



THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. (OF PA.)

PALMERTON, PA.

-- The Quarterly --

The Penna. Association
on Probation and Parole



ARTHUR THOMAS PRASSE
Superintendent, Pennsylvania Junior
Republic

FEATURING
The Pennsylvania Junior Republic
The Pennsylvania Board of Parole

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The Quarterly

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The Quarterly

Volume IV.

October 20, 1947

Number 4.

Three Institutes Planned By Association; Altoona, November 12; Pittsburgh, November 18; Lancaster, December 3 Announced

Three big institutes will be held during the next two months by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole so that members of the association may receive instruction in trends and Probation and Parole law.

The institutes are slated as follows:

Altoona, November 12, at the Penn-Alto hotel.

Pittsburgh, November 18, at the Roosevelt hotel.

Lancaster, December 3, hotel to be selected later.

Correctional workers in Central Pennsylvania will attend the Altoona meeting while Western Pennsylvania probation and parole officers and institutional personnel will be present at the Pittsburgh conclave. Eastern Pennsylvania is expected to register for the Lancaster event.

Prominent people in the correctional field have been selected as chairmen of the three meetings. In Altoona, J. Fred Kurtz, supervisor of the State Board of Parole in that area, will be the chairman. At Pittsburgh, Walter Rome will be in charge and in Lancaster, the chairman will be Edgar Barnes. Mr. Rome is chief probation officer of the Allegheny Juvenile court and

Mr. Barnes hold the chief title for the probation and parole services of Lancaster county.

The programs are being planned so that they will include subjects of interest in the juvenile, adult and institutional fields of activity. Results of a state-wide survey of parole and probation officers' salaries and case loads will be included on the program. This survey was conducted by the Public Charities Association's Penal Affairs committee. Two additional studies are scheduled for discussion including a Pennsylvania Board of Parole analysis of the subject "Should Parole Officers Carry Firearms in Parole Supervision". The other is a study of the value of sponsors.

Luncheon meetings are also planned with subjects for discussion of regional interest. The afternoon programs will consist of a discussion of some legal pitfalls in probation and parole work.

During recent years the fall institutes have been a time when men and women from all the counties in the association gather at the most convenient institute city for a full day of study and fellowship. This year promises large crowds at all sessions.

Much Legislation Passed By Assembly In Last Session Which Affects Correctional Workers

Leon T. Stern, In Comprehensive Review, Details Many New Laws In Probation, Welfare and Civil Service Fields.

By **LEON T. STERN, Secretary**
Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association

Last session of the State Assembly saw the passage of much legislation of great interest to correctional workers, probation officers, parole officers and institutional officials. Since workers in the correctional field are concerned not only with legislation which directly affects their activities, but also with other social services of the State with which they cooperate, this analysis covers legislation in the entire field of public social welfare.

Let us first consider the legislation directly affecting correctional work. Act No. 512, introduced by Senators Kephart and Gertz, makes possible the increase of compensation of district supervisors of the State Parole Board in 1st and 2nd class counties. In these counties the caseloads of the State Parole Board are heaviest.

Act No. 566, introduced by Senator Crider, guarantees equal protection by the law for persons accused of the commission of crime where racial and religious issues are involved. It provides penalties for officers who fail to take appropriate action in cases of mob violence and who fail to protect prisoners against such violence.

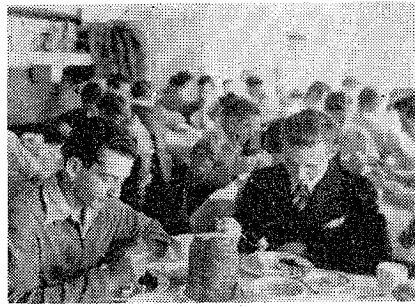
Act No. 289, introduced by Senator Carr, provides a much needed clarification of the procedure for commitment to and discharge from the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents, including the

release of inmates on parole.

Act No. 499, introduced by Representative McCosker, corrects a weakness in the detention law as it applies to Philadelphia County. At present, children over sixteen cannot be held in detention and therefore often await hearing in jail, despite the fact that their cases are heard in juvenile court. The new act provides for the care of children in the Philadelphia House of Detention up to eighteen years of age. It also corrects some deficiencies in the original legislation, prescribing the type and kind of detention home to be erected in Philadelphia.

Act No. 387, introduced by Senators Mahany and Homsher, repeals legislation by which justices of the Peace and aldermen were able to commit to the Pennsylvania Training School at Morgantown. The old act was antiquated and made it possible for local magistrates to send to the training school older boys and girls who should be taken care of either in juvenile court or in quarter sessions court.

We are pleased that a floor has been put under the in-service training program by Act No. 94, introduced by Representative Bourse, which sets up a State Board in the Department of Public Instruction to supervise the training program of the Public Service Institute. Up to now, these valuable courses have been set up altogether by administrative action by the Board of Public Instruction without any particular legislative sanction.



MEAL TIME AT REPUBLIC

Because of the passage of H.B. 785 (now Act No. 94), the Governor vetoed S.B. 847 which would have placed the training of correctional workers under the Public Service Institute Board, since this legislation was not considered necessary.

The board appointed by the Governor and authorized in Act No. 94 will meet at an early date to formulate its program. (Editor's Note: The writer of this article, Mr. Leon T. Stern, was recently appointed as member of this Board.)

Classification Clinic Gets Funds

We are very glad to report that the Governor specifically authorized appropriations for the Graterford maximum security prison and for the classification center which will be erected in one of the units at White Hill. It seems that there will be enough money in the generous allocation of funds made by the legislature to the Department of Welfare to provide for the prison building program authorized in 1945. These building projects include the much needed new industrial school in Centre County and the new institution for defective delinquents in the same county. Clarence Litchfield of Alfred Hopkins & Associates is the consulting architect for all the projects and architects also have been appointed for the separate projects.

Some of the legislation which was defeated is of special interest to us. First, there are the proposals which would not have been helpful in the development of a correctional service in the State.

Among the measures which were defeated was a bill to establish a State Department of Corrections to unify the program and to give direction to the legislation passed by the 1945 session following the recommendations of the Governor's Committee to Study Penal Institutions, headed by Warden Ashe.

Penal Code Tabled

It is regrettable that the Penal Code, introduced by Senator Cride, to amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, was laid on the table. An Advisory Committee headed by Judge McDevitt of Philadelphia worked on the Code and it included changes in our penal law in which all of us were very much interested. One of these changes would have resulted in the amendment of the fornication and bastardy acts to socialize the procedure in cases of unmarried mothers, making it possible to amend support orders as the circumstances of the father of the child changed.

We regret that S.B. 83, introduced by Senator Ruth, as consolidated with H.B. 893, introduced by Representative Lee, did not receive the Governor's signature. It would have made it possible for judges of the courts of common pleas to create clinics for the examination of adult offenders and children and for the Department of Welfare to establish State clinics when necessary. This bill was framed by the Joint Medico-Legal Committee of the Pennsylvania Bar

(Continued on Page 59)

The Miracle at Grove City

AN EDITORIAL

Seven years ago, we stood in the office of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City and felt in the presence of death. An idea, conceived 30 years ago to help unfortunate boys, appeared to be passing because no one cared. The school seemed almost extinct.

Last month we returned to the same scene but things were different. In seven short years so much had been done with so little noise and fuss that we truly thought we were looking at a miracle at Grove City.

Buildings, which seven years ago were dirty and run down, stood white and trim. New structures filled empty spaces on the campus of the institution. A gymnasium, built by the boys, neared completion.

The greatest difference was in the boys themselves. In 1940 these boys looked drawn and underfed and dirty and without hope. In 1947 boys went to and from their chores on the farm of the institution. Others were in school across the road or in Grove City. Look at the picture of the student body elsewhere in this issue. The boys look happy and clear-eyed as boys should look.

"Today The Quarterly is proud to tell the story of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic. With the great assistance of Dr. Morgan Barnes, we can, in this way, give honor to whom honor is due, to Superintendent and Mrs. Arthur T. Prasse, who have served with great success and accomplishment."

One Thousand Boys Graduate From Pennsylvania Junior Republic During Prasse Administration; Plan Calls For Normal Home Atmosphere For Lads

By **DR. MORGAN BARNES**
Secretary, Board of Directors,
Pennsylvania Junior Republic

The parent Republic was founded in Freeville, New York, in 1895 by the late William R. George. He held the vital conviction that delinquent youth could be saved socially by wisely directed self-training in civic responsibility. His faith has been abundantly justified by fruitful response to the opportunity for wholesome, normal living and useful productive work that it is the prime concern of the Republic to provide. Republics devoted to "Daddy" George's objectives are now in successful operation in Connecticut (Litchfield), California (Chino), and in Pennsylvania (Grove City) in addition to the internationally known original Republic at Freeville.

The Pennsylvania Junior Republic, more specifically, is a duly chartered non-profit humanitarian educational institution maintained and operated for the rescue and retrieval of youthful delinquents (a word the sinister associations of which the Republic admits only with qualification). It is essentially religious but strictly inter-denominational in character. Avoiding sentimental coddling on the one hand and harsh severity on the other, it aims to train those committed to its care to learn to lead happy useful lives later—with other people—by leading such lives in the Republic here and now.

Established In 1909

The Republic, established in 1909, is located on a partially me-

chanized 400 acre farm, about a mile from the college town of Grove City, and its citizens avail themselves of the high school facilities there, the Republic providing bus transportation. Citizens are housed in a group of comfortable, substantial but over-crowded (at present) cottages under the conscientious care of house parents. In addition to production of the usual grain, hay and root crops, gardening, livestock and poultry raising, orchard culture and shop activities of every kind engage the interested attention of the citizens who are committed to the care of the Republic by the courts or probation officers of the thirty and more counties that it serves.

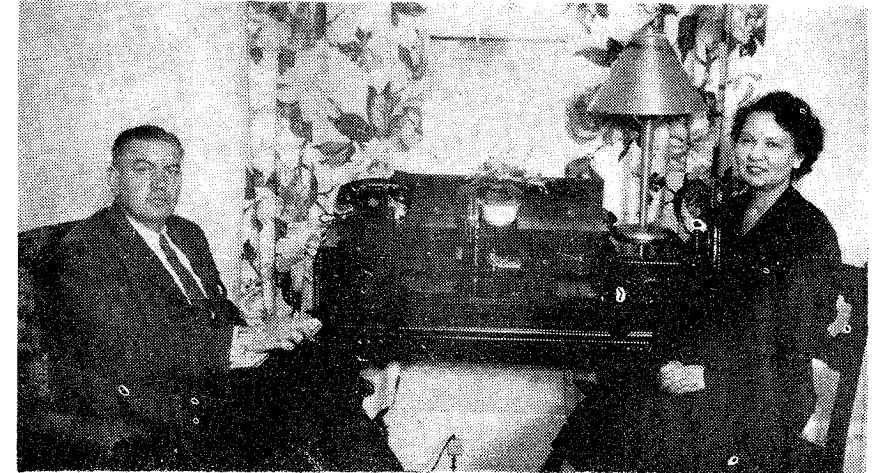
It is maintained by a per capita allowance from the counties of its constituency for support of citizens committed upon order of juvenile court or probation officers; by the production on the Republic farm of a considerable portion of the food consumed, and by income from the sale of a small residue; by an appropriation voted biennially by the State legislature and expended under the supervision of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth; by individual benefactions, financial and material. There is no endowment.

Normal Atmosphere

The atmosphere fostered and maintained by the Prasses is that of a normal, sympathetic American home. There are no cell blocks, locks, bolts, bars or physical restraints. Full school facilities are provided, religious serv-

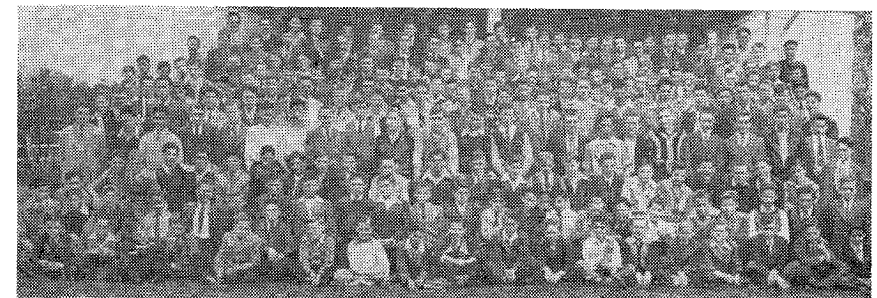
(Continued on Page 61)

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE"



Superintendent and Mrs. Arthur T. Prasse, under whose discerning and efficient direction the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic is making an increasingly vital contribution to the collective redemptive effort of the public welfare agencies of the Commonwealth.

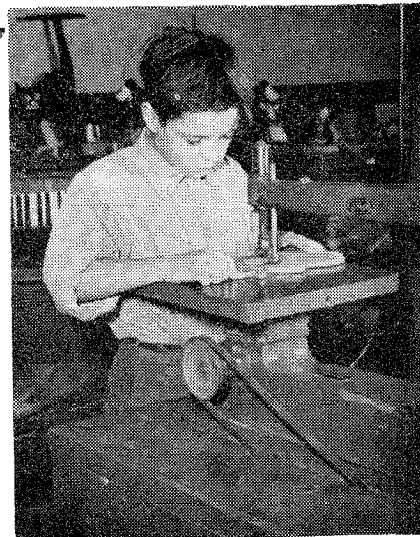
"CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC"



"REPUBLIC BASEBALL STARS"



"HARVEST TIME" "A YOUNG WORKER"



W. Frank Penn Lauds Pennsylvania Junior Republic and Mr. and Mrs. Prasse For Splendid Achievement

By
W. Frank Penn, Former Superintendent of Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza; Past President American Prison Association; President National Conference of Superintendents of Training Schools and Reformatories.

My acquaintance with the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic at Grove City extends over many years—in fact from its beginning.

When it opened for receiving children from the Western Pennsylvania Courts, those of us in institutions for delinquent boys and girls hailed it with acclaim. For a time it succeeded, was given good support and encouraged by the State Department of Welfare in every way possible. Through the years, and particularly in the last years preceding the present administration it declined in every way. The population declined to the vanishing point and the buildings fell into a bad state of repair. It was freely predicted that the venture would, eventually be written off as a failure.

This was a blow to the founders who believed in self government and mild discipline for young delinquents, but they did not give up. An enlightened and courageous board of directors began the process of rehabilitation on its own. At the same time the board's officers were seeking an executive who could cope with the disheartening problem. This meant repairs to old and the erection of new buildings and in general to revitalize an all-but-defunct institution.

Mr. Prasse Named

It was at this critical juncture in the history of the Republic that Arthur T. Prasse, with years of ex-

perience in working with boys at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, was elected as Superintendent. Mr. Prasse was a leading and valued officer at Morganza and had filled important posts there, including these: Chief Cottage Officer, Military Commandant, and Director of Athletics.

When he assumed office at the Republic, he was wisely given wide latitude by the directors to put his re-organization ideas into effect.

One of his first tasks was to regain the confidence of the public and of the courts. This was accomplished by the vigor, enterprise and intelligence with which the new administrator took up his duties.

Coming to the Republic with Mr. Prasse was his wife, Mrs. Edith Prasse, who was also given an official position.

Mrs. Prasse's successful creation of a happy and wholesome home life for the citizens and her constant devotion to this vital element in the management of the institution are widely recognized.

With all the grades in operation at the institution, and the high school students attending the Grove City High School, academic education at the Republic is functioning well.

The success attending Superintendent Prasse's administration is best emphasized by the increase in

(Continued on Page 32)

Dr. Gale H. Walker, M. F. Coon and Albert D. Beck Laud Republic And Prasse Record

Friends of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic and Mr. and Mrs. Prasse join in congratulatory messages:

Dr. Gale H. Walker, Superintendent of Polk State School, writes:

" . . . The Republic has made great strides not only materially and statistically, but more importantly in its depth and breadth of vision and leadership. You have every reason to be proud of what you have done at the Republic, and I feel that the future holds opportunity for still further advancement in the field which is currently so badly neglected and needing the leadership of such men as you. . . . "

Mr. M. F. Coon, president of the Exchange Club of Sharon, a service organization that has shown alert interest in the Republic sends this message:

"Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Prasse and greetings to all the members of the Junior Republic. Superintendent Prasse's record of outstanding accomplishment in so few years, not only in the upbuilding of the physical plant but in regaining of public confidence and winning the enthusiastic support of the Association, the community and hosts of friends everywhere is a ray of hope to those boys whose home life has been unfortunate.

To those friends who have had opportunity to observe closely

the functioning of the George Junior Republic under the Prasse administration in all its varied activities of work and play, it is a revelation of a strong and many-sided character with a deep understanding of the problems to be met and ability to cope successfully with the most complex of these.

As the Lobaugh Memorial Gymnasium is a fine tribute to the memory of one Republic boy who gave his life that others might live, so is the work of Arthur Prasse a dedication of Service that many boys may become worthy citizens, may find pleasure in the work of their choice, may know that there are those who care."

From Mr. Albert D. Beck comes this:

"The Junior Republic has come a long way in the past seven years. A great many young boys who otherwise would have gone astray are now taking their rightful places in this great country of ours. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Arthur Prasse, we, as taxpayers, ought to be glad that he has been at the head of the Republic, for every boy he has guided in the right way has saved the state a large amount of money.

I have had many pleasant contacts with Arthur Prasse and have always admired the outlook he has on the youth of the country. . . . "

TRIBUTE FROM A COLLEAGUE

By DAN L. REES

Superintendent of Thorn Hill School of Allegheny County, Warrendale.

It is a pleasure for me to offer congratulations to my friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Prasse upon the progress they have made in rebuilding the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic. They have made it into an institution with far-reaching influence for good upon the lives of hundreds of boys who have needed special twenty-four hour care, protection and training.

It has been a source of inspiration to me personally to visit the Prasses and to witness the great strides forward which their energy, imagination and resourcefulness have made possible at the Republic. I have always found myself well repaid by my frequent visits to the school and by my association with the Prasses both in a business way and in personal relationships. I return to my own job at Thorn Hill with new ideas, renewed zest, and increased respect for the virtues of hard work and enthusiasm for the job in hand.

I wish the Prasses continued good health, continued zeal for their work at the Republic, and continued success in making the school a good place for boys who need help.

PURELY PERSONAL

By MISS FRANKLIN WILSON

Head of State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy.

Dear Arthur Prasse:

Here's to you to-day, tomorrow and for always! May you and Edith continue to carry out the principle for which the Republic was established with your indomitable spirit, courage and foresight. Our association covers several years, during which a deep respect for your ability has developed. Your optimistic outlook has inspired all with whom you come in contact, and your innate philosophy radiates a religion of its own that is certain to permeate your immediate group, and from there carry on to endless time.

"How beautiful is youth! How bright its gleams,
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!
Book of Beginning. Story without end.
Each maid a heroine and each man a friend!"

—Longfellow.

I know of no one whom I would rather salute in just this way.

CONGRATULATIONS A BRIGHT NIGHT

STUDENT LEADERSHIP

... ..

... .. ★

Congratulations to

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR T. PRASSE

for their excellent work at the

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

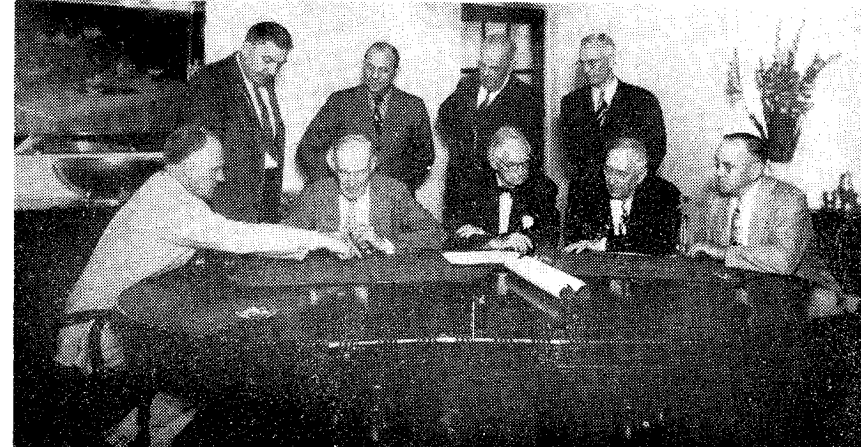
Henry P. Forker, Jr.

... ..

... .. ★

... ..

Gentlemen of The Board Of Junior Republic



Seated: left to right, Dr. William L. Wishart, president; Judge Ivan McKendrick; Morgan Barnes, secretary; John McCune, Jr.; William A. Sproul. Standing: Superintendent Arthur T. Prasse, John V. Wherry, Clifford G. Harshaw, Dr. Earl F. Henderson.

WELLS AND CLEPPER

EXTENDS TO MR. AND MRS. PRASSE

CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS

The Board of Directors of the Junior Republic Greets Superintendent and Mrs. Prasse in Grateful Appreciation of Seven Years of Unselfish and Fruitful Administrative Service

We welcome the opportunity to convey to you this expression, inadequate as we feel it to be, of our gratitude for what you have done and are doing for the Republic and the paramount principles for which it stands. Your competent conscientious and sympathetic direction has brought the school to such a point of purposeful efficiency that comparison with any institution of its kind can be confidently invited. You, Mr. Prasse, have brought to your post (a most unpromising one seven years ago, you will remember) earnest devotion, broad institutional experience, and contagiously hopeful enthusiasm tempered by sound common sense. One of us remarked at the time of your taking over, that if we must use razors to cut grindstones, he preferred the best cutlery. We got it! Your contribution, Mrs. Prasse, to the progressive realization of the Republic's objectives has been constant and invaluable and your gracious hospitality on every official occasion will ever be gratefully remembered.

Under the prudent and effective management of you both, living conditions have been revolutionized, premises have been beautified, environment made inviting, buildings refurnished and a cheerful, attractive, wholesome home atmosphere developed. You have made the Republic a going spiritual concern, You have the confidence and warm personal regard of us all and we join in the universal tribute of public appreciation and affection.

William L. Wishart, President,
Morgan Barnes, Secretary,
William A. Sproull,
Ivan McKenrick,
Merrill B. McDowell,
John McCune, Jr.,
Clifford G. Harshaw,
Earl F. Henderson,
John V. Wherry.

Judges, Probation Officers Join In Tribute To Efficient Administration At Junior Republic

Appraisals and opinions of the work of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic selected from many such expressions from court officers of the several counties from which Republic citizens come, follow:

From Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Juvenile Court of Allegheny County:

"It is indeed a pleasure to extend congratulations to Superintendent Prasse and to commend the Republic for its remarkable progress during the last few years . . ."

From Judge William B. Purvis, Butler County:

" . . . I have had frequent opportunity to inspect the George Junior Republic and to observe the attitude of the wards of Arthur T. Prasse. I have repeatedly had occasion to talk with the boys whom I sent to this institution and from these conversations I am convinced with pleasure that the Republic under the direction of Mr. Prasse is doing a wonderful work for and with his charges."

From Judge Morgan H. Sohn, Beaver County:

" . . . I would like to extend my congratulations to Mr. Prasse for his successful administration of the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic."

From Judge Ivan J. McKenrick, Cambria County:

"I understand that an issue of the Parole and Probation Quarterly is being dedicated to the George Junior Republic and its able superintendent, yourself.

This is a well-deserved recognition of your untiring services to this institution during the past seven and one half years. As a member of the board of directors of the Republic it has been my privilege to observe the great things being done for our boys who never had a chance. Your sympathetic attitude, your insight into the deepest recesses of a boy's nature, your energy and zeal have eminently fitted you for the superintendency of this worthy institution.

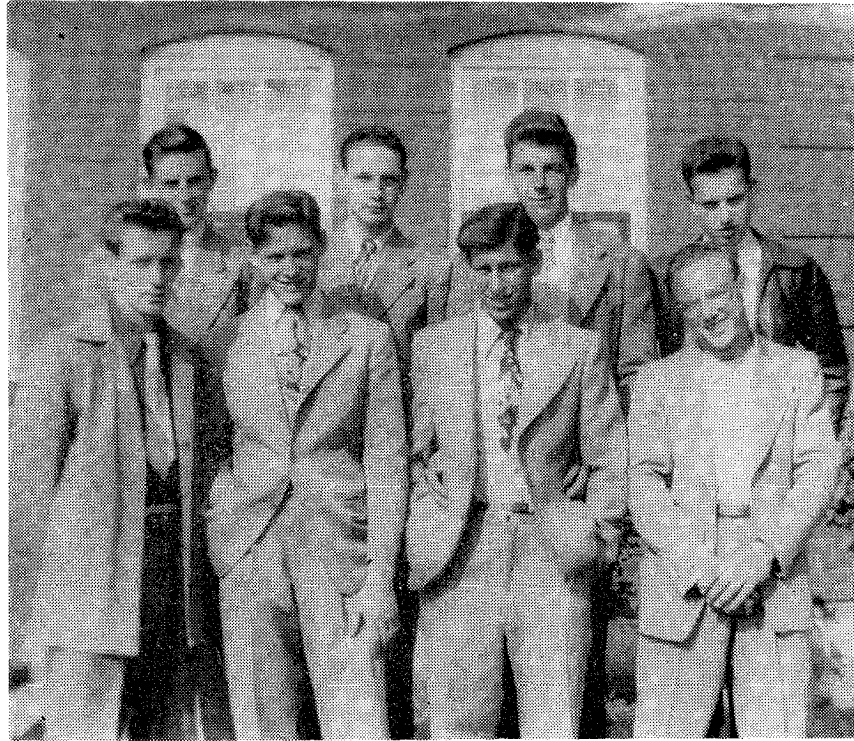
I am quite sure that the fine co-operation and sympathetic understanding of Mrs. Prasse have contributed largely to your success and you can well afford to share the honors with her. George Junior commands the confidence of the courts, the respect of the public, and its influence for good is reflected in the life and character of the boys retained under your care.

I am happy to join with other friends of the institution in congratulating you and Mrs. Prasse upon your successful administration. We look forward to a greater Junior Republic under your wise and beneficent direction."

From Judge Robert E. Woodside, Dauphin County:

" . . . I need not tell you in what high esteem I hold Arthur Prasse and the institution of which he is superintendent. I never miss an opportunity to say a good word for the work of the Pennsylvania George Junior Re-

(Continued on Page 65)



"YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC"

TO MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR T. PRASSE

CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS

AND ALL GOOD WISHES

From

HARSHAW'S

To Mr. and Mrs. Prasse

Continued Success and All Happiness

O. W. TURK

GROVE CITY

CONGRATULATIONS

Harry Barron

CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS

Sloan and Bailey

GROVE CITY

SHIRA'S DRUG STORE
Extends Congratulations and

Good Wishes to
Mr. and Mrs. Prasse

CONGRATULATIONS
 AND THE ASSURANCE
 OF OUR
 CONTINUING INTEREST IN YOUR
 GOOD WORK
 WILSON COMPANY
 Grove City

THE
 L. M. STEVENSON COMPANY
 Grove City
 HEARTILY CONGRATULATES
 SUPERINTENDENT AND MRS. PRASSE

Congratulations
 BUTLER FLOUR COMPANY
 Butler

GREETINGS and GOOD WISHES
 UNION TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY
 Frick Building Annex
 PITTSBURGH

TO THE REPUBLIC
 AND THE PRASSES
 EVERY GOOD WISH
 A. L. MILES
 Ideal Bakery, Grove City

GREETINGS TO
 ARTHUR AND MRS. PRASSE
 from
 HARVE'S DRUG STORE
 GROVE CITY

GREETINGS and GRATEFUL
GOOD WISHES
TO
MR. AND MRS. PRASSE



FROM THE CITIZENS OF
THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

We will "Carry the Torch"!

OUR BEST TO YOU,
MR. AND MRS. PRASSE

Peters and Sloan
GROVE CITY



THE

GROVE CITY COMMERCIAL CLUB

EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS

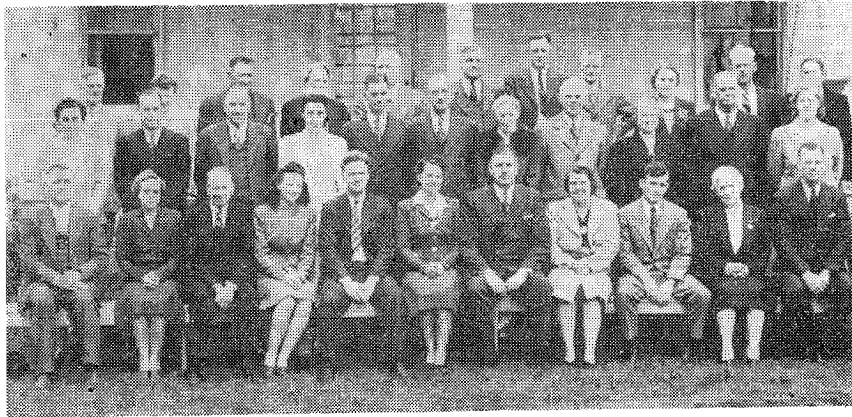
AND CORDIAL GOOD WISHES TO

SUPERINTENDENT AND

MRS. ARTHUR T. PRASSE



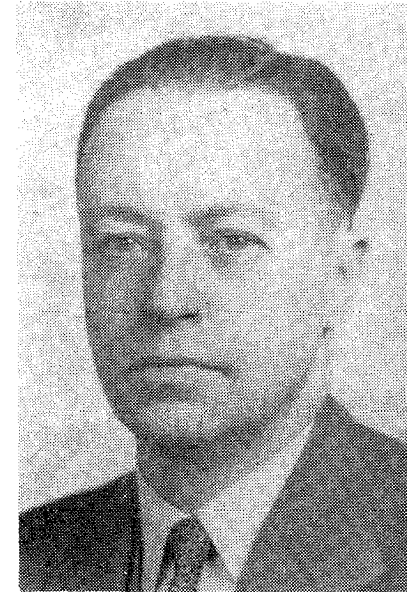
THE STAFF OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA GEORGE
JUNIOR REPUBLIC



EXTEND GREETINGS
TO SUPERINTENDENT AND MRS. PRASSE
IN APPRECIATIVE CONGRATULATIONS

New Adoption Legislation In Pennsylvania As Demand Mounts For Adoptive Children

By **DR. JOHN OTTO REINEMANN**
Supervisor of In-Service Training
and Research
Municipal Court of Philadelphia
Associate Editor of The Quarterly



DR. JOHN O. REINEMANN

From all parts of the nation it is being reported that the demand for adoptive children is steadily increasing. This is a field of social welfare where the state has a particularly important task to perform—, namely to safeguard the interests of all parties concerned, child, natural parent or parents, and adoptive parents. A good progressive and loophole-free law governing adoption proceedings should be on the statute book of every state.

The 1947 Legislature of our Commonwealth has passed a number

of amendments to the existing adoption law of 1925 (which had previously been amended in some respects in 1929 and in 1941). This act (# 491) which was signed by the Governor on June 30, 1947, and went into effect on September 1, 1947, has greatly advanced adoption legislation in Pennsylvania.

New Provisions

The following are the most important new provisions:

(1) The petition for adoption has, as a rule, to be presented to the Orphans' Court of the county where the petitioner or petitioners (i.e. the adopting parents) reside; only "upon allowance by the Orphans' Court" may this petition be filed in the county in which the person to be adopted resides. This requirement of a special permission by the Orphans' Court is new; the idea behind this provision is, that the Court of the county in which the petitioners reside is in a better position, through its probation officers or through other channels, to investigate the social and economic conditions and the personal qualifications of the prospective adoptive parents, than any other Court. It should be noted that in the county of the first class (i.e. Philadelphia) not the Orphans' Court but the Municipal Court has exclusive jurisdiction in adoption proceedings (according to the amendment of June 5, 1941).

(2) The petition for adoption shall contain the following information: regarding the person to be adopted: the name, color, age, date and place of birth, and religious af-

filiation; regarding the adopting parent or parents: the name, residence, marital status, color, age, occupational, and religious affiliation; regarding the natural parent or parents: the name, color, age, and place of residence. Some of these items were not mentioned in the previously existing statute; they are now included in order to comply with the requirements of the Vital Statistics' Act of April 22, 1937. It was also deemed advisable that the religious affiliation of the adoptive child and of the adoptive parent be noted in the petition; such information is needed in view of the usage of granting adoption of children only to adoptive parents of the same religious belief. This corresponds with the principle upon which Section 10 of the Juvenile Court Act of June 2, 1933, is based.

Consent Necessary

(3) Consent to the adoption is necessary of the parents or surviving parent of the person proposed to be adopted, if the person to be adopted has not reached the age of 18 years. Suppose, this parent himself (herself) is a minor but above 18 years of age, as for instance, in many cases of girls who have given birth to children out of wedlock; under the new provision this (minor) parent's "consent shall be sufficient without the consent of his (her) parent or guardian, and such consent shall have the same force and validity as though he (she) were an adult." This change in the law remedied a situation in which the adoption of a child, though not desirable, was made impossible because its parent was a minor who either did not care or dare to reveal the situation to his (her) own parent or guardian upon whose consent under previously existing law the

granting of adoptional decrees by the courts depended.

(4) Under the new law, "in the case of an illegitimate child the consent of the mother only shall be necessary". Under previous laws, the consent of the father of such a child who had acknowledged it as his was also required. This "right" of the father of an illegitimate child seemed to be an anomaly, since he has no rights whatsoever in regard to his illegitimate offspring in any other respect. Moreover, experience has shown that such fathers have refused without reason to consent to adoptions that would greatly benefit the children.

(5) If abandonment is alleged in the petition for adoption a statement that this abandonment has continued for a period of at least six months must be included in the petition. This new provision brought about needed clarification of a situation in which—under previous laws—the court could dispense with the consent of natural parents when it found abandonment as a fact; however, since in the previously existing law no minimum time limit was mentioned, this was such an indefinite provision which made it possible to deprive a parent of his (her) child against his (her) considered desire. In spite of a natural parent's intention to abandon his (her) child, his (her) consent to the adoption should still be required until a sufficient period of time has elapsed to reveal that his (her) action was well thought out and not the mere result of a momentary emotional strain.

(6) One of the most important additions to the adoption law is the requirement that "in no case shall any decree of adoption be made or entered unless the person proposed to be adopted shall have

resided with the petitioner for a period of six months prior thereto"; the only exception to this rule is relationship of the person to be adopted with the petitioner by blood or marriage. The requirement of such a 6-month period results in a five-fold protection; the adopting parents are protected against adopting a child that they may find mentally defective or in some other way objectionable; the child is protected against being adopted immediately into a home that turns out not to be conducive to the child's welfare; the natural parent or parents are protected against too hasty a termination of their parental rights; the courts are being protected against the necessity of making hasty decisions in these cases; and society is protected against the adverse social effects of ill-advised adoptions. Moreover, such a provision also tends to curb the springing up "black markets in babies" and of "trafficking in children". Many states have such "probationary" or "quarantine" provisions in their statutes; the minimum time usually varies between six months and one year. Several courts in Pennsylvania had for many years followed this practice, for instance, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, as Judge Felix Piekarski describes in the Annual Report of this Court for 1944 (p. 359): "Among the highlights in adoption proceedings is the generally accepted practice of entering decrees of adoption, where no close ties of blood relationship exist, only after a custody of at least one year's duration. Temperament, adaptability, the tug of emotion, the sympathetic play on the heart strings, fitness—all these, and others, too—commend the application of this practice." Since such minimum

time-limit practices proved altogether satisfactory, judges and social welfare workers expressed a desire that a provision of this nature should be incorporated into the law.

(6) Under previously existing law the consent of a natural parent to adoption was not necessary if he (or she) had been adjudged a lunatic and that fact had been proven to the satisfaction of the court. The law in its new form reads in this respect: "The consent of a parent who has been adjudged of unsound mind and of whose unsoundness of mind competent medical testimony presents a prognosis of incurability, shall be unnecessary". This new wording enables the court to dispense with the consent of a natural parent who, if the court so finds as fact, is incurably mentally ill; it does not longer require the parent to have been adjudged a lunatic through the formal and cumbersome legal procedure prescribed by statute. It thus widens the court's discretion.

Short Decree

(8) Another amendment provides for a short decree of adoption, i.e. a decree only stating the names of the adopting parents, the name assumed by the adopted person with the possibility of choosing any given first or middle name—and the fact that the person was legally adopted in court on a certification should be revealed in the decree.

(9) While in the previously existing law it was left to the discretion of the judge to withhold public inspection of court records and other papers pertaining to the adoption, the new law makes it a rule of court granted upon cause shown. Adoption proceedings in-

volve information of such an intimate and personal nature that the court records should be impounded.

It is noteworthy that practically all these revisions were contained as legislative proposals in the recommendations which the Committee on Child Welfare Laws, Juvenile Delinquency and Institutions, of the Joint State Government Commission submitted to the General Assembly in March 1947. These recommendations had been prepared by an Advisory Committee to this Committee which was composed of 27 persons who are active in the field of child welfare throughout the State. The Advisory Committee's Sub-Committee on Adoption, Illegitimacy, Non-Sup-

port, Custody, Guardianship and Child Marriages which deliberated and presented these recommendations on adoption legislation, was headed by Raph C. Busser, attorney-at-law in Philadelphia, as chairman, and the writer of this article as vice-chairman; Leon T. Stern, secretary of the Penal Affairs Committee of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, belonged to its members.

The progress in our State's adoption legislation, as described here, should be welcomed by all citizens, but particularly by all those whose work is devoted to the welfare of children and to the social aspects of the law and the judiciary processes.

Belgium's Plan For Juvenile Delinquents Given By Brussels Correctional School Head

By **JEANNE de BUSSCHERE**
(Brussels)

Associate Editor's Note: Early in September 1947, Mademoiselle de Busschere came to Philadelphia to attend the first post-war conference of the International Council of Women, of which she is honorary treasurer. Miss de Busschere is executive director of the "Home Familial pour Jeunes Filles", a home for delinquent girls in Brussels (Belgium). While in Philadelphia, she visited the Municipal Court and other agencies concerned with delinquent children. The following is an excerpt of a statement which she had prepared for the interpretation of the ways and means by which her native country is tackling the juvenile delinquency problem. (J.O.R.)

On May 15, 1912, an act was passed entitled "Law for the Protection of Children". It is in three chapters: the first aims at protecting the child from injurious use of the parental rights; the second con-

cerns the measures taken towards minors brought before justice, the third deals with crime and offenses against the morality and weakness of minors.

We will turn our attention to the second chapter of the bill, "Measures to be taken towards minors brought before justice". It provided the following innovations:

- (1) the establishment of a juvenile court;
- (2) the abolition of the repressive method and the punishments previously laid down by the law; and the provision of divers measures of supervision, of education, of probation, or of custody, in accordance with the seriousness of the case;
- (3) the establishment of "superintended liberty" (i.e. probation);
- (4) the removal of the "prejudice" created by the usual pro-

ceedings in matters of judicial decisions.

New Jurisdiction Established

Thus a new jurisdiction was established, the juvenile court, with only one judge presiding over juvenile court hearings. It should be remembered that, of all the countries of continental Europe, Belgium was the first to assign a special judge to the handling of children's cases.

Article 25 of the above cited law says: "Minors charged with delinquency who have not been placed in a state institution or have not been released from one, are to be placed under the regime of superintended liberty, until their coming of age." To carry out of this provision, the children's judge is designating people of both sexes, these persons being chosen generally among members of societies for the protection of children or of charitable or educational institutions, public or private. These people, under the name of "delegates for the protection of children", have the task of supervising the minors who were before the tribunal.

"Homes of Semi-Liberty"

Among the establishments dealing with unhappy children, often classed as delinquents, are the "Homes of Semi-Liberty". (Associate Editor Note: The author is executive director of one of these homes.) Their experimental foundation dates from 1919. They are homes of rehabilitation where the boy or girl who had recently been released from the bonds of the reform school and whose home conditions would not exert a favorable influence, would find an artificial family, honest and disciplined, where he (or she) could pass

New Books and Booklets

The Court and Correctional System of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Directory of Judges and Probation Officers, Parole Officers and Penal Officials, State Departments, State-Wide Agencies and Institutions for Custodial and Protective Care. Published by Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association (519 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh; 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia) December 1946; 48 pp.; price 50
(Continued on Page 28)

through the final stages which separated him (or her) from an entirely recovered liberty. The re-adaptation of the minor to normal life must be done very gradually. A sudden passage from the disciplinary environment of a boarding school to license without a break might result in bitter mishaps.

At the "Home Familial" for Girls we can note 60% good results. A large number of girls have been given back to normal life by their return to their own home or by marriage. Numerous marriages have been celebrated at the Home itself. The home and its work are maintained by the help of the girls who contribute two-thirds of their salaries which they earn at places of employment selected for them by the directress of the Home.

It is to be hoped that this principle of "semi-liberty" will be applied on a larger scale; that is the wish of all those who are working for the rehabilitation of the unhappy child.

cents. Edited by Leon T. Stern and Ada L. Barnhurst.

A "must" for every correctional worker in our state. Part I deals with the Courts, Court Procedure, the County Penal System, the State Parole System, the County Probation and Parole System Care Pending Juvenile Court Hearing, Board of Pardons, Penal Institutions, Institutions for Juveniles, the State Department of Welfare, the State Department of Health, the State Department of Public Assistance, and the County Institution Districts. The legal basis and the procedure are outlined for all these local and state agencies. Part II is an extensive directory of all officials in the field.

Directory of Probation and Parole Officers in the United States and Canada. Eleventh Edition. 1947. Published by the National Probation Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.); 277 pp.; price \$2.00.

Another "must" for probation and parole officers. The first directory of this kind since 1941. In the introductory some interesting statistical information is to be found: All States of the Union have juvenile probation laws, 42 States have adult probation laws, No State is without a parole law or provisions for clemency. The total number of probation officers (all of whom are listed in this directory) serving the courts in the U. S. and Canada is 5695 (this includes part-time probation officers, but not volunteer probation officers), the parole officers total 1613, federal probation and parole officers number 273, institutional parole officers 267, and officers doing both probation and parole work (other than federal officers) 352. Out of a total of 3071 counties in the U. S. A. 1461, or 47.5 percent

have juvenile probation service; 1995, or 64.9 per cent have adult probation service.

The book is subdivided according to the 48 states and gives an outline on juvenile courts, adult probation, probation service, state participation in probation, and parole, for every state. The listing of the names of probation and parole officers within the states is according to cities.

A Study of the San Francisco Guidance Center (Formerly known as the Parental School). Report by John Schapps. Published by the National Probation Association, 1946; 18 pp. (mimeographed); price 25 cents.

A critical appraisal of this experiment which received such widespread publicity throughout the nation in 1943 to 1945. The main criticism is levelled against the compulsory aspect of the project. "Mothers and fathers who have been helped to see values offered and led to enroll in classes voluntarily will be much more readily informed and motivated than parents upon whom even the best advice is being thrust."

Report on Child Welfare Laws, Juvenile Delinquency, and Institutions by the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; April 1947. 73 pp. (Copies available free of charge from Joint State Government Commission, 450 Capitol Building, Harrisburg).

This booklet contains recommendations relating to Dependent and Neglected Children, to Delinquents and Young Offenders, to Handicapped Children, to Problems of Adoption, Illegitimacy, Non-Support, Custody, Guardianship and Child Marriages, and to Inspection of Private Schools and Camps.

The Commission's final recommendations to the 1947 Legislature utilized the detailed reports made by the Advisory Committee to the Joint State Government Commission's Committee on Child Welfare Laws which are a part of this brochure. Among the members of the Advisory Committee were Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Leon T. Stern and John Otto Reine- mann.

Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia for the year 1946. Compiled and Edited by Frank S. Drown, Director of Statistical Department of the Court.

This 416-page volume contains detailed descriptions of the legal basis, the procedure and jurisdiction of the various Divisions of the Court (Juvenile, Domestic Relations, Women's Misdemeanants, Men's Misdemeanants, Criminal, and Civil, incl. Adoption), the services of the Probation Department, the Medical Department and the Department of Accounts. The book also presents ample statistical material as to type of case, vital statistics regarding the juvenile and adults dealt with by the Court, type of disposition of cases, etc. President Judge Charles L. Brown in his Foreword reviews "the Trends of the Times and the work of the Court." Dr. D. J. McCarthy, Director of Probation, gives the Report of the Probation Department. Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley, Medical Director, writes on the "Municipal Court's Medical Diagnostic Service as an Invaluable Scientific Accessory to a Modern Court's Activities." Dr. Samuel Leopold describes the Work of The Neuropsychiatric Division of the Court. There is also a research report on "On Hundred Juvenile Parolees"

(A Statistical Study of 100 Cases of Parolees from Huntingdon and White Hill) by John Otto Reine- mann, Supervisor of In-Service Training and Research.

Penal Reform in England; Introductory Essays on Some Aspects of English Criminal Policy, Edited by L. Radzinowicz and J. W. C. Turner. MacMillan & Co. Ltd., London, 1946; 192 pp.

This book consists of ten essays, each by a different author, on various phases of penal reform, as for instance, "The Trend of Criminal Legislation", "Developments in Crime and Punishment", "The Jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts", "The Treatment of The Juvenile Delinquent", "The Probation System", "Approved Schools" (i.e. institutions for the reception of juveniles approved by the Home Secretary), "Borstals" (i.e. modern reformatories), "The Prison System". All these chapters, and especially two chapters on the "English Police" and the Criminal Court Administration", are written with a definite view of interpretation of these systems to the non-British reader. The volume is easily readable, not overladen with theoretical discussions, but imparting factual knowledge and pointing up practical ways to needed reforms. For the American reader it is interesting to learn of the differences in the British and American systems, particularly in the structure of criminal court administration, in spite of our common heritage of legal traditions. When it comes to the diagnosis and treatment of the individual offender, however, many similarities appear—because here the approach is to human nature.

Portrait of A Trial Judge. A Book Review of "I Too, Nicodemus." By Curtis Bok. (Alfred A. Knopf, New

York, 1946; 349 pp.)

The author of this book is President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 6 of Philadelphia county.

The title of the book refers to the incident reported in the New Testament in which Nicodemus, a rabbi, sought out Jesus in order to learn from him the real meaning of his teachings. Jesus said that "man must be born again". But Nicodemus failed to comprehend the need and the value of man's rebirth, and in this sense, to use the author's words, "all of us are sons and daughters of Nicodemus".

This idea is the leitmotif of the book whose central figure is Judge Ulen, a trial judge. To the reader are bared the judge's home and family life, his religious philosophy and his worship in Quaker Meeting his judicial thoughts and legal decisions—all of them intertwined.

Through the medium of conversation with members of his family, his friends and colleagues, and of the stories of civil and criminal cases, the idea of re-birth is interpreted in its philosophical, legal and political implications.

Regeneration Desired

It is the author's contention, as expressed in Judge Ulen's thoughts and words, that punishment inflicted from without "is relatively useless" and that "regeneration can come only from (the people who have done wrong) themselves, voluntarily and with grace." He thus gives, so it seems to this reviewer, a strong philosophical and religious basis for what in the correctional field is named rehabilitation.

Although this is not a legal or sociological treatise (but rather, as the author classifies it, something between a novel and a collection

of court stories), it is a strong testimonial for individualization of justice, for the value of probation and parole, for indeterminate sentences, for the loosening of rigid procedural rules, for the community's responsibility towards its law-breakers, for judges with "a sense that fresh beginning is possible, at all times, for all men, and in all conditions."

Only Revenue

The judge's belief that our criminal justice is only revenge, if it does not bring about the offender's "re-imagination" of their situation which led them into trouble and their subsequent change of attitude, is again another application of the idea of re-birth. Social case work is based on the same premise. The postulate that the inquiry "is or should be not only whether things were done but why", as mentioned in the final section of the book, is an essential part of the principle which governs our juvenile courts and the growing demand for pre-sentence investigation in adult cases.

It is difficult to point out the highlights of the book. For those who are active in the criminological field, the story of 23-year old Bring who committed offenses after offenses because he "wanted to be punished" (as the psycho-analytic approach discloses) and the social and psychological case history of the murder of Sara Sander's new-born illegitimate child (covering almost one-fourth of the volume) are probably the most fascinating chapters.

The book is mystical in parts; the death of Judge Ulen's four-year old daughter Julia gives the framework for thoughts on the spiritual life in the hereafter. The book is

(Continued on Page 32)

Probation And Parole Critics Answered By Philadelphia Correctional Worker

By JOSEPH A. VALEO

Probation Officer, Quarter Sessions Court, Philadelphia

"We must measure parole by the gold it finds, not by the dross it has inherited."

(Former Governor Herbert Lehman)
Effective probation and parole are founded upon the belief that the crucial problem of adjustment, even in the richest environment, cannot be left to chance.

It believes:

**"Nothing is worth the making
If it does not make the man."**

Allow me to make it clear here and now that probation and parole are services to society primarily, and not to the offender; that the primary aim is the protection of society through rehabilitation, and that any effort that effectively benefits society is justified and need not apologize to undiscerning and misinformed critics who seek to undermine all those functions of government that aid individuals instead of slowly destroying them.

Many Critics

Probation and parole, especially the latter, have been criticized by so-called "practical" men, by hard-headed "realists", by certain newspapers and by a host of other groups because they are not satisfied with the percentage of those rehabilitated. They feel that too many parolees and probationers relapse into the slough of crime.

What these well-intentioned but woefully misinformed critics fail to realize or refuse to acknowledge is that, if the percentage of failures is relatively high, it is not because the "idea" of probation or parole is valueless, but because for many

reasons DEPARTMENTS administering probation and parole have failed society.

They have failed society because:

- (1) Their personnel is untrained;
- (2) They are inadequately staffed;
- (3) Their budgets are slashed to a bare minimum.

(Mere parsimony is not economy. Expense, and great expense may be an essential part of true economy.)

Moreover, the community itself often lacks resources necessary to promote rehabilitation. Oftentimes, when probation or parole fails in its task, it is not so much the fault of the officers, or the individual on probation or parole, as it is the fault of a delinquent society as a whole. If a community lacks the resources and the facilities that aid in rehabilitation, a Judge may do the offender a disservice by placing him on probation.

When an individual is placed on probation or released on parole, forget it not that the community as a whole is also on probation or parole as the case may be. It, too, has duties and responsibilities.

Failures Don't Indict Program

Because there have been failures in probation and parole, these unenlightened critics would have us scrap the entire machinery of probation and parole.

By the same reasoning then, would they close an established law school because a small number of its graduates are "shysters".

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NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

(Continued from Page 30)

humorous in parts; the judge's handling of a bossy bailiff is a gem of facetiousness and so are many of the author's footnotes on legal terms. The book is pamphleteering in parts for instance, when the author declares that "liberalism is not looseness, but requires personal discipline and a view of tolerance".

And throughout,—this book is human.

About the author's previous publication "Backbone of The Herring", in which Judge Ulen also was the central figure, the magazine "Commonweal" said: "... we come away hoping that there were more judges like Judge Ulen".

This reviewer, seconding this statement, would add: "... and like the author, Judge Bok".

J. O. Reinemann.

PROBATION AND PAROLE CRITICS

(Continued from Page 31)

Further, would they suggest closing one of our great medical schools because a few of its graduates are criminally-minded abortionists? Does any right-thinking person advocate closing down the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania because a few of its graduates filed a petition for bankruptcy? Shall we close churches and synagogues because a minority of the flock failed to abide by the laws of God? Shall we put an end to the institution of marriage because there is now one divorce for every three marriages? Juries do foolish things sometimes. Shall we abolish them?

Why then condemn a humanitarian technique that seeks to bring out the best there is in a person because of its publicized failures?

Probation and parole are as good

as its administration, (and society) wants them to be.

W. FRAN PENN LAUDS

(Continued from Page 9)

number of citizens. Seven years ago there were twelve boys. Today there are over two hundred and a long waiting list. Within that time many important buildings have been erected and the farm area enlarged.

Named To Committee

Superintendent Prasse has also stepped up fast in the estimation of his fellow members of the National Conference of Superintendents of Training Schools and Reformatories. This year he was placed on the Management Committee.

The Pennsylvania George Junior Republic has an honored place on the roster of schools of its kind and is a leader in advocating the self-government plan for training delinquent boys.

Mr. Prasse has administrative skill and sound theories on the subject of rehabilitation. He has laid the foundation for a brilliant future for the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic.

Best Wishes to Pennsylvania

Probation and Parole

Association

SHAFFNER BROTHERS CO.

Pork and Beef Packers

Erie, Pa.

(Sovereign Brand)

The Pennsylvania

Board of

Parole

Section



HENRY CLARKE HILL

Major Hill, Chairman of Board, Prominent In Correctional Work Throughout Nation

Henry Clarke Hill, as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, completes the cycle of criminal jurisdiction — investigation, prosecution, custody, and release. He entered upon this unique career as the youngest U. S. Post Office Inspector ever appointed. Within two years he was assigned as a personal political investigator for President Theodore Roosevelt; and as a reward for his success in that work, he was promoted to be City Post Office Inspector for New York City. He resigned to become European investigator for the New York Credit Men's Association and thereafter entered the field of business. Prior to the entrance of the United States into the first World War, he was for two years purchasing agent of automotive equipment for the French Government.

In 1929, he was called out of retirement by Governor Louis Emerson to become Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet and of the new prison at Stateville, which was completed under his administration. He introduced many reforms into the old Joliet institution, from the elimination of the shorn head and striped suit to the introduction of the classification system, educational and recreational programs, and the raising of officer standards.

Major Hill came to Pennsylvania in 1932, when the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Hon. Sanford Bates, selected him from the head of the Civil Service list to be Warden of the new U. S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg. He supervised the final stages of construction, equipped, staffed, and

organized the program of that Institution, which was the first prison in the world to have a complete classification system starting with the No. 1 prisoner.

In 1940, he was invited by the Secretary of Welfare, the late Hon. E. Arthur Sweeney, to perform a similar service for the Commonwealth at the new Pennsylvania Industrial School then in process of construction at White Hill. Observing that youthful delinquents were largely products of inadequate schooling and discipline, he based his institutional program upon compulsory education and military training and the development of work habits, tempered with a well-rounded program of intramural recreation. During his administration, the assistance of the School was solicited by the Quartermaster General's Department in preparing shipments of ordnance to meet the loading deadlines incident to the African invasion. Approximately 300 inmates were employed on this project at the New Cumberland Quartermaster Depot, and the balance of the available population was pressed into emergency manufacturing within the Institution. This reached its climax when 53 Army truckloads of manufactured articles left the Institution daily. Major Hill received official commendation from the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Army and from Governor Edward Martin for the magnificent performance of the Institution in this emergency.

At White Hill, Major Hill was

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MISS S. M. R. O'HARA

Bradford Bachrach

Miss S. M. R. O'Hara Named To Board After Career In Law and Government

Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, who was appointed as the third Member of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole on January 23, 1947, has had a long career of public service, having filled State appointments, including two Cabinet posts, under five Governors. She served as a Deputy Attorney General from February 1927 to January 1935, as Secretary of the Commonwealth (the only woman to hold that position) from January 17, 1939, to January 20, 1943, and as Secretary of Welfare from January 20, 1943, to January 23, 1947. She was, also, a member from Pennsylvania on the Commission for Interstate Cooperation and Vice President of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

Her experience as a member of the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons while she was Secretary of the Commonwealth and her direct contact with the State correctional institutions as Secretary of Welfare gave her a pertinent background for her present duties.

Prior to her appointment to the Board of Parole, Miss O'Hara was prominent in the activities of the Republican Organization, having served as a member of the Executive Committee and as Vice Chairman of the Republican State Committee. She was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women and served as its President for five years.

An attorney-at-law, she is a member of the Luzerne County and State Bar Associations and has been admitted to practice in the Pennsylvania Supreme and Su-

perior Courts, the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and the Circuit Court of Appeals. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Prison Association, the Family Welfare Association of Wilkes-Barre, and the Children's Service Centre of Wyoming Valley.

MAJOR HILL, CHAIRMAN

(Continued from Page 35)

initiated into the actual administration of parole release, which was a function of the institutional clinic until the advent of the first Parole Board under the Act of 1941.

He was appointed Chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole under the amended Act of 1943 and was reappointed on June 18, 1947. He also served on the committee appointed by the Governor in 1944 to survey the penal and correctional program of the Commonwealth and is chairman of the Governor's advisory committee on penal construction.

Major Hill is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Best Wishes to Pennsylvania
Probation and Parole
Association

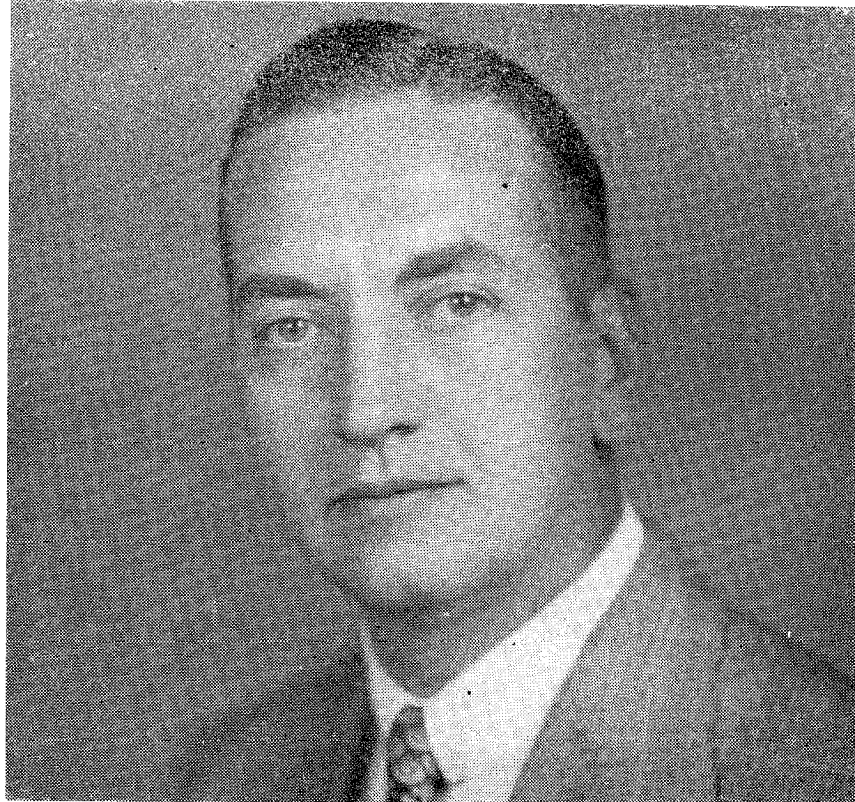
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Theodore Reiber Achieves Recognition For Excellent Work As Member of Parole Board



THEODORE H. REIBER

When Governor Martin appointed Theodore H. Reiber as a Member of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole on June 18, 1943, he recognized the ability, energy, and integrity of a career man who had devoted twenty-two years to preparing himself for just such an opportunity. Entering the service of the Western State Penitentiary on February 1, 1921, as a stenographer clerk, within six months he was assigned to the parole department of that Institution and soon was made assistant to the Parole Director. He was advanced to the position of Parole Director on February

1, 1936, with full charge of the parole and identification departments. In that capacity, he also served as Chairman of the Prison Staffs at Pittsburgh and Rockview, coordinated the professional services of the Institution as Chairman of the Classification Clinic, and represented the Institution before the State Board of Pardons.

Mr. Reiber's continued success in carrying out the many and complicated duties of a Parole Board Member during his first term of office resulted in his reappointment by Governor Duff on June 18, 1947.

Dr. G. I. Giardini Superintendent Of Parole Supervision

G. I. Giardini was graduated at the University of Pittsburgh and Harvard. From 1922 to 1925 he taught Biology and General Science in the High School of Monessen, Pennsylvania. From August 16, 1925 to November 1, 1942 he was in charge of the Psychology Department at the Western State Penitentiary. During this period, under the present Warden, Stanley P. Ashe, and the guidance of Dr. W. T. Root, member of the Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary and head of the Psychology Department at the University of Pittsburgh, the Western Penitentiary pioneered in correctional case work, field investigations, and internship training in correctional work, the latter in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh.

From September 1929 until February 1943 Mr. Giardini lectured at the University of Pittsburgh on Criminal and Clinical Psychology.

In 1933 Mr. Giardini was chosen by the State Secretary of Welfare to make a survey of State prisons and reformatories and outline a procedure of classification. This project was undertaken with the aid of W. P. A. funds and was completed in 1924. A plan of classification was adopted by the institutions in the fall of the same year with an increase of the professional staff of the respective institutions.

On November 1, 1942 Mr. Giardini was appointed General Director of Parole as a result of Civil Service examinations given in September of the same year. Due to certain legislative amendments of the original Parole Act, the office

of General Director of Parole was abolished in 1943. However, when the present Board began its duties on July 1, 1943, Mr. Giardini was reappointed with the title of Superintendent of Parole Supervision.

State Parole Board News

With summer, the heat, and vacations now in the past, the various offices of the Parole Board resume regular schedules for the Fall and Winter seasons. Most District Offices are planning to participate in In-Service Training Courses, which have been well received in the past. Personal changes have been many, especially in the stenographic force. Here is the news as reported by districts:

Philadelphia—Women's Division
---Miss Frances King of D. O. #1-W attended a ten day seminar at Smith College on case work, Treatment in the Prevention of Delinquency. She reports that it was most helpful and the extra curriculum activities were most pleasant.

We have noticed recently a decided increase in general inquiries about people from judges, district attorneys, etc. The attitudes shown are most friendly and indicate an effort to learn about and understand our procedures.

The Philadelphia Social Service Exchange is studying the question of its usefulness to law enforcement agencies. Miss Ruth Bard, of the S.S.E. staff, would be interested in stories showing use made of information from the Exchange and in suggestions for

ways in which S.S.E. can be more helpful. D. O. #1-W has already pointed out that Exchange services, although useful, would be of more value if more law enforcement agencies, courts, etc. registered with it.

Philadelphia—Men's Division— Since June many changes in personnel have occurred. On June 16th, 1947, two new officers reported for duty,—Mr. William P. Reed and Mr. Claibourne C. Craddock. Mr. Reed, who had been formerly with the United States Secret Service, left us on August 1st to return to another branch of the federal government service.

On August 11th Agent Harrison D. Hobson reported for duty, and one week later another agent, Mr. Leon Wilson, took up his duties in the Philadelphia Office.

Agent William B. Harris resigned from our service on July 16th to take up work as teacher-librarian in the Law School of North Carolina College.

Agent C. Rushton Long left us by voluntary resignation on August 5th, 1947, in order to become associated with his father who is conducting the Booker T. Trade School in Philadelphia, Pa.

Four of our employees have been hospitalized,—Mrs. M. G. Speaker of the stenographic force, and Agents Floyd D. Mulford, James H. Beisel, and Neville F. Reed. Mrs. Speaker was absent practically five months, having left us because of illness early in April and recently returning to service on September 8th. Mr. Mulford was hospitalized for eight days for observation. Institutional Representative Beisel was not quite so lucky as illness and an operation kept him from his duties for a period of five weeks. Officer Reed

returned to active duty on July 28th after being ill and convalescing through a period of four and one-half months.

Three of our employees married during the recent months: Miss J. Marie King married William Spangenberg on May 30th, 1947, and later resigned as of August 31st in order to keep house and prepare for the stork. Agent Walter J. Barnes changed his civil status on July 17th, 1947, by marrying Miss Gertrude Fielitz; Miss Sylvia Hyman became Mrs. Martin Forman on August 31st, 1947. On July 28, 1947, our stenographic force was depleted through the resignation of Mrs. Marjorie Stone who returned to the State of California with her husband to take permanent residence there.

We are very gratified to report the elevation of former District Office No. 1 Assistant Supervisor Elton R. Smith who left us on June 23, 1947, to become an Assistant Superintendent of Parole Supervision in the Central Office.

In the Philadelphia District Office Mr. Harold J. Dempsey was elevated to the position of First Assistant District Supervisor to take Mr. Smith's place, at the same time Agent Edward T. Cohee was promoted to the position of Assistant Supervisor to replace Mr. Dempsey.

Alterations, additions, improvements, redecorations, and rearrangements have all been accomplished in the Philadelphia District Office. We have gained five additional private offices by means of reapportioning our floor space. A new storeroom with convenient steel shelving was also obtained in this manner. Our reception room was revamped and streamlined

and is now a credit to the organization.

So far as activities on the part of our agents and staff are concerned there has been no very exceptional or unusual incident in recent months. The entire male staff attended the testimonial farewell dinner given in Mr. Joseph Ursenbach's honor. At that time Mr. St. Alban Kite, Assistant Director, Division of Parole, of Trenton, New Jersey, called at District Office No. 1 and accompanied the supervisor to this affair. At other various times during the summer, certain agents from D. O. No. 1 attended the annual banquet of the Jewish Welfare Association held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, a joint meeting with the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and a conference of the Associated Agencies of the Social Service Exchange.

We understand plans are underway for another session of the In-Service Training School to be attended jointly by agents of D. O. Nos. 1 and 7. Along this same line, three of our agents, viz., H. D. Hobson, L. Wilson, and C. C. Craddock, upon invitation, have signed up to attend one course in the Local and State Institute College Colateral Courses at the University of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg—Personnel changes continue to highlight our activities.

Mrs. Margaret Dickson, Senior Stenographer was transferred here from Central Office, April 23th to fill a vacancy of long standing.

Miss Jean Fair, Palmdale, Dauphin County, Senior Stenographer, who began work with us March 17th resigned August 15th to be married. She is now Mrs. Jean Fisher and we wish

her the best of everything. She was replaced by Miss Mary Lou Shaffer, who hails from Millerstown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

We are sorry to lose Miss Mary G. Agey, Principal Stenographer, who resigned August 28th, due to illness. She is from Derry, Pennsylvania, and we are all wishing her a speedy return to health.

Mrs. Hattie Leib, Senior Stenographer, Harrisburg, a real friend and standby at this office is assisting us in keeping the work moving smoothly.

Agent John Bircher is the proud father of a daughter, Martha, born August 5th. He reports that she is well and thriving.

An in-service training course on case work techniques in the correctional field is planned for the near future, with the cooperation of the Public Service Institute.

Wilkes-Barre—Parole Agent Colley took a cruise on the Great Lakes this summer, and enjoyed it immensely.

Agent Meiss went fishing in Canada. He "smartened up" this year—brought each of the office force a fish. Last year he was "hooked" for a complete fish dinner for the personnel.

Supervisor Taylor spent his vacation in Ventnor, New Jersey, where he spent a quiet (?) and restful (?) two weeks.

Mrs. Gertrude Hebsacker spent her vacation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and returned with a delicate shade of mahogany color.

Mrs. Grace Gaughan spent some time in New York City and reported the "hem lines" are going down and the prices up.

Mr. von Dorster is presently on vacation. He reported he intends to spend his time on a "Rocking Chair—Front Porch" routine.

Williamsport — Madeline C. Carpenetto, Stenographer in D. O. 5, resigned effective September 5, 1947, to enter the advertising field. She has been replaced by Miss Udella Jane Kelchner of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

Agent Donald Bubb of D. D. 5, reports that the recent Lycoming County Fair was a great success. Agent Bubb is one of the Directors of the fair and was also on the entertainment committee. Mrs. Hartman and Miss Miller attended the fair and reported it a most entertaining event. They are trying to persuade Agent Grenoble, to enter his home-baked bread in the exhibition next year.

Erie—With the Fall season fast approaching, we are again in the midst of plans for another course in Correctional Training. We were well underway with arrangements for an Advanced Course for those who attended classes last winter but now find we may have to alter plans. Due to the requests of many who wish to take the preliminary course this year, there is a strong possibility that the Advanced Course may be set aside for the time being so that those who were unable to attend last year may be given the opportunity to qualify for the Advanced Course when it is given later on.

As many may already, we of Erie Office last year had the pleasure of conducting a course in Correctional Training with representatives from a number of local agencies. The interest shown was most encouraging. It may be of

interest to point out that of 27 who qualified for Certificates of Attainment, approximately 20 have expressed a desire to continue with the Advanced Course. There is no doubt that the interest and enthusiasm shown was the result of the cooperative efforts of everyone who participated. We were particularly fortunate and delighted to have as guest speakers such specialists in their fields as: Dr. Giardini and Major Hill of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Dr. E. Preston Sharp of the Dept. of Welfare; Mr. Wayne Prather of the Public Service Institute; Mr. Walter Rome of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court; Mr. J. Hennahen of the U. S. Federal Courts in Pittsburgh; Mr. D. J. McLaughlin, District Attorney of Erie County; Mr. Arthur Prasse of George Jr. Republic and Dr. J. D. Utteley of the Erie Guidance Center. Several members of the group also discussed their work in relation to a Correctional Training Program.

Whether we go through with either a preliminary or an advanced course this year, we are confident of one thing and that is, that each agency will do its share towards making the program a success.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Marian Hecht recently left the service of the Board of Parole in order to devote full-time to household duties. Her resignation became effective on August 1st and since that time, she has been busy at home where an increase in the family is expected in the not too distant future.

Butler—**Mrs. Alma Bratkovich, Stenographer, and Paul A. Longo, Parole Agent, took their vacations during the month of**

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Board Seeking To Make Parole Hole-Proof, Says Major Hill: Cannot Circumvent Court's Sentence; Release Comes When Reason Dictates

Board Chairman Explains Philosophy, Practice of Pennsylvania Parole System; Proud of Present Achievement

By **HENRY C. HILL, Chairman**
Pennsylvania Board of Parole

Parole is not an innovation.

As a matter of fact, many of our present-day "First Families" could, if they would, trace their family trees back to the Indentured Servants Act passed in England in 1617, when it was found necessary to do something to get rid of the increasing prison population, and His Majesty's Government began sending convicts to the colonists in the New World for servitude. Many of these indentured servants, after serving their time or purchasing their freedom, became settlers, and their branches spread into our present civilization.

With the advent of the Revolutionary War, English convicts were sent to New South Wales in Australia instead of to America, and the Governor was given the power of conditional pardon, which later developed into the "ticket-of-leave" system introduced by Captain Alexander Maconochie on Norfolk Island in 1840. This was the forerunner of the modern philosophy of parole, which in this Country has gradually evolved, through the leavening of public charities, human interest, and legislation into a nationwide system of parole.

There is not a State in this Union which does not have a parole law; however, the release of prisoners on parole is possibly the least understood and the most misunderstood social mechanism of all our legal practices. Briefly stated, a

prisoner sentenced to a penitentiary for a term of, say, two to four years must be released not later than at the expiration of four years; and under the Parole System he may be legally released on parole after the judicially imposed minimum sentence of two years has been served, to remain at liberty, during good behavior, under the custody of parole officials until the full four-year term has expired. This is not, as is commonly assumed, an automatic process which is applied to all prisoners upon the expiration of their minimum sentence. If it were, there would be no need for a Parole Board.

Another common misconception seems to be that the Parole Board may circumvent the sentence of the court by releasing a prisoner at will at any time after his incarceration. On the contrary, the Board may not release a prisoner before he has served the minimum sentence imposed by the court, at which time it **must** consider his application and dispose of it by either granting or refusing parole or continuing the case for indicated reasons. The only circumstances under which a case comes before the Board of Parole for release consideration before court-imposed minimum sentence is when a commutation, or reduction, of that minimum has been granted by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons pursuant to an application made to that Board by the prisoner.

Such action establishes a new minimum sentence which automatically places the case within the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole for release consideration.

Much Confusion

There is much confusion over this process in the Press and in the public mind. Few laymen realize that the Board of Pardons and the Board of Parole are two entirely separate entities with distinctly separate functions. The Board of Pardons is a constitutionally created body consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose purpose it is to advise the Governor on applications for commutation of sentence and pardon. The Board of Parole, on the other hand, is a full-time body created by legislation and vested with authority over the release and supervision of prisoners under certain specified conditions. If the Board of Parole acts unfavorably on a case coming before it on a commuted minimum sentence, under the provisions of the Parole Act the case reverts to the Pardon Board, which may then on its own authority release the subject and place him under the supervision of the Board of Parole.

In general sentences to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and the State Industrial Home for Women, where there is no imposed minimum sentence, the Board of Parole may enter the case at any time; but it has been our policy not to do so until the institutional authorities recommend the inmate to us as having satisfactorily met the requirements of their training program. Likewise, in so-called "flat" sentences of two years or more, where there is no minimum,

we may consider parole at any time, but as a general rule we do not do so until one-half of the maximum has been served.

Apparently there is little or no realization on the part of the layman of the lengths to which we go and the serious concern with which we approach the task of determining whether or when a prisoner can be released from confinement without imperiling the community. As my two colleagues and I interpret the Act, the Board of Parole was not legislated into being for the purpose of extending mercy or leniency to criminals, but for the protection of society. We believe just as much as does any police officer or responsible citizen in the factor of imprisonment of criminals for the protection of society; but that goal of protection cannot be complete without an effort being made to assist violators of the law in bridging the gap between prison confinement and readjustment to life as law-abiding citizens in the free community.

Must Release When Reason Dictates

That is our duty — to release these persons when it appears that their best interests and those of society may best be served by a period of supervised freedom. Our judgment is guided by social, family, personal, and criminal data gathered from all available sources; by the recommendations of the institutional authorities, the judges, and the prosecuting attorneys; and by a personal interview with the prisoner by a member of the Board or, in lesser County Jail cases, by a District Supervisor. No one whom we believe to be potentially dangerous is released on parole, nor is any perverted sex offender or arsonist re-

leased without a favorable psychiatric prognosis. Our proportion of refusals during the past four years has averaged about 30%; and when a person is paroled, it is not necessarily at his minimum date. For various reasons—nature of offense, criminal record, institutional maladjustment, attitude, etc. — many are held months or years beyond the legal time when they might have been released; and some unregenerate few, whose criminal pattern is such that we do not believe that their release at any time would be compatible with the welfare of society, are held in prison until the last day of their sentence to give society the fullest possible measure of protection from them.

The Pennsylvania Board of Parole has no mean responsibility with jurisdiction over the sentences of all prisoners, both male and female, serving a maximum of two years or more in all the State penitentiaries and industrial schools and all the County prisons. It utilizes the services of approximately 175 employees to carry out its work of pre-parole preparation and parole supervision. It has nine district offices, each under the control of a District Supervisor. It has in its custody over 7000 released prisoners, or parolees, who are being supervised by 75 agents under policies and procedures carefully worked out by the Central Office. It has about 1100 parolees in other States being supervised by the parole departments of those States, and is supervising approximately 400 parolees from other States.

A word of explanation about this interchange of parolees between States. In 1934, the National Congress passed a law allowing the individual States to enter into a com-

pact whereby they agree to accept parolees from one another for supervision. Forty States are signatory to this compact, which is a necessary instrument to enable the paroling authorities to parole men and women into other member States where they have residence or family ties.

Some Failures Sure

With so large a number of persons on parole, it is natural that a certain proportion of them will fail; for in releasing these individuals, all the consulting agencies and the Board of Parole have to deal with the unknown human equation, which resolves itself on unusual occasions in a manner most distressing to the Board. It is these unusual cases which make the headlines and by which the Parole System is judged by the uninformed and misinformed public. In an effort to overcome this handicap, we have authorized our agents to accept every opportunity to address civic groups, we have sent a letter to every newspaper editor in the State, and I have personally appeared before the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association to explain the jurisdiction, functions, and efforts of the Board of Parole. We feel that this campaign of enlightenment is a necessary part of our work, and that it is beginning to show results in improved public relations.

Our records indicate that about 15% of the parolees under our jurisdiction violate the rules of parole or commit other crimes and consequently are returned to institutions. The small percentage of failures who unpredictably commit further crimes while on parole would most certainly become menaces to society eventually.

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Today's Parole System Not Product Of One Mind But Slow Development Throughout Years

Dr. Giardini Gives Comprehensive History of Parole Movements; Lists Three Fundamentals of Parole Relationship

G. I. GIARDINI

Superintendent of Parole Supervision
Pennsylvania Board of Parole

Early History

Today's concept of parole did not spring full-grown from the nimble brain of some crack-pot theorist. Rather it is the product of many minds that were faced with the practical problem of what to do with the felon who was not hanged or executed.

Parole, as we know it today, has had a slow and devious development with many relapses, and every step of advancement grew out of the necessity of meeting a practical situation.

Parole is based on three fundamentals: 1. Remission of part of the sentence imposed by court on the basis of certain conditions, one of which was always good conduct while in prison; 2. A contract or agreement between the paroling authority and the prisoner, infringement of which would result in return to prison; 3. Provision for supervision of those released under parole conditions.

The first two aspects of parole developed more or less simultaneously with varying emphasis. The provision of supervision is of more recent origin. Although the word "Parole" was not used until 1846, the idea of conditional release of offenders goes back to colonial days.

Major Hill, in his article appearing in this issue, briefly describes the early history of Parole, touching upon Maconochie's work.

Maconochie's system was elaborated and improved by Sir Walter Crofton in Ireland and became known as the Irish System. As carried out in Ireland, it definitely demonstrated that a system of conditional liberation was workable both for the protection of society and for the rehabilitation of the criminal. The most novel phase of the Irish System was that it required the person on "Ticket of Leave" to make periodical reports and it also provided reimprisonment for those who violated their agreement.

By 1865 the Irish System had become well-known in America. At the same time prison reformers were critical of the conditions existing in the American prisons and advocated the adoption of the Irish plan. However, objections were raised against it because it used police officers to supervise "Ticket of Leave" men. It appears that the same criticism had been raised in England, where prisoners' aid societies were established partly subsidized by the Government, for the purpose of supervising men on "Ticket of Leave".

Prisoners' aid societies were already in existence in America, although they had been limiting their activities largely to prison visiting. The first of these societies was the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisoners and was first established in 1776, became inactive during the Revolution, was reorganized in 1787, and is still

functioning today under the name of the Pennsylvania Prison Society. As early as 1851 this society appointed an agent to work with discharged prisoners.

First Recognition In 1817

The first legal recognition of the conditional release idea in America occurred in New York State in 1817 when the first "Good Time" law was passed. A form of conditional release was used in the same State in the indenture of juvenile delinquents released from the House of Refuge under a law passed in 1825. In 1846 Massachusetts appointed an agent to assist released prisoners in obtaining employment, tools, clothing, and transportation with the aid of public funds. Sporadic attempts to establish some system of conditional release were made in France (1832), Spain (1835), and Germany (1842), but the idea was destined to take root and to attain its fullest development in America.

The first full-fledged parole system in this country was established soon after the opening of the Elmira Reformatory in New York in 1876. Z. R. Brockway, the first superintendent, set up a system which comprised the use of the indeterminate sentence, a system of grading of the inmates while in the reformatory, compulsory education, and the parole of carefully selected prisoners. Supervision of the released prisoner was provided by volunteer citizens who were known as guardians. One of the conditions of parole was that the parolee must report to his guardian on the first of each month. Later, written reports were required and submitted to the institution after they were certified by the employer and guardian.

The Elmira experiment was designed to rehabilitate young offenders between the ages of 16 and 25. The first parole law affecting the adult offender was passed in Ohio in 1884. At the present time every state has a parole law on its statute books. Parole in this country has developed to the point where interstate cooperation under legal auspices has been achieved in the matter of supervision of parolees as well as in the matter of returning to prison parole violators who go from one state to another. In 1934 Congress passed a law permitting the states to enter into agreements or compacts with each other to promote mutual assistance in the supervision of parolees and in the prevention and control of crime. In 1935 the Interstate Commission on Crime of the Council of State Governments was organized to promote uniform state legislation covering the pursuit and arrest of criminals fleeing from one state into another, and supervision of parolees of one state by another. In the year that Congress passed the legislation referred to above, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania entered into an informal agreement to supervise each others parolees. Since that time all four of these states have passed legislation enabling them to enter into legal compacts with other states and each other relative to parole matters. At the present time, forty-one states are members of the Interstate Crime Compact.

Development in Pennsylvania

Some of the basic elements of parole appeared in Pennsylvania for the first time in the procedure of releasing juveniles from the Philadelphia House of Refuge, a private institution which opened in

1828 and is today known as Glen Mills School for Boys. The governing board of this institution was given authority to indenture juvenile offenders to private citizens at its discretion. Another House of Refuge was opened in western Pennsylvania as a state institution in 1854 and is today known as the Pennsylvania Training School at Morgantown. This institution also made use of indenture in release of its inmates.

The first "Good Time" law was passed in 1861. Under this law the wardens of the penitentiaries were required to keep a record of infractions committed by the prisoners. Those with no marks against them were entitled to a reduction of sentence according to a complicated scale based on the original sentence given by the court and the number of months served. This law, however, was declared unconstitutional and another law with a similar method of computation was passed in 1869. Still another act, passed in 1901, and superseding the law of 1869, provided that all prisoners confined in any state or county penal institution for one year or more could earn commutation. This act still applies to cases sentenced to county prisons with flat sentences of one year or more. However, under the current State Parole Act, those who serve sentences of two years or more are eligible to apply for parole before they become eligible for "Good Time" under the law of 1901. Discharge under the "Good Time" law—or Commutation Act of 1901—can be granted only by the Governor.

Parole in the modern sense was first applied to young adults, in this state, when the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Hunting-

don was established in 1887. Under the law governing this institution, imprisonment in the reformatory could be imposed only under a general sentence, better known as indeterminate, in which the court determined neither the minimum nor the maximum. The institution set the maximum on the basis of the maximum set by the Criminal Code for each crime. The Board of Managers had the power to grant release with or without parole. The system was copied after the reformatory system at Elmira, New York, and is retained today at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill, except that parole is imposed if release occurs before maximum.

Basic Law In 1909

It was not until 1909 that the basic law was passed providing parole for prisoners in the penitentiaries. It provided that cases sentenced to penitentiaries must be given sentences, the minimum of which could not exceed one-fourth of the maximum. Thus the indeterminate sentence idea, in a modified form, was introduced in the penitentiaries. Penitentiary cases were paroled by the Governor upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the institution and the Board of Pardons. Parole could be terminated before the expiration of the maximum sentence by the same procedure.

The Act of 1909 was amended in 1911. Under the amendments, the limiting of the minimum sentence to one-fourth of the maximum on penitentiary cases was eliminated, and the Courts practically returned to the imposition of flat sentences with very small differences between the minimum and the maximum. Thus the advance-

ment toward the indeterminate sentence suffered a relapse.

The Act of 1911 extended parole powers to the courts of Quarter Sessions throughout the State. This gave the criminal courts the power to parole and reparole, commit and recommit for parole violation, all cases sentenced to the county prisons.

The indeterminate sentence idea received new impetus in 1913 when the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy was established. The acts governing this institution call for the imposition of a general sentence on all cases sentenced there. Parole was granted by the Board of Managers on recommendation by the superintendent and with the approval of the Court of Commitment.

In 1923 the Ludlow Act was passed governing the sentencing of defendants to the penitentiaries. This act requires that the sentences imposed in such cases shall have a minimum and a maximum set by the Court, but that the minimum shall not exceed half of the maximum. This law prevails today in the sentencing of all cases to the penitentiaries. The courts have authority to apply it also to defendants who are sentenced to county prisons and workhouses for crimes punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Although the laws so far discussed provided for the release of prisoners prior to the expiration of the sentence, they made no adequate provision for the supervision of the prisoners so released. The Penitentiaries and the reformatory maintained a parole officer each, whose duty it was to send out monthly report blanks to the various men on parole, requesting limited information relative to cur-

rent address and employment. These were countersigned by a sponsor and returned to the institutions. Because of the inadequacy of the personnel, personal contacts with men on parole were out of the question. Some personal supervision was afforded the parolees from the State Industrial Home for Women. This institution from the beginning was able to arrange for supervision of its parolees by two parole officers, located respectively in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in addition to the parole officer at the institution. At the county level, the courts were given the power to appoint one or more probation officers. However, the number appointed has seldom been adequate to the case load that these officers have to carry.

Private Agencies Used

Supervision of a small number of parolees released from State penitentiaries and some county jails was provided by some private agencies, like the Pennsylvania Prison Society. We pointed out earlier in this article that this organization had been actively interested in persons released from prisons for a long time. They had been concerned not only with the supervision and aiding of such subjects but at one time provided shelter for released prisoners. However, the number of cases that they are able to supervise is small.

By 1925 the law makers came to realize that the releasing of prisoners on parole prior to the expiration of the maximum would serve no purpose unless those so released were given supervision and guidance toward an intelligent readjustment. A Parole Commission was appointed to study the problem. As a result of the recommendations of this Commission,

laws were passed in 1929 creating a State Bureau of Parole Supervision under the authority of the Board of Pardons. Three related acts gave the Board of Pardons the supervision of parolees from the penitentiaries and the reformatory; the Attorney General was given the authority to appoint a Supervisor of Parole and the necessary field agents; and the Board of Pardons was given the power also to arrest parole violators through warrants issued to its agents and return them to the institutions. Thus was established the first State System of Parole Supervision.

Under the laws of 1929, district offices were opened in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, York, Wilkes-Barre, Bellefonte, and Erie, with a central office in Harrisburg. The State was thus divided into six districts, each in charge of a Senior Parole Agent. The State Supervisor of Parole entered into agreements with other states for the supervision of their parolees in exchange for the supervision of Pennsylvania parolees by them.

Compact Law Passed

In 1937 a law was passed authorizing the Governor to enter into compact with any other state. Under the Act of Congress passed in 1934 the Governor designates an officer to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the transaction of all Interstate matter pertaining to crime and especially the supervision of parolee.

Before the passing of the Parole Acts of 1929, there were in Pennsylvania many systems of parole. At the state level each of the state institutions, namely, the two penitentiaries, the Industrial School at Huntingdon and later at White Hill, the State Industrial Home for

Women at Muncy, and the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, had its own system of parole. Private and semi-private institutions for juveniles each had its system of conditional release and supervision.

At the penitentiaries the Board of Trustees recommended parole to the Board of Pardons who in turn recommended to the Governor. At the Industrial School at Huntingdon the Board of Managers paroled without the necessity of referring the matter to the Governor. At the State Industrial Home for Women the Board of Managers paroled with the approval of the committing courts. At the State Training School at Morganza parole was granted by the Board of Managers with the approval of the committing court.

At the county level each county had, and still has, its own parole system, run entirely at the discretion of the courts who have the power not only to parole before the expiration of a minimum sentence if a minimum were imposed, but have also the power to discharge from parole or probation any time they deem it advisable. The court has the power to appoint one or more probation officers who is charged with the responsibility of making investigations for the court and also of supervising probationers and parolees. Before the Parole Act of 1941, these services applied to all cases whom the judges had sentenced to local county prisons and workhouses regardless of the length of sentence involved.

The acts of 1929 brought under one system the supervision of parolees released from the penitentiaries and the Industrial School and tended to standardize the pro-

cedure of release from these institutions. The Parole Act of 1941, as amended in 1943, further unified parole services in Pennsylvania. It created an independent Board of Parole, responsible only to the Governor. It gave this Board the power to parole prisoners from all State institutions for adults, namely the penitentiaries, the Industrial School for Men, the State Industrial Home for Women, and the county prisons and workhouses, upon whom the courts had imposed sentences of two years or more. The two acts further provide that a court may certify to the Pennsylvania Board of Parole for supervision any case placed on probation for any length of time and any case placed on parole with a minimum sentence of less than two years.

Functions and Policies of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole

Under the Act of 1941 the Board was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor and was to begin functioning June 1, 1942. This was carried out, but the Legislature of 1943 passed an amending act reducing the membership of the Board to three members and also reducing the salary.

The Board's principal functions are:

1. To parole and reparole, commit and recommit for parole violation, all cases sentenced to county and state institutions with sentences whose maximum is of two years or more;
2. To supervise all cases that have been paroled by said Board;
3. To enter into agreement with other states to supervise parolees from other states and to have them supervise Pennsylvania parolees living in other states.

In order to clearly understand the functions of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole it is necessary to understand the system of sentencing used in the criminal courts of the Commonwealth. There are three kinds of sentences that criminal courts can impose.

1. A flat sentence in which a maximum is set by the court but no minimum.
2. An indeterminate sentence which has a minimum and a maximum set by the court.
3. A general sentence which has neither a minimum nor a maximum set by the court but the institution assumes that the maximum for the sentence will be the maximum prescribed by statute for the particular crime.

Flat sentences can be imposed only when the court sentences the defendant to a county prison. Indeterminate sentences can be imposed when the court sentences either to a county prison or to a penitentiary. General sentences can be imposed only when the court sentences to a state industrial school.

In cases with indeterminate sentences, the Board cannot release on parole until the minimum has expired. In cases of flat sentences and general sentences, the Board can grant parole at any time upon application made by the prisoner or on its own motion. In flat sentence cases, if the Board fails to grant parole prior to expiration of the flat sentence, the prisoner has the right to a good time deduction under the commutation law of 1901 provided his conduct in the institution has been satisfactory.

Many factors enter into the decision of the Board as to whether or not a man should be paroled.

Among others, the Board considers the man's previous criminal record, his conduct in the institution, and whether he has a satisfactory parole plan in the way of home, employment, and sponsorship.

A parolee may be returned to the institution from which he was paroled either as a technical violator or as a convicted violator. A technical violator is one who is returned for breach of parole rules but has not been convicted of a new offense or has been found guilty of a new offense in a minor court. Such a person will be given credit for the time he has served on the street successfully. A convicted violator is one who is returned because of a new conviction in a court of record. He forfeits all of the time he has served on parole and is liable to serve all of that in prison unless reparaoled by the Board.

The Board insists on complete and accurate records. Only after careful consideration of all the facts presented in the records does the Board decide to return a man as a violator or reinstate on parole.

The Parole Board has the power to discharge from parole only cases sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and the State Industrial Home for Women. In such cases the Board has adopted the policy not to grant discharges until the parolee has served at least three years on parole with a satisfactory record. The Board has no jurisdiction whatsoever over cases committed to various state institutions by juvenile courts.

Prisoners whose sentences have been commuted by the Governor upon recommendation of the Board of Pardons become eligible to apply for parole as of the effective

date of commutation. This merely enables them to come before the Parole Board earlier than it would otherwise be possible without the commutation. But in all applications for commutation of sentence or pardon presented to the State Board of Pardons, the investigation of the crime and the parole plan in each case is made by the agents of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole as required by law. The Parole Board staff investigates on an average of about one hundred and fifty cases for the Pardon Board each month.

Nine District Offices

At the present time the Pennsylvania Board of Parole maintains nine district offices: in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Allentown, Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre, Erie, Butler, and Altoona. The Board also maintains separate offices for the supervision of women parolees: in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Williamsport. Each office is in charge of a supervisor appointed by the Board with the approval of the Governor.

The present staff of the Board consists of sixty-nine agents in the field, supervising over six thousand cases; nine district supervisors, and three assistant supervisors.

Problems of Supervision

Few people appreciate the problems involved in the proper supervision of men and women on parole. Parole supervision does not merely entail an authoritative relationship of the Board over the parolees through the medium of the parole agent. Parole supervision, having as its problem the rehabilitation of men and women who have gone astray but have

paid their pound of flesh, is frankly a community problem. The function of the parole agent therefore is not merely to "tail" the parolee, detective fashion, but to assume some leadership in the community in the coordination of all resources that can be brought to bear upon and influence the parolee in the proper direction, keeping in mind at all times that whatever is done for the parolee, society must always remain protected.

Many people are under the impression that parole supervision consists of ordering a parolee to report to the parole officer every so often and make a statement of his activities. Requiring the parolee to report to the office is only one form of control used in our district offices, and by no means the most important. In fact, we discourage the use of office calls as a routine method of supervision. We require each agent to make at least one field contact a month for each parolee under his supervision. We require further that personal contacts be made also with the employer, the sponsor, and others in the community who are in a position to know something about the activities of the parolee. We require that, as the parolee goes from one job to another, each new employer be informed of his parole status. We believe this to be to the advantage of the parolee in the long run and at the same time to be fairer to the employer.

Each agent is required to keep a detailed chronological record of all the activities of each parolee as far as he is informed about them. A copy of this record is forwarded to the Central Office every three months. If anything unusual happens to a parolee, such as being

the courts and send a full report to the Central Office when final disposition is made by the court. arrested on a new charge, or absconding from supervision, the agent must prepare a special report for the Central Office. In case of arrest for a new offense, the agent must follow the case through

Agents have the power to arrest parolees without warrants and place them in local jails pending investigation and disposition by the Board. Release from jail can be effected only with an order from Central Office.

Sincere Cooperation Necessary

For effective parole work there must be sincere cooperation between the parole agents and the local law-enforcing agencies. Police Departments at State, County, and City levels and the district parole offices must work hand in hand. We have given special attention to this matter with very gratifying results.

These relationships with law-enforcement agencies will frequently be overshadowed by relationships that must be established with agencies and institutions which can contribute on the positive side of the readjustment of the parolee to society. The contributions that can be made by employment agencies and employers, relief agencies, guidance clinics, medical dispensaries, psychiatric clinics, hospitals, family agencies, agencies specializing in the care of released prisoners, etc., are basic to a successful parole supervision.

But in spite of all that our agents might do to lead parolees toward the desired goal, there will be failures. In judging these failures the public should keep in mind

that a large proportion of parolees were failures before they came under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Many of them have received aid and treatment from many institutions and agencies. All of them failed to bring about a readjustment. It should be no surprise if the Board fails.

It may be argued that if a subject is a known failure, he should not be paroled. In many cases, in fact, the Board does not parole at the end of the minimum sentence and in a few cases the subject is held in prison until the expiration of the maximum sentence. But it must be recalled that sooner or later such cases will be released. All sentences come to an end automatically, except life sentences. The question we should raise is whether it is wiser to release a prospective failure at the expiration of the maximum sentence without supervision or release him sometime before that with supervision.

In the final analysis, the attitude of the individuals with whom he comes in contact has more to do with the success or failure of a subject on parole than any other factor. If society expects an ex-convict to become a law-abiding citizen, society must give the ex-convict the opportunity to do so on an equal basis with other members of society. This means that the parolee must have opportunity for honest employment at a fair wage. He must have opportunity to make desirable social contacts without being rebuffed. Denial of this opportunity can only lead the parolee back to his criminal associates where he knows he will be treated as an equal by those who have met with like fate.

The good effect of unprejudiced treatment is well illustrated by the record that our parolees made in the armed forces during the war just ended. Almost three thousand of them were in the service. The percentage of those who got into difficulty in the army was much smaller than the percentage who became delinquent in civil life over the same period of time. We believe this to be due, at least in part, to the fact that every soldier is treated like every other soldier regardless of whether he is on parole or not.

STATE PAROLE NEWS

Continued from Page 42)

August. Upon her return to work, Mrs. Bratkovich tendered her resignation, effective, August 28, 1947. We welcome Miss H. Arlene Kepple, Chicora, Pennsylvania, who has taken Mrs. Bratkovich's place.

Supervisor McFarland has visited with former Parole Agent Albert R. Fleming, who is confined at the Veterans Administration Hospital here in Butler, Pennsylvania, several times. Mr. Fleming is now able to walk alone and his condition seems much improved; he is always glad to receive a card from any of his former fellow-workers.

Altoona—Supervisor Kurtz is recovering from a heart block caused by coronary clot which he had in March. Mr. O. C. Dickey started work as a Parole Agent in June. He came to us from Canton, Pennsylvania, and had experience in Army Intelligence Division.

Drama In True Life Disclosed In Parole Cases; "Robbery For Thrill" Brings Confinement But Obedience to Parole Program Wins Freedom

By Richard G. Farrow

Assistant Superintendent of Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole

Parole is conditional freedom. For those who are "free" on parole, it is a special way of living, involving supervision and controls beyond anything experienced by the ordinary civilian in American life.

All of us, of course, are subject to controls, such as rules of regulating traffic, sanitation, decency and the licensing of dogs, which we accept as part of life, and with which we learn to live.

Parolees have all these rules too, and in addition, they have specialized rules restricting the type and extent of their activities. What would it be like to live with these rules added to those already in force for us? No drinking; no changing job or address except with permission; no marriage without permission; no car ownership or driver's license without permission, etc., etc. Would life be too confined, or would happy living still be possible? The parolee must find out by living in this setting.

It should be remembered that the parolee has helped to create the situation in which he finds himself. True, he has not made the rules, but by his behavior, he has caused the government to order these restraints on his movement and restrictions on his activities until he has proved he has outgrown the need for them. These restraints are intended to be help-

ful and to serve the same purpose for the parolee as the fence around the race track serves a race horse; to confine strength and energy to a certain area and direction. And just as some horses try to crash the fence and lose the race, so do some parolees struggle against the directing of their lives by outside rules.

Probably the only way for us to see what parole has been like to some men and women is to look at the record of their achievement on parole. At best, such a view gives only a second-hand sensation as to the real parole experience had by the individual, but it is our chief tool for learning more about helping people to use the help inherent in parole supervision.

The reactions of human beings to restraints imposed on them range from vigorous resistance to complete submission and a reaching out for more control than is offered. Some of this range of reactions we will see in our sample cases. Of course, we cannot know completely what parole has been like for all parolees, but we shall try to show what it has been like for a few.

The extracts of parolees' lives that follow here are from actual records, selected practically at random to give a varied sample of reactions to parole. There are many cases more interesting,

"every-day" Pennsylvanians on parole.

Robbery For Thrill

Samuel Wimer:—At the age of 20, Samuel had never been in trouble. Born in the South, he had come to Pennsylvania with his parents when he was a child, and had lived a normal life until he was about 16. He was then in the 8th grade, having struggled to advance that far with his limited mental endowment. His father was injured at work, so Samuel left school to help out at home. He attended night school for two years, while he worked, and then he quit.

One night, when he was out with some friends, Samuel became interested in the stories these boys told about their exploits in robbing people. Sam wanted to go along—it sounded so easy. It was easy, too. One boy had a gun, and there was nothing to it: show the gun, tell people to hand over their money, run away. But Sam was caught, along with the others, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five to twenty years.

He served five years and was paroled to return to his home and to work in a factory. To Sam, rules were rules, and he meant to obey them. In the six months before he was inducted into the Army, he worked steadily and there was no cause for even a reprimand by his parole officer.

Sam served over three years in the Army. He saw combat, and when he was discharged, he held the rank of First Sergeant and, in addition to other decorations, had been awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

When he returned to civilian life he was disappointed to find out that his parole was still in effect. He accepted his status, however,

and again readily accepted the rules. After a year had passed, during which time he worked steadily and saved over \$1000, he was recommended by the supervising agent and the Parole Board to the Pardon Board for commutation of his maximum sentence in recognition of his excellent record in military and civilian life. The Pardon Board granted commutation, and Sam was discharged from supervision. His gentlemanly conduct, his valor in service, and his thrifty and industrious behavior under supervision had earned him complete freedom almost ten years before his sentence would otherwise have expired.

Drunk And Crazy

Thomas Irish:—When Thomas applied for parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence, it must have been with "fingers crossed". He had made a good record in the institution, and he knew the institution authorities would recommend him, but—the "but" was his past record. The son of honest and respectable parents, he had strayed far from the teachings of his parents and the habits of his brothers and sisters. Always "wild" as a boy, he acquired first a taste, then a craving, for alcohol; and when drunk, he was crazy. After a prolonged spree, he would sober up in jail, work happily and hard until he was released, and then—repeat.

His doubts about his parole were well founded. He was refused because, as he knew, he was a poor risk. Not discouraged, he worked harder and enlisted the aid of his family to arrange a sound parole plan. A year later, he was released on parole and returned home. For six months he worked hard and lived quietly with his parents. His

parole officer saw him frequently and discussed the progress he was making in his fight to control himself. His parents encouraged him in his improved living habits. And then Tom Irish exploded! Drunk, he stole a car, wrecked it, stole another, and burglarized a country store. He sobered up in jail, served two short sentences in different jurisdictions, and then went back to serve more time on his parole sentence.

When the Parole Agent talked to Tom about what had happened, Tom shook his head and said, "I don't know; I guess I thought I had it licked, but—. Next time, I'll make it".

After 12 Years

Opal Rice:—Opal is now 26 years old and has been on parole for two years. During this period she has been arrested twice, but on both occasions charges were dropped and Opal continued on parole. Such happenings are not unusual in her life. Although intelligent and resourceful, with a dominating personality, Opal's aggressiveness has always got her into trouble. In a juvenile institution she was such a disrupting influence that she was discharged to protect the morale and property of the institution. At the adult institution she was involved in all known types of trouble.

On parole, she has been restless and unsettled to a state of unhappiness. She has retained contact with friends from the institution, has been known to drink, and in general, is usually on the edge of return for parole violation. On the other hand, she has worked rather steadily, on a succession of jobs, and has kept in close touch with her supervising agent. Slowly,

she has shared more and more of her feeling and thinking with the agent. She states that since childhood she has been suspicious of people, for a reason. As she gains confidence in the agent, she talks about this reason and finally reveals it. She claims that her stepfather assaulted her and that her mother refused to believe her story. It is on this that she founds her aggression and suspicion and her homosexual leanings. She admits concern about herself, finally, and though rejecting other aid, does conjecture with the agent whether maybe, only maybe, she, Opal, might create some of the trouble which always happens to her. This is her first experiment at looking at her behavior objectively, and only her confidence in her agent seems to make this possible.

After Opal's last arrest, when she was released, she returned to her mother's home, with relations between them much improved. Opal is not changed completely, not the reverse of her dominant, aggressive self, but she is venturing, cautiously, after two years of parole, and ten years in trouble, to find a self that may be more satisfying to her and to the community.

New Rules To Break

Michael Yanks:—After one month on parole, Michael Yanks disappeared from the state hospital where he had lived and worked. His work had been satisfactory, and he had seemed to be comfortable in the institution environment. He had told his parole agent that he didn't plan to leave the grounds of the hospital, although he was free to do so. Then, on his day off, he went to town and returned late. He handed in his keys and left, disappearing be-

fore the parole agent, who was notified, arrived.

Michael was not a beginner as a prisoner and parolee. He was 55 years old, and he had been in prison several times on rather short sentences for robbery. He served the minimum of his 2-to-4-year sentence prior to his last parole, and that was his longest period of confinement. He had not violated previous paroles, his institution record was good, and his criminal history was not too serious, except for his continuing to be an offender at his age. He had earned parole and seemed to be ready for it. The hospital job offered work he could do, security and orderliness that he wanted.

One month was enough: he ran away. When he was found, he immediately asked to be returned to prison. "I should never have asked for parole", he said. "I should have finished my sentence."

Questioning brought out that it wasn't the work or living arrangements that made him abscond; he couldn't stand having rules to obey and the opportunity to disobey them. Life was easier in prison.

And so he was returned to prison. Had he shown a willingness to try again, he might have been reinstated on parole, but his goal was the cell, and he has attained it.

Story With Happy End

Ralph Moore:—Ralph reversed the normal progression of the delinquent by arriving at the State Industrial School after serving sentences in the County prison and the Penitentiary. His immediate offense was the theft of a bicycle, and undoubtedly this influenced the court's decision in sentencing

him to the Industrial School. His previous crimes had been more serious.

When he entered the institution, Ralph was described as being hardened and uncooperative, with defective intelligence. In the next 27 months he gave good reason for this description to be revised, as he had only one report for misconduct, and his work was outstandingly good. He held a trusted position and justified the confidence placed in him.

It was about six months after his release on parole that he was inducted, and he served two years in the Army. His job was truck driver, and he held the rating of Technician Fifth Grade. He saw no combat but served overseas for 16 months. His entire period of service was honorable.

When he returned home, he thought his parole had ended. It was hard for him to accept that all the rules still applied to him. However, he agreed to cooperate with the agent and stated his intention of working for an early discharge. With the same energy he had shown in getting into trouble and in working at the institution, he applied himself to attain complete civilian freedom. He worked hard, saved his money, married, and bought a house. A little more than one year after his discharge from service, the Parole Board discharged him from parole.

In Brief:—A young parolee, conscious of the rules of his parole and wanting to observe them, was out one night visiting friends. As the deadline hour for him to be home drew near, he hopped on his "bike" and pedalled furiously toward home. So intent was he on beating the clock that he ran into a ditch,

injuring himself, with permanent scars, and ruining his "bike". Parole was important to him.

A young girl, who had absconded from supervision two years before, called the parole agent from the railroad station and asked whether the agent wanted to arrest her. She was told to come to the office at once, and she did. She told about her life for the past two years. She had left the city and had married. She lived constantly in fear of capture, and finally she could bear it no longer. Although knowing she might be returned to jail, she had to surrender herself for her peace of mind. She made no plea for another chance; she was ready to accept whatever action would be taken; she had faith in the fairness of the treatment she would get. Because of her apparent need to have time to reorganize herself before starting out again, to get a better grip on herself after her unpleasant experience as an absconder, she was returned. For her, this as a positive step in rehabilitation.

No one conclusion can be drawn from these stories, unless it be that parole will mean to each parolee what his needs and experiences demand. The parole agent, who implements the rules and helps to give warmth and life to the parole process, is no miracle worker, no maker of magic. He and the parolee together can do much, but where they are unable to achieve some semblance of union, even thought it be a union of struggle and conflict, parole will not be the useful and helpful implement intended by society. As has been seen, parole is not always happy

for the parolee and not always successful in the usual sense of positive achievement. It offers supervised freedom and a chance for a prisoner to discover whether he can use either the supervision or the freedom. Each person on parole must find his personal answer to the question, "What is parole like—for me?"

MUCH LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 4)

Association and had been previously recommended in the 1945 report of the Joint State Government Commission. Through it much needed clinics for juvenile court children and for adult offenders would have been established in the various counties of the State.

Among the bills defeated were measures that would have hindered the effective development of court services. These included the following:

S.B. 690 and 691, companion bills, were concerned with desertion and non-support. Had they been passed, a penalty of five percent would have been attached to every order made for the support of wives, children, aged parents, etc. in family non-support cases, and for unmarried mothers for the support of illegitimate children. Thus a penalty would have been inflicted alike upon the individual who paid his order regularly and the one who failed to do so. This legislation would have been a burden upon the defendant and upon the court in collecting the penalty. The collection of court orders is a function of the probation officer and is accomplished not through imposition of penalty but through case-work with the objective of ad-

justing the family situation, when ever possible.

H.B. 1018 was concerned with the juvenile court age. Had it been enacted, it would have reduced the juvenile court age jurisdiction to sixteen years, as it was in 1939 when the need to raise the age to eighteen resulted in legislative action to that effect. The Joint State Government Commission in its 1947 report, urged that the age remain at eighteen. The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and other organizations have supported this point of view.

II

Welfare Legislation

Legislation in the general welfare field of interest to correctional workers includes the following:

Act No. 559 amending the Public Assistance Law, raises from \$1200 to \$1596 the maximum annual amount of combined income and blind pension. Any person with an annual income of \$1596 or over will be ineligible for blind pension. The maximum monthly blind pension remains at \$40.

Under Act No. 556 the amount of money available for the treatment of blind persons is increased and the State Council for the Blind is authorized to supply certain medical, training and employment services to blind persons.

In the field of child welfare and related matters there are the following acts to be noted:

Act No. 545 provides special education for children with cerebral palsy or otherwise physically handicapped.

Act No. 141 includes recreational or social service for youths and children in "extension education."

Act No. 522 amends the School Code to require the employment of

school nurses by school districts and to authorize the Department of Public Assistance to pay for necessary medical, dental, or surgical care for school children when the parent or guardian is financially unable to do so.

Act No. 178 permits the employment of boys sixteen years of age in public bowling alleys.

Act No. 231 amends the short form birth certificate bill to provide for issuance of a complete certificate of birth to an applicant where such information is necessary for the determination of property or other rights without the expense of a court order.

Act No. 393 provides for the licensing by the Department of Welfare of commercial boarding homes for children between the ages of three and sixteen.

Mental Hygiene

In the field of mental hygiene and mental health, the following legislation was passed:

The venereal disease code is amended by Act No. 221 to authorize county jails to receive persons under quarantine, with reimbursement by the Commonwealth.

Under Act No. 18-A, \$45,000,000 is appropriated from the bond issue for the mental hospital building program and under Act No. 55-A, \$16,000,000 is appropriated from general fund revenues for the mental hospital building program. In addition, \$9,000,000 is appropriated to the mental hospital building program under Act No. 56-A, made possible by reducing certain post war appropriations passed by the 1945 session.

Act No. 78-A appropriates \$12,262,000 to state-aided hospitals at the rate of \$5.50 a day, a 40% in-

crease over the 1945 appropriations.

Legislation in the field of public welfare which was not passed included the following:

H.B. 1062, introduced by Representative Brunner, would have established a Department of Mental Health.

H.B. 1096, introduced by Representative Young, would have established a Department of Assistance and Welfare, with responsibility for all services now in Assistance and some of the services in Welfare.

H.B. 1242, introduced by Representative Young, would have created county boards of assistance and welfare which would be responsible for administration of public assistance and county child welfare programs.

S.B. 585, introduced by Senator Mahany, would have transferred certain health services from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Health.

H.B. 1098 and 1099, introduced by Representative Helm, proposed to amend the Public Assistance Law by placing on the Department of Public Assistance the responsibility of the maintenance of the chronically ill and the infirm.

III

Civil Service Legislation

Civil service legislation was introduced in two acts. Act No. 348, of special interest to correctional workers in the parole service, repeals the authorization for the so-called "war duration" appointments established in 1943. Provisional employees are to continue until such time as eligible lists are established. When appointments are made to positions in offices whose jurisdiction is limited to a

particular district, a period of six months residency is required in that district and a period of one year in the State.

This new law also removes the Executive Director of the Civil Service Commission from the classified service and therefore from competitive examination.

Act No. 386, increases from \$1500 to \$3000 the maximum annual per diem compensation allowed members of the State Civil Service Commission.

ONE THOUSAND BOYS

(Continued from Page 6)

ices, both Protestant and Catholic duly held and cultural opportunity in music, art form and drama offered. Perhaps the aim and purpose of the Prasses may be adequately summed up in a quotation from the head of a widely known school. "To teach a boy to know what satisfaction he may bring to himself, and what joy to others, merely "BY MANAGING HIMSELF RIGHT". That they are succeeding in the realization of this objective is attested by some figures impressive even to those not committed to the dogma of salvation by statistics. Over a period of the Prasses' administration, approximately 1,000 citizens have been "graduated". In this number only a very small percentage have definitely failed to establish themselves as respected and responsible members of society. The others are filling positions of trust in their communities, and have served in the armed forces of their country.

Student Gives Life

A former resident of the Republic lost his life in the Solomon Islands and one citizen, Donald Lopaugh, re-

ceived posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor. It is to his memory that the gymnasium and recreation building now under construction is dedicated.

A word about the system of government is pertinent. The fundamental function of the Republic method is the teaching of essential citizenship and its obligations by giving boys opportunity to exercise actual citizenship by being citizens in a democracy, a miniature commonwealth, and exercising the rights and enjoying the privilege of

**"Leave to live by no man's leave
Underneath the Law."**

The boys hold their own elections in the American way, inaugurate their officers with proper decorum and formality and are merciless upon any abuse of official prerogative. The various incumbents, president, judge, chief of police, district attorney etc. discharge the duties corresponding in general to those of the similarly-named national, state and county officers. Elections are held annually. Court sits fortnightly. There is, as stated, no jail. Penalties are confined to suspension or curtailment of privileges and prove as effective as the discredited and discontinued bars and cells. Proper safeguards prevent undue severity in verdicts dealing with infractions of Republic law. Public forums are held from time to time to discuss emergency measures or matters of moment. The heart of the Republic educative process is the development of a vital, fruitful civic consciousness by the constant exercise of intelligent public spirit. Here is some comment on the Republic from sources that command respect:

From President Theodore Roosevelt:

"The Republic is an educational institution of the most valuable kind . . . But in addition it is also a school which gives most invaluable training in the fundamental duties of citizenship. I had been told before I went there that the boys literally governed themselves, but I had not been able to realize that the statement was to be taken as exactly true. They all vote and they are responsible for the carrying out of every law and rule."

From Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University:

"The George Junior Republic conforms to three of the most fundamental principles of education. First, . . . to cultivate in young people a capacity for self-control or self government; second . . . to appeal steadily to motives that will be operative in after life; and third, that children are best developed through productive activities in positive, visible achievement in doing, making, or producing something."

From General John J. Pershing:

"When a country is awakened to the actual results which have been accomplished by this type of training and the possibilities of its further development, there will be Junior Republics in all forward-looking communities. In this period of lawlessness and lack of order, will not the thoughtful giver see here a great chance to help the coming generation and the country?"

So much for the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic over which Arthur and Edith Prasse preside.

The Inner Sanctum

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



The scoop of the year is the picture found on this page showing a brand new bridegroom and bride.

Most of the probation and parole officers of Pennsylvania know the bride as the former Margaret Nicol, one of Fayette county's fairest, who in recent years has been the secretary taking notes at conventions and institutes of the association. A secretary attached to Dr. E. Preston Sharp in the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, the former Miss Nicol devoted much time and effort to make the probation and parole association program a success.

Then arrived Mr. Daniel Cupid,

Esq. with his bow and many little arrows. Today Miss Nicol is Mrs. Arthur Hansen.

Enough for the bride. Let's look at the bridegroom for a change. He is the man in the picture.

Arthur Hansen was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1917. He attended schools in New Castle, in Sharon and then reversed his field, going east to Pottstown and Reading. In the latter city he graduated from high school.

After graduation, Mr. Hansen became associated with the Berkshire Oil Company of Reading and he just assumed a managership when Uncle Sam beckoned and he entered the service. For four years and four months, Mr. Hansen was associated with the Station Complement, Headquarters Section, Camp Atterbury, Indiana, as the manager of the theaters on the base. After his release he returned to a field of employment which had been his before his military service, the gasoline and oil business. He now is managing a new United Gas station at 2234 Derry street, Harrisburg.

The newlyweds have found an apartment. Just how it was done in Harrisburg has not been revealed but the Hansens have a handsome suite of rooms equipped with the most modern gadgets.

Today, when you get a letter from Doc Sharp, the initials of the secretary are MH and no longer MN.

—o—o—

Everybody, who knows Jerry Snavely, genial Carlisle chief probation officer, will be glad to know that Jerry is back again to normal after several months

of fighting a serious disease contracted while on vacation in New Jersey. For a time Jerry was in a dangerous condition, his ailment being typhoid, but the Cumberland township official refused to quit and kept fighting.

o—o—o

The Juvenile court of Allegheny county completed a 13 week series of broadcasts on Station KDKA in August, the programs being a dramatization of juvenile case histories centering about some phase of juvenile delinquency.

Members of the court staff selected the case histories. The dramatic content remained to Si Blum, a professional writer of the station, to discover and exploit. As was attested by many who listened; by those who wrote; and by the Hooper rating—the sketches were interestingly and dramatically performed by professional radio actors. Needless to say the necessary precautions of fictionalizing names and dates were taken.

After the 15 minute sketch was enacted, four members of the community, representing not a particular interest group but the general community, analyzed the causes and problems of the case just performed. The discussants, usually three adults and a late teen ager, gave realistic diagnoses and suggestions that revealed wide familiarity with social problems centering around crime and juvenile delinquency. Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Walter Rome, chief probation officer, and the Senior Detention Home Supervisor, Joseph Homer, acted as representatives of the Juvenile Court.

KDKA executives, at the conclusion of the series, proposed that another series follow. Plans are

now being made for another 13 week program. The formula of the first quarter is not to be repeated on the succeeding series. We do not yet know the plan of the winter series but it will be on Sundays at 4:30, following the Quiz Kids and preceding the Symphony over KDKA.

o—o—o

Up in Erie, beside the lovely lake that separates Pennsylvania from the Dominion of Canada, Roy Search, chief probation officer, has been watching a decline in juvenile delinquency statistics with much satisfaction. Some of the decline, he believes, is because of the policy of his office.

The chart of Erie county delinquency figures shows an upcurve from 1938 to 1943 and then a down swing. The figures read as follows.

1936	94 cases	89 boys	5 girls
1937	82 cases	73 boys	9 girls
1938	73 cases	67 boys	6 girls
1939	92 cases	87 boys	5 girls
1940	139 cases	132 boys	7 girls
1941	185 cases	167 boys	18 girls
1942	198 cases	181 boys	17 girls
1943	240 cases	218 boys	22 girls
1944	163 cases	146 boys	17 girls
1945	148 cases	134 boys	14 girls
1946	117 cases	104 boys	13 girls

o—o—o

It didn't take long for Miss Franklin R. Wilson, superintendent of The State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, to telephone us after the July issue, which saluted her for her splendid administration, reached her desk.

The issue was a surprise to Miss Wilson. Celia Gray and Mrs. Leola Curtin had been moving in and out of the institution quietly and without discussing the details so that she could hear

for the two wanted to surprise Miss Wilson on July 15, the date of her 26th anniversary.

A copy of the magazine was sent airmail and was placed by Mrs. Curtin on the desk of Miss Wilson.

"Why, this is a picture of the administration building here, isn't it?" she asked.

"Go on and read more", suggested Mrs. Curtin.

As Miss Wilson turned page after page, reading the tribute of her associates and friends, she was overwhelmed. A little later she called the editor and thanked the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole for its part in the "Salute". We are sure that every member of the association was happy in the part the association could play in the tribute to an outstanding personality such as Miss Wilson.

o—o—o

Our thanks go out to Lawrence R. Campbell for his splendid support of The Quarterly in his county of Carbon. Mr. Campbell represented The Quarterly in a such a successful way that a page of greetings was sold to firms in that community. During the period from the last issue Roy Search of Erie has contacted every probation officer, asking the help of each officer in the campaign to make The Quarterly not only a self-supporting publication but also a recognized advertising medium. Thanks to both for fine jobs.

JUDGES, PROBATION OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 15)

public and I am pleased that some recognition is being given to it."

From Judge Elmer L. Evans, Erie County:

"Please accept my congratulations on behalf of the citizens of Erie County, for the fine work the Junior Republic has done in the habilitation of hundreds of young men whom we have found necessary to place with you for training. Your Superintendent, Arthur Prasse and his staff have the ability to secure the confidence and good will of the boys, which makes it possible for your comprehensive program to have such beneficial effect. We have come to lean upon you very heavily for a type of service that is only too scarce."

From Judge George H. Rowley, Mercer County:

"The steady progress of the George Junior Republic during the past seven years is the best index of the ability of its superintendent, Arthur Prasse. Mr. Prasse took over when the institution was at lowest ebb. From the very first he demonstrated that he is a business man. By reason of splendid judgment and unflagging industry, he has brought the physical plant to high standard.

More than this, is his wise, patient and able administration has created the wholesome environment which to-day characterizes George Junior Republic."

From Judge W. Walter Braham, Lawrence County:

"... We consider Superintendent Arthur Prasse of the George Junior Republic, a great asset of our court. Whenever we have a case of juvenile delinquency of a serious and puzzl-

ing character, we like to have his views regarding it. Our experience with the boys we have sent to him has been excellent. He gives not only routine supervision and counsel, but he possesses powers of penetration into the defects and needs of these young men quite beyond the ordinary. I only wish we could have his services in connection with all of the boys who come before us."

From Judge Charles G. Hubbard, McKean County:

"McKean County has had a large number of boys at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic since Arthur Prasse has been superintendent. We have found him always ready to co-operate for their well-being. I appreciate the Republic for the good work it is doing for these boys and I congratulate Superintendent Prasse on his success in his difficult position."

From Judge Richard D. Laird, Westmoreland County:

"It gives me great pleasure to extend to Arthur T. Prasse, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic, my sincere congratulations on the work he has been doing so successfully at the Republic during the seven years of his administration.

I have known Mr. Prasse personally throughout this time, I am familiar with the good work he is accomplishing, and convey to him and his associates my very best wishes for increasing success."

From Judge Roy I. Carson, Washington County:

"I am pleased that the Quarterly of the Probation and Parole Association is giving special mention to the George Junior Republic and to its superintendent. Pictures and factual articles published in our Quarterly will be interesting to those not familiar with the institution.

During the past four years I have occasion to visit the Republic frequently. I want to congratulate Mr. Prasse upon the improvement that has been made in the institution's physical plant and also in the staff. It is a satisfaction to a juvenile court judge to have an institution such as this where we know that the unfortunate boys will be given a chance to become law-abiding and useful citizens and to have the fun and play so necessary to a normal growing boy."

From Ray H. McKissick, Probation Officer, Armstrong County:

"It has been my pleasure to have many pleasant associations with Superintendent Arthur Prasse, of the George Junior Republic during the past three years. I have watched with interest and satisfaction the great improvements he has made in that school. I have observed the good work he has accomplished with boys from Armstrong County, and I wish to take this means of congratulating Mr. Prasse and saluting the Republic on its splendid progress during his administration."

From Lola W. Bennett, Probation Officer, Cambria County:

"Perhaps the Cambria County

Juvenile Court Judges and Probation Officers realize as well as any other agency the complete fulfillment of Mr. Prasse's dream to establish an institution for boys which would, as nearly as possible, take the place of adequate home life. We salute the Republic and offer Mr. Prasse hearty congratulations on his success. May the Republic continue to serve our youth for a long, long time."

From Clare J. Saylor, Probation Officer, Mercer County:

"... I have had repeated opportunity to observe the George Junior Republic both before and after the coming of Mr. Prasse. ... My first thought that it was an impossibility to rehabilitate the institution. However, after becoming personally acquainted with Mr. Prasse, I soon learned that there are two words unknown to him — 'failure' and 'quit'. He is not only a planner but a builder. Here he started from behind scratch and re-organized the institution completely.

Apparently he developed aggressiveness and fortitude in his football days at Thiel and Penn State. At any rate he has been hitting the line since he arrived at the Republic and is "in there fighting" to make it better and better ... Mrs. Prasse ... has been outstanding in the development of the institution. Her pleasing personality is envied by all who know her ... Mercer county is most fortunate that the Republic is located here. Our Juvenile Court has the highest regard for the institution and the splendid work done there. I sin-

cerely extend to Mr. and Mrs. Prasse my personal and official congratulations on an extremely difficult job well done and worthy of the highest praise."

From Paul H. Baldwin, Juvenile Probation Officer, and W. L. Ambrose, Associate Probation Officer, Beaver County:

"The Beaver County Juvenile Probation Officers have watched with deep interest the progress of the George Junior Republic for the past seven years. Under the skillful supervision of Arthur T. Prasse it has become an outstanding character-building institution for boys. We not only congratulate Mr. Prasse, but also his very competent wife and the staff, as well as the board of directors. ... We have had many boys under Mr. Prasse's care during these years and have nothing but praise to offer."

From Edward Brubaker, Chief Probation Officer, Dauphin County:

"Pennsylvania is fortunate that the great humanitarian, the late William R. George, chose this Commonwealth as the location of one of the schools of his creation. It is with gratitude that the Dauphin County Probation Office recalls the foresight, interest and generosity of this man. ...

The Pennsylvania George Junior Republic, under the influence of a dominating personality, is preparing maladjusted boys for a wholesome life. It is a pleasure and satisfaction to be associated with Superintendent Arthur Prasse."

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CHIPS FROM THE WORKSHOP OF THE VISITING AGENTS OF GLEN MILLS

By I. W. Swinehart

From time to time we are asked by our friends, "Why do you call your men who contact your boys after they leave your Schools, Visiting Agents?" Usually our answer is, because the name Agent for many years has symbolized the close relation with, and interest in, the development of the purposes for which the Institution was founded, namely education and helpfulness and not punishment and vindictiveness.

All boys committed to The Glen Mills School are placed in care of The Managers during minority, and the influence of The Schools should be extended so long as the best interests of the boys can be served. This The Schools endeavor to accomplish through its Agents.

The Glen Mills Schools was chartered March 23, 1826, as The House of Refuge, and when it was opened on December 8, 1828, one of the many important duties of the Managers was to provide for the placing of boys (and girls) in suitable homes in which they could follow some useful employment. In those days this usually meant, for boys, indenture to tradesmen. In the year from May 1, 1831 to May 1, 1832, with a population averaging one hundred five, forty-two boys were indentured, and during the first three years of the Institution, one hundred sixteen boys were, in like manner, placed for Homes and Employment. This work was done by the Superintendent and the Indenturing Committee, which con-

sisted of five members of the Board of Managers. This branch of the care of unfortunate boys increased so rapidly that the Managers employed a man specially fitted to take charge of the selecting of homes and the placing of boys, still under the supervision of the Indenturing Committee. This man was given the title, **Agent** of The House of Refuge. This was an extension of the established "Care and Guardianship of the Managers".

The agent appointed was a lawyer and received the attractive salary of four hundred dollars per year with sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per year additional for rent for desk room. With numerous modifications in his duties, this Agent held the position for more than thirty years. The incumbent at present is referred to as the Financial Secretary of The Schools.

In the line of progress it became apparent that the boys should have closer personal contacts after placement, and accordingly the Managers appointed another Agent whose duty it was to visit the boys in the foster homes. This man was known as the visiting agent. Doctor John S. Boyd assumed the duties of this office, September 26, 1878 (69 years ago). Subsequently the visiting was extended to include all boys released, regardless of placement. In due time the visiting agent prepared case histories, placed boys to board, and in many other ways were representatives of The Glen Mills Schools. At one time there

were seven Visiting Agents, two of whom were employed on half-time.

Two Old Letters

While browsing among the records of the Visiting Agent's Department we came across two letters written with more than one hundred fourteen years intervening. They are fairly true pictures of the times in which they were written. A comparison of the letters may indicate the progress that has been made in the attitude towards boys placed in foster homes.

The first letter referring to an indentured boy is dated April 9, 1832, and reads: I received your favour on the 1st. inst. wherein you wish to be informed of the conduct of Alexander Since he was bound to me, this conduct has been good with a few exceptions. Mr.—mentioned to me that his mother was obstinate, and the boy showed some of her temper at first, but he soon found it would not do—since then he has been a good boy. He had learned to chew tobacco, and I have had a good deal of trouble to break him from it; and what made it worse was, persons who called on me on business, often gave him money for taking care of their horses, as I made no charge, they gave to the boy, which prevented me from stopping his chewing as soon as I otherwise would have done. He now has left it off, and I have agreed to give him six cents per week while he is a good boy and does not use tobacco, and will give him all that he may have given him, and the six cents, to buy sheep with, which may be put out to double in three years. If he will continue doing so, he will have a large flock when he is free. John

had thirty sheep, and a yoke of oxen when he was twenty-one, about twelve months ago, and Alexander has seen him and is convinced of the advantage, and is determined to persevere. He does not show any bad disposition now, nor make use of any bad language, and I believe he is strictly honest. He has three rules he must observe—not to steal, lie, nor swear—two I believe he is clear of; he will tell a lie sometimes, but he mends in that, and I hope in my next to say he does not tell any more. He is very fond of chopping and attending to cattle, pigs, and sheep. He seems willing to do all he can, but things are strange to him. I allow him sometime to play when he has done his work well; and he likes this place very well—he says he would not live in the city on any terms. He has not been to school yet; the snow has been very deep and the weather cold, and he is a stranger to place and people. He reads a great deal and writes some. He has begun to write a letter to his mother—he has wrote one that will do to send, but he will be able to complete one soon. I should be glad to have her address if you think it proper. He goes to meeting on Sundays, and reads the Bible every Sunday night—he obeys his orders cheerfully without showing any disposition to the contrary—he has two full suits of clothes and one great coat—he shall go to school in proper time, it will be to my advantage to send him while he is young.

The more recent letter is written in reference to a boy who had been placed by The Glen Mills Schools as a boarding child, April, 1946. The letter is dated Novem-

ber 4, 1946: Leroy has a part in the high school operetta November 21st. He wants some new clothes so much.

His marks were real good for the first six weeks. In fact, he made passing marks in all his studies.

We are very fond of the boy and try to make life as pleasant and interesting for him as possible.

Please let us know about the clothes.

Signed

Leroy completed the eighth grade in June and had been in high school since September. He received the coveted clothing November 7, 1946 from The Glen Mills Schools.

BOARD SEEKING TO MAKE

(Continued from Page 45)

ally; for with the exception of the few who die in prison, they all come out, and it is surely safer for society to have them come out under a period of supervision and guidance than with the reins of the law suddenly released by the expiration of their full legal sentences.

Parole is no longer the visionary experiment started by Captain Ma-

conochie in 1840 with his "ticket-of-leave" system. It is a practical governmental function which is here to stay. Aside from its incalculable value in the rehabilitation of human lives and the protection of society, it is practical from the financial standpoint; for during the year 1946 it cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania an average of over \$700 to keep a prisoner in a State institution, while it cost but \$16.20 to maintain an individual on parole, to say nothing of the saving to the taxpayers in relief payments to dependent families.

We are proud of what we have accomplished, but we are constantly and earnestly striving to improve our efforts to make parole in Pennsylvania as hole-proof as the inscrutable laws of human nature will permit. We are grateful for the cooperation which has been freely given us by the various law-enforcement agencies of the State. But not until we have complete understanding on the part of the Press and the public will we feel that the Parole System can render its maximum service to society as an effective arm of criminal court procedure.

DR. SHARP ADDS FELICITATIONS TO JUNIOR REPUBLIC STAFF, LEADERS

It gives me great pleasure to express my congratulations to the George Junior Republic of Western Pennsylvania, and especially to the Superintendent, Arthur T. Prasse, on the completion of the gymnasium.

This gymnasium is a monument to the resourcefulness of the Superintendent and his sincere interest in improving the conditions and facilities for the boys at the school. It is a monument, also, to the boys who participated in its construction because they demonstrated the same untiring spirit which they observed in their leader.

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

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