVE HIM POUCH, TOBACCO PIPE, NOW A MATCH TO LIGHT

By **RUTH LOVE, Reporter**
The Morning Herald
Uniontown, Pa.

Uniontown's Juvenile Welfare Clinic paid special honor to Dr. E. Preston Sharp, director of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, in an unscheduled event in connection with the annual in-training sessions of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole held recently at Gorley's Lake hotel, east of Uniontown, Pa.

Those attending the conference were guests at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. "Mel" Barasch, the former an active member of the Clinic, at their beautiful mountain home, "Friendship Haven" Seaton's Lake.

A long table, displaying tempting delicacies, provided the lunch, cafeteria style — with the tasty dainties evidencing hours of preparation.

In the huge living room, gathered about the enormous stone fire place from which a blaze loaned a touch of coziness, the guests chatted and sang. Old songs, many of them from grandmother's day, were dusted off by trios, quartets, sextets and choruses who furnished real harmony to create an atmosphere of friendship and good fellowship.

Unexpectedly, Fayette County Juvenile Probation Officer William D. Gladden announced the pending birthday anniversary of Dr. Sharp. As the applause died away,

and before the honor guest could return to the comfortable tilt-back chair from which he had been enjoying the festivities, Emil E. Burgess, one of the original members of the Uniontown Clinic, stepped into the spotlight.

"Dr. Sharp needs no introduction to this gathering," began Mr. Burgess, as Dr. Sharp waited for the joke his facial expression indicated he expected that would climax the unexpected trend in the impromptu program.

"But we, here in Uniontown, have a high regard for him and consider him one of our best friends and advisors," continued Mr. Burgess, while Dr. Sharp's expression changed to one surprise at the seriousness of the speaker. "We have long battled juvenile delinquency in our city. There have been times when we badly needed moral support. Dr. Sharp never failed us.

"For that reason, and as a small token of our deep and sincere respect and appreciation, in behalf of the Uniontown Juvenile Clinic, I present to him these two gifts with the hope he may find them useful."

Mr. Burgess handed two small packages to Dr. Sharp. The latter gingerly accepted them—gingerly because he still wasn't satisfied that the little impromptu act wasn't part of the evening's fun.

Carefully he removed the wrappings from one—to reveal a handsome pipe. The second package proved to be a tobacco pouch.

Dr. Sharp essayed a speech—and failed.

"Take a good look, everybody," shouted Mr. Gladden. "It's the only time you'll ever have the opportunity of seeing Sharp speechless."

Dr. Sharp finally found his voice

—and the words to thank the members of the Clinic.

As Burgess pointed out, the gifts were small.

But to one who has had close association with the members of the Uniontown Juvenile Welfare Clinic, it is a known fact that Burgess voiced the feelings of everyone when he expressed sincere respect and appreciation for the man who long has been regarded as a real friend of the volunteer organization meeting the challenge of juvenile delinquency in Uniontown, in the heart of the bituminous coal field.

It is also a fact that Dr. Sharp, recognizing the sincerity of the men and the results they have obtained in their efforts to salvage youth, has been one of the staunchest boosters of the Clinic plan which originated in Fayette county and now is receiving nation-wide attention as the first program enabling citizens to assume community responsibility for its teenagers.

As Dr. Sharp is a booster of the Clinic plan, so Fayette county is a booster of Dr. Sharp.

A NEW FRENCH FILM ON DELINQUENCY

At present a French film, "A Cage of Nightingales", is shown in New York. It deals with a group of reformatory boys who are re-educated by an understanding teacher. Noel Noel, who stars in the film, wrote the story and based it on the modern reform school at St. Hilaire, near Paris.

During the occupation the school's headmaster was suspected by the Germans, who came to arrest him. The "delinquent" boy-inmates leaped on the Nazi troops and held them down until the headmaster was able to flee.



DISCUSSION LEADERS at the first session of the Gorley's Lake School: Left to right, (seated): Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Muncy agent for Pennsylvania Parole Board, Judge Roy I. Carson, Washington county court; President Judge Cortez F. Bell, Clearfield county courts; Paul W. Tibbetts, Reading, secretary-treasurer of parole supervision of Board of Parole; Fayette county's Probation Officer William D. Gladden and John Lawson of state association and parole officer at the Camp Hill industrial school, Harrisburg.

Tibbets And Reading Prove Genial Hosts At Annual Convention; Lawson New President

Famed city of Reading proved an excellent host when the 26th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole convened at the Berkshire Hotel on April 23 for a three-day session.

With smiling Paul W. Tibbets, chief probation and parole officer, acting as envoy for the county of Berks and city of Reading, probation and parole officers from almost every section of the Commonwealth enjoyed one of the best conventions in the history of the association.

Among highlights of the three-day gathering were the election of John Lawson, parole officer, at Camp Hill, as president; announcement that the membership was nearing the 250 mark and announcement of a plan by Leon Stern, Secretary of the Committee on Penal Affairs, Public Charities, to conduct a survey of all probation and parole offices in the Commonwealth to determine wage levels, size of staffs etc.

Other Officers

Mr. Lawson's election came during the business meeting and other officers elected are Walter Anderson, Supervisor of the Philadelphia Office, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, as first vice president; Walter J. Rome, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, second vice president, and Angelo C. Cavel, supervisor of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole office at Erie as a member of the Executive Committee.

Membership in the association currently is divided, according to Paul W. Tibbets, secretary, as fol-

lows: County probation officers, 137; state parole officers, 63; organizations, 10; U. S. Probation officers, 3; judges, 5; institutions, 14; prison wardens, 1; district attorneys, 2; sheriffs, 1; ministers, 1; principals of schools, 2; policewomen, 1.

Judge Lois Mary McBride of Allegheny county was the main speaker in the afternoon of April 23 and touched upon domestic problems handled by her in her duties of judge.

"There were 1,865 cases last year in desertion and non-support sessions in Allegheny county," the judge reported.

Should Begin In School

Discussing the subject of broken homes and marriages that fail, Judge McBride urged teaching in school concerning the dignity of marriage.

"We should begin in our school days to train people for marriage", she declared. "The Board of Education should have a course for marriage and training of children. There should be a course in the High Schools. If such a program is inaugurated, the next generation would have a better background to face problems in marriage. As a country, we are known for divorce and delinquency. We must face this and attack it. We must begin to think about the protection of the home."

Municipal court of Philadelphia has established a procedure in new cases which attempts to reconcile husbands and wives engaged in domestic cases. This procedure is mandatory and if a reconciliation is not possible, a formal court hearing may be averted by an agreement between the parties regard-



REPRESENTATIVES of state institutions who attended the three-day in-training "refresher course", which had been sponsored by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at Gorley's Lake Hotel. Let to right, seated: Dr. Catherine DeEtto Edgett, on the staff at Laurelton State Village; Miss Marie Schaffner, attached to the staff at the Morganza industrial school; Standing: Dan L. Rees, superintendent of the Thorn Hill school, Warrendale, Allegheny county; Ross Holsopple, social worker at the Morganza school.

ing a support order, Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Statistician of the Municipal court told the conference. Continuing he explained that all support orders must be paid through the medium of the court and if payment is not made a separate department of Delinquent Accounts takes supervision. Since 1944 there has been an increase in domestic cases, with the case load in 1946 being 27 percent more than in 1945.

The morning session of April 24 revolved around institutions with Judge James F. Henninger, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Allentown the chairman. Among the speakers was Arthur T. Prasse, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City. Mr. Prasse described his institution, saying that it contained students from 24 counties and that the enrollment, as of that day was 205. A gymnasium is being completed, Mr. Prasse reported, and a fine program is being prepared for the latter part of the year during which time this achievement will be commemorated.

Dr. Edgett Speaks

Dr. Edgett of Laurelton State Village, described her institution where feeble minded women of child bearing age are trained. Laurelton, now in its 27th year of occupancy, has 909 on its in-patient list and 150 on parole. There are more than 50 buildings on the grounds.

Other speakers included Rev. Keller, superintendent at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill and Dr. J. W. Claudy, superintendent, Rockview Branch, Western State Penitentiary.

Rev. Keller pointed out that there are two requisites to normal living, self realization and a

useful and secure place in society. Those who are committed to custody have failed to reach these objectives. When either or both of these objectives are absent and the individual fails to attain maturity and cooperative living, delinquency, crime result and there must be a re-education to re-direct desires, development of basic value concepts and re-orientation of attitudes.

Value of custodial care, such as is given in institutions like White Hill, is proportionate to the opportunity provided the students for self expression and in the measure that misdirected energies are channeled into constructive thinking and activities, he pointed out.

Dr. Claudy told of Rockview and its educational program. There are 167 buildings on the grounds of that institution, he pointed out, and there has always been an excellent relationship between the institution at Rockview and Pennsylvania State College in the field of agriculture and education.

Stern Presides

In the afternoon, with Leon T. Stern, secretary and director of Research, Committee on Penal Affairs, Public Charities Association, Philadelphia, as the chairman, talks were given on parole in the adult and juvenile fields. John D. Shearer, senior psychologist, Eastern State Penitentiary, pointed out that if there is to be parole there must be parole planning. At the Eastern penitentiary the authorities being their thinking in terms of parole release when the inmate is committed.

Other speakers included Richard C. Farrow, assistant superintendent of parole, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, who gave an exceptional paper on rehabilitation of the of-

fender on parole; Peter Frascino, chief juvenile probation officer, Montgomery county, who told of the plan in that county of arousing community interest, and William D. Gladden, juvenile probation officer, Fayette county.

Judge Flood Gives Address

One of the finest addresses heard at a convention of the association was given at the banquet by Gerald F. Flood, judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 6, Philadelphia.

"Ten years ago this month I sentenced my first defendant. Since then I have sentenced about 2,000 others," Judge Flood said.

"When I came to the bench I had no training for this extremely important task . . . once the jury returned its verdict, I was in what to me was uncharted ground . . . the temptation to make rules of the thumb in this situation is very great . . . to make the punishment fit the crime was the thing which would at once satisfy the public's sense of justice and make the criminal feel he was being treated fairly etc.

Continuing Judge Flood declared every instinct pushes us towards going easy on the weakling, the feeble-minded, the youngster who shares the proceeds of his crime with a Fagin or the needy youngster who steals for food but doubts creep in. After all, can we judge degrees of moral guilt?

Judge Flood added:

"What we want to do is to protect the community from crime . . . although this we can not prove there is little doubt that prison sentences do deter others from committing crimes. If we had no prisons, I am sure crime would greatly increase.

Punishment Does Not Deter

"But this idea that punishment will deter either the criminal or

others does not help except in determining whether a person shall be sentenced at all or placed on probation. It is of no help in determining length of sentence.

" . . . I think we have a good deal to point to and be grateful for in Pennsylvania in the last 10 years. The greatest single advance was the setting up of the present parole system . . . I think the Board of Parole has made a very praiseworthy effort to determine in each case whether the prisoner is ready for rehabilitation before he is released.

"There has been other progress. Ten years ago we were not able to put boys convicted of burglary on probation, even for the first offense.

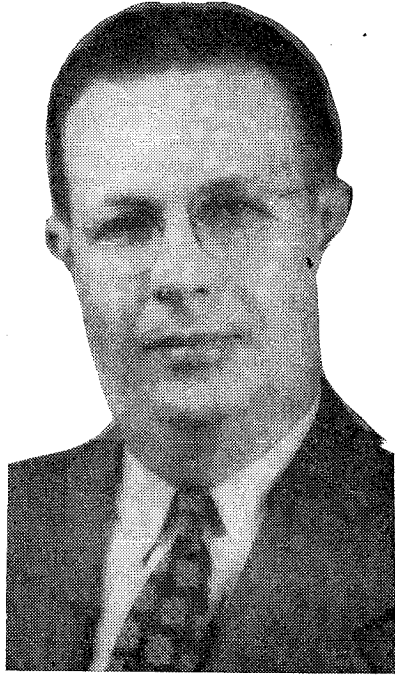
"Finally in the penal program enacted in the year of 1945, we have at least on paper a real advancement in sentencing procedure. When the new classification center has been set up, under this legislation we shall sentence only to a "state institution" and the prisoner will then go to the classification center and after thorough study will be assigned to the institution best fitted to rehabilitate him, if possible.

"Much still remains to be done. In my opinion the indeterminate sentence laws should be expanded to cover all except very minor offenders . . . We need a law to cover the commitment of psychopaths for treatment for as long as necessary, even up to life . . .

"For me a few things can be more important than the rehabilitation of a human being. Few other persons are engaged in work as important or thrilling as ours can be, if we will only see it and seize our opportunities.

(Continued on Page 24)

Lawson Pledges Association To Be Helpful To All Members; New President Plans Active Year; Lauds Predecessors For Fine Program



BY JOHN LAWSON

As this new administration takes up the guidance of the work of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, the record of the accomplishments of the Association in the past constitutes a dual challenge. It places on us the responsibility, not only of maintaining the work at the high state of efficiency that it has already reached, but the more important task of advancing it as an instrument for mutual help to those who are charged with the task of protecting society through the reconstruction of human material. Such a task as ours is a continuing

process. The architect may lay down his plans on the drawing board and the builder construct until the last detail of the building is completed. He may then look at his job and say, "It is finished." To our job there is no end. There is no moment when we can lay down the tools of our profession and say, "At last a human character has been formed that will stand." It is therefore imperative that all, who from various angles are interested in the problem of reclaiming youth and adults, should be banded together in such a group as this for mutual helpfulness, advancement in the knowledge of human personality and joint endeavor to reach our objectives.

It is a matter of congratulation that during the past year this association has increased in membership and that there has been demonstrated an increased interest and a more lively participation on the part of the members in clarifying the policy and formulating the program of this Association.

Plan Active Year

Your officers will endeavor to see that there is no lack in this respect during the coming year and that the extension of interest in our work among the probation and parole officers in the state will be accompanied by intensive interest in the problems that confront us.

We begin this administration with an emphasis on the fact that the work of probation and of parole in the community and of parole officers within the institution

is one. It has a common objective. It is based upon the same principles. There are diversities of operation, differences of procedure in probation and parole work in the community and in the institution, but the problem of understanding human personality and its development into worth-while manhood which is satisfying to the individual and helpful to society remains the same.

As an institution man I appreciate to the fullest extent the work of probation officers in the community with beginning offenders and their earnest efforts to so reconstruct their lives that institutionalization is not necessary. But again as an institution man I feel the necessity of the closest cooperation with those who have worked with the individuals committed or sentenced to the institution in the community. Upon them we are dependent for as complete a record as possible of the individual his surroundings and relationships. We are in a better position to take up the work when institutionalization appears to be the demand when we view our work not as a break but as a continuation of the work which has been done by probation officers in the community. It is needful that the gap between the community and institution and those who work in the community and the institution should be bridged.

The same problem meets us from another angle. After institutionalization, what? Once more the individual goes back to the supervision of the probation officer or his treatment is continued by the efforts of the Parole Agent. Here again is another gap but the roles are reversed. It is now our turn to provide to the Probation Officer and to the Parole Officer the

fullest possible information as to the adjustment of the individual in institutional life and to coordinate what we have been endeavoring to do for the individual with what must be carried on when he is again returned to free society. So closely inter-related and inter-connected is the work of probation and parole with the institution that the problems presented call for the closest knit association, the most sympathetic and understanding relationship between those engaged in the various branches of probation and parole in the unitary work of reclaiming lives that through delinquency and crime have demonstrated that the development of full grown manhood has been blighted and blasted.

The issues that confront the probation and parole officer are in our mind and were thoroughly discussed at the second annual Refresher Course at Gorley's Lake. No one doubts the importance of accurate knowledge as to the procedures both of admission and of release from institutions. These are practical questions connected with the mechanics of our work. Smooth functioning demands that these technical questions should be clarified. This was done at Gorley's Lake in a most profitable way.

Personality Adjustment

Cutting deeper, however, into the basic principles on which probation and parole rest, were the questions bearing on the evaluation of personality adjustment and the remedial measures indicated in any individual case. These questions are crucial in our work. When is institutionalization indicated? How to determine whether it will be of value? How shall we know that individuals under supervision and training either in a

community or in an institution have reached the point where adjustment may be confidently predicted? In what does adjustment really consist? There are questions which at the moment no one should answer dogmatically but which point the way to needed study and research.

It is along these lines, in my opinion, that development of parole and probation work in the future must be continued. It is a healthy sign that this Association recognizes the crucial problems that confront us in our work. These issues are bound up with our objective. It need not discourage us that we have not reached the goal nor developed a complete philosophy of treatment. The science of personality development has made slow progress, it is true. Just what is a normal individual? What are the methods by which he may be produced? What are the means by which a defeated thwarted life may become wholesome and useful? It is not yet clear to the wisest of us. Herein lies our work and as long as we are facing the realities of our situation and endeavoring to meet them honestly, sincerely, and scientifically, there is no room for discouragement. Our failures after all, as we see them, may be the very material out of which more hopeful measures may emerge.

For this joint enterprise, this unitary work, we shall need skill, patience, understanding, mutual cooperation. As its President I think of this Association as a clearing house to which we shall bring our problems and to which each one of

us is under obligation to contribute the highest and best of which he is capable. As I shall need your help and your support, I pledge also as your executive officer the utmost that is in me of guidance and help in the work of the Association.

TIBBETTS AND READING

(Continued from Page 21)

Your association sees these opportunities and is seeking to make you and itself more useful."

Dr. Sharp Chairman

On April 25, the session was in charge of Dr. E. Preston Sharp of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare. Subject was "Problems and Techniques of Supervision."

Questions raised included the use of community resources in combating risk factors in rural areas that handicap the probation officer in supervising the cases in his care, with the solution being the participation of probation and parole officers in community planning and organization. Problems relating to the interview and employment of probationers and parolees were also discussed with the agreement that every employer should know the full facts concerning the person on probation and parole. A third topic was helping the parolee evaluate the success of his adjustment and here it was felt that the parole officer should encourage the parolee to accept the fact that he is on parole and that he must face his problems with frankness.

STATE POLICE SEND BEST WISHES
Miss Wilson, the Members of the Pennsylvania
State Police "SALUTE YOU".

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

Problems of behavior of children in institutions follow general patterns. In institutions for dependent children the problems are not as serious as in institutions for delinquent children. It is important to remember that small behavior difficulties in any institution may become major issues if not handled correctly.

The Hershey Industrial School, which cares for orphaned boys at Hershey, Pennsylvania, is conducting an excellent program of In-Service-Training for the personnel of the cottage units. The officials of that school are using different techniques and the In-Service-Training activities are well planned and integrated. Below will be found a series of Questions and Answers, which were discussed at a meeting at which approximately 100 members of the cottage personnel attended. The questions were submitted by the cottage supervisors and the answers are the result of the group discussion.

Q. We have just received a new boy who seems to have had very good training. He is obedient, cooperative, well mannered, and particular with the care of his clothing. The other boys don't seem to like him, and although I

can't catch them, the new boy tells me confidentially that they are picking on him. How can I put a stop to this bullying?

A. When considering behavior of a boy in a cottage it is necessary to remember that we have two types of behavior in the cottage unit. The first is the group behavior, and second the behavior of the individual boy. It is important for us to learn of the background of a boy who behaves too well. There is a possibility that he was over-protected by his mother. If he receives this same type of attention at the school he has not benefitted by his new experience. Any school can make a great contribution to this type of boy because he needs the experience of living and getting along with a group. The reason that he reports confidentially is because he desires the attention of the house-mother. He also receives satisfaction from the bullying because the group is paying some attention to him. It is important that a program be organized in each cottage so that a new boy is accepted with and early feeling of belonging to the unit and that he is wanted. It is important that each boy accept the group, and that the group accept the boy as early as possible in his stay in a cottage.

However, it is advisable to be aware of the boy who behaves too well. Sometimes he is using this as a cover for activities that might not be constructive. There are occasions where groups receive advance information concerning new boys. It is important to make sure that the new boy is not labeled either because of previous acts, religion, etc. before he meets with the

group. The practice of labeling a boy is undemocratic and is injurious both to cottage and individual discipline.

Q. What is the best way to handle a small boy who tantalizes the older boys and then runs and screams or cries as soon as they do anything to him?

A. In all probability the small boy who is tantalizing the older boy is doing so because he desires attention. He feels inadequate or insecure because of his size, and therefore he is using a negative method of securing the attention that he craves. This is not unlike the adult who is short in stature, but loud in vocalization.

It is important that the houseparent know a little bit about the boy and see if he cannot be assigned to a job if he merits that assignment by his behavior. The job should be one which is recognized not only by that boy, but by the other boys in the cottage, of being some responsibility.

The habit of making a mascot of a small boy frequently results in injurious effects. The main purpose of the cottage is to absorb each member, and have each member share in the responsibilities and the duties of the group life of the cottage.

Q. One of our older boys is very domineering over the younger boys. When we are not about he makes the younger fellows do his work, run errands for him, etc. What should be done to break him of this habit?

A. It is important to find out why the older boy is domineering over the younger boys. The older boy may be superior in size, strength, or in some particular ability and is using the

services of the younger boys to save him effort, and for his own selfish needs. In a case of this nature he should be kept under strict supervision, assigned to menial tasks and made to earn recognition or privileges. Another type of boy who might engage in this practice is one who has a large amount of negative administrative ability. The best method to use with this type of boy is to give him an opportunity of using his administrative ability with a degree of responsibility which he is able to assume in maintaining a program for the best interest of the group and for himself.

Negative habits forced upon new or younger boys very frequently expressed by those boys when they increase in size or are a member of the cottage group for a period of time. If the group behavior is maintained on a high level the traditional pressure activities will be reduced to a minimum.

Q. What should be done with a fellow who forces small boys to lend him their belongings such as a sport jacket, basketball, watch, etc.?

A. Whenever a larger boy forces smaller boys to lend belongings it is important first to determine what is normal in the usage of equipment and things of others within the cottage group. Is the larger boy fulfilling a selfish motive, and is his borrowing beyond reason? In cases where he is taking advantage of small boys from his own selfish end, definite adjustment should be made by the cottage parents.

Q. How can the "gangspirit" be broken up where the whole unit

hangs together against the houseparents?

A. Any gang is organized on the basis of mutual protection. Within the gang organization you have many constructive factors such as leadership, loyalty, planning, and definite program. If the aims of the gang are redirected in constructive channels they can strengthen the cottage activities greater than if such an organization does not exist.

Q. How can boys be made to appreciate what is being done for them?

A. It is impossible to teach a person to appreciate any service or activity to which that individual might be exposed. We appreciate things by contrast, and if we have a sincere respect and have received help from any situation or service, appreciation will come as a result of comparison with the programs and facilities of others.

It is advisable for houseparents to be very cautious of any cottage group which is running too smoothly. It may be interpreted as mass appreciation, and may result in a very negative change on the attitude of the houseparent when the inevitable eruptions start occurring. A houseparent must have a solid philosophy of working with children, and his philosophy must be as solid as his religion because it will receive as many tests.

Q. It seems that it doesn't matter how I give orders to a certain boy, he continually shows resentment whenever corrected or told what to do. I would like to hear

some discussion on how to handle this type of boy.

A. In the majority of cases the boys who resent all types of authority are those children who have been kicked around from their early infancy. They are children who have had no constructive experiences with adults. They feel that the entire world represented by adults is against them. They have no feeling and no confidence in adults, they pay little attention to what they say, and they have a basic feeling of wanting to get even. This type of boy is a potential criminal.

He can be helped by being made to understand that the cottage parents are sincere, and that they have a definite interest in him. If possible some sincere form of affection should be demonstrated. Likewise it may be advisable for him to receive a little more praise for achievements than those given to other boys. Also in assignment of tasks, if this boy earns an opportunity of being given a task in which maximum amount of trust is involved his estimation of himself and of adults will be improved.

Q. What is impertinence and how far can a boy go before one should say he is impertinent?

A. In defining the word impertinence we think of it as an act of disrespect. It is very necessary that we analyze the type of act, the boy who commits the act, and our own personal feelings concerning the boy and the act which was committed. It is likewise important to analyze the situation in which the act was presented, whether

it was before a group or merely between student and cottage parent. It is also important to know whether this is a common behavior of that boy, or whether this was an outstanding type of behavior. Whether or not the boy is sorry for having committed the act is an important part of the decision.

Impertinence is merely a symptom and not a disease, and the cause for the disrespect or the disturbance within the student should be found as early as possible. Behavior difficulties accumulate like rolling snowballs. They must be faced in reality in the earliest instance so they will not increase in size.

Q. How can impertinence be prevented?

A. It is doubtful if impertinence will be ever be eliminated. A minimum amount is merely an illustration of normal behavior. Danger exists when there is a maximum amount of impertinence. Every effort should be maintained to build up a feeling of mutual respect in order to reduce to a minimum the number of acts which might be termed impertinence.

Q. Should a boy be made to apologize when he is impertinent to a house-parent?

A. No child should be made to apologize. Any made apology has no value. If there was an injustice committed the child will certainly lose his respect for the adult, and the program involved. Adults in supervisory capacities should be big enough to admit when they are wrong, and now be frank with the children in discussing limitations of knowledge or procedures. If this prac-

tice is carried on a greater respect of the children for the adults will result.

Q. What is the best way to handle a "hot head" when he "blows up"?

A. Whenever a "hot head blows up" it is important to give him a chance to relieve all the pressure from his system. Whenever the opportunity arises a house-parent should talk much more quietly than normal in a situation of this nature which will impress upon the boy by contrast the ridiculousness of his behavior. It is important, however, that the child sees that it would be impossible for him to escape from the situation, and a thorough discussion of the problem between the house-parent and the boy should be had prior to the boy leaving the presence of the house-parents.

Some boys feel that they must engage in fistic encounters. One method of assisting them is to recommend that when they feel that desire that they put their hands in their pockets and whistle.

Q. What is the best way to stop boys from complaining about the other house-parent couple?

A. The majority of discussion concerning the employee of an institution originates from other employees. It is always bad to listen to a child complaining about an employee and make no comments in return. It is important that the boy understand how much injury can result from gossip. It is likewise important that the boy realize that all individuals have faults and that perhaps part of the difficulty is with himself.

The Inner Sanctum

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

In Memory of Judge Reese

On May 30th, Pennsylvania suffered a sincere loss by the death of Judge Fred Schuyler Reese, President Judge of Cumberland County. Judge Reese was born at Iliion, Herkimer County, New York on December 12, 1896. He was educated in the public and high schools of that village and graduated from Cornell University with a degree of L.L.B. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1919 and to the Bar of Pennsylvania in 1921 and was associated with the law firm of Bowman and Reese in Carlisle. He was a professor of law at the Dickinson School of Law from 1919 until the time of his death. He served one term as District Attorney of Cumberland County from the period of 1928 to 1932. At the age of 36 he was elected President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District and took office in January, 1932. He was re-elected for a second ten-year term in November 1941.

Judge Reese served as a visiting Judge in many courts. His excellent record as a jurist is well known not only to Pennsylvanians but throughout the country. In the year of 1945 at the request of the Federal government, he spent two months in Europe during which time he participated in the installation of the judicial structure in the occupied zone.

Judge Reese was active in many civic organizations and one of his special interest was in the Boy

Scout movement. Recently he was awarded one of the highest honors by the State organization of Boy Scouts.

Many members of the Parole and Probation association knew Judge Reese. We all respect his intelligence, his integrity, his fairness in administering justice, and his friendly attitude. We wish to express our sincere sympathy to his widow, relatives and to the citizens of Cumberland County.

During the past year the Juvenile Court of Montgomery county made an extensive survey of the various communities where delinquency had increased.

At a conference held in the chambers of the President Judge, Hon. Harold G. Knight, and attended by the County Superintendent of Schools, A. M. Kulp, and the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Peter J. Frascino, the following plan was developed to help the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the communities in which there had been an increase.

With the help of civic-minded persons, various meetings were arranged in local schools. The Superintendent of Schools or another prominent citizen would introduce the speaker for the evening, Judge Knight, who would then address the gathering on "Juvenile Delinquency a Community Problem".

Other meetings were addressed by the Juvenile Probation Officer who spoke on the same topic.

The results have been very gratifying; delinquency has taken a decided drop in the communities that were affected. When the people in the community were told that they were

the direct cause for delinquency by neglecting their children, they took direct action in arranging for playgrounds and other activities for youth. They also reported various crime breeding places to the District Attorney. Questionable dance halls were closed by the probation officer with the assistance of a member of the D. A.'s staff.

This program is going to be followed wherever delinquency shows an increase.

Graduation exercises were held on May 28, after completion of the 24-week Basic Course of the Correctional Training Program, under the auspices of the Public Service Institute. Leon T. Stern served as master of ceremonies. The main address was made by Hugh R. Jackson, Executive Director of the Public Charities Association. Dr. J. O. Reinemann, instructor and course leader of these in-service training classes since the beginning of this program in 1940, also spoke. Alfred S. Holt, principal of the Public Service Institute, awarded certificates to 33 graduates. Arthur R. Chatten responded on behalf of the students.

An Advanced Course of 12 weeks' duration had been completed in February; twenty graduates received certificates from Wayne H. Prather, Assistant Principal of the Public Service Institute.

The Sociological Study Group of the probation staff of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia met regularly once a month from October through June. Among the topics presented by members of the Court staff or outside speak-

ers were the following: "Alcoholism from the Social and Psychiatric Angle", "Emotional Aspects in the Practice of Medicine". "The Newer Techniques in Psychological Testing", "Intelligence versus Cleverness", "Psychosomatic Medicine", "The Influence of Motion Pictures and Radio upon Children".

As a follow-up to the Washington Conference of last November, a Philadelphia Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency was held on May 15, with a record attendance. Since this is a "working conference", nine panels have been organized which discuss their respective topics and will report their findings back to another general conference in fall. The topics of the various panels are: Church, Community Coordination, Home, Juvenile Court and Detention Facilities, Police, Recreation, School, The Community Neighborhood, and Treatment Resources.

On March 13, 1947, Edward J. Heere, Berks County, probation officer, of Reading, joined forces at the altar with Mrs. Lucille Maloney, social worker, whom he first met at one of the Association conferences.

The probation and parole survey, officially authorized by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in the session at Reading, has been begun. When complete, it will give judges, probation and parole officers of Pennsylvania serving the various county courts an appraisal of the service rendered by probation and parole officers, the case loads they

(Continued on Page 33)



PRESIDENT LAWSON, Dr. E. Preston Sharpe and Judge Richard D. Laird talking over plans for the session at the Reading convention of which Judge Laird was chairman.



GENIAL HOST, Paul Tibbetts, Leroy Search of Erie, Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, retiring president, John Lawson, new president and A. Robert Hallman, West Chester, decided an important problem at the Reading convention.

CORRECTIONAL WORKERS

(Continued from Page 14)

Harrisburg; Marguerite Biddison, Harrisburg; Margaret M. Nicol, Harrisburg; Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg; Judge Roy I. Carson, Washington; Judge Cortez F. Bell, Clearfield; Fred P. Benthin, Pittsburgh; Leonard J. Mack, Huntingdon; George S. Porter, Huntingdon; Henry Lenz, York; Angelo Cavell, Erie; Walter J. Rome, Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh.

GROWING DOMESTIC COURT

(continued from Page 38)

alcoholism, which has been an important casual factor in the disruption of family life (in 1946 in 22 percent of court cases) is also apparent

in many of the above-mentioned situations.

The quantitative increase in domestic reation cases as well as their growing complexity as a result of rapid changes in our social and economic life call for patience and understanding, the skill and knowledge of court workers. To help in adjusting family difficulties, wherever that is humanly possible, is a particularly challenging assignment for probation workers.

Footnote: According to statistics published by the Philadelphia Housing Association, there were in 1946, 66,841 so-called "sub families" (i.e. families living with relatives and friends); out of a total of 632,184 families in Philadelphia, 12 percent of all occupied dwelling units in the city sheltered such sub-families.

State Parole Board News

THE INTER SANCTUM (from page 30)

carry in their various districts, and salaries paid them by the counties. It will also show the areas in which probation and parole services have been established. Therefore, it should be most useful in the development of county probation and parole in Pennsylvania. Our State has long been a pioneer in this field and an appraisal at this time will enable us to know how far we have gone and what the developments are that are needed and desirable in the future.

The study is being conducted by Leon T. Stern, at the request of the Association. He is a member of the Association, and secretary of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities. Dr. J. Otto Reinemann, head of the Research Department of the Municipal Court, is assisting Mr. Stern in the survey.

The officers of our Association have written to probation and parole officers throughout the State urging their cooperation. All material supplied by probation and parole officers will be treated as confidential. Results will be statistically summarized for the use of the services in general in order that judges, probation and parole officers of the State may be informed of the results of the survey. We urge cooperation of probation and parole officers with the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs in order that the survey may be as comprehensive and accurate as possible. It is important to return questionnaires promptly and to give the information that is required. The schedules which you are being asked to fill out and the date which you are being asked to supply have been submitted to the Executive Committee of our Association, and approved by them.

The following items of news submitted from the various districts of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole reveal that in spite of the irregular hours worked, the long distances traveled, and the "millions" of words written by all the agents, these men and women are still human and some of them find time to engage in extra-curricular activities.

Central Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

Mr. Joseph F. Ursenbach retired after 38 years of service in the Prison and Parole field. Mr. Ursenbach started his career at Eastern State Penitentiary in 1909. When parole supervision was started under the Department of Justice, he was called to Harrisburg with Mr. Courtland Butler to administer the new set-up. Together they set into operation the system which started with two offices, one in Pittsburgh and one in Philadelphia, and which has developed into the present Board of Parole with nine offices throughout the State. Mr. Ursenbach was truly the pioneer in the Parole field.

On June 17, 1947, over a hundred of his friends and associates paid tribute to his contribution to the Parole field at a dinner held at the Hershey Community Club, Hershey, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ursenbach was the recipient of a token-gift given him by the group. Our best wishes go with Joe as he starts on his "life of ease".

On May 14, 1947, a conference of District Supervisors and institutional representatives was held in

the Central Office for the purpose of discussing the adoption of a uniform case history outline approved by the Department of Welfare. Other items of interest and special problems of supervision were also discussed at this meeting with profit to all.

On February 7, 1947, the Parole Authorities of New Jersey in charge of Interstate matters, and Mr. Joseph Ursenbach, Assistant Superintendent, Parole Supervision of Pennsylvania Board of Parole and Mr. W. E. Anderson, Supervisor of the Philadelphia office, representing Pennsylvania, along with the Police Chiefs of the Coastal towns in New Jersey, had a conference in Atlantic City to discuss procedures for allowing parolees to visit the resort towns. This proved to be a very helpful meeting, as definite and clear decisions were made in this regard and parolees must not visit these resorts unless the procedure developed by them is followed. Parolees must register with the Police Chief of the resort visited.

The In-Service Training Class conducted at the Philadelphia Office for the agents of the Philadelphia and Allentown offices was concluded on February 25, 1947. The class was in charge of John Shearer, Senior Psychologist, of the Eastern State Penitentiary who did a very good job. The main topic of consideration was the problems met in supervision work. Each agent presented a problem case which brought forth much interest and thought provoking discussion. An interesting session was devoted to the techniques of apprehension of parolees and was led by former State Troopers Cohee, Herman, and Ibbetson.

The following people have been guests at the Philadelphia office

during the last quarter: Major H. C. Hill, Mr. Theodore Reiber, Miss Sophia O'Hara, Mr. George Weaver, Dr. G. I. Giardini, Mr. James Daly, Supervisor of the Williamsport office, Donald Bubb, Edward Grenoble, Harry Cancelmi, Supervisor of the Pittsburgh office, and Rudolph Gertzen.

Elton Smith, Assistant Supervisor of the Philadelphia office, was one of the speakers on a symposium on parole and probation held at the municipal court conducted by Dr. John O. Reinemann. Also in the symposium was Mr. DeLeo of the County Probation Department and Mrs. Lewis of the Municipal Court.

Recently a group of Ministers from the Lutheran Board of Inner Missions of Philadelphia held a conference at the Philadelphia office with the staff of this office concerning sponsorship and its responsibilities. Much benefit was obtained from the discussion of mutual problems.

Alterations are under way for the complete renovation of the Philadelphia office. New offices will be built, a complete paint job will be done, and other improvements are expected.

The Philadelphia office has had the following members of the staff on extended sick leaves during the past few months: Agent N. F. Reed, Institutional Representative James H. Beisel, Mrs. Marie G. Speaker, and Miss Blanche Shephard.

WILKES-BARRE

Agent Meiss, a member of the Irem Temple Gun Club, participated in the Annual Shooting Match held in Absecon, New Jersey, on May 28, 1947. His team won the match and Agent Meiss, in the individual "shoot", finished third. His team was awarded the Shrin-

er's Championship Cup and Mr. Meiss was awarded a beautiful clock. Congratulations are in order.

Mrs. Counterman has announced she will sever her connections with the Board of Parole on June 30, 1947, to assume housekeeping duties on a full-time basis. Our best wishes go with her.

WILLIAMSPORT

Agent Donald Bubb wishes it to be known that the recent rumor that he suffered a heart attack is false. However, Mr. Bubb was ill and spent May 9th and 10th in the Muncy Valley Hospital. He is not contemplating a heart attack, but believes there is a possibility, if he continues to drive the State Chevrolet assigned to him 3000 miles per month, considering that it already has traveled 114,000 miles.

The Williamport office welcomed Miss Madeline C. Carpeneto as a new member of their stenographic staff on June 2, 1947. Miss Carpeneto was formerly with the Federal State Department and had some interesting experiences while covering conferences in London and the Virgin Islands during the war.

BUTLER

On May 24, 1947, Alma M. Dellanna, Jr., Stenographer of the Butler office, became the bride of John Bratkovich. Alma had a beautiful wedding and a delicious wedding breakfast. We all wish them both the best of everything.

Supervisor McFarland attended the 13th Annual Central States Correction Conference held at Columbus, Ohio, in company with Supervisor Cancelmi of the Pitts-

burgh office. Much benefit was derived from the various meetings but it is Supervisor McFarland's opinion that Pennsylvania is still out in front in dealing with offenders of the law.

Perhaps by now, we have all learned of Agent A. R. Fleming's illness. He is an agent from the Altoona District office. Mr. Fleming is confined in the U. S. Veterans Hospital, Star Route, Butler, Pennsylvania and Supervisor McFarland makes weekly visits to see him. It is felt it would be grand if any of Mr. Fleming's personal acquaintances would just drop him a card of convalescence, he is in Ward 8. We know he would appreciate this gesture.

ALTOONA

During the past quarter, some of the staff of the Altoona office have encountered unusual circumstances. Supervisor J. Fred Kurtz had a heart block from a coronary clot in March, from which he is slowly recovering. Agent Albert R. Fleming suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on April 3, followed by partial paralysis of the entire left side, and is now making a slow recovery in the Deshon General Hospital, Butler, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Eleanor V. Delozier, senior stenographer since the opening of the new district office in April 1946, left one year later to await the expected birth of a child in June. Mrs. Mabel Irene Corle succeeded Mr. Delozier as senior stenographer on April 1, 1947. On June 2, 1947, Mr. Orange C. Dickey reported for work as a parole agent coming to Altoona from Canton, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dickey served several years overseas in the Army Intelligence Division.

Mary G. Davis Retires After 35 Years; Probation Officers Need Special Insight, Feeling For People, Says Veteran Officer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mary G. Davis, juvenile court officer for Blair county, has retired after 35 years of service to the people of her county. At Reading in April, Miss Davis gave us this brief paper which is in the nature of a valedictory and describes her philosophy as a probation officer as she reaches the end of a long road of achievement.

By MARY G. DAVIS

A retrospective glance over my 35 years of service in Juvenile Court work—from May 1912 to May 1947—brings clearly into focus my own thinking and viewpoints.

In the first place, we in social work learn progressively on the job through the years, thereby gaining insight and understanding. In the second place, the man in the community in 35 years has gone far in recognizing and bringing to light juvenile problems and cooperating with authorities in handling these problems as wisely as possible.

Progressively I have learned that to be a probation officer in the real sense of the word, the person must be endowed with a "special feeling for" and interest in human beings.

Help must be offered, not in a sentimental subjective way but in a clear-sighted straight thinking objective way which will make for the best adjustment and happiness for the individual.

Time is one of the most important elements of the work. Time is needed to investigate, evaluate and finally adjust or solve the problems that come to Juvenile

Court. Cases are many sided, each needing to be heard fairly, the child, the parent, the police, the community and from all of this must come the truth. It is far easier to rush cases into court than to find the right solution for them. The probation officer needs endless patience and understanding as well as a clear philosophy about helping people and a broad view point.

The man in the community, who represents the public, has come a long way in 35 years. In those early years only a few people were interested in social problems or social work. Social consciousness has been developing steadily and is a strong factor in handling Juvenile Court cases. People now realize that problems involving other citizens is a community responsibility, not an isolated incident which does not involve them. As George Bernard Shaw has so aptly put: "For though the rich end of town can avoid living with the poor end, it cannot avoid dying with them when a plague comes".

Legislators recognize the strength of public opinion, and will provide the proper laws, if backed by citizens. Churches and schools have become more aware of their share in conserving youth and have increased leisure time activities. Education itself is now striving to teach youth not only along academic lines but how to get along with

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Growing Domestic Court Case Load Needs Understanding And Patient Consideration

By JOHN OTTO REINEMANN,

Supervisor of In-Service Training
and Research,

Municipal Court, Philadelphia
Associate Editor of The Quarterly

Popular and academic magazines, radio forums, conferences of civic, church and professional groups are filled with discussions of the impact of more civilization with all its confusion and diffusion upon family life. Being averse to all generalizations, I do not want to join the glum chorus of those who speak of a general deterioration of American home life. I agree with Dr. Evelyn Mills Duvall, who in a discussion of "What is Wrong With American Marriages" at America's Town Meeting of The Air on February 13, stated "With all of our concern about one divorce for every three marriages, we are apt to forget that the majority of us American adults are still happily married."

On the other hand, the probation officer, who is handling cases of child dependency and neglect, of juvenile delinquents coming from broken homes, and of cases of desertion and non-support, cannot fail to observe a growing amount of domestic relations' problems which come to the attention of the Court, either for help and advice in bringing about a reconciliation or for judicial decision in the form of placing a support order upon the husband and father.

Such increases of domestic relation cases after World War II are being reported from all over the country. The following observations are based upon experiences in Philadelphia, but I dare say that

they are most likely to be duplicated in many other cities and counties.

Already the year 1945 had brought about a reversal of the almost continuous downward trend observed from 1940 to 1944 of the number of families in contact with the Domestic Relations' Division of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. The figure of 1946 is even more pronounced; it amounted to 4963 families referred to this division for the first time, i.e. the highest figure reached since 1929, and 27 percent above the 1945 case load. The overwhelming portion of the work of this division, about 90 percent, consists of cases of non-support of wives and children.

What Are Reasons?

What are the reasons for the increase of court work in the field of domestic relations? Because the objective of application to the court, in most instances, is the securing of a support order for wife and child (or children) it is natural that financial problems play a large part in the cases under scrutiny. Further, since 79 percent of the husbands involved in Philadelphia were under 39 years of age and 64 percent under 35 years of age, it can be assumed that a very considerable number of them had served in the armed forces during World War II. With this background information, a study of individual case records indicated the following reasons for marital discord resulting in court referral.

(1) In many instances domestic difficulties existed prior to the husband's entrance into the armed forces. During the war these problems became dormant due to the

husband's absence and the regular family income derived from Servicemen's Dependents' allowances. Now, however, after the husband's return, the old difficulties arise again.

(2) An additional factor might be that the wife during the war had worked in war industries and that even if the husband had found a job soon after his discharge from the service, the family income is less than during the war. This can either produce new difficulties or accentuate and perpetuate old ones.

(3) In cases in which marriage took place immediately before induction, enlistment or embarkation of the husband, often after a short wartime courtship, the couples might now discover that their extreme youth, their brief acquaintance and wartime excitement prevented them from proper judgment of marital realities in general and their mutual compatibilities in particular. Misunderstandings, frequently leading to desertion, ensue.

(4) The veteran, who has been discharged from neuropsychiatric reasons (though not requiring institutional care) must undergo a period of adjustment. A number of cases known to the court show that the wife, due to immaturity or selfishness, is not able to realize this need and to play her important part in the husband's rehabilitation process. Again, marital discord is the result; and this situation might be found in marriages of longer duration as well as in war marriages.

(5) In other cases, the refusal of the husband to accept employment which after deductions would pay not more than the unemployment benefit to which he, as a veteran is entitled for 52 weeks, leads to dis-

satisfaction in the home, especially in view of the increased living costs.

(6) A number of case records indicate that the lack of housing especially for newly-wed veterans and their wives, and the "doubling up" with relatives or friends is an added cause for marital rifts; the interference by in-laws always has been a strong factor in family troubles. Due to the enforced proximity of relatives in the present housing shortage, this factor today affects many more families than in ordinary times. (See footnote)

(7) Finally some cases were referred to the Court, in which war-brides of foreign birth, often with a child or several children, find themselves deserted by their husbands in a strange land. Here, too, war-time romance between the American soldier, far from his home, and the girl in Allied or occupied countries, has resulted in an ill conceived marriage.

Not All Reasons

This list does not assume to enumerate all the reasons which have produced an increase of marital difficulties brought to the attention of the Court. The mutual idealization of husband and wife during the time of war separation and the subsequent disillusionment are often cited as reasons for failure of war time marriages. Difficulties of adjustment to civilian life, particularly of young veterans, who held comparatively high rank in the armed forces, are not infrequent. Many of them had little or no job experience before the war, and therefore, can not find reasonably well paid employment now.

In several cases, more than one of the situations described above might exist. In addition to that,

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Pittsburgh Plan of Police, Court Cooperation Gets Nation's Eye; Unity Brings Many Fine Results

By PETER G. ALAPAS

There are many activities in the Pittsburgh District which are intensively studied and frequently copied by other metropolitan communities.

Most of us are familiar with smoke elimination, sewage disposal, traffic planning, slum clearance. How many of us know of another field in which Pittsburgh is being studied? Recently, the Police Panel of the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency asked the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County to describe its methods.

In 1942 Judge Gustav L. Schramm of the Juvenile Court asked the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Police, Harvey J. Scott, to assign a police officer to act as liaison between the Court and the Police. James F. McKnight, a patrolman with fifteen years of service on the force was selected. Mr. McKnight not only refused but threatened to resign. He had no use for "those social workers." The superintendent asked him to try it for a month. Mr. McKnight is still at the Court. He now has the rank comparable to an Inspector—under Civil Service.

Before McKnight began his duties at the Court, police officers would bring children to the Detention Home with little information and less ceremony and leave them in the hands of the staff. When the probation officer the next day would try to get information as to the reasons for referral, as often as

not the officer would be off duty. A policeman on a case at the Juvenile Court did it on his own time. No wonder they were irritable. Not knowing about the methods and work of the Court or of the operation of the Detention Home and its release procedures, the Police were critical. "Children brought to the Juvenile Court beat the policemen in getting home" or "We don't know what happens out there" were remarks frequently heard.

Radical Changes

Mr. McKnight's role at the Juvenile Court has been largely responsible for radical changes both in the attitude of the Police toward the Court and in the Court officer's feelings about the police. Mr. McKnight now contacts the Police of the City of Pittsburgh and gets their reports and attitudes. As a result, the referral sheets now have more information. For example, he asks routinely, if the children brought to the Court should remain in detention. Or if the children, in their opinion, should be committed to correctional institutions. He was surprised not only at the Police's general attitude but also his own when recommendations for returning children to their own homes took precedence. Sharing the responsibility for a child's welfare was a new and rewarding experience. The officers now know that if a Pittsburgh child is in the community that one of their own members was consulted before its release from detention.

They know that Mr. McKnight has been informed of the child's detention and has had an opportunity to express his objection, if he has any.

McKnight, who is not in uniform, may interview any child if he so wishes. Because of the relation between the Police and the Court's officers, when information obtained through interviews with children by the probation officer is of value to the Police, it is routinely given to them. The police, therefore, are able to clear their dockets of many unsolved violations of the law even where they were not responsible for either the apprehension or referral of a child.

When information about contributory or adult delinquency is given to a probation officer, that information is given to the police and to the District Attorney's Office; problems involving the sale of intoxication beverages are referred to the Liquor Control Board; illegal employment cases are sent to the Department of Labor and Industry.

Solves Crimes

McKnight, by reason of his association with Juvenile Court, takes leads given him by either probation officers or children that frequently lead to the solution of very serious crimes and to the apprehension of dangerous criminals. He not only participates in locating adults but follows them through the various courts offering testimony and evidence. Mr. McKnight's position as a special officer for juveniles does not limit his police powers.

We find the greatest point of misunderstanding between the Po-

lice and the Court to be the erroneous conception of what a Juvenile Court is. Because the police deal more with adults than with children, because of the ancient principles of punishment and retribution, the police have been expecting the Juvenile Court to act as a pint sized criminal court that would whittle down the punishments to fit the crimes, age, intelligence, and social standing of the persons before it.

Juvenile Courts were established as courts of equity following a procedure found for centuries in the English law in the Courts of Chancery. **There is no prosecution on specific counts. There is no contest between the state and the defendant.** Instead, the Court **acting in place** of the parent has wide powers (1) to determine the character and degree of involvement, (2) to define the immediate need for protection of the accused and the community, and (3) to formulate plans for correction and treatment.

The Juvenile Courts, as well as the police, have the responsibility of protecting society. Both have wide discretionary powers in interpreting their work and their functions. In Allegheny County, we have found it profitable not only to consult with the police but to seek their aid and cooperation in planning for children. It is a refreshing experience to see and hear a conference in which a child's welfare is discussed not in bits but in wholes. The Police, the schools, the church, the court workers, the psychologists and psychiatrists may be specialists of parts but when they sit together to discuss a child, they are there to understand and to help it.

Helps Available For Better Community Understanding Of Probation And Parole

By MARGUERITE E. BIDDISON,

Bureau of Community Work,
Department of Welfare

Interested in better movies for children in your Community? Send for:
THE CHILDREN'S FILM LIBRARY
Community Relations Department
Motion Picture Association
28 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

More than a mere list of films. Practical advice on organizing a successful children's movie program. (Free)

Here is a book for everyone connected with children in institutions, especially designed for busy workers:

THE HOUSEMOTHER'S GUIDE
by Edith N. Stern in collaboration
with Howard W. Hopkirk

Supplied by the Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York. 1 to 9 copies, 50 cents each; 10 to 49 copies, 37½ cents each; 50 or more copies, 35 cents each.

Inexpensive but valuable. Commonsense comments in simple, non-technical language.

Are you familiar with "The Steward's Corner" in **THE PRISON WORLD** (official publication of the American Prison Association and National Jail Association).

As you might expect, this concerns rations in correctional institutions. A continuing feature.

This same publication is now running a series of articles on "In-

stitutional Sanitation" and is planning a new feature, "The Correction Officer's Training Section."

THE PRISON WORLD

135 East 15th Street,
New York 3, New York
Subscription—\$2.00 yearly.

The Child Welfare League of America is conducting a survey of salary schedules in the institutional field. A report on their findings should be coming out soon.

Summaries are further summarized (to the minimum) in an article, "Tools for Action to Prevent and Control Delinquency" in the March, 1947 issue of "THE CHILD". If you didn't send for the booklet "THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—Summaries of Recommendations for Action", as suggested in the last issue of the Quarterly (Pg. 23) this is a "boiled-down" digest you might like to read.

The same issue contains brief articles on "Why Not an Ounce of Prevention" and "Prevent Delinquency Through Services for all Children", plus a list of 16 publications of the Children's Bureau relating to juvenile delinquency.

THE CHILD—month bulletin of the United States Children's Bureau, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Cost \$1.00 year—single copy, 10 cents.

Federal Parole System Outlines Pre-Sentence Investigation Form

By **LEE C. BEIER**

U. S. Probation Office

March 21, 1946 marked an epoch in the furtherance of individual treatment of defendants appearing before Federal Courts. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure made effective on that date a requirement that the Probation Service submit to the Court a Presentence investigation on each defendant before imposition of sentence unless the Court directs otherwise.

The following report taken from our files is submitted for criticism and discussion with the hope that a uniform report will be developed and adopted as a policy in all Courts dealing with delinquents.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Presentence Report

Name John J. Doe
Address 718 Larch Street,
Chester, Pa.
Age 32
Sex Male
Race White
Citizenship United States
Marital Status Married
Number of Dependents Three
Offense Bank Embezzlement
and Making False Entries on
Records of F. D. I. C. Bank
Penalty: \$5000 fine or 5 years
or both.

OFFENSE

Mr. Doe was indicted on seven counts of unlawfully embezzling moneys of an insured F.D.I.C. Bank and making false entries on records of said bank. This defendant, supervisor of the Transit Department, Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. cleared customers' mail deposits through his department. The total amount received by Mr. Doe through manipulation of funds entrusted to his care was \$3390. These peculations began around the 1st of 1939 and con-

tinued until the date of this defendant's arrest around January 1944. Extensive investigation was required by the bank examiners and F.B.I. to discover these irregularities. The Investigation by the F.B.I. also revealed that Mr. Doe was unduly attentive to a young lady employed at the bank and that he squandered the money he illegally obtained at the horse races. The defendant pleaded guilty before a Federal Court on April 14, 1944 and sentence was deferred pending receipt of a Presentence investigation by the Probation Department.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT:

This defendant admitted that he started taking money from the bank at first to supplement his family income but that during the last year he started drinking heavily. In an effort to liquidate his debts, he began to gamble and play the horses. This led to more serious speculations. He became frightened and having had no previous experience with the law, he didn't know what to do or how to handle the situation. He admits that he made a mistake by failing to cooperate with the authorities. Mr. Doe has not paid restitution although he has saved the sum of \$152 which he had planned to use for this purpose but was dissuaded by his attorney from paying it at this time. Mr. Doe was found by the arresting agency to be very elusive and he admitted his guilt only after irrefutable evidence was presented.

PRIOR RECORD

This man has no previous criminal record and he bears a very satisfactory record in the community.

Several acquaintances expressed astonishment that a man of Mr. Doe's reputation in the community could be a party to the crime of which he is accused.

MILITARY STATUS

This defendant is registered with Local Board #1, Prospect Park, Pa. He is classified as 2B. This classification will be in effect until June 22, 1944.

FAMILY HISTORY

This defendant was born November 6, 1911 in Glen Olden, Pa. He lived there 3 years, then was taken by his family to Chester, Pa. where he has since resided. He lived at the parental home until his marriage at the age of 25. His parents are highly respected citizens and although in very modest circumstances, they gave this young man a good home. The names, addresses, occupations and educational training of members of this man's family are deleted to avoid identification. Mr. Doe married Mary Brown on June 20, 1936. Two children, aged 6 and 2 respectively, are the issue of this union. The wife, 30 years of age, bears an enviable reputation in the community. She impressed the investigator with her sincerity and courage in dealing with this situation. She was very much disturbed when she first heard of her husband's philanderings but she felt that they were not of a serious nature and she still had faith in him. She talked freely of the possibility of her husband's going to prison and of her intention to stand by him and to work if it took her the rest of her life to make restitution on debts which he had incurred. The oldest child who suffered from an attack of rheumatic fever when younger requires considerable attention. Both

children were nicely dressed, clean and well-behaved. The wife is presently employed earning \$19 a week.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Mr. Doe and family occupy a two-story, six-room and bath, semi-detached home at 718 Larch Street, Chester, Pa. They pay only \$20 a month and are required to make their own repairs. They have done a great deal of work on it and it is modestly furnished with old furniture. The home is located in a desirable section of Chester. Their rent is paid up to date.

EDUCATION

This defendant entered school at the age of 6. He completed the tenth grade at the Chester High School, Chester, Pa. and from 1929 until 1939 attended the X Institute of Banking, Philadelphia. He graduated from this institution in 1939. His school life was uneventful and he made fair grades.

RELIGION

This couple joined the X Church of Chester, Pa. prior to their marriage and they attended services regularly until the birth of their oldest child. The children are taken to Sunday School when they are able to attend. Mr. Doe has attended very frequently over the past six years.

INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

Mr. Doe enjoys carpenter work and repairing the home. He was a member of the bowling team at the X Title Bank and Trust Company and he occasionally attends parties and banquets. During the year of 1943, he drank and gambled excessively. He has discontinued this for the past six months. He is now employed nights so that he does not have much time for recreation.

HEALTH

This defendant was a normal child and he has always been in excellent health. He has never been seriously injured nor is he in any way handicapped. He was never a disciplinary problem in the home. He was looked up to by other members of the family and he was pampered by the parents. During the interview with the investigator, he was frank and he gave reliable information. He has apparently faced this trouble squarely with his wife and had admitted everything to her. He is inclined to be somewhat "cocky" and self-centered. This is considered to be a compensatory attitude because of his rather small stature. This attitude is also characteristic of other members of his family who are likewise undersize. The method in which he handled this problem during earlier investigation is characteristic of his personality make-up. It is felt by this investigator that he was frank with him only because he realized the futility of further evasion of facts.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Doe entered the employ of the X Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, March 9, 1929 where he was working in the Transit Department when discharged. He started with this company at a salary of \$480 a year and was receiving \$1900 annually when released. Before any irregularities at the bank was discovered, Mr. Doe was discharged May 19, 1943 as the bank officials lacked confidence in him. From June 3, 1943 to the present, he has been working for the ABC Oil Company, Chester, earning around \$212 a month. His record with the latter organization is satisfactory.

RESOURCES

This family is dependent for its

support largely on the earnings of Mr. Doe and his wife, approximately \$284 a month. There is \$152 in their bank account, and they have a life insurance policy worth \$1500 payable at death. It is known that Mr. Doe has borrowed from small finance companies amounts of from \$50 to \$60 in the last few years, some without the knowledge of his wife. The rent was paid up to date and other debts have been recently paid through the sale of their automobile. They owe the family physician \$52. The relatives of this couple have expressed a willingness to assist financially.

PLAN

It would appear in this case that there are few, if any, extenuating circumstances in favor of this defendant, except the fact that prior to the commission of this crime, he maintained an excellent record. His uncooperative attitude towards the authorities indicates a serious lack of respect for law. He cannot offer in mitigation the excuse that family obligations actuated this crime, as the money he acquired was squandered on drink, gambling and an unknown amount on another woman. It is likely that Mr. Doe would respond favorably to probation and there is a probability that he could in time make full restitution. However, it is felt by this office that he does not merit such consideration and it is recommended that he be committed to a penal institution for a period in excess of one year.

MARY G. DAVIS

Continued from Page 36)
people and adjust to life, and while we are a long way from an ideal situation, the public is becoming more and more inter-
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ested. Someone has said "it is good business to form character instead of trying to reform it."

Individuals and communities do no stand still, they go either backward or forward. I truly believe that we, both as individuals and as communities, are going forward, progressing in the real sense of the word. There is more and better cooperation between all people and agencies working for the betterment of human beings.

Parole Association Backs Meighen In Greene Co. Suit; Issue Affects All Workers

Grant of \$100 was voted James Meighen, Greene county probation officer now facing suit in the Common Pleas Court of Greene County because of the murder of Mrs. Fletcher last summer by a boy placed in the Fletcher home by Mr. Meighen as probation officer.

The financial assistance came as the result of a vote at the Reading convention, empowering the Executive Committee to study the case and take such steps as were deemed necessary to defend the correctional field worker from suit resulting from the discharge of duties by the worker in the placement of a child in a foster home. Members of the association agreed that if the Greene county case became the accepted precedent in law, every correctional worker, whose placement resulted in property or physical damage to the foster parent or others, could be sued.

The Greene county suit was discussed at length in Harrisburg at an Executive Committee meeting in May and at the "Refresher Course" school at Gorley's Lake on June 27, members of the com-

mittee met with counsel for Mr. Meighen and discussed the case again in length. The committee agreed that it was very much interested in the outcome of the suit and would make other contributions or take other steps as the situation presented itself in the development of the case.

Mrs. Fletcher Slain

Last summer, when a 14-year-old boy was placed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, aged Greene county people, by Mr. Meighen, a chain of circumstances was started which resulted within two weeks in the death of Mrs. Fletcher when the boy stabbed her in the back. He then called Waynesburg state police and remained at the store where he placed the call until the officers came for him. Since that time he has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary by Judge J. I. Hook of Greene county.

Mr. Fletcher contends that Mr. Meighen failed to warn him and his wife of the previous delinquencies of the boy, who had been a student at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City, and had had altercations with a sister and another farmer before the fatal stabbing. Moreover, says Mr. Fletcher, the boy was described by Mr. Meighen as a "good boy".

The Greene County Parole officer will deny that he withheld any important information from the Fletchers and will assert that the Fletchers had often asked him for a boy to work on their farm.

In April the defense challenged the right of the Fletchers to sue, pointing out that the probation officer is an arm of the court and not responsible for financial loss because of the discharge of official duties. Judge Roy I. Carson, who

heard the argument on the demurer, recently handed down an opinion dismissing the demurer and stating that, while he agreed that the probation officer is an arm of the court, there were certain allegations of "deceit" on the part of Mr. Meighen in conversations with the Fletchers which should be passed upon by a jury. The case should be heard some time in September.

CORRECTIONAL WORKERS

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James L. Meighen, Waynesburg; Elizabeth G. Martin, Stroudsburg.

Helen McInTeer, Pittsburgh; Mary C. Parker, Butler; John H. Post, Washington; Christine S. Prenter, Harrisburg; D. L. Reese, Warrendale; Gerald Snavley, Carlisle; Marie Schaffner, Morganza; Jane H. Taylor, Allentown.

Paul W. Tibbetts, Reading; Lena B. Watson, West Chester; James Ziegler, Reading; Raven Zeigler, Allen; William B. Baker, Pittsburgh; John R. Bierstein, Harrisburg; Richard C. Farrow, Harrisburg; Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent, Penna. Board of Parole,

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MISS WILSON ACHIEVES

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the conditions there for the better. She gathered about her a staff of assistants and she trained them for the work necessary to be done.

The results of her work have been outstanding. By her intelligent, firm and fair-minded administration, and her wholesome understanding of the problems of each of the criminal women committed to her care, she has made the State Industrial Home for Women one of the best known and most highly regarded institutions for the salvage of the criminal woman both in

America and Europe. She has tremendous energy and she knows no hours. She has freely given of her time and efforts in an untiring devotion to the cause of uplifting the conditions of the unfortunate women committed to her care. She has given of her wholesome character and understanding nature of her charges, thereby giving to each a new confidence in herself, a new outlook on life and a self respect. The proof of her success in this remarkable undertaking is shown by the comparative few who have been returned to the institution for new infractions of the law. Every girl who leaves the institution has a place of honest employment awaiting her.

Miss Wilson knows every girl or woman in the institution and they feel free to go to her for advice and consolation. On her birthday and during the Christmas season, she receives volumes of letters and cards, thanking her for what she has done for them and often seeking her advice about matters. She seldom loses touch with any of the girls who have been in Muncy during her course of service. She suggests courses of study in a school curriculum for those who can take advanced work; she suggests courses in domestic science—baking, cooking, serving tables. She plans the athletic activities of the younger women and she selects those best able to work in the gardens, barns and the power sewing machine shop.

Has Respect of Inmate

Miss Wilson not only has the respect and esteem of the inmates of the institution but the warm, friendly regard of the members of the Board of Trustees who have served this institution with her as

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THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF MUNCY

The legislature passed Act 816 on June 25, 1913 establishing the necessary law for making Muncy a reality. A committee was appointed to select a site. After careful study the present site was established. During October 1920 the first girl was admitted. At that time it was a training school for first offenders from the age of 16 to 30. In 1929 the Act was changed to include all female offenders over the age of 16 thus removing from the penitentiary women who had formerly been sentenced there.

All commitments to Muncy must be made through the Courts of Pennsylvania. We accept no girl under the chronological age of 16 and there is no maximum age. Commitments are sent for any offense punishable by the Courts for an indeterminate term, the maximum time being the period specified by law for the offense with one exception, first degree murder, which carries a life sentence.

Jude Frank Smith was a member of the committee who selected the site and is still a Board Member. Mrs. Ida Hayes McCormick and Mr. Peter M. Newman were

KEYSTONE STATE HAS KEY

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the garden and outdoor work has been finished, our indoor classes begin. All girls under twenty-five have at least three hours of school, where they are given instruction in academic subjects, corresponding to beginning adult education for foreigners to eighth grade work of the public schools. Girls who have completed grade work before being committed may go to Business School and secure train-

members of the original Board. There are Cottages on the Campus named in honor of them. It is a small but lasting tribute to the tremendous efforts of public spirited citizens who played no small part in the early days of a bold step forward in penology.

ing in shorthand, typing, book-keeping, English and Spelling. Every girl has a half-hour gym work each day and a half-hour of music.

Religious services are held weekly in the interest of the spiritual guidance of the girls.

We must seek close coordination and integration of all these various departments so that there is no working at cross purposes and so that all of our energies are mobilized to work for the better adjustment of each girl. Our philosophy implies that these departments exist only for purposes of organization conveniences. They should never be thought of as in conflict. Everyone must work together to get results. We must all have the same objective in mind. We want to develop a civic responsibility, to have the girls take pride in their particular cottage, and to have a desire to keep their own surroundings presentable at all times.

Group Participation

During the recreational and music periods they are taught group participation so they will be able to utilize the amusement and educational centers in their respective communities, thus making good selective use of their leisure time. Through our library study, we hope to point out the facilities available in the modern commun-

ity. In school we teach only the subjects that we can show will definitely benefit and enlighten their after life. In our maintenance units we keep in mind the fact that job placement may depend upon the results obtained in these departments.

The staff as well as the girls will agree that the results obtained from the program speaks for itself. Social agencies say that 90% of the girls committed to Muncy do not again come in contact with the law. It should be gratifying to the sponsor of such a program after twenty-six years of service to see an institution founded on the principle of helping unfortunates through loving care, understanding and sympathetic treatment.

It has been a rare privilege to work with Miss Wilson for the last twenty-two years, helping in some small way to carry out the ideals for which she stands.

MISS WILSON NATIVE OF TENNESSEE, EDUCATED IN

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training in a correctional school, and who is grateful for the opportunity afforded her at Muncy. Again the results are frequently noted when a girl returns to her community, by the change in her manner and attitude, the improvement in her dress, her desire to cooperate with her neighbors and the efforts she makes to prove she is an acceptable member of society.

Results Readily Seen

In the institution, one can readily observe the results of Miss Wilson's personality and work with her girls. A school spirit prevails, the students look on their matrons and officers and teachers, their days are so planned that one gets the feeling of a well-run boarding

school, regular hours, regular meals, classes, discipline when necessary, planned recreation, books, mail, planning for holidays, etc., perhaps all of the routine things that happen daily in girls' school. The pupils work and plan for their own future and are encouraged to establish a good relationship with their family and to understand and appreciate a good home and kind parents. The girls look to Miss Wilson much as they look upon their own mothers, she is their port in a storm. They bring their troubles to her, knowing she will have time to listen and sympathy and help for them.

Following graduation, the girls look on the school as their alma mater—Muncy means Miss Wilson and Miss Wilson means Muncy to them. They boastfully write back to tell of their accomplishments, they send their marriage notices and cards announcing the births of their children. Perhaps, with the passage of years, the greatest thing Miss Wilson gives her girls is a feeling of well-being—a pride of being alive and a desire to be a good citizen.

MISS WILSON ACHIEVES

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well as all the members of the Governor's cabinet who have knowledge of the splendid work she is doing. Social workers everywhere regard her as the "tops" in penology.

Only recently she was asked, while standing on the campus, what sort of women came to Muncy as inmates. Her reply was, "They look like the average people and in most instances, they react to fair treatment like any other woman. Most of them are here because of poor family backgrounds or improper environment."

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

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

- Jack M. Dunlap, Chairman Probation Officer, Lawrence County, New Castle, Pa.
 H. C. Spassard, Parole Officer, The Glen Mills School, 913 Magee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lloyd E. Aldstadt, Probation Officer, Bedford County, Pa.
 Cecelia Gray, State Industrial Home for Women; Muncy, Pa.
 William H. Kelley, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John H. Bower, Probation Officer, Lycoming County, Williamsport, Pa.
 Raven H. Zeigler, Chief Probation Officer, Lehigh County, Allentown, Pa.
 William B. Baker, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

- Dr. John O. Reinemann, Chairman, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Randolph E. Wise, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, Federal Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. Mary S. G. Buck, Probation Officer, Franklin County, Chambersburg, Pa.
 Lucy D. Davis, Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa.
 Helen C. Easterwood, Juvenile Probation Officer, Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.
 Jean L. Anderson, Juvenile Probation Officer, Washington County, Washington, Pa.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

- Mary Rinsland, Chairman, Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa.
 Harry J. Cancelmi, District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Ira J. Mills, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

- George J. Weaver, Chairman, Special Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Edgar R. Barnes, Chief Probation Officer, Lancaster County, Lancaster, Pa.
 Florine Koegler, Superintendent, Women's Department, Allegheny County Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Claude E. Thomas, Chief Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, Scranton, Pa.
 Edward Brubaker, Chief Probation Officer, Dauphin County, Harrisburg, Pa.