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**H A M M E R M I L L**
P A P E R C O M P A N Y
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

-- The Quarterly --

The Penna. Association
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

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- Greetings From Erie Judges
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- Pennsylvanians At National Convention
- Judge Woodside New Juvenile Judge Head

Official magazine of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

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

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The Quarterly

Vol. 5

Uniontown, Penna., May 5, 1948

No. 2

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LeROY SEARCH

(An Editorial)

Erie Convention of 1948 is more than a conference of Probation and Parole workers of Pennsylvania. It is a memorial for LeRoy Search.

We remember the conversation at Reading last year when plans for the meeting at Erie, were talked. The discussion was between Angelo Cavell, state parole supervisor, and Mr. Search.

LeRoy, or Roy as we knew him, smilingly advanced the claim of Erie to the role of host city. He promised that the people of Erie would be generous and hospitable hosts. He promised to assist in every way in the planning of and preparation for the conference.

Every agreement made he was keeping to the letter when Death struck him suddenly and without warning after a heart attack. Roy passed on to the Other Side of the Veil on Friday, March 26, 1948 in Hamot hospital, Erie. His illness was brief. Death followed a third heart attack in four days.

Last fall and during the winter, we had been in frequent contact with Roy. As editor of The Quarterly we planned to visit the convention city to make The Quarterly more helpful in the preparation of 1948 conference arrangements. Roy suggested March 18 as the date for our visit and that day was accepted.

Our arrival in Erie was late in the evening of March 17. Roy was

there to greet us. Later we walked through the main part of the city and talked about convention plans and little events in our lives. Death seemed far from Roy that night. He discussed his hunting experiences of the season before and talked about things to come.

On March 18 we were together all day; visiting people in Erie and completing plans. Angelo Cavell joined the group and when the day was ended, it was the opinion of everyone that much had been accomplished. The next week we would meet again in Harrisburg.

That trip to the state capital never was taken by Roy Search. Driving from his home Tuesday morning to the Probation Office in the courthouse at Erie where he was the chief, he was overcome by a heart attack. After the first severe pains had alleviated, he continued and climbed the stairway to his office. Then he summoned aid and when it became apparent that he was in serious condition, he was taken to the hospital. On Friday at 8:03 a. m., after the third attack, he passed away. The day before he had assured Judges Evans and Laub, who visited him, that he would be well soon and to refrain from counting him out of plans which were being made for the coming outdoor season.

Just one week and 15 hours after we bade him goodbye in Erie, Roy was called away. To say that the death was shock to all of the membership of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole would be an understatement. Throughout the state there were heard expressions of sorrow.

Perhaps the most eloquent tribute came from J. M. Dunlap, chief probation officer of Lawrence County, who is recovering from a serious automobile accident which hospitalized him just before Christmas.

Writing to Federal Probation Officer Charles E. Heuer of Erie, Mr. Dunlap said:

"Today I received the clippings which you so kindly sent me about LeRoy Search. It was quite a shock to me and I know it will be to many others.

"As you probably know LeRoy was only a few years older than myself, a former of the state police as I am, and like myself a former County Detective and then Probation Officer.

"Today we do not know the hour or the time. Last December 11 I didn't know that in a split second I would be seriously hurt and my wife gravely injured in an automobile accident. Roy was riding in his car one minute, as hearty as ever. Then the heart attack struck and in three days death came.

"I know he enjoyed his work. I know that he loved his boys."

These boys, according to Judge Laub, came in great numbers to the Funeral Home where Roy lay. One boy, who had been a difficult problem but had been helped by Roy, turned to the Judge as he left the casket and said "Just reporting again."

In the news account of Roy's death, the Erie Times declares that Roy Search was generally credited with knowing more about the marital woes of Erie county people than any other man. Through years of service, first as a county detective and then as probation officer, he had followed the unhappy fortunes of many families seeking domestic happiness.

During our short stay with him March 18, we found that he knew many people in the city and county of Erie, was liked by the people and respected for the generous and understanding person that he was.

Roy Search was born in Koonsville, Pa., November 12, 1890, the son of the late Thomas R. and Cordelia Helen Search. He received his education in Luzerne county, including the Wilkes-Barre and Mocanaqua public schools and the Shickshinny high school.

As a boy he worked at various occupations. He was employed by a doctor for a time and later became a chauffeur for a judge. In 1912 he entered the automobile business as agent in Wilkes-Barre. Three years later he enlisted in the state police, being attached first to the Butler troop and later becoming a sergeant. During World War I he investigated enemy propaganda.

He was appointed county detective at Erie by the late M. Levant Davis in January of 1924 and continued in that office until 1944 when he became temporary probation head. His permanent appointment to that post came in 1946.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Inez M. Search; a cousin, Mrs. John Watkins of Waverly, N. Y., a nephew, Harry Search, and a niece Cordelia Search, both of Wilkes-Barre.

Funeral services were held Monday, March 29.

Thank You, Angelo Cavell

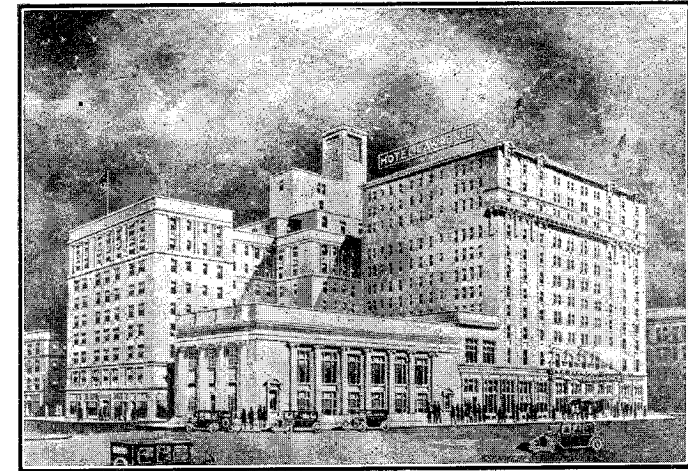
There is a joy, when you have worked long and hard to accomplish something, in knowing that others understand and appreciate your efforts.

That is why The Quarterly in this issue extends its thanks to Angelo Cavell, supervisor of the State Board of Parole Erie office. We thank Angelo for a splendid job done under trying and difficult circumstances. In fact, in military language, Angelo has gone beyond the line of duty to make the Erie convention a success.

When Erie's conference was first planned, Angelo was to share some of the responsibility with his friend, Roy Search, chief of the Erie County Probation staff. Then came Mr. Search's sudden death and not only did it become incumbent upon Angelo to complete the work of the deceased probation officer but it was also necessary—in some instances—to back track so that records and conversations and transactions could be clearly understood.

Angelo has given much in time and effort to the convention. His enthusiasm for the meeting has always been an inspiration for those working with him. His painstaking efforts and his abundant good nature have the admiration of all who watched him in action as Chairman of the Convention Committee.

Others to assist in the emergency brought by the passing of Mr. Search include both Judge Evans and Judge Laub of Erie county and County Detective Close. To all we are grateful as an association.



Lawrence Hotel, Erie, Where Convention Will Be Held

Nominating Committee Names Candidates For Balloting At Erie Business Meeting

On behalf of the Nominating committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, I wish to submit the following list of candidates to be presented for election at the annual meeting to be held at Erie, Pennsylvania, May 26, 27 and 28, 1948:

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT—

Mrs. Florine Koegler, supervisor, Women's Division, Allegheny County Probation Department, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. Robert Hallman, Ass't Probation Officer, Adult and Domestic Relations Court of Chester County, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—

Mr. Jack M. Dunlap, Chief Probation Officer of Lawrence County, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Mr. John R. Bierstein, District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—

Mr. Lawrence R. Campbell, Probation Officer of Carbon County, Mauch

Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Miss Celia K. Gray, Ass't. Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER—

Mr. Paul W. Tibbetts, Chief Probation Officer of Berks County, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Miss Hilda M. Jolly, Director of Social Service, Laurelton State Village, Laurelton, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Mr. Arthur T. Prasse, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Junior Republic Association, Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edward Brubaker, Chief Probation Officer of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All of the above mentioned candidates have been contacted and have given their consent to having their names presented for election.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs.) Mary Rinsland Archer
Chairman of Nominating Committee

LUNCHEON SPEAKER AT ERIE CONVENTION



THE HON. CHARLIE R. BARBER, SECRETARY OF WELFARE

On Friday noon, May 28th, the members of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole and their friends will have the opportunity of meeting and hearing Honorable Charlie R. Barber, Secretary of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Barber was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, on April 19, 1901, the son of John and Catherine (Cantell) Barber. He was educated in the schools of Erie and was elected to two years as Alderman of his District. In 1936 he resigned the position of Alderman to become Mayor of the City of Erie to which office he was elected for three terms. He was serving the last year of his third term as Mayor when he resigned to become Secretary of Welfare. He is married to the former Pauline Squires of Erie.

The Department of Welfare is presently engaged in the largest institutional construction and expansion program in the history of the Commonwealth. Because of the pressure of need, priority has been given to the mental institutions. More than \$80,000,000.00 has been allocated for the construction and expansion of the mental facilities of the Commonwealth. The majority of this money has been allocated and is in different stages of planning and construction.

Through his experience as Alderman and Mayor he is familiar with the many problems of community life. He has had personal experience in his official capacities with the problems of delinquency and crime.

Secretary Barber is an able administrator and has an unusual ability of inspiring loyalty and confidence of all who work or come in contact with him. He is sincerely interested in the problems of probation and parole.

Joint State Government Commission Studies Child Conservation To Prevent Delinquency, Aid Youth

Setting up an adequate Youth Conservation Program in Pennsylvania to prevent boys and girls from getting into trouble and to make more efficient the Juvenile Court code so that boys and girls in trouble will not become habitual criminals is the goal of the special sub committee of the Joint State Government Commission, its chairman, Mrs. Jeannette Dye of Sandy Lake told The Quarterly.

Working on the problem of Youth Conservation, Mrs. Dye and her committee have held one public hearing in Harrisburg during which time available statistics were studied and testimony taken. In the near future there will be a public hearing in Pittsburgh by a group of three of the sub committee, this group being under the chairmanship of Senator Jacob Carr of Butler and inquiring especially into Juvenile Courts. This is one of four special committees of the sub committee, each having the same numerical membership. Appearing at the public hearing in Harrisburg were Paul W. Tibbetts, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and Leon T. Stern, secretary of the Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has fallen short in its overall Youth Conservation Program, Mrs. Dye indicated to this reporter, and there is need of an agency in Harrisburg to coordinate state efforts and to understand the problem, she said.

Mrs. Dye plans to attend the Erie convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole May 26th, 27th and 28th.

Erie Convention Will Give Probation, Parole Workers Opportunities To Talk To And Meet Each Other, Says Judge Evans



THE HON. ELMER L. EVANS,
President Judge, Erie County Court of Common Pleas

Judge Elmer L. Evans was born in Kane, Pennsylvania on April 22, 1892, the son of Alfred and Emma Welker Evans. He received his education at the Kane High School and Dickinson Law School where he earned the degree of LL.B. In college he was a member of the Delta Chi fraternity and was active

in varsity baseball. Before his election as Judge of the Erie County Court of Common Pleas in 1939, he practiced law in the Erie County Courts and was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts and the Federal Courts. He is a Veteran of World War I and is a member of the American Legion, the Masons and Elks. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Warren State Hospital and has been active in Community and other civic affairs for many years. He became President Judge of Erie County in January 1946 and is married to Martha Jobson. He has two children.

By **JUDGE ELMER L. EVANS**

President Judge, Erie County
Common Pleas Court

We have long since come to the realization that two similar offenses committed by two persons may be attributed to two distinct and unrelated causes or combinations of causes. Hence, in the interest of rehabilitation, we conscientiously seek out family background, social conditions, mental capacity, moral concepts, and anything else which will assist us in returning a subject to the so-called 'normal' and permit his re-entry into society encouraged and enlightened rather than discouraged by his experience with the law.

I have often wondered, however, if we realize sufficiently how our own personalities, experiences and interests enter into our conclusions with respect to any juvenile problem before us.

There is the attitude of the hard-boiled enforcement officer who has been harassed by a bad gang for a long time and is bent in having punishment meted out to one of the culprits. There is the family and often the clergy with a sympathetic viewpoint, always seeking another chance for the delinquent. There is the worker who is hemmed in by a financial budget which demands a plan involving a minimum of expense, and the worker who has an idea that money grows on trees. Some evidence the conclusion that a sex offense, especially in a girl, necessarily requires complete isolation for goodness knows how long. Others believe that such offenses are of no special consequence and will adjust themselves in time. Some lean to

the belief that every offender is a subject for continual psychoanalysis. And others conclude that good food and constant occupation under changed conditions are all that is ever needed.

Acknowledging now that these personalities and viewpoints exist among those engaged directly or indirectly in this work, we are all willing to modestly admit that we are among those well-balanced persons who do not lean to the extremes of which only a few are above outlined. As an inevitable result we only too frequently have conflicts of ideas among the personnel of both public and private agencies which ripen into personal antagonisms and make coordinated effort very difficult. Hence, we know that periodic get-togethers are invaluable. Even the most opinionated person must be influenced by a realization that by actual experience his theories are being disproved.

As we progress in our study of rehabilitation and probation, we all have something to contribute to debate or discussion with those having the same problems, and most certainly we will learn from those who have demonstrated their capabilities in positions of responsibility.

I therefore look forward with interest to the meeting of your association in Erie on May 26th, 27th and 28th. The speakers have been well chosen. They are recognized leaders who will treat on subjects of importance. We hope that every member of the association will be present, and that your visit will be most interesting, instructive and enjoyable.

Judge Laub Extends Greetings Of Juvenile Court To Probation, Parole Association; Good Probation Determines Stature of Court, Says



JUDGE BURTON R. LAUB, Court of Common Pleas, Erie County

Judge Burton R. Laub was born on October 19, 1903 in Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob Adam and Minnie Laub. With his parents he moved to Erie in 1913 and attended Erie Public Schools. He graduated from Academy High School in 1921 and entered the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Wharton School in 1925 with the degree of B.S. in Eco-

nomics and in 1928 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School with the degree of LL.B. He is a member of the Sigma Pi National Fraternity and while in college rowed on the Freshman crew and the 150 pound Varsity Intercollegiate Championship Crew. He is a member of the bar of Erie County and was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts and the Federal District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Supreme Court. He was appointed First Assistant District Attorney for Erie County on January 1, 1932 and served as First Assistant District Attorney for eight years. In 1940 he became District Attorney. He was re-elected in 1943 and served as District Attorney until 1945 when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He is author of a number of articles on legal subjects published in national magazines and is author of Laub's index to the Penal Code of 1929. He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Pennsylvania State-Government Commission. He was also Vice-President of the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Association.

By JUDGE BURTON R. LAUB

Common Pleas Court, Erie County

The hob-tailed aphorism, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, . . . seems to have particular application to the conduct of the Juvenile Court. The deeper one becomes involved in the work, the greater the realization that here is a subject about which little is really known and about which little can really be learned.

The handling of dynamite is innocuous in comparison with the work of the Juvenile Court. In the merchandise of the court we have a higher potential for destruction than carloads of explosive, and yet, notwithstanding our boast of enlightenment, we have made but little progress in quickly and scientifically solving the problems which daily arise. It has been one hundred and seventy-three years since Catherine II established the "Court of Conscience" in Russia and fifty-eight years since the first really modern juvenile court was created in Australia. Here in the United States we have been floundering around since the creation of the Chicago and Denver juvenile courts in 1899 without really hitting pay dirt although we have seen evidence of "color" and our hopes are high. But, because we know our limitations and the inherent danger in dealing with human emotions and conduct, we strive constantly to increase our "knowledge" to the end that a truly scientific court might evolve.

Most juvenile court judges realize the clinical nature of their courts and regret the necessity for much of the empiricism which there obtain. But due reflection emphasizes that, since the factors of delinquency are not static quantities which can be measured in even terms, experimentation is unavoidable. There are some judges perhaps who do not realize or will not recognize this fact. Most certainly there are some welfare workers who consider the flux of human emotion to have ceased the moment of their graduation from college. To these, human responses to certain stimuli are always constant, and human behavior falls within a pattern which can and must be typed for prescription.

All Science Marches On

Only a casual glance at the more exact science of medicine will expose the cavil of such thinking. There, within but a few short years, we have seen early ambulation replace the long, post-operative period of comparative quiet; we have seen burns treated by pressure dressings as against the salve and solution medication of years ago. In the realm of gall-bladder disease we have seen the accepted method of treatment pass from medicine to surgery, back to medicine again and finally back once more to surgery. Thus it is apparent that there is grave danger in accepting as truth that which has not been proved. We must not, therefore, become dogmatic in our pronouncements concerning the approach

(Continued to Page 46)

CONVENTION SPEAKER



MRS. JEANETTE M. DYE, Member of Pennsylvania Assembly

Jeanette M. Dye, housewife, Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, is married to Doctor Ralph W. Dye, and has one daughter, Norma Jean. Prior to her marriage, she was an instructress of Nurses. Mrs. Dye was educated in the public schools

of Wyoming, St. Johns Training School for Nurses at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the University of Michigan.

She belongs to the Delta, Delta, Delta Sorority, honorary member of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, honorary member of the Sharon Quota Club, member of O.E.S., society, chapter 110, and White Shrine, Chapter 8, and the American Legion Auxiliary Post No. 299.

She has always been active in Red Cross work. Served as Mercer County chairman of the Junior Red Cross for three years, was a district chairman for distribution of food and clothing to the needy during the depression years. During World War II, she conducted First Aid classes, was a member of the Mercer County Motor Corps and did outstanding work as chairman of the blood donor service in her community. She has been active in the County Federation of Women's Clubs. Has served three years as Legislative Chairman and three years as first vice president. She is a member of the State Committee on Youth Conservation. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mercer County Unit, Pennsylvania Division of the American Cancer Society.

She has been the Republican committeewoman in the Borough of Sandy Lake since 1936. Is on the County Republican Executive Committee. Has been an officer in the County Council of Republican Women and is Publicity Chairman for the State Council in the Northwest region.

Mrs. Dye was elected to the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1944 and again in 1946. She is the first woman ever appointed to the Joint State Government Commission. Is now Chairman of a twelve-member sub-committee of the Commission to make a sweeping investigation of Juvenile Delinquency in Pennsylvania, particularly its underlying causes and adequacy of existing agencies for its prevention.

Swinehart Retires After 45 Consecutive Years At Glen Mills: Prominent In Group

By DR. J. O. REINEMANN,

Associate Editor, The Quarterly
After 45 years of continuous service with Glen Mills schools, I. W. Swinehart retired on November 1, 1947.

Mr. Swinehart was first employed as a record clerk in 1902. In 1905 he was appointed to the position of Assistant Visiting Agent. In 1915 he became Visiting Agent. In this capacity besides his other duties, Mrs. Swinehart had the indenturing of the boys placed in the school. This he carried on efficiently until the system of indenture was abolished by legislative act in 1928. Mr. Swinehart had a keen interest in the boys who were under his care. He took every opportunity to give them a chance for advancement and was especially gratified when the boys were able to enter high school and make satisfactory records.

In 1921, with a number of probation officers in the state, Mr. Swinehart was instrumental in the organization of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. He served as president of that organization in 1925. He was active in the Association at all times, serving on various committees. Until a few years ago he was a member of the Executive Committee and during the last three years has been a contributing editor of The Quarterly.

All of his associates, who knew Mr. Swinehart, have been appreciative of his fairness, his wise judgment and keen insight.

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole Joins Mr. Swinehart's many friends in wishing him and his wife much pleasure and satisfaction wherever they may go.

SUPERIOR COURT JURIST



HON. WILLIAM E. HIRT, Member of Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Judge William E. Hirt was born in Erie, Pennsylvania on May 13, 1881. He was educated at Erie High School and Princeton University where he earned his B.A. Degree. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at Thiel College. He is entitled to practice law in all courts. He was judge of Common Pleas in Erie County from March 1, 1920 to March 13, 1939, when he resigned to become a Judge of the Superior Court. He has always been active in civic and community affairs and for a number of years held various offices with the Erie Boys' Club, the Child-Parent Department of the Erie Welfare Bureau, the Erie Community Chest and the Erie Philharmonic Society. He also served two terms as trustee of the United Lutheran Church of America and has been very active in the affairs of his own church. He is now President of the Princeton Alumnae Association of Erie and President of the Board of the St. Barnabas House by the Lake at North East, Pa. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1905 and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Shrine, the North East Grange, the University, Kahkwa and other clubs. He was married to the former Emma Lejeal Spafford and has one son. He was appointed by Governor James on March 8, 1939 to fill the unexpired term of Judge Arthur H. James on the Superior Court Bench and was elected for a full term of ten years on November 7, 1939.

JUDGE WAITE AIDS CONVENTION

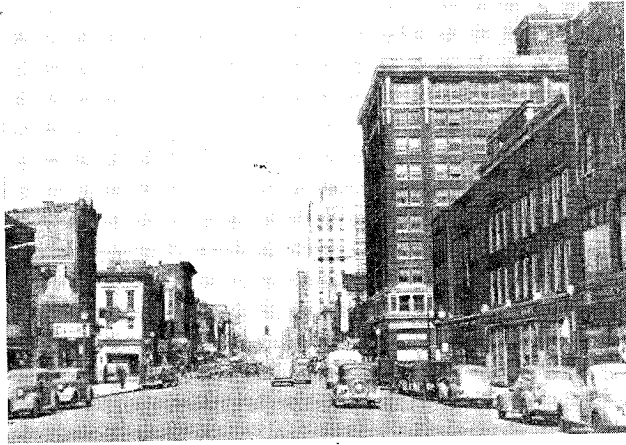


JUDGE J. ORIN WAITE, Orphans' Court Erie

Judge J. Orin Waite was born in LeBoeuff Township, Erie County and attended public schools and Waterford Academy. He graduated from Edinboro State Normal School at Edinboro in 1894 and Allegheny College at Meadville in 1898. He was admitted to the Erie County Bar in 1902 and to the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Supreme Court. He was elected and served as District Attorney of Erie County from 1912 to 1916 and has been Judge of the Orphans' Court of Erie County since January 1, 1932. He was re-elected on November 4, 1941. Since his election to Orphans' Court, he has shown deep interest and concern in all problems dealing with the adoption of children. He regards this as one of the most important phases of his work. He has also worked very closely with the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas since his election to the bench, sitting at all scheduled sessions of these Courts, hearing cases at every term of court.

Erie, Third City In State, Offers Many Historical, Cultural And Industrial Points Of Interest To Visiting Correctional Workers

Lake Front, Theatres, Churches, Stores Among Attractions: From Early French Trading Post To Modern City of Homes Is Story of Erie, Pa.



Erie, the host city for the 1948 convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, is the only fresh water port in the state of Pennsylvania, being located on the south shore of Lake Erie in the narrow strip of the great Keystone state which borders on the lake.

From a trading post founded by the early French and English settlers, Erie has grown consistently and rapidly until today it is one of the nation's ranking industrial and recreational centers, and credit for this growth is given generally to three great physical attributes: Lake Erie, with its shipping facilities and moderating effect upon the local climate; Presque Isle Bay, with its landlocked harbor affording safe anchorage for shipping, and, more recently, Presque Isle Peninsula State Park with its seven miles of sand beaches.

Erie is known throughout the world as a "heavy-goods industry" city, because for many years the

best known products of the community were steam boilers, steam shovels, heavy motors and other types of machinery which were included in the "heavy-goods" class.

More recently, and particularly during the period just prior to and during the recent war, more and more industries of many different kinds settled in Erie, until today, the city's industrial payroll contains the names of approximately 45,000 men and 10,000 women, engaged in practically every kind of industrial production known. Heavy-goods manufacture continues, but it is no longer the dominant factor in the city's industry.

Erie stretches for five and a half miles along the shore of the lake bearing the same name, and it is almost equi-distant from New York and Chicago. The city limits are four miles south of the lake line, and most recent statistics indicate that the city proper, bisected by State Street, which is also the community's main business street, occupies twenty and a half

square miles. The city is 16 miles west of the New York State line, and 25 miles east of the Ohio State line. It is 19 miles north of Crawford County, the nearest county in Pennsylvania.

The city is 113 feet above lake level and built on a plain, with a gradual slope from the lake to the first ridge of foothills south of the city limits.

Certainly not a good ad for the city is the fact that the U. S. Weather Bureau records that Erie is the second cloudiest city in the country, with an average of only about 4,300 hours of sunshine per year out of a possible 8,764.

Weather Generally Good

However, the weather generally is considered good, with the lake tempering the climate so as to make the area surrounding the city an excellent fruit and vegetable growing territory, because of the longer period of time included in the growing season, making possible the production of grapes and other fruit as a substantial part of Erie's resources today. The income derived from the fruit-growing directly increases the purchasing power of the farmer, and therefore the mercantile income of the city.

Erie is known far and wide for its beautiful residential districts, and for its wide streets lined with beautiful shade trees.

In the city proper, there are 309 miles of streets, 288 miles of gas mains and 253 miles of sewers.

With water never a problem because of the proximity of the lake and the excellent municipally-owned water system, lawns and shrubs of the city are kept well watered throughout the summer months, adding to the city's beauty. An overall average of 70,000,000 gallons of water are pumped into the city daily.

The streets of the city are wide, with homes set deep in wide lawns the predominating style in the biggest part of the city. Several of the older homes of the community have been included in national architectural surveys for their grace of design. There are no sky-scrapers and only a few tall build-

ings, perhaps because, from its beginning, Erie has had ample room in which to spread, so that even the business district has a spacious look.

Although industry plays a prominent role in the life of Erie, it does not dominate the physical make-up of the city. Much of the population is foreign born or first-generation American. Rambling along the streets, the visitor will hear accents of German, Polish, Italian and Russian residents, drawn to the city in the periods when their brawn and skill was at a premium in its mills and factories. The distinctive characteristics of the various nationalities easily identify the sections of the city in which they are concentrated.

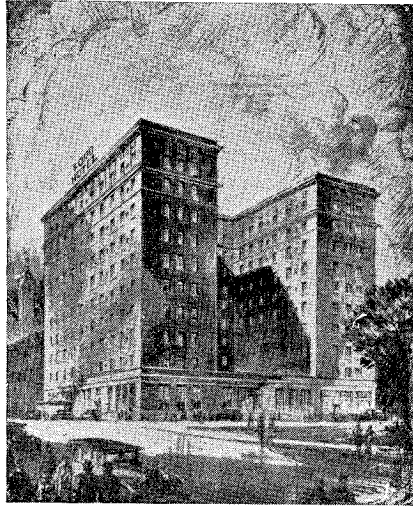
Third Pennsylvania City

Erie is the largest third class city in Pennsylvania, and operates under the commission form of government. It was laid out in 1795, became a borough in 1805 and was granted a city charter in 1851. The village of South Erie was incorporated as a borough in 1866, and was consolidated with Erie in 1870.

The city council is composed of four councilmen and the mayor, with each elected for four years. Councilmanic elections are held every two years, two members being elected with the mayor and two at the next councilmanic election. The mayor, as chief executive, is head of the Department of Public Affairs, in which is incorporated the police department.

The other departments, directed by councilmen, include the Parks Department, which supervises the city's parks and public properties as well as the bureau of garbage collection; the Streets Department, which has charge of all streets and sewers; the Safety Department, in which is incorporated the fire and health departments, the bureau of building inspection and smoke control, and the Finance Department, under which comes the bureau of assessments, city treasurer's office and lien and legal departments.

Erie is divided into six wards, each of which elects an alderman who serves as a justice of the peace, magis-



Richford Hotel, Erie

trate and notary. Under each alderman is an elected constable who serves warrants and legal documents issued by aldermen and the county courts.

Erie now ranks third among cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 population in the diversity of its manufactured products. In 1946, the city had 249 manufacturing plants, with an invested capital of more than \$65,000,000, and the value of the annual production is well above one hundred million dollars.

Among the principal manufactured products are power shovels and power hammer, electric and steam locomotives, writing, printing and roofing papers, machines and hand tools, rubber specialties, boilers, boiler controlling equipment, sterilizers for hospitals, electrical specialties, building hardware, plumbing supplies, heating equipment and castings of iron, steel and non-ferrous metals. Erie imports pulpwood from Canada, crude rubber from the Far East, linens from Ireland, and other articles for direct consumption from practically every country in the world.

The recent war brought a big increase in the number of machine shops in Erie, when scores of machinists, an-

swering the call for finely tooled parts and equipment, started small machine shops in the basements of their homes and in their garages. With the war over, but with the demand for this type of industry still great, many of the small shops grew until today they take their place among the city's diversified industries, many of them employing as many as 100 or more men and women after starting with the modest one man shop in the home basement.

Plastic industries, too, showed a rapid increase in Erie, when the demand for this type of merchandise grew. Scores of small, and three large, plastic shops are included in the city's industry, while many shops with formerly made other materials, now have plastic divisions.

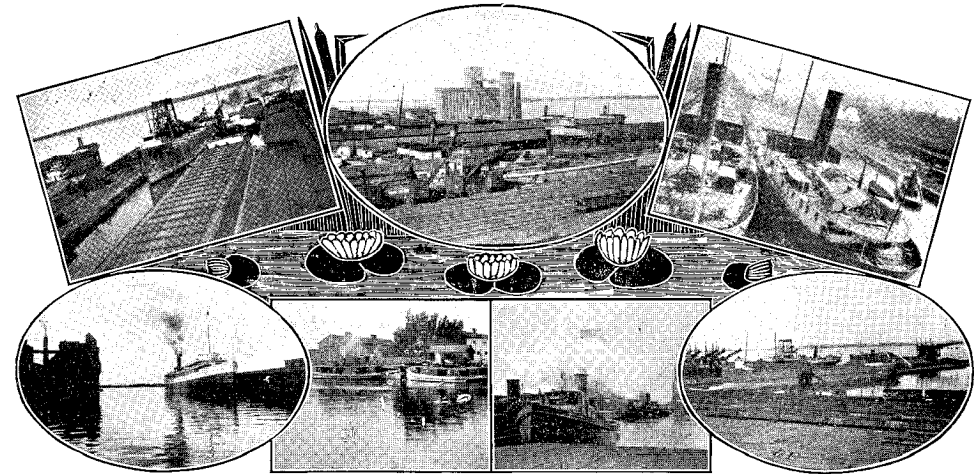
Although Erie has few consumer goods industries, it has long enjoyed a national and international reputation everywhere for the caliber of its steam boilers and engines, electric locomotives, forgings, power equipment, gas meters, gasoline pumps, and oil well supplies.

First Industry Sawmill

The first industry in the city was a sawmill, built at the mouth of Mill Creek in 1796 by Capt. Russell Bissell, of the United States Army. The mill supplied lumber for barracks which were built to house troops sent here to protect the settlers. The mill dam was just east of Parade Street, near 4th Street. A second sawmill was built in 1800 by John Cochran near 16th and State Streets, and he added a gristmill in 1801, the first in Erie.

Many more small grist and saw mills were built from then on, and a few woolen mills were started, but never proved too popular.

The industry that launched Erie on the road to industrial importance was an iron foundry, established in 1833 by Hinkley, Jarvis and Company on the west side of State Street, near 11th, and later known as the "Old Furnace". The foundry smelted iron from bog ore mined near the head of Presque Isle Bay, transported it by wagons to



THE EXCELLENT ERIE HARBOR

Waterford, and thence to Pittsburgh by river boats.

The building of great lakes boats in Erie dates from the sailing vessel, Washington, in 1798, and later many large steamboats were constructed. John D. Paasch began building vessels in 1866 at the foot of State Street, and the business has been continued.

Fishing has long been one of the leading industries of Erie, and the annual catch frequently exceeds that of any port on the Great Lakes. Thousands of tons of blue pike, white fish and perch are shipped annually. Ciscoes, once caught in large quantities, have been scarce in recent years.

Lumber was an important factor in lake trade for years, but today has been superseded by the coal, grain, iron ore, coke and pulp wood trade, and by a package freight business. Boatloads of automobiles frequently arrive in early Spring for transshipment to eastern markets. The city has adequate and modern equipment for handling these products including several grain elevators and package freight warehouses.

Approximately 2,500 retail establishments in Erie have a gross business of \$75,000,000 annually. The retail area, within a radius of 50 miles, con-

tains a population of 300,000 persons, and the city's retail stores compared favorably in variety of merchandise with establishments in other American cities of like size. There are about 160 wholesale business places, with estimated sales of \$30,000,000 annually.

Erie's retail business center today is on State Street, between Fifth and Fourteenth Streets, Peach and French Streets and the intervening cross streets are part of the principal downtown trading district. The next most important business section is Parade Street, from 7th to 13th Streets, and another is Peach Street, from 6th to 14th, and from 18th to 26th Street.

Transportation System

One of the things which has contributed to Erie's rapid growth is the wide variety of its transportation systems. The importance of the lake for travel and freight has already been mentioned, while, in addition, Erie is the division headquarters for two large railroad systems, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, and is a key point for passenger and freight traffic of the Nickel Plate railroad and the Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad.

Erie is also a cross-country stop on the great Greyhound Bus system, and numerous smaller bus lines carry pas-

sengers to points south of the city, while several large cross-country trucking concerns have their main offices in Erie. The great ore fleet of tons of iron from the upper lakes regions annually, to be shipped by rail to the Pittsburgh and Youngstown steel centers, while an equally large amount of coal is shipped into Erie by rail from the state's hard and cleft coal regions, and then put aboard lake ships for the various lake ports.

Grain shipping, to, is an important part of the lake trade, the city's huge grain elevators each year hold grain which is eventually shipped to many parts of the world.

While Erie was growing industrially, the religious, educational and cultural life of the city was never neglected.

First Mass in 1615

Christianity was brought to the Erie region late in the summer of 1615, when about 20 Frenchmen landed on the shore of Presque Isle, planted a large wooden cross in the soil, sang the Te Deum, and the Rev. Joseph LeCaron, a Franciscan friar, celebrated Mass with an upturned canoe for an altar in a clearing near some Indian huts.

St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Churches are known to have held services in Erie in 1830s. The chapel of St. Patrick's, a two-story structure with living quarters for the priest on the second floor, was near 4th and German Streets, and Rev. Charles McCabe was the first priest of the parish. The German Catholics founded St. Marys Church and held service in a log house near 10th and State Streets. The first resident priest of St. Mary's was the Rev. Ivo Levitz, who probably came to Erie early in 1840.

The Erie diocese was established in 1853, when Bishop O'Connor was transferred from Pittsburgh. The present bishop the Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, was installed as fifth Bishop of Erie in 1920, and is regarded as one of the most learned members of the Catholic hierarchy. The diocese em-

braces, Erie, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Venango, Warren counties.

The first Protestant service of which there is any record was held on Sunday, July 2, 1797, at the home of Judah Colt, at Colt's Station in Greenfield township. In response to a general invitation, about 30 persons came to the service, at which Colt read the sermon, no minister being available.

The Ohio and Red Stone Presbyteries sent two missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. McCurdy and Stockton, in 1799, who preached in Erie, Waterford and North East. Two years later McCurdy again visited the region, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Tate, Satterfield and Boyd, and services were held in a clearing prepared near the west branch of French Creek.

The Erie Presbytery was established in October, 1801 and embraced that portion of Pennsylvania west and northwest of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. The Rev. John Emerson held occasional services for several years at Colt Station, Waterford and Erie.

Meetings by Methodist Episcopal denomination in Erie were held by circuit preachers as early as 1801, and St. John's Evangelical Church asserts that it is the oldest religious organization in the city, dating from August 18, 1808, although the Associated Reform Presbyterian Church also make the same assertion. Lutheran congregations were organized in 1816.

The Erie Diocese of the Episcopal Church was established in 1911, with the Rev. Rogers Israel as bishop. The first Erie County Baptist congregation was organized in 1882, and the first Hebrew congregation was formed in 1853.

Erie now has 25 different denominations and possesses more than 100 churches and meeting places in the city and suburbs.

Scholastically, Erie rates as one of the best cities in the nation. In the public school system are 26 schools, including four senior and three junior high schools, with an average attend-



WHAT YOU MAY SEE DURING YOUR ERIE TRIP

ance of 16,000. The public teaching payrolls contain 575 names.

The city also has 16 parochial schools with 253 persons as teachers and an attendance of 9,000. In addition, there is the Villa Maria College and Mercyhurst College for girls, and Gannon College, for men, under supervision of the Catholic Diocese of Erie.

The Public Library, located near Perry Square, has 163,754 volumes on its shelves, and in addition serves as a cultural attraction with its art gallery and its meeting rooms for many civic organizations, where classes in art, story telling, and other activities are held.

Fine City Museum

Until four years ago, the basement of the library also housed the public museum. At that time, the F. B. McBrier family donated to the city for use as a museum one of the finest old homes in the city at 6th and Chestnut Streets, and Museum activities increased a hundredfold. Today, the

museum is one of the busiest places in the city, attracting as many as 5,000 visitors a month.

The city's parks are a haven for thousands in the summertime, with 19 of them covering 344 acres, not counting, of course, the 3,200 acres of Presque Isle Park on the Peninsula only four miles west of the city. The city and the school district operate playgrounds throughout the summer at the parks and at some of the city schools, keeping thousands of youngsters instructive entertained during the months when they are not in school.

Approximately 36,000 homes providing living quarters for the city's population, and most recent figures indicate about 60 per cent of them are owned by the occupants.

For amusement, the city has 18 movie theaters, seating 14,620 persons, in addition to the Erie playhouse, a community project which presents the highest type of stage attractions each season. A stadium, built from public

subscription as a memorial to the man who died in World War I, can accommodate a crowd of 20,000 persons, and frequently does. While the stadium is used primarily for scholastic football, in recent years it has been used for college and professional football, softball, midget auto racing, and pageants of many kinds.

Six hospitals with 850 beds are available for the sick and injured, with additions to the two major hospitals, St. Vincent's and Hamot, now planned.

Providing wholesome recreation for the youth of the city are such organizations as the Erie Boys' Club, with 900 members, the East Side Boys' Club, with 500 members, and the Boy Scouts, numbering 3,000 between the ages of nine and 18, and the Girl Scouts, with 3,600 members aged from seven to 18.

In addition, both the YMCA Boys Department and the YWCA girls department have regular schedules of activities in which thousands of the city's youngsters take part.

Adding to the cultural life of the city is the Erie Philharmonic Orchestra, made up of local musicians with a well-known director hired each season, which presents a series of concerts each year and the Erie Civic Music Association, which brings in the highest type of musical entertainment for a regular schedule of programs each year. Membership in both organizations is sold annually, so that there are no "at the door" ticket sales for these events.

The Junior League of Erie is only one of the many active organizations whose members are constantly contributing service to the cultural and civic activities of the community by aiding in hospital and social service work, and by sponsoring events to improve the general life of the city. Scores of church organizations are always active, too, along this line.

Despite the rapid increase in population during the last year and in the immediate post-war period, when ever-expanding industry brought thousands of additional workers to the city, Erie

does not seem to have taken on much more of the "big-city" atmosphere than it ever had.

Crime Is Rare

The city is essentially a community of home-loving, hard working people, and rarely has much of a crime problem or juvenile delinquency problem.

Its law enforcement agencies, at the same time, enjoy an excellent reputation, and the courts of the county, of which Erie is the county-seat, have been repeatedly complimented for the method in which justice is dispensed.

Erie is also known as a good sports city, supporting a Middle-Atlantic baseball team, and boasting of five fine golf courses, which are crowded throughout the golfing season. Professional and amateur boxing bouts are well attended, and scholastic football, baseball and basketball games draw record crowds. Bowling, too, is a popular sport in the city.

Erie is also known as the "Club City" because of the many social and fraternal organizations which maintain elaborate club rooms, and enjoy greater membership than most organizations in the majority of cities and towns.

Almost all of these organizations have welfare programs through which members and their families are aided in times of stress, and, in addition, most of the clubs carry on constant programs of activities and entertainment for club members and their children.

One of Erie's leading club men, Joseph M. Schilling, secretary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was the founder of the Pennsylvania Federation of Social and Fraternal Clubs, and has been president of the organization since it was founded.

Servicemen's organizations are also very popular in Erie, with Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans and many others enjoying big memberships.

(Continued to Page 45)



CHESTER W. ZERBE, ACTIVE ERIE LEADER

One of the most active of Erie's leaders in the field of good government and curbing of juvenile delinquency is Chester W. Zerbe, past state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Pennsylvania, and secretary of the Foreign War Veterans Club of Erie.

A veteran of World War I, when he served in France as a lieutenant in the Engineering Corps, Mr. Zerbe, upon his honorable discharge in 1919, immediately took an active interest in veterans affairs, and at the same time became vitally interested in good local, state and national government.

He served as Junior and Senior Vice Commander and Quartermaster of Billy Simpson Post VFW, and was one of the organizers and charter members of the Foreign War Veterans Club.

As a sponsor of many athletic teams both for veterans and youngsters of the city, Mr. Zerbe has been in constant contact with juveniles and has taken part in many recreational movements for the youth of the city.

Mr. Zerbe was a director of the Erie Veterans Information Bureau when it was established to aid the early-returning veterans of World War II, and aided, when the veterans began returning in larger numbers, the establishment of the service office of the Billy Simpson Post of the VFW.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Zerbe was born in Collomsville, near Jersey Shore, and came to Erie more than 30 years ago. He was an insurance salesman and served for a time as deputy prothonotary of Erie county. During World War II, Mr. Zerbe was engaged in war work with the Erie Forge and Steel Co., and then assumed his current duties as secretary of the Foreign War Veterans Club.

See You In Erie

- Of course you are going to the 1948 convention in Erie.
- The convention will be the occasion for many informative and interesting lectures and discussions.
- There have been many fine features arranged for your entertainment and pleasure.

ERIE IS A RESORT

- Erie, during late Spring, is more than just another city. It is a resort with the waters of Lake Erie and the famous Peninsula offering a special attraction to visitors.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION

- This convention will be aired over the radio and through the Pennsylvania press. This is being done because the radio and press consider it a very important conference.
- We think it is very important to and for you. Important subjects in the field of correction will be discussed in the programs. Persons prominent in the field of Probation and Parole will be the speakers.

**GET YOUR RESERVATION IN TODAY
PLAN TO ATTEND THE ERIE CONVENTION**

(This page contributed by Park and Tilford)

The Pennsylvania Association

on

Probation and Parole

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 26-27-28, 1948

Program

ERIE COMMITTEE

Mr. Angelo C. Cavell, Chairman, District Supervisor Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Helen K. Spencer, Probation Officer, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. C. L. White, Director, Department of Public Assistance, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barton Kauffman, Director, Erie County Institution District, Erie, Pa.

Mr. Edward M. Kenly, Director, Welfare Bureau of Erie, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary Pooler, Chief Psychologist, Erie Public Schools, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harry A. Rinder, Executive Director, Erie Chapter American Red Cross, Erie, Pennsylvania.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Honorable Elmer L. Evans, President Judge of Erie County

Honorable Burton R. Laub, Judge, Erie County Court

Honorable J. Orin Waite, President Judge Orphans' Court, Erie County

Honorable William E. Hirt, Judge, Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Honorable Charlie R. Barber, Secretary of Department of Welfare



WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1948

1:30 P. M.—Registration

2:00 P.M.—Judge Elmer L. Evans, President Judge of Erie County, Chairman

Speaker —Mr. Walter Rome, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.
"Principles of Detention Home."

Speakers —Mr. William H. Kinney, Juvenile Probation Officer of Northampton County, Easton, Pennsylvania
"Operation of Detention Home."

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1948

9:30 A. M.—Judge Burton R. Laube, Erie, Pennsylvania, Chairman

Speaker —Honorable Jeanette M. Dye, Chairman of Joint State Government Commission Committee on Delinquency, Representative of Mercer County.
"Crime Prevention and Youth Conservation."

Discussion

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

1:30 P.M.—Judge J. Orin Waite, President Judge of Orphans' Court of Erie County, Chairman.



Speaker —Mr. Theodore Reiber, Member of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"Relationship Between the Correctional Institution and the Parole Officer."

Discussion

Leader —Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

4:15 P. M.—Business Meeting.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1948

9:30 A.M.—Judge William E. Hirt, Judge of Superior Court, Erie, Pennsylvania. Chairman.

Speaker —Mr. C. Boyd McDivitt, Executive Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland.
"Parole and Probation's Contribution to the Community."

Discussion

Leader —Mr. Henry Lenz, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of York County, York, Pennsylvania.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon—Mr. John Lawson, President of Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association, chairman.

Speaker —Honorable Charlie R. Barber, Secretary of Welfare.
"Why is the Department of Welfare Interested in Probation and Parole?"



- Every Probation and Parole Officer Urged To Attend.
- This is your convention. Its program will be educational. Erie will please you.

Hotel Reservations:

Reservations are to be made direct—stating attending Probation and Parole Conference.

Room reservations to be had at Lawrence Hotel or Richford Hotel not later than May 15th.

Huntingdon Tells Term "Defective Delinquent"; Outlines Release Procedure For Its Inmates

Definition of a defective delinquent and description of the work of the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents at Huntingdon were given by members of the staff of that institution at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association held in Philadelphia, January 19. Speakers included Leonard John Mack, senior psychologist; George S. Porter, parole officer, and James M. Aikey, Social Case Worker.

Definition of the defective delinquent constituted a major portion of the remarks by Mr. Mack. He explained that to understand the function of an institution for defective delinquents, it is necessary to know what is meant by the term. Entirely too much misconception exists even at Huntingdon. Huntingdon is not a "nut house" he explained, nor a mental institution and is not equipped as one nor does it function as one.

Continuing Mr. Mack explained that inmates developing psychiatric symptoms are transferred to institutions equipped to care for them.

Tells Concept of Term

Huntingdon's working concept of the Defective Delinquent stems from a resolution adopted by the 56th annual congress of the American Prison Association, he pointed out. The basic tenets of the resolution have since been legally sanctioned by action of the legislative and executive departments of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Act 289, Sessions of 1947). This resolution reads as follows:

"The defective delinquent is an offender, who, because of mental instability, is not amenable to the ordinary custody and training of the average correctional institution and whose presence therein is detrimental to both the type of individual herein described and to the proper development of the methods of rehabilitation of other groups of delinquents. Fur-

ther the defective delinquent, because of his limited intelligence and suggestibility, requires prolonged and careful training, preferably in a special institution to develop habits of industry and obedience.

At the time this resolution was promulgated, Pennsylvania had no defective delinquent institution. When Huntingdon was so designated and began operating accordingly, administrative policy therein began following the American Prison Association's viewpoint. The institution was regarded as an actively functioning adjunct to the penal-correctional field of the Commonwealth; a working, dynamic program of rehabilitative training was continued; the institution under no circumstances is to be considered a "dead end," a place for wholesale commitment of individuals for whom placement in mental hospitals or feeble minded institutions is more appropriate but inexpedient in that those places are already populated beyond their capacities."

Every inmate in Huntingdon is regarded as a potential return to his community. No matter how long an individual is at Huntingdon he is never overlooked or forgotten. Mr. Mack stated that the superintendent of Huntingdon, John Pennington, has the faculty of excellent administrative techniques with conscience. His staff constantly tries to reflect his leadership.

Criteria For Defining Defective Delinquent

There is a misconception among both lay people and professionals as to just what constitutes a defective delinquent.

Before an individual is committed to Huntingdon, he should come within all the categories outlined in the following four criteria, which are explicitly outlined in both the resolution of the American Prison Association and Act No. 289.

1—The individual must be an offender, so adjudged by due process of law.

Investigation must show habitual tendencies toward delinquency. A first offender, adjudged guilty of some petty crime, should be subjected to careful study before being designated a defective delinquent.

2—He is mentally subnormal.

Mental subnormality here means intellectual deficiency; the individual is of limited intelligence, functioning in that respect below the accepted standards for normalcy in the population. It does not mean moral imbecility. Both the Wechsler-Bellevue and Binet-Simon Intelligence Quotient ratings fix 80 as the lowest limit of intellectual normalcy. Thus ratings above 80 preclude concomitant diagnosis of defective delinquency.

3—He is capable of profiting from a rehabilitative program aimed at the development of habits of industry and obedience.

Evaluating this third criterion is not so easy as are the first two criteria. Clinical judgment on trainability, or general responsiveness to a program of rehabilitative training, is a basic requirement. Homogeneity of population must be maintained. The range from complete lack of aptitude for such training to inordinate ability therein (as in gifted individuals of average or higher intelligence) must be kept as narrow as possible. The second criterion screens the gifted ones. As to the other extremes, the lowest level of intellectual competency is called idocy. No argument favoring consideration of idiots as defective delinquents is tenable. They require asylum care, are totally incapable of participation in an active, functioning rehabilitative program in the penal-correctional field, and can be eliminated from the category, defective delinquent, by psychometric examination.

Above idiot comes imbecile and moron. These three classes constitute the definitely feeble minded. Between them and the lowest level of normalcy is a group designated as the border-

line mental defective. The screening problem is difficult from imbecile up to and including the borderline defective. A defective delinquent intelligence level falls somewhere in this range.

Act 289 makes specific reference to idiots and imbeciles as unqualified for diagnosis as defective delinquents. Idiots unquestionably should be so considered. Imbeciles should not be excluded, since, as a group with I.Q.'s ranging from 20 to 50 they constitute a group that requires prolonged training for the development of habits of industry and obedience but they are trainable and thus are potentially capable of profiting from a rehabilitative program.

4—He shows evidence of instability (Instability refers to the irresponsible incorrigible actions of typical behavior problems).

Importance of Clinical Appraisal

Importance of over-all clinical appraisal of each case cannot be over-emphasized. All four characteristics must obtain for each case under consideration before diagnosis as a defective delinquent is warranted. Too often only the intelligence level is used as a criterion for commitment to Huntingdon. The person of low intelligence with no or little record of instability or delinquency should be committed to institutions for the feeble-minded (i.e. Penhurst or Polk) Committing simple minded persons and markedly defective delinquents to the same institution is unfair to both types. Overall clinical appraisal is of particular importance with various cases in the borderline mentally defective category (I.Q. of 68 or 70 to 80). Serious consideration must be given to the choice of committing to either an institution for normal offenders or to one for defective delinquents, since an error in judgment may result in possible injustice to the individual concerned.

The remarks by George S. Porter concerned release procedure. Pointing out that Huntingdon is not a "dead end" institution, he emphasized

that each inmate is trained to use their limited minds and abilities.

A mentally deficient person is born mentally deficient and no training or treatment is known to science to give the individual intelligence which he never had. Such individuals are slow learners and a long period of time is needed to teach them the proper behavior pattern.

Continuing, he declared that release procedure for defective delinquents is similar to release for juvenile delinquents. Inmates under a long period of training. They must be able to be self-supporting to a large extent; must have a work and conduct record acceptable to the board before the board can start "parole planning." The living accommodations for the person to be released, sponsorship and employment must all be considered and guaranteed before an individual can be released. If the court's probation department approves the plan, formal petition for release is forwarded to the court, the court having the final authority.

Employment Difficult

Very often, said Mr. Porter, it is difficult to obtain employment for inmates ready for release. Sometimes there is no one to sponsor the boy or home conditions to which he must go are deplorable.

Huntingdon has had success in paroling defectives, he said in summation. Since June 1, 1945, a record has been kept of further criminal activity of defective delinquents released from Huntingdon. Since this study is rather new, it is hard to draw lasting conclusions but there can be some trends pointed out. From June 1945 to June 1947 of 289 individuals released the rate of recidivism was 11.7 percent. This figure will go up, he expects.

Breaking down this rate of recidivism according to I.Q. groups, there was only one person released with an I.Q. between 30 and 39; from 40 to 49, the recidivism rate was 5.5 percent; from 50 to 59, 9.6; from 60-69, 8.5 percent; from 70 to 79, 15.9; from 80 and over, 18.2 percent.

"Service of the social case worker is centered in specific, concrete problems as they arise, not in a directly therapeutic effort to get at hidden, deep-rooted conflicts in the personality of the individual", said James H. Aikey. This statement, he pointed out, was contained in an article in the October 1947 issue of the Prison Journal and written by Kenneth L. M. Pray.

Basically the needs of the defective delinquent are just the same as those of all humanity, he pointed out. He referred to a study by E. H. Sutherland, who examined the intelligence test results of some 170,000 criminals and delinquents and concluded that the distribution of intelligence scores of delinquents is very similar to the distribution of intelligence scores of the general population; with respect to mental deficiency, the ratio of such delinquents to the general population in crime was 1.2 to 1.

Other conclusions were that : (1) Studies of groups of feeble minded persons in the community do not show an excess of delinquency among them as compared with the normal population; (2) Feeble-minded prisoners have about the same disciplinary records in prisons as other prisoners; (3) Feeble-minded offenders are successful on parole about as frequently as other prisoners; (4) Feeble-minded offenders become recidivists with the same frequency as other offenders; (5) persons convicted of sex crimes are more likely to be feeble minded than persons convicted of other crimes.

Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Associate Editor of The Quarterly, has been named Director of Probation in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. The announcement was made last week.

Dr. Reinemann, Research Director and well known throughout Eastern United States, has the best wishes of all his many friends in his new high position.

WANTED—IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Forestry Camps For The
Rehabilitation Of Delinquents

By JOHN OTTO REINEMANN

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

Associate Editor, "The Quarterly"

(Note: This article appears simultaneously in "The Quarterly and "The Prison Journal").

The principle of study and classification of the offender, so that his special needs can be detected and (if possible) met, has made great strides in recent years. However, the translation into practice of this principle is seriously hampered and often nullified if not sufficiently variegated institutional facilities are available. Pennsylvania is at present lacking a diversified program of penal and correctional institutions. The recommendations of the Ashe Committee which were endorsed by Governor Martin

and implemented by the 1945 Legislature, would, if carried out, greatly advance the penal and correctional system of our State.

One type of facility which in other parts of the country has successfully functioned for many years, has until now been overlooked in our Commonwealth. It is the Forestry Camp.

The California Experience

California has pioneered in the establishment of forestry camp and ranches for delinquent boys. There are now in operation about fifteen such camps in California, either state-administered, i.e. directly under the Youth Authority, or under county auspices with financial subsidies from the state. Cooperating agencies are the State Board of Forests and the Department of Natural Resources. Some of the county camps are under the direct supervision of the chief probation officer, with the camp supervisors rating as assistant probation officers; in other counties a board of directors, comprising judges, including the juvenile court judge, a probation officer and a member of the Board of County Supervisors, is responsible.

The buildings are similar to the C.C.C. camp structures. In some instances, the boys themselves helped to erect the buildings.

The boys are committed to the camps by the juvenile court or placed there by the Youth Authority. According to O. H. Close, member of the California Youth Authority, writing on "California Camps for Delinquents" in the Yearbook for 1945 of the National Probation Association (pp. 136 sqq.), "the cases for placement in camps are carefully selected; feeble-minded boys. Boys with faulty sex habits, arsonists and serious delinquent types are excluded."

The ages are from 12 to 18; in some counties, special junior camps for the

12 to 15 year group are established. The population ranges from 30 to 100. The monthly per capita cost in 1945 varied between \$60 and \$100 a month. The public school system assigns teachers. The county or state forest authorities furnish supervisors for the work of the boys; these activities consist of forestration or reforestation, soil erosion control, building and maintenance of roads, trails and breaks for fire prevention, and emergency fire fighting. Medical care and religious services are provided for.

The length of stay varies. In the five camps, operated in Los Angeles county, it usually does not exceed 26 weeks; after release into the community the boys remain under the supervision of probation officers.

The amount of failures in the Los Angeles county camps, measured in terms of need for placement in correctional training schools, is ten per cent. A similar figure is reported from the Log Cabin Ranch, operated by the San Francisco juvenile court.

The Federal Experiment

In more recent years, the U. S. Department of Justice has developed a similar program for juvenile Federal offenders in the Natural Bridge Camp. The 1946 report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons states that "the notable progress of the camp in its second year of operation provides further justification for the establishment of such a demonstration project. Primarily the camp is a logical product of our increasing conviction that the traditional training-school program fails to meet fully the needs of many youths. The camp is located in a healthful mountainous section of western Virginia, in the Jefferson National Forest. For many of the youngsters the program offers a genuinely new experience in outdoor living; it provides the opportunity for them to pit their normal adolescent aggression against the forces of nature. The pioneering aspect of the camp program has been of particular importance. The camp itself, an abandoned CCC project, was in poor repair at the time of occupancy, and the boys have

shared with the staff in the creative experience of building and remodeling to bring the housing and other facilities up to satisfactory standards. There is plenty of this work still to be done. Other camp projects provide experience and training which is scarcely less valuable. The boys work on forestry projects such as trail building, roadside stabilization, telephone-line maintenance, pulp-wood production, fire suppression and the like . . . Organized recreational and group social activities also have their place in the program . . . There is boy participation on camp committees which work with staff members for the improvement of all aspects of camp life . . . The heart of the program lies in the relationship between individual staff members and boys, and in the fundamentally democratic organization of camp life. Men selected as counselors have been chosen primarily for their ability to lead youngsters and to understand their problems. Each counselor acts as an advisor and leader to a team of 10 boys . . ."

A Challenge for Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania, with its large and beautiful forests, would have many sites for such camps. At the peak period of the CCC program, in October 1935, 100 CCC camps were in operation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters; in 1937, 49 CCC camps were located in forests or state game lands. (Source: The Pennsylvania Manual, 1937, p. 113.). Many of these locations would well serve the purpose of forestry camps for boys committed by the juvenile courts.

What type of boy would benefit from a stay in a Forestry Camp? What delinquency situation would be met most adequately by this rehabilitative measure? Its range of operation would lie between the following categories of cases. On the one hand, there are cases in which probation cannot succeed due to the continuous adverse influences of home environment or the youngster's pronounced emotional disturbances which defy the best efforts of a probation officer. On the

other side, there are cases which though requiring a somewhat controlled placement situation and intensive supervision, are not apt to benefit from commitment to training or correctional schools with a large inmate population and a strict impersonal disciplinary regime.

One could think, for instance, of the boy who is referred to the juvenile court by his parents on account of his incorrigibility; or, the youngster spoiled at home who is in danger of becoming a loafer; older boys without home and family and stranded in one of our cities; boys of school age referred to the court for truancy, who have reached their educational limits for academic training; those at present placed on probation, with misgivings, only because institutional facilities are lacking; those older boys at present committed to houses of correction or workhouses for short-term placement, again due to dearth of proper institutional facilities. These are just a few examples of what might be called situations of medium delinquency.

The advantages found in the forestry camp program, from the viewpoint of meeting the individual needs, are: (1) forestry camps are small units which make it possible to give the individual boy adequate and personal supervision; (2) forestry camps have no external institutional characteristics; (3) forestry camps are operated on the minimum security principle; (4) they provide work in the open air; (5) they teach team spirit and resourcefulness; (6) they create in the boy a feeling of doing a constructive tangible job which benefits the community; (7) it can also be expected that there would be less, if any, social stigma attached to Forestry Camp commitments.

Viewed from the community standpoint, forestry camps are of advantage, because, (1) they do not require costly buildings; (2) their per capita cost is reasonably low; (3) they help in conserving, improving and protecting the state's natural resources; (4)

they pay dividends in terms of re-habilitated young citizens.

Many practitioners in the field, judges, probation officers, educators, psychiatrists, and social workers, have expressed their belief that such a program would be of great value in Pennsylvania. A beginning should be made with camps for boys of juvenile court age (at the time of admission); to divide such camps in junior and senior camps, as in California, seems to be advisable. At a later time, the idea might be expanded to include youthful offenders of 18 years and over. To what extent the mentally deficient boy of the higher moron level can profit from such placement, has to be explored further. This article does not attempt to cover all details; its purpose is to stimulate thinking along these lines and to call for practical measures.

The Penal Affairs Committee of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, through its secretary, Leon T. Stern, has included forestry camps in its recommendations to the Committee on Delinquency of the Joint State Government Commission, headed by State Representative, Mrs. Jeannette M. Dye, at the committee's hearing in Harrisburg on February 11, 1948. The proposal reads, in part:

"Such forestry camps should be year-round projects and would therefore require permanent but not costly buildings, camp equipment and facilities for education and training. This program could be used for a considerable number of youths, and would save the State expense in its building program since it would not be so expensive as building prisons and reformatories for the group that could be sent to forestry camps. The forestry camp service should be under the joint supervision of the Department of Forests and Waters and the Department of Welfare, the Department of Forests and Waters taking charge of the projects and work assignments and the Department of Welfare supervising the youths including their housing and

(Continued on Page 43)

State Parole Board News

Since the last issue of the Quarterly in which the In-Service Training Course conducted in all districts was described, the course has come to its inevitable end which consisted of an exhaustive (exhausting) examination. Several districts have notified Central Office that this course was most helpful in the day-to-day operation of the job, which, after all, should be the goal of every In-Service Training Course. The interest in the course has grown as the plan of instruction and contents of the course were seen to follow a definite pattern consistent with problems of parole supervision. Attendance at all sessions was very good and only personal emergencies or extreme pressure on the job caused agents to absent themselves from classes.

The majority of the personnel, including agents and stenographers, are faced with the necessity of qualifying for their jobs through the coming Civil Service Examination. Appointments made from the Civil Service list created by the examination given in September 1942 were all suspended during the War by the passage of the Wade-Taylor Act. With the expiration of this Law in June 1947, it again became necessary for the Board to provide Civil Service examinations for all employees. Recently the Civil Service Commission approved the retention as Civil Service employees all those persons appointed from the Civil Service list who have been in continuous service with the Board. However, other employees appointed not from the Civil Service lists after the suspension of Civil Service, must be examined in order to obtain permanent Civil Service appointment and status.

The coming examinations which will be announced by the Civil Service

Commission in the near future has aroused considerable interest among persons in the fields allied to parole and it is expected that a goodly number of applicants will present themselves for the examination in order to become eligible for appointments as agents or clerks. The only positions exempt from Civil Service status are those of the District Supervisors and the Secretary of the Board.

Following are newsy items submitted by the districts:

Philadelphia

A distinguished visitor recently spent the day in our office inquiring about parole procedures, techniques and philosophy.

Judge Chwen Den of the Supreme Court of China, Nanking, China, who is in America making a study of American Parole facilities, was the visitor and he showed a keen interest in learning about our Parole Laws and all other aspects of the job. The Judge is hopeful that similar practices may be adopted in China.

There have been several requests for talks on the subject of parole and whenever possible these requests are complied with. Recently District Supervisor Walter E. Anderson, spoke on the subject of "Parole and Its Administration at State Level", before Dr. Reinemann's In-Service Training Class in Philadelphia. Agent Harold Wynkoop addressed a meeting of the Fathers' Association at Frankford High School on the general topic, "Parole". Agent William Kelly spoke to a meeting of Pyramid Temple Lodge No. 1, on "Parole and Parole Work".

Dr. G. I. Gardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, and nine agents from this office attended a luncheon meeting of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs where Mr. Fred W. Brady, Director, Bureau of Corrections, spoke on "Our Prison Work in Pennsylvania". At another meeting of the Penal Affairs Committee, Judge Schramm, Allegheny County Court and Inspector James McKnight, Pittsburgh Police Department, talked of their co-operative activities in connection with juvenile delinquency. A

number of agents from this District Office attended this meeting. It has been the experience of this Office that meetings such as these of the Penal Affairs Committee are very helpful in bringing about mutual understanding and friendlier inter-agent relationships.

The personnel in this District has had its share of illness and absences. Mrs. Marie Speaker was forced by illness to leave work December 8, 1947, and she has not yet been able to return. She is now convalescing in her home after a period of observation in Misericordia Hospital.

Agent Harry Gallagher underwent a major operation at Graduate Hospital but returned to work within a month, reporting himself greatly improved. He immediately attacked the backlog of work and soon had his case load up-to-date.

Miss A. M. Cudemo underwent a tonsilectomy at a local hospital and has returned to work.

Agent N. F. Reed recently suffered a slight re-current attack of heart trouble which necessitated his taking a two week rest. Mr. Reed is, again, back on the job.

Miss I. Volpi is currently absent for observation and treatment at University Hospital. She is expected back at work in the near future.

Agent Charles A. Brower resigned as a parole agent effective, January 31, 1948.

Philadelphia Womens'

The personnel of this office reports no changes or unusual events but submits the following illustrations of "Parole supervision as it is".

A parolee was sent by a friend to apply for a job at a local hospital. She went to the street intersection to which she had been directed and upon making application was immediately put to work. After making beds all morning, she began to wonder about the absence of patients and on her noon hour investigated her location and found herself working in a hotel.

After returning from an emergency trip to New York, caused by the illness of her mother, a parolee came to

the office to report to her agent. When asked why she hadn't written from New York to advise as to her whereabouts she said, "Stamps are so hard to get there".

At the termination of her maximum sentence, a parolee was asked by her agent as to her feelings about parole and supervision. She indicated that the one main fear had been that of the agent. She attributed this fear to the importance the Parole Agent assumed in her life and that of her family. During the course of supervision she learned to overcome this fear and to live more freely and like anyone else. Her own feeling about this was, "Isn't fear of the unknown horrible?"

Pittsburgh

District Supervisor Cancelmi flew to California on March 17, to join his wife and son who had previously driven to Los Angeles for a visit. Mr. Cancelmi and his family returned to Pittsburgh on April 1st.

Mr. William Wilson, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, joined the Staff as a Parole Agent on March 17. Mr. Wilson, a veteran of World War II, was a former football star at University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Harriet Natali and Miss Martha McKinley spent their vacation in California during March.

Agent Richards has been selected to participate in a panel discussion on "Responsibilities of Board Members" at Atlantic City Conference of the National Association of Settlement Workers. Mr. Richards is Treasurer of the Board of the Soho Committee House in Pittsburgh.

Erie

Agent Paul Marnen announced the birth of a son, Theodore Paul, March 10, 1948. The Marnens now have two young men who are destined to become parole agents.

The news of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Leroy Search, Chief Probation Officer of Erie County, came as a shock to the Staff of the Erie Office. Mr. Search was regarded as a real friend and a most co-operative worker and his passing will be felt most keenly.

Miss Norma Bernardene of Erie, was recently appointed Senior Clerk Typist succeeding Mrs. Marion Hecht who resigned several months ago.

Supervisor Angelo Cavell extends a most hearty welcome to all members and friends of the Probation and Parole Association who are planning to attend the annual conference in Erie, May 26-28. Mr. Cavell is Chairman of the Program Committee.

Butler

Agent George W. Marbach suffered an attack of grip which confined him to his home for several days. He is once again on the job in good shape.

Birthday greetings were extended to Miss Hazel Kapple on March 22, when she obtained her majority.

Altoona

Agent Albert Fleming, who has been at Deshong General Hospital, Butler, Pennsylvania, when he suffered a stroke is making a slow sound recovery. He has regained use of his left leg but his left arm is still incapacitated. Mr. Fleming hopes to return to his Altoona home in May.

Agent Russell Ault addressed a class at the Penn State College Center, Altoona, on the "Pennsylvania Parole Program," on March 24.

Miss L. Marian Sunderlin, Senior Stenographer, was married in Winchester, Virginia, February 9, 1948, to Mr. Daniel McGregor. She will continue to make her home in Altoona.

PROBATION TOOLS By MARGARET E. BIDDISON Department of Welfare

"Make Way for Youth," a new twenty-minute motion picture sponsored by twenty-one national youth-serving organizations, has for its cast teenage members of the Youth Council of Madison, Wisconsin. The movie and an accompanying booklet, "Youth United for a Better Home Town," stress the need for local leaders:—

1. To help young Americans develop skills of citizenship;

2. To give youth the opportunity of making their voices and their energies felt in the future of neighborhoods, their towns, their world;

3. To work with young people in building a program of learning to live together—a program that can equip youth for the adult job of building peace.

Information about the film and the booklet may be obtained by writing to the Youth Division, National Social Welfare Assembly, 134 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Recently a number of popular magazines have carried articles, designed for the general public, of course, of particular interest to those of us who work with children professionally.

The March 27, 1948, issue of *Collier's*, for example, has a bluntly condemnatory article on comic books, "Horror in the Nursery." Dr. Wertham, quoted at length in this article, has spent two years making a study of the effects of comic books on children. "We found that comic-book reading was a distinct influencing factor in the case of every single delinquent or disturbed child we studied" — "The number of 'good' comics is not worth discussing"—"The fact that children who don't read well tend to delinquency is an old, old story" are some of his thought-provoking statements.

The *Woman's Home Companion* (March, 1948) with its "Is This Reform?" by Albert Deutsch has caused considerable discussion regarding correctional schools. Mr. Deutsch finds little to praise in the American institutions to which juvenile delinquents are committed.

True Story magazine (January, 1948) has an excellent article on the wide-spread and dangerous "black market" adoptions—Madeline Thompson's "Babies For Sale."

"Our Neglected Children", *Coronet's* contribution in its March, 1948, issue, is said to be based on a two-year *Coronet* survey. It points out that juvenile delinquency programs are set up

"after the damage has been done," touches on conditions in detention homes and training schools, child labor, child health, recreation and education. Recommendations for action are made.

Are you familiar with "The Children's Film Library," supplied by the Community Relations Department, Motion Picture Association, 28 West 44th Street, New York City (18)? Designed for parents or civic leaders who want to stop talking about the harmful effects of movies and DO something positive, this booklet tells how to get good children's movies for your town. It lists approved films and provides sources of information concerning children's movies programs. You may be interested in knowing that the "wiggle test" was applied in selection of these films. These are "regular movies," to be shown at the usual theatres—not 16 millimeter shorts.

If you do need 16 millimeter movies for club rooms or programs you're arranging, here are two sources:

"Selected Motion Pictures"—Association Films (Y. M. C. A. Motion Picture Bureau) 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (Lists many free films.)

Roshon 16mm. Film Exchange
34 South 17th St., Philadelphia (3)
State Theatre Building, Pittsburgh
(22)
(Commercial)

A brief (two-page) account of the joint project of California's law-enforcement group and the University of Southern California—a delinquency-control institute—is included in the March, 1948, issue of *The Child*. Starting in September, 1946, the fourth 12-week course is now under way. Both training and research are stressed. Scholarships are provided, field work is included, and certificates are issued. There is food for thought here for Pennsylvanians.

Other articles in *THE CHILD* worthy of your attention include.

December, 1947—"When a School Child is In Trouble" and "Social Worker Plays Part in Court Process."

February, 1948—"Youth and the Employment Service" and "Psychiatric Team Helps Disturbed Child."

THE CHILD is published monthly by the U. S. Children's Bureau. For sale by the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—\$1 per year.

"Boys of Today—Citizens of Tomorrow" in the October-December, 1947, issue of *Federal Probation* will be of interest to all who have followed Fayette County's Juvenile Delinquency Clinic development. Ruth W. Love, Uniontown newspaperwoman, "summarizes the four-year accomplishments of a community determined to do something about delinquency." Due recognition is given the local business and professional men (including Probation Officer—Quarterly Editor William Gladden) who have spent so much time, effort, and energy in this youth program. Facts and figures are supplied, if you want to check on results.

Federal Probation, mentioned above, edited by the U. S. Probation System, published by the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts and the Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice and printed at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, covers "all phases of preventive and corrective activities in delinquency and crime." This publication may be obtained by writing to Federal Probation Quarterly, Supreme Court Building, Washington 13, D. C.

If you are not familiar with it, here are sample titles of articles from the issue mentioned above: "Postwar Problems of Youth," "A Viewpoint to the Juvenile Delinquency Problem," "The Use of Community Agencies in Probation Work," "Conquering Crime."

The Inner Sanctum

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

Edmund L. Thomas Named New Probation Officer At Erie

New probation department chief at Erie after June 1 will be Edmund L. Thomas, head football coach and director of physical education at Academy High School, Erie. Mr. Thomas succeeds the late LeRoy Search, who died suddenly in March after a heart attack.

Judges Elmer L. Evans and Burton R. Laub made the appointment and the county salary board fixes the salary. It was a strictly non-political appointment, Judges Evans and Laub naming the man whom they believed had the necessary qualification and proper education.

Mr. Thomas is 42, married, the father of two children and lives at 2627 Van Buren avenue, Erie. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree and is presently studying child and adult guidance in quest of his master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of Academy High and Oswego Normal School, N. Y. He coached basketball for several years and in 1945 was named head football coach at Academy when Lowell Drake was moved from that position to physical director in all of Erie's schools. Thomas won the city football championship in 1945 and tied with Strong Vincent last year for the title.

The Quarterly editor met the new probation head at Academy High in April. Smiling, he expressed his pleasure at the new opportunity to serve the youth and people of Erie county.

"I want to ask the help of the state association," he said. "I want to become acquainted with those in the correctional field throughout the Com-

monwealth and will be at the convention to meet you."

U. N. Social Workers Visit Philadelphia

In January, a group of ten social workers (coming from eight different countries), who are members of the U. N. Secretariat at Lake Success, N. Y., visited Philadelphia, upon invitation of the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. Conferences were held in Bryn Maer College and at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, in which the various aspects of social and health services on the local level were explained to the visitors; our associate editor, J. O. Reinemann, interpreted the work of the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court in the field of child delinquency, dependency and neglect. Several of the guests reported about social conditions in their home countries; Madame Leo DeBray, of Belgium, gave a most descriptive account of the problems posed by wayward children as a consequence of war, enemy occupation and post-war adjustment difficulties. A visit was paid by all guests and their Philadelphia hosts to Sleighton Farm School for Girls.

Meetings of the Penal Affairs Committee of the Public Charities Association in Philadelphia

An international note was struck at a special meeting of the Penal Affairs Committee on December 16, 1947, when its chairman, Dr. Thomas Sellin, Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Problems of Penal Reform in Sweden—A Lesson for America." Dr. Sellin had spent last year in Sweden at the request of its government studying penal affairs, and recommended to the Swedish government such corrections and reforms as would place the administration of the country's correctional services on the most modern basis. Chairman of this interesting meeting was Hon. John A. Boyle, President Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Leon T. Stern, secretary of the Penal Affairs Committee, has arrang-

ed excellent programs for the regular monthly sessions of the Committee during recent months; in January, a symposium of three members of the Professional staff of the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents in Huntingdon (Messrs. Leonard John Mack, George S. Porter, James M. Aikey) spoke on "Defining the Defective Delinquent," "Parole" and "Social Service".

In February, Fred W. Brady, Director of the Bureau of Corrections, State Department of Welfare, spoke on "Our Prison Work in Pennsylvania."

Before a large audience in March, President Gustav L. Schramm, of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, and Inspector James McKnight, of the Pittsburgh Police Department, discussed the topic "The Juvenile Court and the Police," as illustrated by the cooperative relations between these two agencies in the city of Pittsburgh.

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Joint State Government Commission Hearing on Juvenile Delinquency

Mrs. Jeanette Dye, State Representative and Chairman of the Committee on Delinquency of the Joint State Government Commission, held a public hearing in Harrisburg on February 11. Men and women from all parts of the state testified.

Leon T. Stern, Secretary, Penal Affairs Committee, made recommendations to the Committee for the establishment of diagnostic clinics for juveniles, a system of statistics for delinquents and juvenile offenders, study centers and houses of detention for juveniles, the development of the building program of institutions for juvenile offenders, the opening of a classification center, the adoption of a youth correction authority of youth service program. He urged that the present court jurisdiction of children up to 18 years of age be preserved and that the crime prevention program be implemented, and that facilities for the defective delinquent be improved. He also presented the findings on probation officers salaries (based upon the preliminary results

of the study which is being undertaken at the request of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole), and urged higher salary scales for this service.

Hon. Nochem S. Winnet, Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and chairman of the Crime Prevention Association, made a strong plea for the building program and for a crime prevention service in the state, outlining a broad and practical project for state service in cooperation with local government units.

Paul W. Tibbetts, Chief Probation Officer, Reading, spoke as representative of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

James F. McKnight, the special liaison officer for juveniles, of the Pittsburgh Police Department, gave to the Penal Affairs Committee of Western Pennsylvania so graphic a picture of the adult charged with the delinquency of a minor that he has had to repeat and amplify his remarks in several meetings since.

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At the invitation of Leo T. Stern, secretary of Penal Affairs Committee, Mr. McKnight, spoke at the March meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia on the matter of police-juvenile court cooperation. The July 1947 issue of the Quarterly gave members of our Association a preview of the work Mr. McKnight had been doing.

Now the idea has been queried on a national level.

On March 5, Judge Schramm, of the Juvenile Court of Pittsburgh went to Washington, D. C., where he lectured at the Federal Bureau of Investigation School. He had a conference with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. He then met with the chairman of the Police Panel of the Attorney General's Conference for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, to work out methods for even better cooperation between the two agencies.

Later in the day, Judge Schramm participated as a member of the panel at the meetings of the Pennsylvania Parent-Teachers Association.

Indefinite postponement of the trial of the suit against James Meighen, Greene County Probation officer, makes it unlikely, according to some observers, that the case will come before the court for hearing. Mr. Meighen is being sued by an aged Greene County farmer, Charles Fletcher, for heavy damages as the result of the slaying in June of 1946 of Mrs. Fletcher by a boy, placed in the Fletcher home by Mr. Meighen as a probation officer.

Trial in the case was scheduled for February but when that date approached, counsel for the plaintiff moved for a continuance. Unofficial reports from Greene county indicated that many believed the plaintiff was hesitant to come to court with his present case.

The observers point out that Judge Judge Roy I. Carson of Washington County, made the issue a narrow one in admitting the case for trial over a demurer by the defendant. At that time, Judge Carson agreed that a suit against a probation officer was likely without legal foundation but that there had been a direct accusation by the plaintiff that Meighen had maliciously lied in representing the youth to Fletcher as a "good boy". Judge Carson then ruled that the plaintiff must prove that Meighen did lie deliberately and for the purpose of misleading Fletcher.

Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole was interested in the case because of the precedent it threatened to establish. This precedent would materially affect correctional workers engaged in child placement, it was feared.

New Books and Booklets

Maud A. Merrill, **Problems of Child Delinquency**; Houghton-Mifflin Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1947; 403 pp.

The author, professor of psychology at Stanford University and wife of a juvenile court judge, combines two methods of presentation in her book,—individual case histories and statistical data. The book confirms the thesis of Shaw and McKay in "Social Factors in Delinquency", that answers to problems of behavior must be sought in the "interaction between the individual and the situation to which he is responsive." The statistical analysis is based upon 300 unselected cases referred to the juvenile court of a rural county in California during a 2-year period; the control group is chosen from non-delinquent school children, matched for sex, age and locality. Mrs. Merrill compares the social frames of reference of delinquents and non-delinquents. In view of the current debate about the influence of motion pictures upon child behavior, it seems to be noteworthy that in this study no difference between the delinquent and the non-delinquent can be found regarding the interest in certain types of films (with adventure high on the list of for boys, and romantic love the first preference of girls), but that a significant fact can be established in the higher frequency of attendance at movies by the delinquent group.

Federal Prisons 1946 (A Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons); printed by U. S. Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas; published by the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., 1947; 89 pp.

An excellently written report with many charts and graphs; it informs about the age, average sentences, re-

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Manager, Lawrence Hotel,
Erie, Pennsylvania.

MAY 15th is DEADLINE

cidivism, parole, prison industries, problem of insane offenders within the federal prison system. Included is a report on the Alcatraz revolt. A chapter is devoted to Selective Service Act violators, another deals with the training school program for juvenile offenders and the Natural Bridge Camp for young offenders in Jefferson National Forest, Virginia. Of particular interest are the statistics on inspection of local jails by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. ("Most local jails continue to constitute a disgrace to our democracy", says the report on page 38).

National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency; Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1947:

All eighteen reports which were used by the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency in Washington in November 1946 as "tools of action" are now available in printed form. They constitute excellent source material for students of the problem of juvenile delinquency as well as for practitioners in the field. The topics covered by the individual reports (which vary in size from 11 to 93 pages) correspond to the panels of the Conference, namely:

- (1) Community Coordination,
- (2) General Recommendations for State and Community Action,
- (3) Juvenile Court Laws,
- (4) Juvenile Court Administration,
- (5) Juvenile Detention,
- (6) Institutional Treatment of Delinquent Juveniles,
- (7) Role of the Police in Juvenile Delinquency,
- (8) Housing, Community Development, and Juvenile Delinquency,
- (9) Recreation for Youth,
- (10) Mental Health and Child Guidance Clinics,
- (11) Youth Participation,
- (12) Citizen Participaiton,
- (13) Case Work—Group Work,
- (13) Church Responsibilities,
- (15) School and Teacher Responsibilities,

(16) Home Responsibility,

(17) Rural Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency,

(18) Statistics.

Ruth W. Love, **Boys of Today—Citizens of Tomorrow** in: Federal Probation Quarterly, October-December 1947, p.42.

This is neither a book nor a booklet, but a most inspiring article by the court reporter of "The Morning Herald", Uniontown, Pa., in "Federal Probation Quarterly", the excellent publication of the Administrative Office of active U. S. Courts. This report describes the four-year accomplishments of active citizenship participation in controlling and combatting juvenile delinquency. It gives most deserved credit to William D. Gladden, Fayette County Probation Officer and Editor of "The Quarterly", for having conceived and put into practice the idea of establishing "Juvenile Delinquency Clinics" in Uniontown and neighboring townships. Business and professional men are banded together in these "clinics" to supervise boys referred to them by the juvenile court. Since the work was given official recognition by Hon. S. John Morrow in March 1943, a total of 426 boys have been referred to the clinic in Uniontown alone. Police, school authorities and the public-at-large have recognized the value of this volunteer work. All available community resources have been enlisted in helping with the project. The following is quoted from the report by the chairman, Mr. Emil E. Burgess, a merchant dealing in auto accessories: "During the last 4 years, we have come to know intimately a host of boys, and have become acquainted with dozens of people vitally interested in helping to solve some of the youth problems of today. In these 4 years, we have learned much—learned for a certainty that we have more and more to learn constantly if we are to keep up with the changing youth problems. We have made a fine beginning and have progressed to a point where each of us is much more capable of straighten-

ing out the thinking of the delinquent boys. We have gained a broader insight into these problems, their causes, some of the changes necessary to better conditions if any lasting good is to result." In the eight different localities in which the plan was adopted, 43 men were engaged in this work at the time the article was written.

(Postscript by the book reviewer To visit Uniontown last January, as I did, and to learn first-hand about the working of this project, to meet the men full of devotion to this work, and to discuss the problems involved with the indefatigable and optimistic Bill Gladden—the "spiritus rector" of this Fayette County program of citizenship participation—, was a rare and most encouraging experience. J. O. Reinemann, associate editor, "The Quarterly").

"Focus"—the New Magazine of the National Probation and Parole Association.

We welcome the "new look" of a 26-year old magazine; "Probation" and "Newslet"—both published by the National Probation Association—are now combined in the "Focus" of the National Probation and Parole Association. A smartly printed cover and a fine array of good articles, with photo illustrations, make the first two issues (January and March 1948) pleasant reading experiences.

The January issue contains the following articles: "Facts and Fancies in Crime Prevention" by Virgil W. Peterson; "The Negro Child and The Law" by Mary H. Diggs; "Parole from Within the Institution" by Thomas J. McHugh.

The March issue has as its leading article Dr. G. I. Giardini's report on his nation-wide survey "Should Parole Officers Be Armed"; he also presented this paper at the Regional Institute of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in Lancaster last December.

Other articles are "Care of Young Offenders in Greece by Helen D. Protopadakis (who is a lawyer at the Court of Appeals in Athens and a

member of the Athens Society for the Protection of Minors); "Training Probation and Parole Personnel" by Walter C. Reckless; and under the heading "One World" reports on correctional work and related problems from ten different countries in four different continents.

With a certain pride we find "The Quarterly" mentioned twice in the March issue of "Focus"; there is a reference to the survey which is being undertaken by the Penal Affairs Committee, under Leon T. Sterns leadership, upon suggestion of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, regarding case load, tenure and salary scale of county probation and parole officers throughout the state. The other reference is to Joseph A. Valeo's article in the October 1947 issue of "The Quarterly" which is extensively quoted under the heading "Speaking up to the Critics". In the introduction to this quotation, "Focus" calls "The Quarterly" "a lively and substantial magazine." We take a bow!

WANTED—IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from Page 34)

training . . . We recommend that the Joint State Government Commission request the Legislature to make a limited appropriation for setting up experimental Forestry Camps for the training of youthful offenders under the supervision of the appropriate institutions of the Department of Welfare in cooperation with the Department of Forests and Waters."

If, as the first state in the East, Pennsylvania would establish forestry camps for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, it would indeed perform a truly "trail-blazing" job.

SEE YOU AT ERIE

CONVENTION ?

Pennsylvanians Active At National Probation Convention: Quarterly Mentioned At Session



LEON T. STERN

Pennsylvania was well represented among the 358 probation and parole officers from all over the country who attended the 41st Annual Conference of the National Probation and Parole Association in Atlantic City, on April 15 through 19, 1948. Our state was also well represented on the program of this convention.

The Professional Council met on Thursday afternoon. All five members from Pennsylvania attended: G. I. Giardini, Henry Lenz, John Otto Reinemann, Leon T. Stern, and Paul W. Tibbetts. On the agenda (among other topics) were reports from the various committees which were distributed among the members in mimeographed form and which revealed a great deal of work and preparation. There were (inter alia) the reports from the Committee on Interstate Cooperation (Dr. G. I. Giardini, chair-

man), the Committee on Research (Dr. J. O. Reinemann, chairman) and the Committee on State and Regional Association (Paul W. Tibbetts, chairman).

The Friday morning session was devoted to a panel discussion on "Realism in the Training of Probation and Parole Workers"; there were two representatives from Pennsylvania among the eight panel members, with Frederick A. Moran, Chairman of the New York State Board of Parole, as chairman. Edmund C. Burbank, assistant professor, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, spoke on the possibilities of training of future probation and parole workers in the existing schools of social work. John Otto Reinemann supervisor of in-service training, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, presented the program of in-service training for correctional workers which has been carried out in various parts of our state under the auspices of the Public Service Institute (Department of Public Instruction) in Harrisburg. He emphasized that similar programs could be organized in other states for the benefit of our profession.

Dr. Giardini Speaks

At a group meeting which was sponsored jointly by the National Probation and Parole Association and the Middle Atlantic State Parole Conference, Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of parole supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, discussed "Interviewing—A Two-Way Process".

At the Monday session, Leon T. Stern, secretary, Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, read a paper on "Popular versus Scientific Evaluation of Probation and Parole", and Dr. Thorsten Sellin, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania, reported on "Probation and Parole in Sweden", based on his recent studies in his native country.

A particularly informative and inspiring meeting was under the chairmanship of Paul W. Tibbetts; its topic

was "The Contribution of State Probation and Parole Associations". Probation and parole officers who are active in state associations in California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania gave graphic descriptions on the activities, programs and future plans of their respective organizations. Paul W. Tibbetts, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, described in detail the revitalization of our association a few years ago, our activities in form of annual conferences, regional meetings and in-service training institutes, our constructive interest in legislation, our concern about standards in our work (as exemplified by the present survey undertaken at our present request by the Penal Affairs Committee), and—last not least—our official publication, "The Quarterly".

Two highlights of the evening sessions were the stimulating address by Hon. Paul V. McNutt, formerly High Commissioner of the Philippines, on "Probation and Parole—Good Public Business", and the excellent contribution by Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, on "The Government and Child Welfare", in which she stressed the pioneering work which the juvenile courts of this country have performed.

ERIE THIRD CITY

(Continued from Page 22)

These organizations, through their service officers, have aided thousands of returned veterans with service and pension claims since the end of the war, and it is estimated that more than half a million dollars has been paid in benefits to veterans and their dependents through the efforts of these service officers.

With 34 agencies, Erie's Community Chest is active throughout the year providing for the unfortunate, and many of its agencies devote their efforts to the prevention of broken homes, and to the providing proper places for children of such homes

when nothing can be done to avoid the breaking up of the family.

Erie generously contributes to this Community Chest each year, with the organizations, budget calling for half a million dollars annually.

Being the county seat of Erie county, Erie has a fine modern court house near Perry Square, in which all of the county officials have their headquarters.

Three judges, two in common pleas court and one in Orphans' Court, are elected for 10 year terms. Three county commissioners are elected for four years each. Other elective officials are the county treasurer, the prothonotary, the clerk of courts, the register of wills, the recorder of deeds, the district attorney and the sheriff.

Corry is the second largest city in the county, and other thriving communities, supported mostly by the trade from farmers in the nearby districts, are North East, Waterford, Union City, Edinboro, Girard, Fairview and Albion.

Join the
Pennsylvania
Association on
Probation
and
Paroles
NOW

Judge Woodside New President of Pennsylvania Juvenile Judges Council

Judge Robert L. Woodside was named president of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Judges at its meeting April 16 and 17 in the Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg. He succeeds the late Judge Charles L. Brown, Philadelphia jurist who died last fall.

Judge Woodside is a member of the bench of Dauphin county and has been a speaker at various conferences and meetings of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Continuing as secretary and treasurer of the Juvenile Judges is Judge Nochen Winnett of Philadelphia while Judge Gustav Schramm of Pittsburgh is vice president.

Forty juvenile judges heard talks by representatives of the various institutions in the Commonwealth to which juveniles are committed. Included in the institutional representation were Miss Emily Mossiron, Sleighton Farms; Major Hansen Hickman, Glen Mills; Elmer Johnson, Penna. Training School at Morganza; Eugene Keller, superintendent at White Hill; John D. Pennington, Huntingdon; Arthur T. Prasse, George Junior Republic, and Miss Franklin Wilson, Muncy.

One of the features of the program, which began Friday, April 16, was a talk by Dr. Robert M. Lindner of Baltimore, a psycho-analyst, who discussed pscopaths. More than 30 percent of the inmates of state institutions can be called pscopaths, he said, and in that group are about one percent who are incurable. Dr. Lindner said that he was serving on a committee in Maryland to prepare legislation which would provide for the indefinite incarceration of incurable pscopaths.

JUDGE LAUB

(Continued from Page 11)

to delinquency. We must keep an open mind to the worker who insists that the answer lies solely in psychometrics, just as we must lend an ear to the advocate of applied psychiatry. We must pay due attention to the etiolgist but must not ignore those who advocate direct therapy regardless of cause. In other words, the answer to our problems may lie in any direction and we must not rust in the scrap pile of our own narrow convictions.

In jurisdiction where the juvenile court judge has to divide his time between various criminal and civil courts, and where juvenile work is more the exception than the rule, the Juvenile Court will rise no higher than the probation department. For the judge looks to his probation department to keep him informed upon the latest theories and developments in approach; he hasn't too much time to devote to individual reading and research. Quite obviously the value of an association of probation officers to such a court cannot be overemphasized. With the knowledge that his probation officers are exchanging ideas and experiences with others of the association, the judge feels comfortable in the assurance that his court is keeping abreast of thought. In line with this concept, we of the Juvenile Court of Erie County are especially hearty in our welcome to The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, feeling that as a court we shall, through our probation department, grow with the association.

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APPLIANCES

BERKS COUNTY

- Population, 241,738; Reading, county seat, 110,568.
- Berks County is widely known for its agricultural, dairy and fruit products. Situated close to big-city markets, it is one of the most progressive counties of Pennsylvania.
- Its county seat, Reading, has 6,686 acres of park reservations and playgrounds; 134 churches representing 36 denominations, and 54,504 men and women gainfully employed in 712 industrial establishments.
- Within its borders are the largest hosiery mill, foundry and brick kiln in the United States. Nine golf courses, of which six are public, and a large municipal airport accommodating airlines of the nation, are additional assets.

THE JUDGES

Common Pleas Court

H. Robert Mays, P. J.

Forrest R. Shanaman

Warren K. Hess

Orphans' Court

Frederick A. Marx, P. J.

- President Judge Mays conducts Juvenile Court. In his absence the duties are taken over by Judge Hess. Assisting this court are the Guidance Institute and its clinic, and the neuro-psychiatric clinic of the Reading Hospital, the Children's Aid Society, adult and juvenile probation officials and the Council of Social Agencies consisting of more than 50 organizations.
- Berks County has its own Boys' Home. A similar home for girls is now being planned. Domestic relations court is held regularly.
- Reading greets you on the occasion of its 200th anniversary this year.

(This space contributed by Reading, Pa. Citizens)

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ERIE, PA.

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The Penn'a Asso'n on Prob. and Parole

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