
-- The Quarterly --

The Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

- ... Philadelphia Convention Reports
- ... Pictures of Annual Meeting
- ... 50th Anniversary of Juvenile Court
- ... Membership Drive Planned
- ... Salute To Blair County Probation Staff

JUNE 30, 1949

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THE INDEX

Philadelphia Convention	Page 3
Judge Schramm Reviews Juvenile Court	Page 4
50th Anniversary of Juvenile Court—Reinemann.....	Page 8
Every Member Get A Member—Bierstein	Page 10
Leon T. Stern Lauds Veteran Workers	Page 11
Dunlaps At Morganza	Page 12
First Meeting of Association	Page 13
Group Therapy—Goldman	Page 15
In the Counties	Page 17
Ten Persons Honored	Page 19
Executive Committee Meeting	Page 20
New Books and Booklets	Page 22
News From Philadelphia	Page 23
National Scene	Page 23
Suggests Program For Morganza.....	Page 24
Fayette County Negro Group Formed—Nixon	Page 26
State Parole News	Page 27

SALUTE TO BLAIR COUNTY

Pictures — Articles	Pages 36 to 46
Editorials	Page 47
Messages From Friendly Firms and Industries	Pages 48 to 54

TALKING IT OVER



Paul W. Tibbetts and President-elect John Bierstein talking over Association happenings with Mrs. Florine Koegler, retiring President

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION ATTRACTS LARGE CROWDS; FINE PROGRAM FEATURE

This year's Annual Conference of our Association was devoted particularly to the 40th Anniversary of adult probation in Pennsylvania, the 45th anniversary of the Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania and the 50th anniversary of the Juvenile Court in the nation.

All sessions of the Conference, which were held at the Sylvania Hotel, were attended by over 200 to 300 persons. Probation officers from counties in the eastern, central and western part of the state were present, as well as parole agents from all districts of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. In addition to them, administrators and staff members from a number of penal and correctional institutions attended the meetings. Many interested persons in the social work field from Philadelphia and the vicinity also were present.

Joint Meeting Opens Sessions

The opening session on Monday afternoon was a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association, the Social Service Committee of the Philadelphia Society of Friends and the Armstrong Association. Judge Gerald F. Flood, Common Pleas Court No. 6 of Philadelphia County, gave the welcoming address. Dr. Thorstein Sellin, Chairman of the Department of Sociology of the University of Pennsylvania, presided at this session, which was devoted to the discussion of "New Ways of Dealing with Offenders." The first speaker was Robert L. Cooper, Executive Director of Wiltwyck House, Esopus, New York. He spoke on "Children in Trouble." He said that children are in trouble because of what has happened to them in their life time, because adults have failed them, because they are unwanted, uncared for and unloved. Children usually do not blame adults for that, but rather blame themselves for not

being able to gain love and affection, and therefore feel that something must be wrong with them. The speaker cited the case of a nine year old boy who killed a six year old one by throwing him off the roof of a three-story house. The nine year old boy himself was born into an utterly loveless world.

Mr. Cooper is convinced that institutions are not the whole answer to an intelligent child welfare program, that such a program must include a variety of facilities, viz., child guidance clinics, health centers, family welfare agencies, good schools and recreational programs and particularly, emotionally healthy parents. However, there are cases in which a therapeutic treatment in an institution is the answer. Robert Cooper then explained the set-up and the purpose of Wiltwyck House, to which delinquent boys from the New York courts are committed. Most of these children come from slum areas and therefore are using slum language. No staff member is allowed to strike them, even if their behavior might sometimes be quite provocative. "After all," said Mr. Cooper, "these children were battered around all their lives before they came to this school. At Wiltwyck they are exposed to adults who can love them." Wiltwyck School is a private agency, with the board consisting of both white and Negroes, as well as Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. The same goes for the staff as well as for the children. The boys are aggressive, defiant and some are mentally ill, and all are classified as delinquents. Mr. Cooper prefers to call them "unhappy children." At Wiltwyck, these children are living happily together and there has been no incident due to racial or religious difficulties. He feels that because the staff, consisting of both white and Negroes, live happily together, the

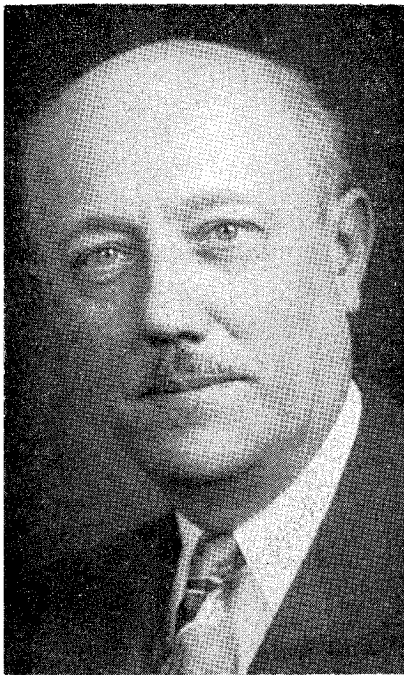
(Continued to Page 28)

JUDGE SCHRAMM REVIEWS JUVENILE COURT PHILOSOPHY IN LUNCHEON ADDRESS AT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

By **JUDGE GUSTAV L. SCHRAMM**

President, National Council Juvenile
Judges; Judge Allegheny County
Juvenile Court

Speaking at the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole luncheon at Philadelphia, May 3, for the first public address since his election as president of the National Council of Juvenile Judges, Gustav L. Schramm, judge of the Allegheny



JUDGE SCHRAMM

County Juvenile Court, declared that the legal basis for Juvenile Court throughout the nation is well laid. Judge Schramm was speaking at the Association's commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Juvenile Court in the nation and the 45th anniversary of court service in the state.

He said:

This afternoon we have the opportunity to observe some anniversaries which are important in our state and in the nation,—45 years of juvenile court service in our state and 50 years in the United States. When a group of lawyers in a committee of the Chicago Bar in 1899 recommended the erection of the juvenile court in Illinois, they started something which has had a profound effect upon the whole judicial system of the United States and upon the communities in which these courts are privileged to serve. As Dean Pound has put it in his eloquent phrase, "It marks the greatest advance in American jurisprudence and in the world since the Magna Charta." In the Magna Charta we had established the dignity of man. In the juvenile court we have again established the dignity of each individual in relation to each other. We meet here today as members of a great Association to learn more and more about the work in which we are engaged. If there is any one attribute which should mark every member of this Association and all those privileged to work in it, it would be that of willingness to learn.

We, in our Association, are very happy to have these opportunities to learn more and more about these intricate and difficult problems that confront us in our daily work. The juvenile court is the instrument whereby this development can be given status in the judicial system which makes it possible for us to carry on. As we look back over the years, we see the development of this work and think of the first probation officer, John Augustus, in Boston. when we think of his enthusiasm and interest and personal devotion. We realize a child's interest was the motivating factor which caused his inter-

est in the whole field, and by his example it has gone on. So we have a long history of the development and interest of one individual in what we call probation and parole work, greatly stimulated by the development of the juvenile court in these last fifty years. I think sometimes we do not realize fully the implications of our work or the challenges which are all around us.

Sometimes people think of a juvenile court as just another court, dealing perhaps with children as a distinctive feature but it is far more important than that, in its implications for the judicial system and its services for mankind. The juvenile court gives impetus to the idea that the individual is our concern rather than his particular behavior. His behavior is symptomatic or symbolic, maybe, of the problem. Our desire and interest is to try to make the most of him, in trying to help him meet his specific problems. The importance of doing it, as early as possible, is another factor in our interest.

Fingerprint File

Some time ago I was at the F.B.I. in Washington as a guest and they showed me the fingerprint file. In a very dramatic way they showed the total number of fingerprints in what might be likened to the speedometer of an automobile. As a new print is added, another number is added, and in looking at the total, you see one more criminal being added to the rolls of the country. It is going on just before your eyes and certainly emphasizes the importance of trying to salvage as much as possible of those who have received that imprint upon them, and if possible, preventing any one's fingerprint being added to the criminal records if that can still be done. It also emphasizes the individuality of us. No two fingerprints are alike and so it is with personalities. I need not repeat again to you that no matter how many people you are working with, each one is an individual person and requires your per-

sonal relationship. This personalized justice is in contrast to punitive justice.

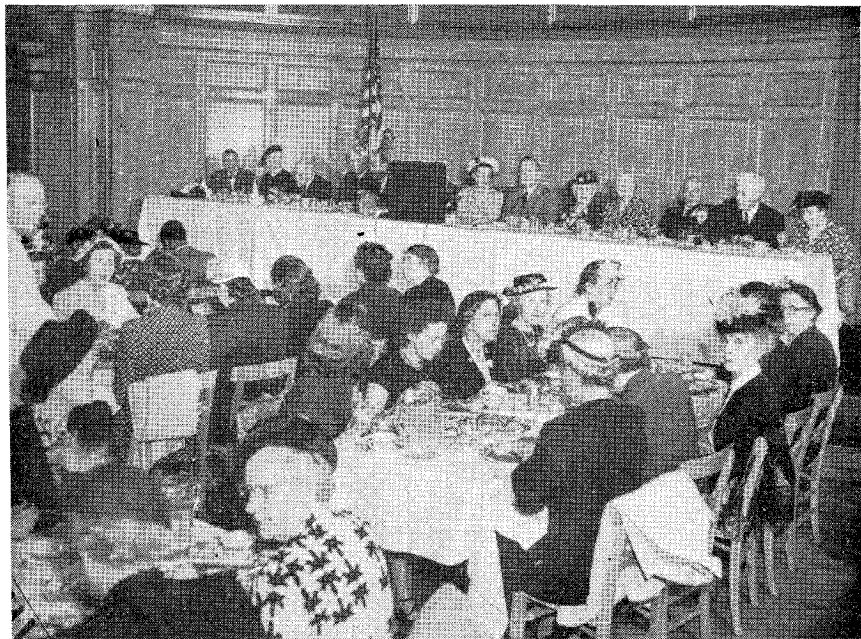
As I heard a speaker just the other day put it—if a person with finer desires and the ideals of right living should come among us and show by His contacts and His conduct the way in which we as individual persons may carry on our lives; if, in other words, it is recognized in that way, the significance of a person, certainly we in our work have a chance to carry on in His footsteps by developing a personal relationship that will be meaningful and constructive with those with whom we come in contact. I think that is why I emphasized in the beginning the one tribute among the many desirable for probation and parole officers, and that is the willingness and ability to learn. There is much to learn. There is no ready made answer. Each individual is a person. So it is important that we be open-minded and willing to find out all we can.

Responsibility To Use Knowledge

We also have as government officials a responsibility to put into a meaningful relationship that which we have learned. There are many different ways to put this into effect. Those who know the juvenile court particularly are aware of possibilities available there of having the child recognized as an individual person and of the importance of the interest of the community, so that the child may have a sense of belonging, a recognition of what he is able to accomplish, and to give him some sense of values of the rules of the game as they apply to him. Those are three fundamentals we should strive for in our personal relationships: A sense of belonging, which all of us need; recognition for many worthwhile accomplishments, even though they seem insignificant to others, they are steps upon which that person may build his personality, and the opportunity to

(Continued on Page 32)

CONVENTION LUNCHEON



The luncheon May 3 at Philadelphia was the occasion when life membership cards were given to various veterans in the field of correction

ELECTING OFFICERS



Mrs. Koegler and Mr. Camelmi reading candidates

AT GLEN MILLS



AT BUSINESS MEETING



The intent look on the faces of various persons indicate concentration on the business of the hour which was the election of officers at the Philadelphia convention

GETTING LIFE MEMBERSHIPS



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUVENILE COURT MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

By **JOHN OTTO REINEMANN**

Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia

Associate Editor The Quarterly

Fifty years ago, a law was passed in the State of Illinois which was destined to become a spectacular landmark in the annals of social legislation. By the act of April 14, 1899, which became effective on July 1, of the same year, the first juvenile court was created in Cook County (Chicago). This was the result of a concerted effort of men and women active in the fields of law and social welfare. They felt that the time had come to create a special tribunal designed to provide care for neglected and dependent children and to use methods of treatment instead of punishment for delinquent children.

The philosophy of the juvenile court was described by the Committee of the Chicago Bar, which was instrumental in drafting the bill as follows: "The fundamental idea of the juvenile court law is that the state must step in and exercise guardianship over a child found under such adverse social or individual conditions as develop crime . . . It proposes a plan whereby he may be treated, not as a criminal, or legally charged with crime, but as a ward of the state, to receive practically the care, custody and discipline that are accorded the neglected and dependent child, and which, as the act states, 'shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents.'" These principles, written in 1899, are still valid today.

Other States Follow

The Illinois example was followed in rapid succession by many other legislatures. Today, all states of the Union, the District of Columbia, and most of the territories and possessions have juvenile court legislation on their statute books. A federal juve-

nile delinquency act, establishing a special procedure for youthful offenders against federal laws, was enacted in 1938.

Pennsylvania was one of the states that passed juvenile court legislation at an early date, viz., in 1903. A modern juvenile court act, containing many of the features of the model act, which was prepared by the National Probation and Parole Association, was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1933. Six years later, this law was amended to increase the upper age limit for juveniles coming under the juvenile court's jurisdiction to their 18th birthday.

While celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Juvenile Court, we should not be smugly content with what has been achieved. True, these fifty years have firmly established the idea of the juvenile court and the philosophy for which it stands, in the public mind. True, too, that the administrators in the juvenile courts throughout the country have not stood still and that the developments in the field of psychology, psychiatry, sociology and social casework have greatly influenced the practices of handling cases in the juvenile court. But an anniversary should also be used as a stock-taking, and we should pause momentarily to appraise the degree of progress made in the juvenile court movement. During the past three decades there has been a constant effort on the part of juvenile court officials, governmental agencies, professional organizations and citizens' groups to strive for high standards in juvenile court administration. Such a program was adopted in 1923 at a conference of the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Probation and Parole Association, and was reaffirmed at the 1930 White House Conference on Child Care and Protection. These standards include broad jurisdiction in cases of children

under eighteen years of age requiring court action or protection because of their acts or circumstances; a judge chosen because of his special qualification for juvenile court work; a well-qualified probation staff; informal court procedure and private hearings; adequate detention facilities; and the availability of resources for individual and specialized treatment, such as medical, psychological, and psychiatric services, foster family and institutional care, and recreational services and facilities.

Many Lack Services

This program, however, is still far from being generally translated into practice. Readers of "The Quarterly" will be particularly interested to learn that according to the report of the National Probation and Parole Association, out of a total of 3,071 counties, 1610 counties did not have any probation service for juveniles in 1947. In many of these counties the lack might be attributed to the comparatively small number of children referred to the court. In other instances, however, it is due to an uninformed public opinion, to penny-pinching fiscal authorities and to judges without social vision. On January 1, 1947, there were 3,681 probation officers for juveniles in the continental United States of America, appointed locally or as state employees. Spear-headed by the National Probation and Parole Association, valiant strides have been made toward the recognition of the job of probation officer as a profession. State associations, such as our own Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, have worked diligently and forcefully toward the same goal.

The juvenile court has not been free from attacks. It shares this fate with many measures of social reform. Since the general principle of these reforms usually is too deeply embedded in public opinion, the attacks often take the form of attempts to narrow and diminish the scope of the reform measures.

Attempts to curtail the functions of the juvenile court have been made by means of legislation of court decisions. Restrictive legislation is usually proposed by persons who consider the progressive methods of juvenile court procedure as a scheme of "coddling" youthful offenders. They try to arouse public support by labelling juvenile delinquents as incipient criminals. Bills have been introduced in some legislatures reducing the maximum juvenile court age; fortunately they have been defeated in most instances.

There have also been definite attempts at curtailment of the juvenile court's function on the part of practitioners in the field of education and social work. The aim of these attempts is to relegate the juvenile court's function to matters of adjudication only, not merely regarding cases of dependency and neglect, but also in delinquency administration.

The fact that the juvenile court carries out administrative functions, primarily through its probation officers in the field of social investigation and supervision, cannot be cited as valid reason for criticism. In the United States, the differentiation between judicial and administrative functions is not always drawn too sharply; it is not at all uncommon to confer administrative powers upon the courts, as, for instance, the right to appoint the members of boards of trustees of institutions, or of other governing commissions or administrative bodies; also the granting of citizenship through naturalization, which, in itself, can be considered a purely administrative act, falls within the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Treatment Functions

The treatment functions of the juvenile court, through the means of probation, based on case work principles, requires the authority of the court, which no other agency can supply. The constructive use of authority in the social treatment process is

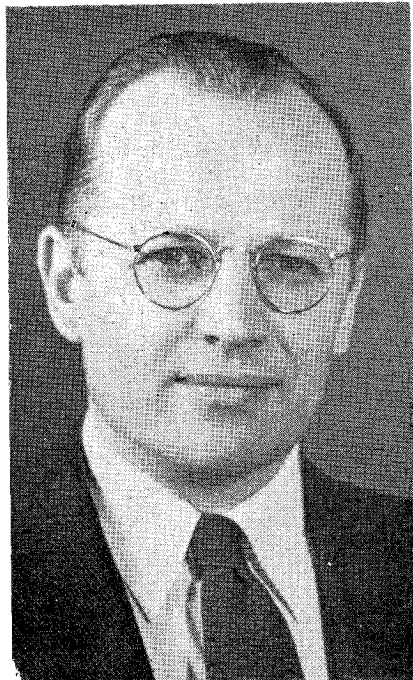
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EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER, URGES PRESIDENT BIERSTEIN

By **JOHN N. BIERSTEIN**

In this forty-first year of probation, and forty-sixth year of the Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania, I consider it an honor and privilege to serve you as President of the Probation and Parole Association.

Our organization has made great strides, specially in the past year under the able leadership of Mrs. Florine Koegler. To be more effective in our objectives to improve the Association, we must continue our ef-



PRESIDENT BIERSTEIN

forts with added zeal and determination. To this end, four factors must be kept in mind: First, your individual interest in the Association; Second increased membership; Third, better programs; Fourth, continued support of our publication, The Quarterly.

It is only by your conviction that the Association is worth while, your willingness to help in whatever way you can, and your readiness to be responsible for your part in it, that the Association can be strengthened. Our potential membership possibilities are great. Each member should strive to interest other practitioners and citizenry in the field to join us. "Every member get a member" should be an objective.

Your Association speaks through its programs and its publication, The Quarterly. Our plans for programs will be announced from time to time in The Quarterly. We welcome your ideas and suggestions as to how these media can be more effective in promoting the objectives of the Association.

On behalf of the officers, and the various committees, we pledge our best efforts in furthering the work of the Association.

**Join
Pennsylvania
Association
on Probation
and Parole
Today**

Leon T. Stern Pays Tribute To Probation Officers Honored At Philadelphia Meeting

Writing for The Friends' Intelligencer, a small religious weekly which reaches members of that religious sect, Leon T. Stern, leader in Pennsylvania penal and correctional affairs for years, paid tribute to Elizabeth Pancoast, former Philadelphia Court probation officer and Deborah Warrington, Chief Juvenile Court Probation Officer, Chester County.

His article follows:

THE GIFT AND THE GIVER

By **LEON T. STERN**

The careers of two Friends, long engaged in the service of children for the State, reached a climax when they received their meed of honor at a meeting of their colleagues held in Philadelphia last month. At this time, Elizabeth Pancoast and Deborah Warrington were made life members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, in recognition of devoted and faithful service in their chosen life work.

In 1907 Arch Street and Race Street Committees of the Society of Friends, joined in providing a probation worker for the juvenile court, not long established at that time. With no funds available for the financial support of court workers, Friends joined in making it possible for Elizabeth Pancoast to engage in this service for children in Philadelphia. In that year, she undertook to work with boys and girls released by the judge then sitting in criminal court on children's cases. In 1909, when the county took over the task of financing probation service, her work was continued under public auspices. In 1914, when the Municipal Court was authorized to hold a special juvenile session, she joined the staff of the tribunal becoming a district supervisor eventually. After twenty-three years of service, she retired in 1930. As a resident of Stapeley Hall,

now approaching her eightieth year, her interest in social work and activities in Friends Committees still continues.

In 1917 Deborah Warrington, a member of Arch Street Yearly Meeting and a graduate of Westtown Friends School, began her probation work in the employ of the Chester County Children's Court at West Chester, Pennsylvania. She has also served as secretary, as treasurer and as president of the State Probation and Parole Association. With quiet faithfulness and devotion to children, she continues her activities as head of the juvenile probation work in the county of her residence.

We often distinguish, I believe mistakenly, between volunteer work and paid work as if there was some magic in either type of service. The lives of these two women illustrate the fact that the service given and the devotion of the giver is important for us. Whether the service is a free will offering, or that of a professional person is not material, nor to be distinguished. It has been said to us in very simple and moving words by Luke, "Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure pressed down, shaken together, running over, shall they give unto your bosom. For with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

**JOIN
PENNSYLVANIA
ASSOCIATION
ON PROBATION
AND PAROLE
TODAY**

DUNLAP BECOMES ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AT MORGANZA SCHOOL

One of Pennsylvania's best known Probation Officers, Jack Dunlap, for 24 years Chief Probation Officer of Lawrence County, became Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza on April 1. In his new office for more than a month, Mr. Dunlap has started the task of remoulding the program at PTS and has plans for the employment of competent aides to give to the Pennsylvania Training School the facilities with which to serve the youth of Western Pennsylvania.



JACK AND VIVIAN DUNLAP

Jack Dunlap became assistant superintendent after a long career in public service which saw him as a state policeman, an industrial officer, county detective and finally probation officer. He and his wife, Mrs. Vivian Dunlap, resided in the Juvenile Home at New Castle and had full charge of all Juveniles there for many years and during that time, Lawrence County reduced its expenses of institutional placement by a large sum. His

successor at New Castle is County Detective Ross.

Mr. Dunlap was born in Butler County where his family was among the early settlers. The ancestors of Mrs. Dunlap resided in Washington County and then went north into Lawrence. Both are widely known in Butler, Lawrence, Beaver, Armstrong, Indiana and Mercer Counties. They are people interested in people.

In his new position, Mr. Dunlap has the best wishes of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, which he has served from time to time in various capacities (mostly as co-chairman of the Legislative Committee), as well as Public Charities Association of which he has been an interested and active member.

**It Costs You
But \$2 Per Year
to Belong to
Pennsylvania
Association
on Probation
and Parole**

FIRST MEETING OF ASSOCIATION JANUARY 14, 1921 AT HARRISBURG, PA.

We are 27 years old as an organization, beginning a maturity, if you please, which should lead to a position of honor and prestige among the correctional worker groups in the nation.

Thanks to Mrs. Florine Koegler, our immediate past president and to Mrs. Mary Rinsland Archer of Scranton, who from time to time has held elective and appointive offices in the Association, we have a copy of the minutes of the first conference, events of January 14 and 15, 1921 in Harrisburg.

Inasmuch as this is a year with three anniversaries, 40th in probation and parole in the Commonwealth, 48th in Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania and 50th of Juvenile Court in the nation, the editor in his omnipotent wisdom, has deemed it desirable to publish the first minutes. He has reasoned, perhaps accurately for once, that such minutes constitute rich historical background, which the association needs to provide traditional setting for many of its functions and programs.

In event you haven't been able to follow such infinite editorial wisdom, we are sure that you will be interested in perusing the programs of January 14 and 15 as told by Deborah P. Warrington, the first secretary, who wrote elsewhere in this issue that "nothing spectacular ever happens to me."

Pennsylvania State Conference of Probation and Parole Minutes

The first session of the Pennsylvania State Conference of Probation and Parole was held at Harrisburg, January 14th and 15th, 1921. Twenty-seven members registered representing the following counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Blair, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lehigh, Lycoming, Philadelphia.

In the absence of Miss Kate Bruster, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Albert Votaw was asked to take the chair with Miss Florence Fitzherbert as Secretary.

A set of by-laws was presented and adopted by the Conference.

On motion a nominating committee of five was appointed by the chair, namely— Mr. I. W. Swinehart, Delaware County, Mr. George B. Moody, Crawford County, Miss Eda Haywood, Franklin County, Mrs. Charles Walker, Philadelphia County, Mrs. Thomas B. Kellow, Lehigh County.

After a half hour recess the following names were submitted by the nominating committee and approved and accepted by the Conference— President, Lawrence M. Fagan, Probation Officer, Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, Vice-President, George O'Brien, Probation Officer in charge Male Criminal Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, Secretary, Deborah P. Warrington, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court of Chester County, Treasurer, Leland J. Culbertson, Probation Officer Juvenile Court, Crawford County.

On motion of Mrs. George Moody of Crawford County a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring chairman and secretary.

Mr. Leland J. Culbertson, Crawford County, recommended that the secretary send letters to the judges of the counties advising them of the Conference and asking their cooperation in sending one or two representatives to the annual meetings.

Mrs. Charles T. Walker of Philadelphia urged all to support the Federal Probation Bill and advised that probation officers talk with their various congressmen in reference to it.

The meeting then adjourned.

Friday, January 14th, 8:00 P. M.
Senate Caucus Room, State Capitol
The evening meeting led by Mrs. Charles T. Walker, Philadelphia, was

an interesting discussion of the Standards for Effective Probation Work as prepared by Edwin J. Cooley. It was decided that each probation or parole officer could not do justice to more than fifty probationers. Most counties, it was found, have many more than this. It was the hope that through the influence of the conference more probation and parole officers could be appointed, particularly in the counties where there are none. It was urged that physicians and psychiatrists be consulted whenever possible to determine the mental and physical defects of each child. This is a great help to the probation officer in providing for each case the special treatment that it needs.

Saturday, January 15th, 9:30 A. M.
Senate Caucus Room, State Capitol
Round table meetings.

The section on Adult Probation led by Mr. William N. Rouse, in charge Misdemeanors Division Municipal Court, Philadelphia. The subject of Adult Probation was fully discussed. One great difficulty along this line is the lack of proper legislation in small cities to function adequately.

The section on Juvenile Probation was led by Miss Clara B. Gladwin, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Delaware County. Each county represented told of the methods used in handling Juveniles and from this it was found that we need a more uniform plan. The question of truancy was discussed. It was the feeling of the meeting that much juvenile delinquency starts with truancy.

On Parole Work, the leader was Mr. John Egan, Parole Officer for the State Penitentiary of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The experiences of the Parole Officers show that much is gained by keeping the parole period as long as possible.

At the close of the section meetings, a general meeting was called to hear the reports from each section leader.

Mr. Albert Votaw of the Pennsylvania State Prison Society urged co-

operation among the workers in supervising probationers.

Saturday, January 15th, 1:00 P. M.
Penn-Harris Hotel

A luncheon meeting was held in the Penn-Harris Hotel. Mr. Thomas B. Kellow, Probation and Parole Officer of Lehigh County presiding. The speaker was Samuel Leopold, M.D., Examining Physician Neuropsychiatric Department Municipal Court, Philadelphia.

The Conference then adjourned to meet with the Pennsylvania State Conference of Social Work early in 1922.

Lawrence M. Fagan, President.
Deborah P. Warrington, Secretary.

Have You Been in

Probation or Parole

Work for 25 Years

or More?

The Quarterly is Seeking

Information About

Veteran Probation

and

Parole Workers

GROUP THERAPY

Nathan Goldman, M.A.

Psychologist and Research Sociologist,
Western State Psychiatric Institute
and Clinic.

Among the newer methods of treatment of behavior disorders is the one generally referred to as group therapy. In this method the individual in a social group is the basis of treatment. Although it started about 40 years ago it has become increasingly popular during the past 10 years. This was largely a result of the demands imposed upon psychotherapists by the war, in which the psychological problems in the armed forces were considerably greater than could be met by the small number of psychiatrists available.

A group may consist of about six or eight persons, referred to as a class. Usually treatment is begun with the therapist or the leader giving a talk on various mental processes, such as the emotions, dreams, defense mechanisms, etc. Drawings, diagrams or eye-catching cartoons may be used to illustrate and emphasize this talk. The aim at this point is to give the class an intellectual grasp of the way in which the mind works. It is felt that it is first necessary, before treatment can begin, to provide the patient with the realization that his own personal problems are understandable. He is reassured by the lecture, diagrams, etc. that the therapist knows something about such problems, and that he is not as different or unusual as he feared he might be.

Following this introduction the class discusses, as a group, their own personal experiences. During this discussion the leader encourages questions. There may be resistance at the beginning by some individuals in the class, resistance in terms of either complete silence or argumentative attack. However, once the process is started it usually goes on fairly well. By hearing others talk about their

problems each patient is emboldened to talk about his own problems. These class discussions are usually followed by individual interviews in which more personal problems are discussed in private.

The essence of this type of treatment is the patients' interaction with each other. The aim is to achieve a change of social attitudes, a change in the patient's way of looking at life and at his own problems. He is encouraged to some extent in finding that his problems are not so unusual, that others also have the same problems, and that others have in the past been helped by therapists with this method. The problem for the leader is to create a situation which is favorable for social learning. He must be friendly and gentle but not too personal. He must give the patient a feeling of being accepted, a feeling that no matter how bad others might think he is, or how bad he himself might imagine he is, the therapist accepts him as a human being. The therapist must allow him to say things and do things without condemning him as his friends or family might do. Rather than condemning the patient, the therapist tries to direct his attention to significant aspects of his conduct and thus lead him to an understanding of himself. In such a group situation the individual gets recognition by the group as well as the leader's recognition. There is developed in each individual a sense of belonging and of responsibility. In the interaction between members of the class, as they exchange ideas with regard to each others' problems there is a shift in the individual patient's attitudes or feelings about himself. He may be criticized by other members of the group or he may be praised by them. Such criticism or praise coming from the group, from people of one's own social class or people suffering from similar conditions is much more effective than if it comes from

the leader, or a doctor, or a person in authority.

This technique of group therapy has been most successfully applied to groups of children. A class might be made up of children of different personalities, including some inhibited children as well as aggressive children. By skillful leadership, including the use of games, visits to parks or museums, working together in shops or on projects, these children learn to adjust their faults and shortcomings. Their fears and weaknesses are brought to surface where they can more easily be understood and brought under control. Sometimes children write plays and take various parts in these plays. Thus they learn not only their own roles in the group but they learn also to take the roles of other people. In our society it is permissible to act out on a stage certain things which otherwise we are not allowed to say or do. A child, in acting the part of a parent, or brother or sister, or school teacher, or policeman, would put into these characters on the stage his own real feelings or attitudes toward them. He may act out his own emotional problems in this way. The group then may criticize or correct the individual. Such criticism or correction arising during interaction, under the direction of a leader, with others of the same age or who have similar adjustment problems has a much greater effect on the child than if it comes from a person in a position of authority.

Recently such a program, called group interaction rather than group therapy, has been started in an adult prison in New Jersey. It is too early yet to draw any conclusions about this experiment but the investigators feel that the effort is very much worth while. For juvenile delinquents, such a program holds many possibilities. A juvenile who would refuse the direction or advice of his probation or parole officer—a person who is in a position of authority—will more readily accept such advice or criticism

when it comes from members of his own social group. A delinquent is more apt to accept such criticism from another delinquent whom he does not feel is trying to order him around or to impose his will on him. Also, such a technique would uncover hidden emotional problems which might be behind the behavior difficulties. The probation or parole officer, because of his official authoritative relation with the child, cannot undertake such a program. It is best left to a clinic worker who has no such official position. Unfortunately, there are as yet few such programs organized for juvenile delinquents or adult offenders. It is hoped that in the future this approach will be expanded and more facilities made available to which probation and parole officers might refer their problem cases.

**Join
Pennsylvania
Association
on Probation
and Parole
Today**

IN THE COUNTIES

County Juvenile Courts throughout the state are asking inventory of their achievements in this anniversary year. Fifty years ago in Chicago the philosophy of the Juvenile Court was given to the nation by a committee of Illinois attorneys.

In writing of the Juvenile Court in Scranton, J. Harold Brislin, Scranton Times reporter, had the following comment regarding the Lackawanna juvenile court:

Justice, tempered with mercy and understanding, and devoid of the fanfare of public courtrooms, has been dispensed by the Juvenile Courts in Lackawanna County for 45 years.

The first hearing, significantly concerning a child who was not receiving proper parental care and supervision, was conducted 45 years ago by the late President Judge H. M. Edwards.

Thousands of youngsters, many of them successful men and women today, have had personal acquaintances with the operations of Juvenile Court. But their stories of youthful invasions into the world of crime are careful guarded secrets.

Judge M. J. Egan, who now presides in the Juvenile Court, discussed the general operations of the court in connection with today's anniversary.

The aim of juvenile court, "he said, is to keep boys and girls from appearing in later years in Criminal Court as defendants. We think we have been doing a pretty good job in Lackawanna county and the downward trend in the number of juvenile cases in recent years appears to bear us out," he said. During 1948, there were 195 boys and 22 girls before Judge Egan.

Probation officers in Judge Egan's court include Mrs. Mary Rinsland Archer and Miss Lucy Davis.

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From Easton, which is the bailiwick of William H. Kinney, comes a story of a big borthter movement at

Lafayette college where a dozen students belonging to Zeta Psi fraternity adopted some youngsters of the street during the last few months for happy results for the college men and the boys.

Briefly the students became big brothers to the kiddies. They had the lads as their fraternity guests two afternoons a week and on Sundays. It all started when Frank Peragine of Flushing, N. Y. and John Donahue of New Haven, Conn., conceived the idea of tackling juvenile delinquency in a practical manner by experimenting in guiding youthful offenders on a path to good citizenship.

Peragine and Donahue "sold" their fraternity brothers and then gained the cooperation of Mr. Kinney, chief probation officer of Northampton County. Kinney supplied the boys, ages from eight to 14. They were from underprivileged homes and had delighted in playing hookey from school.

After three months, none of the boys reappeared in court or played "hookey" from school. The boys had profited from playing games with their big brothers. They had enjoyed hikes on clear days and took to heart the encouragement and helpful study hints.

But now their "big brothers" are going on vacation because the college is closed during the summer. The big brothers are worried at the prospect of no one emulating their work during the summer. So they have appealed to Kinney to find individuals with that "personal touch" to carry on until they are back in the fall. Next year, they want to expand the experiment and get other fraternities to join in the project.

Pennsylvania's own Judge Gustav L. Schramm was named president of The National Council of Juvenile Court Judges at the annual convention of that body during April at Miami, Fla. Judge Schramm is judge of the Allegheny County Juvenile

Court at Pittsburgh and has been active in many ways in the affairs of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. Last December he was given a life membership card in the western regional meeting which commemorated the 50th Anniversary of Juvenile Court in the nation and the 45th in the Commonwealth.

Judge Schramm will be president of the national organization during the White House conference year and also in the golden anniversary year. At the Philadelphia convention 64 members of his staff in Pittsburgh affiliated with the state association.

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Frances Stevens of Allentown is the new Lehigh County probation officer succeeding Jane M. Taylor, who resigned to become Mrs. M. W. Sloan. Miss Stevens resides in Allentown, is a native of New York state and a graduate of the Hobart High School, Hobart, N. Y. She is a graduate nurse, completing her training at the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. In work, which followed, she received her public health nursing certificate at the University of Pennsylvania.

CELIA GRAY NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT MUNCY: SUCCEEDS MISS WILSON

Celia Gray, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole was named recently as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women at Muncy. She succeeds Miss Franklin Wilson, who retired a few months ago. Since Miss Wilson's retirement, Miss Gray has been acting superintendent. Action of the board gives her permanent appointment to the post.

Celia Gray has long been active in the affairs of the state association and the field of correction. After an-

nouncement of the board action, Miss Gray was the honored guest at a dinner when the announcement of her promotion was made public.

Rebecca Whaley, a member of the staff, was named assistant superintendent, a position held by Miss Gray under Miss Wilson.

GRANDMA KOEGLER

Relinquishing her office as President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at Philadelphia, Mrs. Florine Koegler has been inducted into the mystic circle of grandmothers with the arrival of a daughter, Karen Louise, at the home of Attorney and Mrs. Walter Koegler, Pittsburgh.

According to private information furnished The Quarterly, Grandmother will recover but will never be the same. Mrs. Koegler, when interviewed, admitted that she was shopping for a rocking chair and silver glasses so that she could pose for a picture as "Grandmother of 1949." Congratulations to the proud parents and of course, Grandma.

Named to Committee

Mrs. Florine Koegler, former president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole has been named to the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Education on Alcoholism. In her new committee, Mrs. Koegler will belong to a committee made up of many prominent Western Pennsylvania persons seeking to adequately study the problems of alcoholism for the purpose of securing public understanding of the problem.

Joseph A. Homer, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, has returned to his desk after a month's trip to California with his family.

TEN PERSONS HONORED AT PHILADELPHIA; GIVEN LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN GROUP

Members of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole honored 10 persons with life memberships in the association at the luncheon May 3 in the Sylvania Hotel, Philadelphia. Each one of the 10 had contributed a life time of service to the association.

Honored were Miss Bertha L. Freeman, former probation officer; E. M. Hackney, chief probation officer, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Pancoast, former Juvenile Court Probation Officer, Philadelphia; I. W. Swinehart, retired, Glenn Mills School; Joseph F. Ursenbach, former member of the staff, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Deborah P. Warrington, chief probation officer, Juvenile Court, Chester county; Peter Schrack, retired juvenile probation officer; Reading, Pa.; Mary G. Davis, retired juvenile probation officer, Hollidaysburg; J. C. Coulter, chief probation officer, Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh; Beatrice N. Sloan, chief probation officer, Westmoreland county.

Various members of this group expressed their gratification and appreciation of the honors being bestowed upon them by the association in the presentation of the life membership cards.

Mr. Ursenbach, writing from St. Petersburg, Fla. to Mrs. Florine Koegler, then president of the association, said:

"This is to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the life membership of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

"I have always considered it a privilege to be connected with the organization.

"The Association on Probation and Parole, in my judgment, is rated at the top of the list and will continue to grow and grow and grow.

"Please be kind enough to convey to the officers and members, my sin-

cere thanks for the honor extended me."

Another of the honored list, E. M. Hackney, first probation officer in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, tendered his appreciation in a similar vein. Mr. Hackney's career was discussed in detail in the March Quarterly.

Miss Bertha L. Freeman wrote:

"I did volunteer work in the first night court in Philadelphia. I worked with the delinquent girls from 1912 to 1915 under the later Mayor Blankenburg and a charitable organization known as the Court Association in the Magistrate's Courts.

"We supervised a great number of girls on probation and this work was, for the most part, unofficial, although they did not know this.

"I was the first probation officer appointed in the "Women's Branch of the Municipal Court" and later was appointed a supervisor of the Juvenile Court. I have also worked in the Women's Criminal Court, with unmarried mothers and with adoptions. Since retirement in 1937 I have been on the board of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty and am on the Court Committee. In all I have been interested in social work for 37 years."

The letter by I. W. Swinehart, in which details of his 45 years of activity with Glen Mills School were narrated, recites in a humorous vein that after being a teacher in the public schools for a number of years, he became an employe of the Glen Mills Schools, then a House of Refuge, in 1902 and initially he was a record clerk and relief officer. On February 16, 1905, he became an assistant visiting agent. In 1915, he became Chief Visiting Agent and remained in that capacity until his retirement in 1947. In

(Continued to Page 34)

FIRST SESSION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS IN 1949

A called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation and Parole met Thursday, May 26, 1949 at 3:00 P. M. in the office of Mr. Ira J. Mills, Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg. John R. Bierstein, President, presided and the following members of the Committee were present:

Celia K. Gray—1st Vice President
Raven Ziegler—2nd Vice President
Paul Tibbetts—Secretary-Treasurer
Dr. John O. Reinemann.
Dr. G. I. Giardini
Leon T. Stern
Ira J. Mills
Leola F. Curtin
William D. Gladden.

Recording of Minutes

In the absence of the Stenographic Secretary, Mr. Gladden was authorized to prepare the minutes and to act as secretary. Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting May 2, 1949 in the Hotel Sylvania, Philadelphia, were read by Paul W. Tibbetts. Mr. Tibbetts also read the minutes of the Assembly business meeting May 4, 1949 in the Sylvania Hotel. On motion of Mrs. Curtin, seconded by Dr. Giardini, the minutes were approved.

Standing Committees

President Bierstein then discussed the various standing committees of the Association and asked for suggestion from the Committee Members. At the conclusion, the following lists of committees were named by Mr. Bierstein, with the approval of the Executive Committee:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Ira J. Mills, Chairman; John Lawson, Leon T. Stern, Dr. G. I. Giardini, Mrs. Leola F. Curtin.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Chairman; John Lawson, Mrs. Florine Keogler.

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE:

William D. Gladden, Chairman; Dr. John O. Reinemann, Richard G. Farrow, Isaac Whitaker, Mrs. Gladys Nixon.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Francis P. Tucker, Chairman; Thomas G. Falcone, Mrs. Edith H. Shunk, George Weinstein, John H. Bower and Paul J. Goerk.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Eliza Garber, Chairman; John A. Shenk, Howard L. Sparks, Mr. Charles F. Genter, James A. Daly.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

Jack M. Dunlap, George Weaver, Mrs. Helen Spencer.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE:

Leon T. Stern, Chairman; Dr. G. I. Giardini, Henry Lenz, Wayne Prather, Dr. John O. Reinemann.

1950 Convention

President Bierstein revealed that Harrisburg Judges and Probation and Parole Officers had indicated considerable enthusiasm for plans for a 1950 convention in Harrisburg. He suggested that he desired official action by the Executive Committee naming Harrisburg as the 1950 Convention City.

Motion was made by Gladden and seconded by Tibbetts that the 1950 convention be held in Harrisburg at a date to be selected. Motion carried.

Regional Meetings

Discussion followed regarding regional meetings. Thinking of the group was that there should be three meetings at dates in the fall to be selected. The Western Regional sessions would take place at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, Grove City; Central at the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women at Muncy; and the Eastern at the Valley Forge Hotel, Doylestown.

On motion made by Dr. Giardini and seconded by Ziegler, these three cities were tentatively selected, with

the President to contact such people who could extend invitations to us and who could assist us in planning the meetings.

Welfare Affiliation

President Bierstein recalled the action of the Assembly of the Association on May 4th in Philadelphia when motion was passed directing the President to name a committee to prepare ballots and an expository history, negative and affirmative, for distribution to the entire membership by mail regarding future affiliation of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole with the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference in respect to meeting, annual or regional.

After some discussion, Mr. Bierstein appointed a committee of three to prepare such a questionnaire, including the affirmative and negative aspects of affiliation, from an Association standpoint. The Committee is as follows:

William D. Gladden, Chairman; Dr. G. I. Giardini, Leon T. Stern.

Membership Campaign

President Bierstein took up the matter of invitation to various groups, such as policewomen and others, to join the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, pointing out the motion passed by the Assembly on May 4 at Philadelphia. Suggestions were made that this coming year be the occasion for a general membership canvass with the regional meetings being planned for the purpose of bringing into such sessions the eligible and interested persons with affiliation to be stressed at the sessions. It was also proposed that the full membership committee, plus the publicity committee, Quarterly Committee as well as Executive and Advisory, be called for a full afternoon of workshop discussions and planning in Harrisburg, June 30th, so that the committees may participate and assist in the furtherance of such a program. President Bierstein then called for

such a meeting, setting June 30th at 1:00 P. M. as the date and time and instructed Mr. Mills to make arrangements, if possible, for Room 321 of the Department of Public Instruction.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Tibbetts called attention to the Committee that the matter of \$25.00 annual dues to the National Probation and Parole Association had been overlooked at the Philadelphia Convention. On motion by Curtin, seconded by Reinemann, this sum was ordered paid by the treasurer.

Mr. Tibbetts also pointed out that there were several in the Association, who had completed 25 years of service and under action of the Erie Convention in 1948 of the Association, were entitled to life membership cards. He urged the compilation of a full list pointing out that the Association had no records which were adequate. The Quarterly was urged to invite the membership to supply names and data concerning the span of service of persons 25 years or more in Probation and Parole Work.

Dr. John O. Reinemann was authorized to extend the greetings of the Association to coming conventions of the New Jersey Association and Ohio Association which he was planning to attend.

George H. Black, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, discussed briefly with the members in an informal way, the problem of securing statistics from the various probation officers throughout the State, especially as to cases disposed of without court hearings or unofficially.

There was some discussion regarding the printing of "The Quarterly" in a State Penal Institution and it was formally agreed to defer further discussion until June 30th when there will be a conference between the proper authorities of the Prison Bureau and Mr. Gladden and Mr. Mills.

Meeting was adjourned by the President at 5:22 P. M.

New Books and Booklets

Bulwarks Against Crime (Yearbook of The National Probation and Parole Assoc. For 1948) edited by Marjorie Bell, National Probation and Parole Association, N. Y.

This book contains papers read at the 1948 Conferences of the National Probation and Parole Association in Atlantic City in April (in affiliation with the National Conference of Social Work) and in Boston in September as part of the Annual Conference of Correction. The topics covered are "Current Approaches to Crime Treatment," "Special Child and Family Services," "The Group in Camp and Training School," "Guiding the Adult Offender," "Legal Aid Service," "Delinquency Prevention in the Community." Among the authors from Pennsylvania are Leon T. Stern, writing on "Popular or Scientific Evaluation of Probation and Parole?"; G. I. Giardini on "Interviewing—A Two Way Process;" J. Francis Finnegan on "The Philadelphia Conference on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency." There are also two papers of an international character; Wanda Grabinska, former judge of the Juvenile Court in Warsaw, Poland, is represented with an article on "Backgrounds of Delinquency in Wartorn Countries;" Dr. Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania describes "Probation and Parole of Adult Offenders in Sweden." The book also contains a digest of legislation, and court decisions, prepared by Sol Rubin of the staff of the National Probation and Parole Association.

Juvenile Delinquency—The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January 1949,

edited by Thorsten Sellin, Philadelphia.

As Dr. Sellin mentions in his foreword, this issue of "The Annals" published on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Juvenile Courts in the United States, contains articles which tell the history, state and the philosophy and describe the operation of juvenile courts. It is divided into four subdivisions, viz., "Juvenile Delinquency: Law and Fact;" "The Juvenile Delinquent and his Environment;"; "The Court and the Juvenile Delinquent;" "Detention and Institutional Treatment." Among the seventeen articles dealing with these subjects, Pennsylvania is represented by the following: Dr. Karl Birnbaum on "A Court Psychiatrist's View of Juvenile Delinquents;"; Judge Gustav L. Schramm on "Philosophy of the Juvenile Court;" Dr. John Otto Reinemann on "Probation and the Juvenile Delinquent;"; Dr. Thorsten Sellin on "Sweden's Substitute for the Juvenile Court." This issue of the Annals must be considered as one of the most recent and up-to-date reference materials on the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Directory of State and Regional Probation and Parole Associations.

There is now available a directory of state and regional groups which are organized as "Probation and Parole Associations and Conferences." Paul W. Tibbetts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, who is Chairman of the Committee on State and Regional Conferences of the National Probation and Parole Association has prepared this valuable survey. It contains information on the membership, the committees, the annual meetings and the officers of five regional groups and 21 organizations on the state level within the United States and also the British Columbia Probation Officers' Association.

NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA

Municipal Court Appoints Probation Officers Through Merit System

In the November 1948 issue of "The Quarterly," mention was made about setting up of a committee to administer open and competitive examinations for vacant positions in the Probation Department of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. After an evaluation of experience and training of the candidate, and after written and oral examinations, an eligibility list of 150 men and women was established and delivered into the hands of the Board of Judges. From this list, the first fourteen appointments were made. They were the following: Mrs. Lillie W. Tompkins, Mr. Ralph F. Stockton, Miss Mary Margaret Fishel, Mr. Milton Jerome Lewis, Mr. Theodore Eddington Chapman, Mr. Edward Albert Erickson, Mrs. Maroussia Bloch, Mrs. Florence C. Brown, Mrs. Leola Coverdale, Miss Ruby Cornelia Lewis, Miss Lydia F. Bell, Mr. Leonard Rosengarten, Mr. John A. Rosica, Mr. Hilaire Glemont Morinere. These new probation officers were assigned to the various divisions of the Court by Dr. John Otto Rinemann, Director of Probation.

The various private child placement agencies and institutions petitioned the Municipal Court of Philadelphia toward the end of 1948 to increase the weekly rates for boarding care of children committed by the Court to agencies and institutions. This petition was prompted by the continuously rising cost of living. After a thorough study of the problem and two court hearings in which all parties were heard, President Judge Boyle handed down a decision which stipulated the weekly rate for placement of a child in private foster home care as \$12.60 a week and institutional care at \$10.20 a week, effective as of January 1, 1949.

News From National And International Scene

Edward J. Hendrick, Appointed Chief Probation Officer

Succeeding Randolph E. Wise, who accepted the position as Director of Parole with the National Probation and Parole Association, our friend, Edward J. Hendrick, was promoted from Probation Officer to Chief Probation Officer of the U. S. Courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Edward Hendrick has been active in our Association in recent years and has also conducted the basic in-service training course for correctional workers in Philadelphia during 1948 and 1949. Our best wishes go to "Ed" for his new assignment.

U.N. Subcommittee Meeting at Lake Success

The U. S. Subcommittee on Probation of the Division of Social Activities of the United Nations, which was the subject of an article in "The Quarterly," November 1948, held another meeting for the final acceptance of a statement on the Philosophy and the Principles of Adult and Juvenile Probation. This meeting was held on April 14th at Lake Success in the midst of a truly international environment. Although the members of the Committee itself, consisted only of probation administrators from various parts of the United States, the members of the U.N. Secretariat, which participated in this session and gave technical advice, had come to the United Nations from such countries as Belgium, France, Denmark, Burma, Peru and the Union of South Africa. The Committee was asked to continue to function in an advisory capacity to the United Nations' Secretariat with a special assignment of helping to set up probation systems in other countries, particularly in under-developed areas.

STERN RECOMMENDS 16-POINT PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL

By **LEON T. STERN**

The Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza is the only State owned training school for boys and girls in Pennsylvania. Its operation is of deep concern to all juvenile court judges and probation officers of the State. As a result of conferences with the Board of Trustees and the officials of the Institution, the following suggestions were made as a value in the operation of the Institution. They are based on training conceptions and a service that will be of rehabilitative value in the education and training of children and youths whom the judges send to the institution:

1. Discipline and morale should not be considered or developed apart from the total school program, and should, therefore, be intimately related to the entire training school activities.

Rules and regulations on discipline and for the use of punishment should be drawn up with the cooperation of the Department of Welfare. Any house father, house mother, teacher, shop instructor or any other employee disobeying the rule should be promptly dismissed. Any employee using corporal punishment improperly should be prosecuted.

Methods of discipline, guidance and correction other than corporal punishment should be used in the treatment of behavior problems. Psychological cruelty should be forbidden.

The use of corporal punishment as a training school policy should be abandoned. It should be only permitted in exceptional cases and with the approval of the superintendent in each instance, and should be reported to the Board of Trustees with an explanation in every case. Each case should also be reported to the Department of Welfare as a matter of record.

Disciplinary cells or cages should be abandoned, and security rooms in

one of the buildings of the Institution should be used for the segregation of behavior cases. Psychological and psychiatric study and guidance should be given behavior cases when necessary, including special study and guidance of students of low grade mentality who also have behavior difficulties.

2. Substantial and sound shop, farm, athletic, recreational, gymnasium and drill programs should be supplemented by an extensive activities program in which each age group should have its own part to the fullest extent possible.

In order to do away with isolation of the children and youths in the school, opportunities should be given for carefully organized group trips outside the Institution under proper conditions of supervision. Visits by students from schools should be encouraged to come to the Institution for game, sport and recreation with the students of the training school.

The farm program cannot be a complete answer for the great majority of the boys in the training school who come from the metropolitan Pittsburgh and from other industrial towns and cities in Western Pennsylvania.

New Class Room Program

3. The classroom program seems to be in need of modernization in relation to the whole training program of the school. The present stress is very academic for the type of student sent to the School.

The educational program should be related to the requirements of the State Department of Public Instruction with all qualified teachers properly certificated.

4. The Training School library needs new and modern books for youngsters. The library is old fashioned and out-dated. With the improvement of the library should go a program of encouragement of reading

in the cottages by the staff. Reading groups and clubs and reading aids should be developed by the staff responsible for the library.

5. Job qualifications should be set up for each position in the School including that of the superintendent and his assistants, with specifications of duties and educational requirements. Such qualifications should be approved by the Department of Welfare or established by them.

6. Tenure should be provided for employees qualified for appointment and selected for employment. This is necessary in order to make work in the Training School a career service as it should be.

The salary should be considerably improved and revised upward in order to attract qualified personnel and to retain them.

The Department of Welfare should provide a much larger budget for salary purposes.

7. A continuous in-service training program of staff members dealing with children and youths should be established. This should be set up either by providing a training unit with a director of training or by using the facilities of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction which has been working in cooperation with the Department of Welfare on in-service training for institutional workers.

8. There should be no separate disciplinary officer on the staff to punish children and youths. This is an out-moded job in juvenile institutions, although it is still found in some penal institutions for adults. Even in prisons better methods of dealing with behavior problems such as classification, case work treatment and group therapy have been developed. This again emphasizes the fact that discipline cannot be segregated from the entire student training program and school administration.

Extend Social Services

9. The psychological and social services should be extended and used

as an essential part of the entire institutional program, giving service to cottage parents, teachers, shop instructors, not only in preparation for release of children. Psychiatric services should be available in this part of the program when needed.

10. Administration should be centered in a single qualified superintendent with responsible and properly equipped assistants familiar with methods of training youths and modern training school operation. The qualifications set up for the superintendent and his assistants should be of the highest order.

11. The work and activities of this school, the only State owned training school for juvenile delinquents, should be closely related to the Department of Welfare. The School should have the advice and guidance of the Department, and should cooperate closely with it in all matters of staff qualifications, student training, and discipline, social and psychiatric services, the selection of the staff. Institutional rules and regulations should be approved by the Department.

12. The superintendent should have frequent staff meetings with the cottage parents, shop instructors, teachers, social service aides, psychological and medical divisions in order to consider the problems of individual children and policies in regard to the program. This will help the school avoid a policy of repression and punishment.

13. The Institution, through its superintendent and staff, should do a continuous job of interpretation of the school's work and program with judges, social agencies, probation officers, teachers, citizens and parents. Citizens, parents and newspaper representatives should be encouraged to visit the institution in order to bring community understanding of its work to bring about good public relations.

Study of Institution

14. A study of the Institution by

(Continued to Page 34)

Fayette County Negroes Form Youth Committee

By **GLADYS NIXON**

Contributing Editor, The Quarterly

A group of colored citizens of Brownsville, Pa. has started a movement based along the same lines as the other Youth Clinics in Fayette County. This type of clinic has been discussed over a period of months, but it was only after a racial feud with disastrous results that the group was galvanized into being.

The original members met recently with Emil Burgess, Pres. Fa. Co. Youth Clinics, Glenn Irvin, County School Psychologist, and Don Conn of the Brownsville clinic. This meeting was held to talk over ways and means of working with colored boys and girls and to ask Mr. Burgess to

explain how the Uniontown clinic has operated over a period of years. They were most enthusiastic and have high hopes of being as helpful with their boys and girls as the various clinics have been.

It was decided to start the work on a very small scale and to visit several other clinics in order to visualize the actual method of operation. At the present time there will be three people seeing any children who may be referred to them. Referrals will come from the schools and probation office at this time.

Members of clinic are:

Rev. Verner Hawkins, Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church; Mrs. Fannie Whitlock and Mrs. Louise Mossett.

Deepen Our Understanding, Oh Lord, We Pray

Prayer of Rabbi Marvin Nathan, Philadelphia, given at the luncheon of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole May 3 was so impressive that Arthur T. Prasse secured a copy of it from the Rabbi.

As Mr. Prasse says, it embodies the ideals and goals of every correctional worker and its lofty language and philosophy should inspire us to new heights.

The prayer follows:

Our God and the God of fathers, we render thanks unto Thee for the opportunities which these days of our conference afford us of meeting and greeting our friends and co-workers, and for the new thoughts and suggestions that may come out of the papers and the community to which we shall listen.

We pray Thee that from these meetings may grow not only a deeper realization of the helpfulness of the work to which we give our best efforts, but also a sense of joy and satisfaction from the recognition of the many good results accomplished.

We thank Thee that year by year

there develops from our training and experience a deeper knowledge of human nature, of human personality so different in each individual, so intricate, complex and yet so marvellous. "How wonderful is the works of Thy creation, in wisdom, O God, has Thou made them all."

We are grateful for our growing understanding of the forces in the environment that play upon our youth, forces that help in no small measure to lead them astray, for we know that when boys and girls cannot compete successfully at home nor in the school nor on the play grounds, when they do not receive appreciation nor feel that belongingness which means so much here too often arises that emotional disturbance which leads them unconsciously to seek and find satisfaction in destructive rather than constructive activities, an understanding that comes from Thee, O God, that enables us not to condemn but forgive.

We stand in awe and humility in the presence of those feelings, so distinctly religious, the feelings of hope and of faith, that all of us good or bad

are They children, O God, with something of dignity, of worthwhileness of creativeness within us, with possibilities and potentialities, sometimes deeply hidden and heavily crusted over and yet present, which make all of us deserving of regard and respect. Without this faith, we know, our work can be of but little value.

And these emotions of hope and faith, it seems, awaken these other feelings so necessary for the success of our endeavors, feelings of patience, of interest, of kindness, and helpfulness towards the men and women we are trying to aid that gain first their confidence in us and then confidence in themselves, the ability to assume gradually responsibility to think and to act in harmony with social demands, and then to move on slowly with its ups and downs towards rehabilitation and integration. This process which we call in religious terms, repentance and forgiveness, but in social terms rehabilitation and integration, but call this development what you will, it is ever the end for which we plan, and hope and labor, but which we pray will meet with success.

Our learned sages of old, we know, O God, have taught us that if we save but one soul, that is, bring rehabilitation and integration to one single personality that has gone astray, we become co-workers with Thee in Thy wondrous and sacred work of creation. Though we may at times fail for which we are roundly condemned by the public, yet frequently we do succeed and from that comes the realization of that relationship of co-worker with Thee in which we dare to find our deepest joy and satisfaction.

We pray Thee then give us the strength and the willingness to labor with heart and soul to develop and deepen this knowledge, this understanding, these feelings that are so essential, so indispensable for the success of our work, so that we may realize that we are helping in our own field, small though the measure may be, to make this a better world in

which to live and labor better, because in our surroundings, as well as in the hearts of men, is the growing consciousness of the manifestation of the presence and spirit of Thee, our God and Father—Amen.

State Parole Board News

Three classes in In-Service Training, held at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, terminated during the month of May.

Three classes in In-Service Training regularly since the first of the year. The material used in the course was the "Manual for Parole Officers" now in preparation. Helpful comments and criticisms on the Manual were received from class discussion and from the instructors, Mr. John Shearer, Philadelphia, and Mr. Joseph Catalano, Pittsburgh.

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Three members of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Major Henry C. Hill, chairman; Theodore H. Reiber and Miss Sophia M. R. O'Hara, together with Central Office staff and Mr. Harry Cancelmi, supervisor, and Mr. Richard Martin, parole agent, Pittsburgh, presented the full process of release consideration, parole, declaration of delinquency, reinstatement on parole and final discharge in the case of one parolee, John Doe, at the annual conference of the State Probation and Parole Association in Philadelphia, May 3. This presentation was a full two hour program and was very well attended by Conference members and others. Many favorable comments were made after the presentation as to its value in the Conference program. There were suggestions that the material be recorded so as to be available for other meetings in all areas of the State.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3)

children also do. He cited the story of an eight year old white fatherless boy who asked the Negro counsellor, "Won't you be my father?" Although Mr. Cooper did not mention this in his speech, it should be pointed out that the recently widely acclaimed motion picture, "The Quiet One," was taken at Wiltwyck School on the Hudson; it portrays in an admirable way the reasons for a boy's difficulties due to slum conditions and lack of parental affection, and also shows the counseling treatment which this boy receives at Wiltwyck School.

The next speaker was Will C. Turnbladh, Executive Director of the National Probation and Parole Association, who spoke on "Treating the Offender in the Community." He asserted that the number of trained full-time probation officers should be more than tripled if the problems of child delinquency and adult crime were to be adequately handled. There are at present 7000 probation and parole officers in the United States, while a total of 25,000 are needed. 900,000 adults are on probation and parole and about 600,000 children are referred to juvenile courts. Mr. Turnbladh further stressed the need for in-service training and pointed to Pennsylvania as a good example for such a program. He feels that from eight to ten percent of the probation officer's time should be set aside for training.

Leon Stern Outlines Progress

Leon T. Stern, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, spoke on the "Fortieth Anniversary of Probation and Parole in Pennsylvania." He outlined the progress made since the original Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Act of 1909. Probation is not mercy, he stated, but is based upon justice, not blind justice but a seeing justice. There are 421 probation officers in this Commonwealth, which is a small number for such a big state. Pennsylvania annually spends \$12,000,000 for crime control. Out of this, 91% is

used for institutional facilities and only 9% for probation and parole officers. He referred to the study which he had undertaken last year for the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole (see "The Quarterly," November 1948) and which indicated that remuneration for probation officers in this state must be considered inadequate as compared with other states and other comparable professions. He paid tribute to the Merit System as established by the Municipal Court of Philadelphia for probation officers and the Civil Service System of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, now with the Maryland State Department of Welfare, was one of the discussants. He stated "working with children with problems is more important now than at any time in the history of our country. Peace is built on happy and well adjusted people; happy and well adjusted children become strong adults." He also raised the question whether in some cases probation departments waited too long until they recommended institutional care. There are cases where probation might not be effectual and short-term institutional placement at an early stage might be called for.

Albert G. Fraser, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, liked the term "unhappy children" instead of "delinquent children," as used by Mr. Cooper. Institutions, he felt, are still permeated too much with the purely custodial approach and a change of atmosphere is needed.

Open House

On Monday and Tuesday evenings the members of the Association were invited to an Open House with refreshments and social get-together under the aegis of Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Tuesday morning session was devoted to "The Paroling of John Doe." A case was presented by members of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, presided over by Major Henry

C. Hill, its Chairman. The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole was very proud that all members of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole were present during this Conference. The two other members, Theodore H. Reiber and Miss Sophia M. R. O'Hara, participated in the case presentation and the discussion, as did members of the staff.

The Luncheon on Tuesday afternoon was presided over by The Honorable Frank Smith, President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 5, Philadelphia. The main address on "Fifty Years of Juvenile Court Service in the United States," was delivered by The Honorable Gustav L. Schramm, President Judge, Juvenile Court of Allegheny County. His speech is printed extensively on another page of this issue.

Following Judge Schramm's address, life memberships were presented as a token of honor to a number of people who had been active in the probation and parole field for many years and had also actively engaged in the work of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. Those honored were: Miss Bertha L. Freeman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pancoast, Philadelphia; Mr. Ezekiel M. Hackney, Philadelphia; Mrs. DeBorah B. Warrington, Chester County; Mr. Peter Schrack, Berks County; and Mr. I. W. Swinehart, Glen Mills.

At the afternoon session, "The Court and the Family," was the topic of discussion. Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, as presiding officer, pointed out that too little attention had been paid on previous conferences of the Association to these problems, and that it was, therefore, felt that one whole session should be devoted to the discussion of Domestic Relations and Adoption.

Hazel H. Brown, Assistant District Attorney, Philadelphia, described in detail the non-criminal methods used in desertion and non-support cases in the Domestic Relations Division of the Municipal Court. The aim of the pro-

cedure is to bring about reconciliation of the spouses, and failing this, to achieve an amicable agreement regarding the amount of support by the husband for wife and children. If this is impossible, an order is placed upon the husband by the judge in a court hearing, after investigation of social and economic circumstances by the Probation Department.

Sparks Speaks

Howard L. Sparks described "A New Approach to Desertion and Non-Support Cases" as used in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he is Chief Probation Officer. He, too, stressed the emphasis upon reconciliation and the handling of cases along non-criminal lines.

Honorable Nochem S. Winnet, Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, spoke on "Dilemma of a Judge in the Adoption Court." After citing several cases in which it was at least doubtful whether adoption should be granted, Judge Winnet closed with the following statement: "An adoption is both a social process and a legal process. In the social process the factors taken into consideration are race, color, religion, family background, education, heredity, age and health of the child; the adoptive parents' economical and emotional stability. In this social process every bit of available information and scientific knowledge is used in planning for the child a new and continuing relationship. The last step is the legal process in which the court approves or disapproves the social process. It is the end of the former relationship and the bringing into being a new legal relationship, a relationship with every opportunity for stability, usefulness and happiness. The dilemma of the judge will never be at an end unless there is a real partnership between the social process and the legal process.

At the present time, some 37 states require an investigation prior to the court hearing. Pennsylvania does not under its statutes, although most of the courts insist on it. But even these investigations are not sufficient since

they are made after the child has already been placed. New Jersey and Maryland require investigations and approval of adoption homes before a child is placed for adoption. The law should require every child to be placed for adoption only after an investigation through an official agency, such as a Department of Welfare. It would best assure a real partnership between the legal and social processes. It would obviate many of the dilemmas of the judge, but what is more important, it would do away with many of the tragedies of private and indiscriminate taking and placing of children."

Visit Institutions

On Wednesday morning, a great number of probation and parole officers visited Sleighton Farm School for Girls and the Glen Mills School for Boys. Two busses and several private cars took about 90 people to Delaware County, where both institutions presented themselves in their beautiful natural surroundings, with the dogwood in full bloom. Following the tours of both schools, there was a question and answer period which made it possible to get additional information from the staff of both training schools. This excursion was under the leadership of Ira J. Mills, Director of the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At Sleighton Farm, Miss Nina H. Steele, Assistant Superintendent, and her staff, welcomed the visitors, while at Glen Mills, Major H. B. Hickman, long a friend and member of our Association, and his staff members were in charge of arrangements. This included an excellent luncheon.

Bierstein Elected

In the afternoon, the Annual Business Meeting was held and the election of officers took place. The following were elected:

John B. Bierstein, District Supervisor, District No. 3, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, was elected President;

Celia K. Gray, Acting Superintendent, Pennsylvania Industrial School for Women, Muncy, First Vice President;

Raven Zeigler, Chief Probation Officer, Lehigh County, Second Vice President;

John O. Reinemann, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, a member of the Executive Committee;

Paul W. Tibbetts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, continued his two year term office.

At the Conference Banquet on Wednesday night, well deserved tribute was paid by the new President to Mrs. Florine K. Koegler, the retiring President of our Association. Under her leadership the Association made great strides during the past year and the success of the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia was largely due to her great efforts.

Judge Boyle Presides

President Judge Boyle of Philadelphia presided at this meeting. Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association of New York was the principal speaker. He stressed the need for a separate State Department of Correction in Pennsylvania and a City Department of Correction for Philadelphia. He reported on his recent trip to California where he visited several penal institutions. There is overcrowding in many prisons. San Quentin, for instance, is 73% overcrowded. He praised the program of Solidad Prison where prisoners are used in forestry work and fire fighting and described in some detail the activities of the forestry camps for adolescent delinquent boys in California. He commended Governor Warren of California for his interest in the problems of crime control. Dr. MacCormick felt that it is easier in the West to get reforms under way because it is less tradition-laden than the East, where frequently a smug complacency continues to do things just the same way they have been done for the last two hundred years.

The over-all picture of probation, parole and prisons in the United States was termed by Dr. MacCormick as "not terribly good, not terribly bad, but terribly mediocre." He called probation and parole and institutional treatment as "the three musketeers of correction;" they should follow the motto of "One for all and all for one." At present, however, they are "compartmentalized instead of co-ordinated. The speaker reported about a good pre-parole program in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. Those inmates, who are due to be released on parole in the near future, are housed in separate wings and are prepared for their release. They have more privileges than other prisoners, more recreational facilities, and are advised by the parole officers as to their future and are counseled by State Employment Service representatives.

Michigan was cited as a good example for a strong state correctional program. Their position, parole and institutions are combined under the supervision of one commissioner.

Overcrowding Is Blemish

Evaluating the present institutional picture, Dr. MacCormick stated that the outstanding blots in this field are over-crowding of institutions, idleness of inmates, lack of trained personnel; as a special problem he referred to the fact that too often older boys and girls are held in institutions for juveniles while they should be in separate institutions. He mentioned the national disgrace of keeping between 50 and 100,000 children in jails, some of whom as young as eight to 10 years. In the field of probation he quoted figures from several jurisdictions showing good probation systems can result in about 60 to 75% success. As an argument for the taxpayer, he added that probation costs only one-tenth of institutional care. The speaker closed his challenging statements with his conviction that we have to have realistic faith in our work and in the aims to which we have dedicated our labor, and that this faith

should sustain us in spite of discouragements.

This banquet was the closing session of a highly successful Conference. The Local Committee an Arrangements consisted of:

Mr. Walter E. Anderson, Supervisor, Philadelphia District, Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Mr. Edward J. Hendrick, Chief of U. S. Probation Officer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation, Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Mr. Leon T. Stern, Secretary, Penal Affairs Committee, Public Charities Association.

Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia.

There was also an Honorary Committee of thirty-two leading people in the correctional field.

The international character of the Conference was stressed by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peter-silka, two psychologists from Holland, who are at present visiting the United States for the study of correctional problems. At one of the sessions, also Mrs. Grace Bok Holmes, an officer of the United Nations Children's International Emergency Fund, who happened to be in Philadelphia, was present. The Conference attracted a great deal of publicity. The various meetings were covered by press reports and pictures in the newspapers and radio. The business session was televised by a local station.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF

(Continued from Page 9)

more and more recognized by practitioners in the social work and educational field, after the pendulum in previous years had swung too far into the direction of damming everything that used authoritative methods.

The best proof for the soundness and strength of the juvenile court idea has been the expansion of its philosophy beyond the original scope. This has been apparent in the estab-

lishment of special adolescent courts in a number of cities (New York, Philadelphia and Chicago) for minors above juvenile court age, using the same basic principles as the juvenile courts. The Youth Correction Authority Act, promoted as an idea by the American Law Institute and translated into reality in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and with certain modifications in Massachusetts, is another example.

In adult criminal courts, the influence of juvenile court principles has manifested itself in the increasing number of cases in which judges of criminal courts request pre-sentence investigations to supply them with information about the personality of the defendant, his social environment, his physical and mental make-up. One of the most important features of juvenile court procedure—social investigation before hearing—thus finds increasing recognition in the handling of adult offenders. Probation used as an important tool of modern juvenile court procedure, has in recent years more and more influenced the application of probation to adult offenders. The creation of family courts, in which all situations of family welfare, requiring judicial action, are combined under one jurisdictional roof, also is an important example for the spreading of the juvenile court idea. The idea of the family court recently received new impetus through the "National Conference on Family Life" held in Washington, D. C., in May 1948. One of the recommendations submitted by the Committee of the American Bar Association favored establishment of family courts patterned after the principles and practices of the juvenile court.

The establishment of special courts for children which started in 1899 constituted an important American contribution to the progress in the child welfare field. While some beginnings had been made earlier in other countries (Switzerland, South Australia and Canada) to handle cases

of children accused of crime, differently and separately from cases of adult offenders, America was the first nation which actually gave concrete form to the juvenile court idea. Many countries have since followed the American example and created juvenile courts adapted to their own needs and governmental structure. Through the Division of Social Activities of the United Nations, the idea of the juvenile court, as exemplified in the United States, will spread to those countries which are lagging behind in social service and which are anxious to set up a modern machinery for the handling of children in trouble.

At the half-century mark of its development, the juvenile court idea shows vigor and mature strength. It will continue to play a constructive role as an important agency within a comprehensive child welfare program. The 1950 White House Conference on Children and Youth will, it is hoped, emphasize the contributions which the juvenile court has made and will continue to make.

JUDGE SCHRAMM

(Continued from Page 4)

learn to play the game according to the rules.

This makes a heavy responsibility on us in our public relationships with person in need of guidance and direction, but I believe we here in Philadelphia have an unusual opportunity to emphasize in an anniversary occasion, the significance of what it means, because we are assembled in Philadelphia in the city where was laid the foundation of our idea of democracy, our idea of the ideals by which we live, that by nature men are created equal and imbued by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. America has not only said these words but acted upon them in part to meet some of the problems that have plagued mankind for ages. Religious tolerance—How

man persecuted man for intolerance of religious beliefs. We believe man is entitled to worship according to his own conscience. Slavery—Certainly in our country until the Civil War, we were plagued by that terrific problem. Yet even today in some parts of the world a vestige of it continues. America could not just go on half free and half slave. Suffrage—The settlers of our country brought with them some ideas of restricted government. Our government is now the responsibility of all. Public Health—We certainly do know the benefits of medicine. Putting into practice our high ideals, America is doing more and more to put into practice the principles developed by medical science for all. In the matter of children—We must recognize the more America puts into effect the high ideals and principles for which we stand, the greater will be their future and the future of this country. America does believe in the other fellow. No matter how our ancestors came to these shores, we are all in the same boat—American citizens.

World Looks To America

Today people all over the world are looking to America to see if it can be done, to see an illustration that it can be done with people living together, one with the other. We do believe in the worthwhileness of the human personality. There is also today in the world a great fear. Has man learned too much about science? Has he learned how to destroy himself rather than to better himself? Again, people are looking to us. The world is troubled. There is much that is disturbing and shaking our beliefs in the future, unless we are strong in our convictions. That is why an anniversary like this has special significance. It is important that we re-educate ourselves at this time. These ideals have stood us well in the past and undoubtedly will stand us well in the future. I believe the juvenile court idea is fundamentally sound. It recognizes not that a

child is to be treated as a young adult but rather as a person, as an individual, with a promise of a future before him, that we can learn how to help and guide and direct, that it can be done, that it is worth doing and that children represent the greatest asset we have. I think we must keep this in focus in our work.

I am troubled at times by the indications from people, friendly perhaps, who seem to be bent upon putting the juvenile court into a paralyzed position. This would be a mistake not only for the court itself but for the general idea. The juvenile court is a positive force in the judicial field, not a mere negative one that acts as an umpire, but directed by law to inquire into the best interests of the child for his welfare. It marks a departure in judicial administration. We must be extremely careful to see that it goes on in this direction. Not that the juvenile court is to add more administrative responsibilities to its field but that it will be a help to the children in the community; that it is the governmental body charged with that responsibility and that it will look with great favor and desire toward co-operation with both private and public agencies interested in this field, but it is not to be a mere voice to decide legal questions, but its interest is to be a positive factor in the development of the life before it. I think this to be extremely valuable and important for us to remember at this time when the second half of the century is beginning.

Legal Basis Well Laid

The legal basis of the juvenile court has been well laid. It is recognized as a court of equity, not as a criminal court, for children. It is designed to serve them and is well adapted to that responsibility, which it now has. We look forward to the future with confidence in the continued usefulness of the Juvenile Court. It has been a pleasure to take part in this Conference.

TEN PERSONS HONORED

(Continued from Page 19)

1925 he was president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Miss Warrington, in probation work at West Chester since 1917, declared that during her career the change, which the years have brought, has been most interesting. There have been changes in methods, in outside resources and in world conditions, with two world wars thrown in for good measure.

"But nothing really spectacular happens to me," she adds.

Miss Sloan, the second Juvenile Probation officer in Westmoreland county, thanked the Association for its interest and recognition. She was prevented from attendance at the May convention because of the sudden death of a member of her family.

Miss Mary Davis, for many years juvenile probation officer in Blair county, could think of "nothing unusual" to say in response to a request by Mrs. Koegler for a short biography.

"I should have answered your letter earlier but put it off because I could think of nothing unusual," she explained. When she started in Juvenile Court work in 1912, the remuneration was \$30 per month. "Tell the Association, I will always be interested in its success," she writes.

The most remarkable change during her period as a probation officer, in Miss Davis' opinion, was the growth and change in attitudes of the public toward those on probation and parole. She points out the need of trained probation officers and appointments because of merit.

Mr. J. C. Coulter, chief probation officer of the staff of Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh, entered correctional work when he became a member of the staff of the Western State Penitentiary on August 26, 1918, becoming parole director of the institution on September 1, 1922 and serving in that capacity until January 31, 1936, at which time he resigned

to accept an appointment as chief probation officer of Allegheny County where he is now employed.

STERN RECOMMENDS 16

(Continued from Page 25)

a practical administrator should be invited in order to help the school develop its new program. Such a person should be invited to give advice on the present program and discuss the suggestions here offered, as to organization and development and as to any future policies under consideration by the Board of Trustees, the administration and staff.

15. The Trustees have great responsibility for the management of the Institution. Vacancies on the Board should be filled without regard to political or affiliation of prospective Board members by appointment of citizens interested in children and familiar with problems of welfare and juvenile behavior as well as those conversant with business management.

16. There should be close cooperation between the Institution and the juvenile court probation officers of the State in relation to admission and discharge policies and the supervision of boys and girls released.

**Join
Pennsylvania
Association
on Probation
and Parole
Today**

A Salute To Blair County

The Quarterly this issue salutes Blair County.

A mountain district, Blair county has been a progressive and socially minded community as it sought to serve the needs of its children and discharge its obligations to those within its society needing adequate probation and parole services.

Much of this progress has been due to a forward looking bench.

At the present time, Judge Patterson, president judge, is building one of the finest probation staffs to be found among the smaller counties in the state.

Often, we fail to understand that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh do not mean the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There are many other counties where probation and parole services are needed by those in distress socially.

In this anniversary year, in its June issue, The Quarterly is proud to give to Blair County a salute that we hope will bring the fine work within the county to the attention of those elsewhere in the state as well as those within the nation, who, perhaps, are unaware of the planning and progress in the mountain county and Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

Congratulations, Blair County.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS OF BLAIR COUNTY

To one acquainted with the development and application of English jurisprudence, there is a keen realization of the important role played by the Bench from the very beginning of our history, even until the present day. This same importance and dignity has been characteristic of the Courts of Blair County and in viewing the past history of said Courts, one finds well qualified, intellectual, and just men heading the important offices.

By a special Act of Assembly Blair County was organized in 1846. On July 27th of that year, at about ten o'clock in the morning, in the Methodist Church Building, Hollidaysburg, the Court Crier announced the opening of the first Court in Blair County with Judge Jeremiah S. Black, as the President Judge. Thus the County began its full temporal existence. When Blair County was organized it became a part of the Sixteenth Judicial District and Jeremiah S. Black, who was then President Judge of that Judicial district, became the first law judge of Blair County. He continued in this position until 1849, when by an Act of Legislature, Blair County became a part of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District.

Judge Black continued as Common Pleas Judge for nine years, and was elevated to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania being elected in 1854 for a full term of fifteen years. After serving two years of his elected term he became Attorney General of the United States in the cabinet of President James Buchanan, and near the close of Buchanan's administration was the Secretary of State. Before Buchanan's term expired Judge Black was nominated Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, however, this nomination was never confirmed for political reasons at that time. He did become chief reporter for the Supreme Court and held that position

several years before retiring from public life.

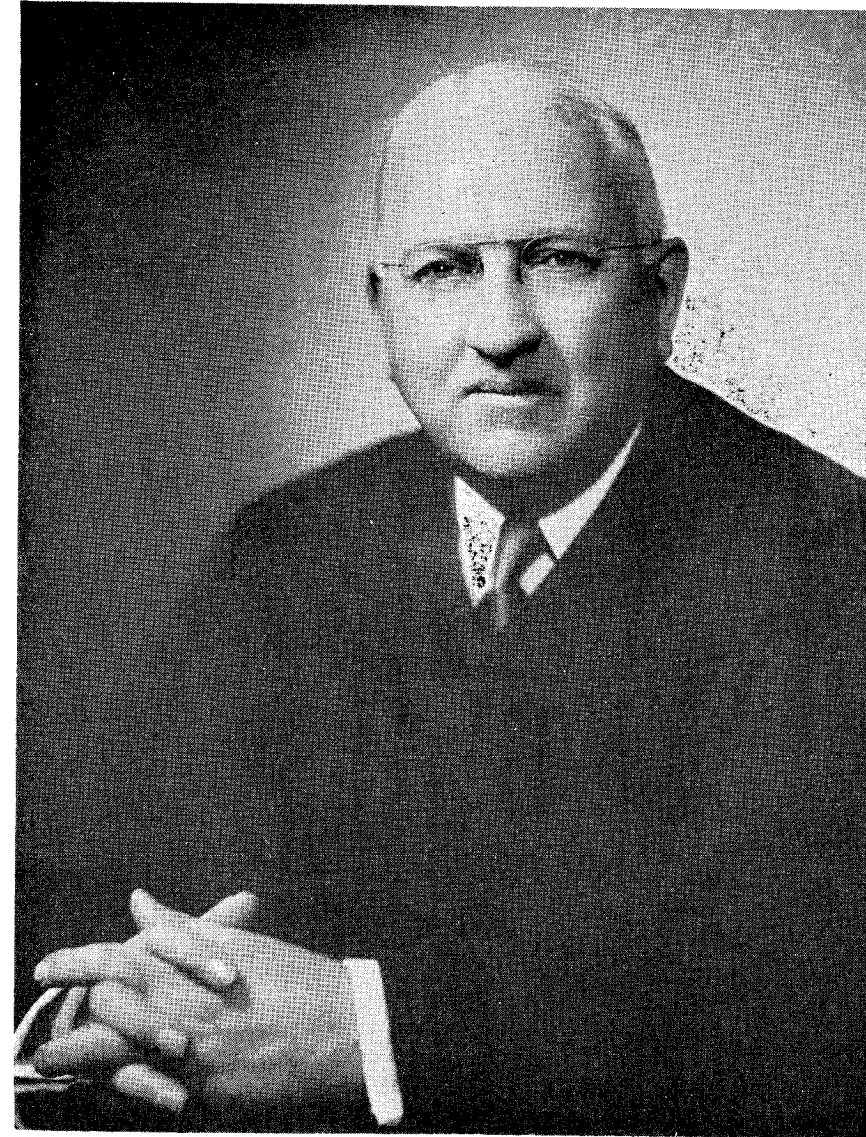
24th District

After Blair County became a part of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, Governor Johnson appointed the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of Blair County. Called to the bench in 1849 he served faithfully until 1871 when in the fall elections he was defeated by the Honorable John Dean, a native of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania. Judge Dean gave long and faithful service to the County and this was recognized when not long in his third term, he was nominated and elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and continued to serve on that Bench until his death in 1905.

With the elevation of Judge Dean to the Supreme Court in 1893, Governor Robert E. Pattison appointed Augustus Stevenson Landis, President Judge of Blair County. He became his party's nominee in the election of 1893, but was defeated for office by Martin Bell who became the Fifth President Judge of the County.

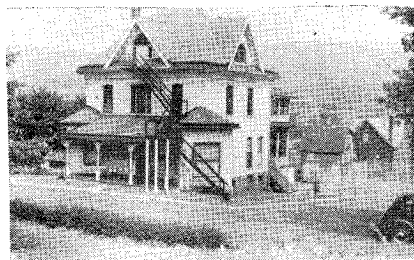
Martin Bell a former District Attorney served two terms as President Judge of the County and his record is outstanding for its accuracy and general popularity with all classes of his fellowmen. He died January, 1910, and he was succeeded by Hon. Thomas J. Baldrige whose appointment was made by Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

Judge Baldrige assumed the duties of his office and at the judicial election was elected for a full term of ten years being re-elected in 1921. While serving as Judge he was appointed to the special commission chosen by Governor Brumbaugh to codify and revise the Orphans' Court Laws and Practice, and much of our present code based upon the Acts of 1917 is the result of the study and knowledge of Judge Baldrige. On January



JUSTICE MARION D. PATTERSON

18, 1927, he was appointed Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Hon. John S. Fisher, and for two years filled this important position with credit and dignity. On January 18, 1929, he resigned and accepted another appointment as Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and in the fall of that same year was elected



Blair County Detention Home

for a full ten-year term and again in the fall of 1939, and until his recent retirement presided as President Judge of the Superior Court.

Hare Named Judge

When Judge Baldrige was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Governor John S. Fisher then named Thomas C. Hare, Altoona, Pa., as President Judge of Blair County, and he immediately assumed office. He served as Judge of the Courts for one year, but then refused the almost universal demand to allow his name to be placed as a candidate for election, preferring to return to private practice in Altoona.

In the fall of 1927, Marion Dean Patterson was elected Judge of the several courts of Blair County. Prior to election for this important office, Judge Patterson served three terms as District Attorney of the County, and gave his constituents an administration which has seldom been equaled. After serving a short time of his second term as President Judge, Marion Patterson was elected to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and since that time has been serving on that Court, adding luster and dignity to one of

American's outstanding appellate courts.

The Patterson name is destined to go down in Blair County's hall of fame, for with the elevation of Judge Marion D. Patterson to the Supreme Court, Governor Arthur H. James, saw fit to appoint his brother George G. Patterson the next President-Judge of Blair County. Judge George C. Patterson registered as a law student in the office of his brother Hon. Marion D. Patterson in 1905, and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1908. Judge Patterson was the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Judge in the fall elections of 1941, and was elected by the largest popular vote ever given to a judicial candidate in Blair County. The accomplishments of his office are many, but most important to readers of THE QUARTERLY is his development of Probation and Parole in the County of Blair. From a small beginning, he has promoted this department until it has become one of the most important functions of the Court House. His patience and understanding with Juveniles has won acclaim throughout the bounds of his jurisdiction, and many occasions find young people returning to thank him for his counsel and guid-



Children's Home At Williamsburg

ance. Judge George G. Patterson is at present presiding over the largest constituency served by one Judge, namely a population of more than 140,000 inhabitants.

The judiciary of Blair County has consisted of men with character, and is evidenced by the fact that of the Nine Judges, four have been elected,



PRESIDENT JUDGE GEORGE G. PATTERSON

three to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and one to the Superior Court, and as previously noted, the first judge became Attorney General and Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Buchanan, while Judge Baldrige served as Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the cabinet of Governor Fisher. In no other county in the State can we find such an outstanding record. A son of Blair County, Hon. Charles Scott Williams, is

now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County, and occasionally visits Blair County presiding as a visiting Judge.

A fitting comment might be taken from an address by the Honorable George G. Patterson at the unveiling of the John Blair Memorial, July 31, 1943—"Hail, Blair County" May the record of your second century be worthy of the memory of John Blair and the pioneers whom we honor today!"

EARLY BLAIR COUNTY JUVENILE COURTS

Originally Juvenile offenders were tried in the same way as adults, and before trial and after convictions, were placed in jails and prisons with adult offenders. During the nineteenth century, however, provision was made for separate Institutions for children convicted of crime. The Juvenile Court Law, first enacted in 1901, required that children under 14 years of age be tried in a separate court room and pending trial, they were not be confined "within the enclosure of any jail or police station" or anywhere with adult prisoners.

This Law was repealed and suspended by the Juvenile Court Law of 1903, which contains the same provisions concerning the confinement of children awaiting trial and raised the age limit from 14 to 16 years of age. Another law passed the same year, required every County to provide "a separate room or rooms or a separate building" for the confinement of children under 16 years, awaiting trial or hearing. Since 1913 the County has been required to provide not only shelter for the children, but maintenance and care as well, and a law passed in 1939 places all children under 18 under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

In 1912 Blair County established a Juvenile Detention Home. The present Home was formerly owned by an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is a three floor brick

dwelling, located at 1003 Grant Avenue, Altoona, Pa. It contains nine rooms for children and can accommodate twenty-five. There are three baths and showers, and separate quarters are provided for the matron and housekeeper. The present matron, Mrs. James Tonkinson, has been employed in that capacity for the past seventeen years.

Included on the grounds is a newly constructed 50 x 50 ft. play and recreation yard, enclosed with an 8 ft. steel wire fence.

Detention Home

The Detention Home is used primarily for delinquent children awaiting court hearing. It is also used frequently by the Blair County Children's Aid Society, as a receiving home for children awaiting foster home placement.

Up to 1903, the County Poor Board had sole charge of providing for dependent and neglected children. The Juvenile Court Law and subsequent Legislation granted the County Commissioners of Counties, through the third and eighth class, the authority to purchase land within the County and to erect buildings thereon to provide a home for all indigent orphans, dependent upon the public for their support.

In 1928 Blair County purchased land and erected a building in Williamsburg, Pa., now known as the Blair County Children's Home.

BLAIR COUNTY CHIEF P. O.



Mrs. Eliza Garber
Chief Probation Officer

35 YEARS IN SERVICE



Mary Davis, 35 Years In Juvenile
Work in Blair County

JUVENILE OFFICER IN BLAIR COUNTY



Harvey N. Hyle
Juvenile Probation Officer

ADULT OFFICER



Alex G. Went, Adult Probation
Officer at Hollidaysburg

The records retained in the Superintendent's Office include a registry of children admitted to the Industrial Training Home from 1897 to 1927.

Children are admitted and discharged through the recommendations of the Blair County Children's Aid Society.

In 1939 the home cared for a total of 48 children. The present building has the capacity to accommodate 60 children. There is a large gymnasium located within the building, and a large swimming pool and play yard on the surrounding grounds.

Blair County's first Probation Officer, Miss Mary G. Davis was appointed by the Honorable Thomas G. Baldridge, in 1912. Miss Davis served in

HISTORY OF BLAIR COUNTY

(Taken from the Annual Report of the Controller of Blair County, Pennsylvania, for the year 1946)

Although much of its terrain is broken by rugged mountain ranges and foot hills, the wealth of its natural resources attracted home seekers to what is now Blair County before the Revolutionary War. Organized as a separate unit of government on February 26, 1846, it boasted a population of 16,000.

Comprising an area of 510 square miles, the northern part of its territory was taken from Huntingdon County while the southern section was annexed from Bedford County. It contained eleven townships, namely: Allegheny, Antis, Blair, Catharine, Frankstown, Greenfield, Huston, North Woodbury, Snyder, Tyrone and Woodbury.

There also were the thriving incorporated boroughs of Williamsburg, Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, and Martinsburg, as well as the villages of Newry, East Freedom, Claysburg, and Collinsville within its borders. The county was named for John Blair, a native son, of Blair's Gap, west of Duncansville. It has the distinction of being

that capacity until her retirement in 1947. For her faithful service, she was awarded a life membership in the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, at the State Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 3, and 4th, 1949.

The present staff consists of the Chief Parole and Probation Officer, Mrs. Eliza E. Garber; Juvenile Probation Officer, Harvey N. Hyle, Jr., in charge of boys; Adult Parole Officer, Alex Weir, Domestic Relations Officer; Charles C. Marks, and five clerical workers.

Honorable Judge George G. Patterson, President Judge, presides at all sessions of Juvenile Court in Blair County.

the only county in Pennsylvania named for a local citizen.

In order to implement the administrative of the county government, Governor Francis R. Shunk appointed the following county officials on June in 1846: County Commissioners, Valentine Lingenfelter, William Bell, Wm. C. McCormick; Sheriff, Benjamin Betts; Associate Judges, George R. McFarlane, Daniel McConnell; Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts, Jeremiah Cunningham; Register and Recorder, John M. Gibboney; District Attorney, John Crosswell.

The first court was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hollidaysburg. In a year's time permanent buildings were secured. The Court House and Jail were ready in June, 1847. This court house was of brick, two stories, with colonnades, on the site of the present court house. On May 26, 1875, a contract was awarded for the removal of the old court house and jail and on August 11, 1875, plans were accepted for the construction of the present court house. It has been altered since, but remains substantially the same.

Scenically, the new county was blessed with a great diversity of nat-

THE PROBATION STAFF IN BLAIR COUNTY



THE DOOR OF HOPE—HOME FOR GIRLS



ural beauty, while extensive iron mining and smelting, agriculture, multitudinous small businesses and occupations incidental to transportation, offered excellent opportunities to laborers, artisans and promoters.

From its very inception Blair County was destined to be an important transportation center. Because of its location at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, it first served as a terminal of the Pennsylvania Canal, and provided the starting point of the Portage Railroad, which was the connecting link across the mountains for through traffic on the Canal. The direct turnpike route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh passed through Blair County.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, whose history of growth parallels that of Blair County, had completed its rail system as far as Altoona by December 10, 1850, and in 1857 purchased the Public Works, which included the Canal and Portage Railroad, for \$7,500,000. It continued to operate the

Portage Railroad for a period of three months after which it became necessary to stop its operation because it was unable to maintain itself financially. The main route of transportation passing through Blair County from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh then reverted to the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Allegheny Mountains.

The rapid expansion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the establishment of the largest railroad car shops in the world, fostered the growth of Altoona, Blair County's largest municipality, as well as increasing the population from 16,000 in 1846 to the present total of 140,358. Blair County has grown agriculturally and industrially in production output until now, out of the sixty-seven counties in the state, it ranks among the first twenty-eight.

Its present county seat is Hollidaysburg, Pa., where Hon. George G. Patterson is presiding as President Judge of the courts.

HISTORY OF THE BEGINNING OF JUVENILE COURT IN BLAIR COUNTY

By **MARY G. DAVIS**

Retired Juvenile Probation Officer

The Civic Committee of the Altoona Sunshine Society called a public meeting early in 1912 to hear Dr. Bertha Caldwell, Probation Officer of Cambria County, concerning Juvenile Court.

Mr. Henry Baish, Mr. William Hahman and I were appointed a committee to see Judge Thomas J. Baldrige about establishing a Juvenile Court in Blair County. Judge Baldrige decided in favor of this and I was asked to be the Probation Officer. It was started May 1, 1912 at a salary of \$30.00 a month. For some time the work was done from my home in Altoona. Gradually the advantages of the Juvenile Court were recognized by our Officials. Thus the first Juve-

nile Court Offices was opened in the Altoona Trust Building and a stenographer was employed.

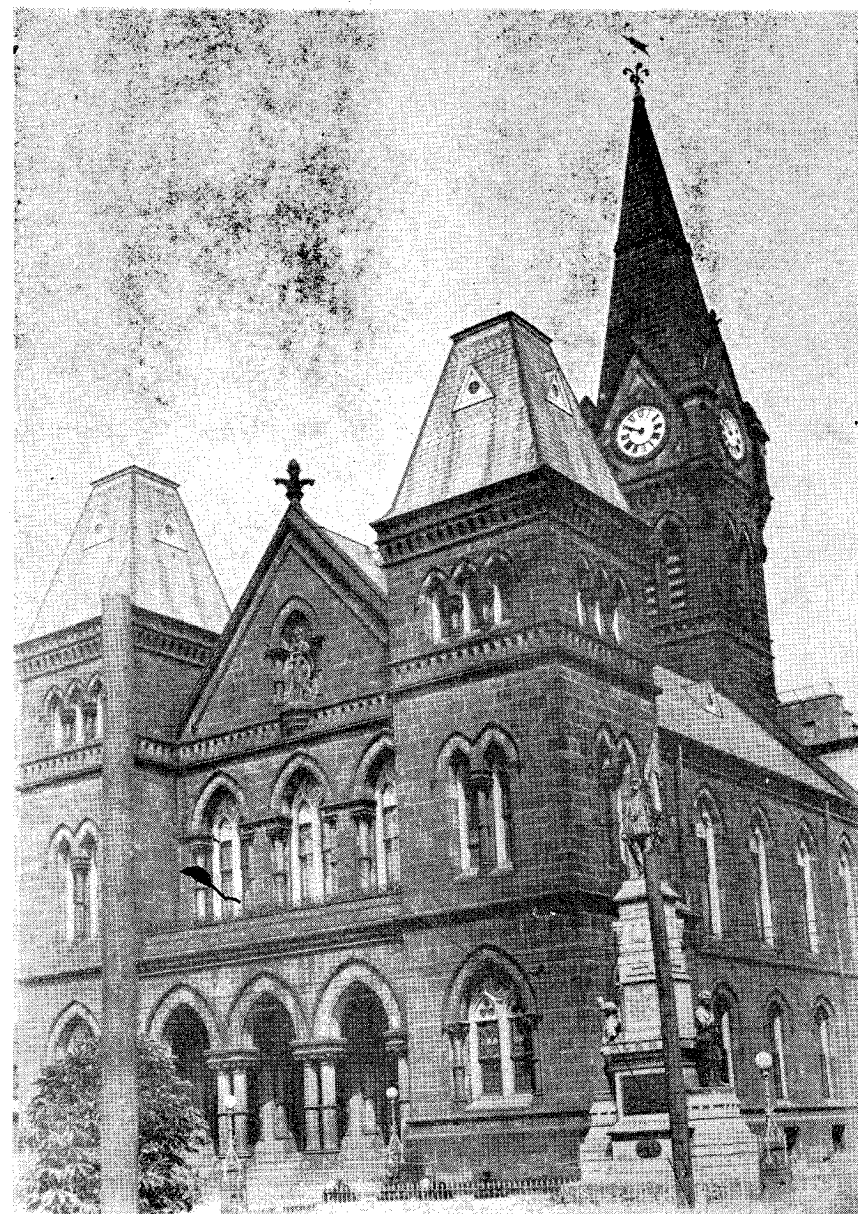
The importance of probation became an accepted fact and as the years went on an adult Probation Officer, Mr. John Bratton, was appointed and a domestic relations court with collections for alimony, costs and fines were put into effect.

About 1933 Judge Marion D. Patterson moved the two officers to the Court House in Hollidaysburg where they are today.

Not long after the Court was established a Detention Home was opened in Altoona. For some years rented houses were used but in 1944 the County Officials bought a home on the outskirts of Altoona.

In 1945 an additional Officer, Mr. John Raugh, was appointed by the

THE COURTHOUSE



present Judge, George G. Patterson.

I retired June, 1947, after 35 years of service. I am glad to have been a part in the growth of the Juvenile Court and Probation Office Program.

We feel since 1912 many advances have been made; a change of attitude toward the delinquent, neglected and dependent children; a belief that the background of the individual should be given consideration rather than stress be laid on the offense; the importance of the person as an individ-

"TILL DEATH DO US PART"

The Blair County Parole and Probation Office is manned by a Probation or Domestic Relations Officer, a Parole Officer, and four clerks.

"Till death do us part" are only meaningless words to Mr. Charles C. Marks, Adult Probation or Domestic Relations Officer, who interviews people preparatory to going before the Court, who sometimes, notwithstanding threats, insinuations, and recriminations case between husband and wife, does manage to recall to a few couples June, Moon, and Roses, and they will decide to go back and try it again—a procedure referred to in legal terms as "Settlement Effected." During the year 1948 he had twenty-five (25) such reconciliations. He held 882 interviews and hearings and investigated 135 cases outside of office hours. 1,452 people called at the office to see him, and he settled 60 cases by agreement in the office, thus eliminating court costs and court records. He took 158 cases before the Court for court order, and requested 45 attachment for delinquent defendants. 186 persons reported to the office when summoned officially, and in addition he endeavored to settle 63 cases reported to him by the Blair County Children's Aid Society, Department of Public Assistance, police, attorneys, etc.

Our Parole Officer, Mr. Alex Weir, hears the solemn promise of defendants in court to pay, but knows this will change as soon as they step away

ual rather than taken as a group. The use of psychological tests for a help in deciding the future—in short anything that goes toward making a normal adequate life.

In Blair County since 1912 other organizations have been formed which have helped in working together toward a better program for the delinquent, neglected and dependent children.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY G. DAVIS.

from the Bench; then begins to him the story of sickness, rent due, taxes due, foreclosures, etc. etc. etc.—and then he finds that the rival of everyone, the "friendly loan" man has beat him to it in collecting, and our defendant is now faced with losing everything he has—so it is up to the Parole Officer to help him.

The four girls employed in the office feel that they really have "heard everything; however, seriously, they feel their experiences with the various people who come to the office have left them with a richer and fuller understanding of human nature, which reacts to the benefit of those unfortunate people we deal with. The duties of the clerks range from answering the telephone to following through all the necessary steps to be taken in obtaining and receiving payments for support, costs, fines, restitution, etc. until such payments reach their final destination, be it support to wives, parents, dependent children, individuals to whom restitution is due, or monies to the County Treasurer. They have handled an approximate 15,000 telephone calls during 1948; in the Probation portion of the office they have received \$174,071.52 of which they paid out \$174,480.16, the balance representing outstanding checks. In the Parole portion of the office they received \$45,454.91 representing fines, costs and restitution, all of which was paid out to the persons designated to receive same.

Cooperation

The Quarterly this issue is an excellent example of cooperation from the members of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Recently other organizations have expressed amazement that The Quarterly is published at no cost to the association and is a solvent publication. "How do you do it?", these people ask.

It most assuredly isn't done in any office or by any one person.

It is the accumulated effort of persons who believe, as did Theodore Roosevelt that "Every man owes some of his time to the upholding of the Profession to which he belongs."

In this issue, we have the excellent work of members of the Association in Blair County, including Mrs. Eliza Garber and her staff and Judge Patterson. Also our friends, Thomas and Cavell in Erie have aided as well as the Washington County Juvenile Court staff with Mrs. Jean Anderson as our representative there.

It is after such an experience, in which we plan a magazine financially with those, who not only give lip service to the program of the association but also their intelligent and sincere efforts, that we are more confident than ever that The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is destined to become a very powerful influence in Pennsylvania for adequate probation and parole service and progressive advance in the field of correction.

Thanks, Philadelphia

It was a pleasure, said Frank Tucker, chairman of the Philadelphia Committee when complimented because of the fine convention planning by his committee at the recent Philadelphia Conference.

We think that the Philadelphia convention was an outstanding success because of the willingness of Frank Tucker and his committee to serve with Mrs. Florine Koezler.

While there was a vote of appreciation at Philadelphia by the Assembly, thanking Mr. Tucker and his aides, we are now putting it down in "black and white."

Thanks, Frank. "We appreciate the efforts of you and your committee."

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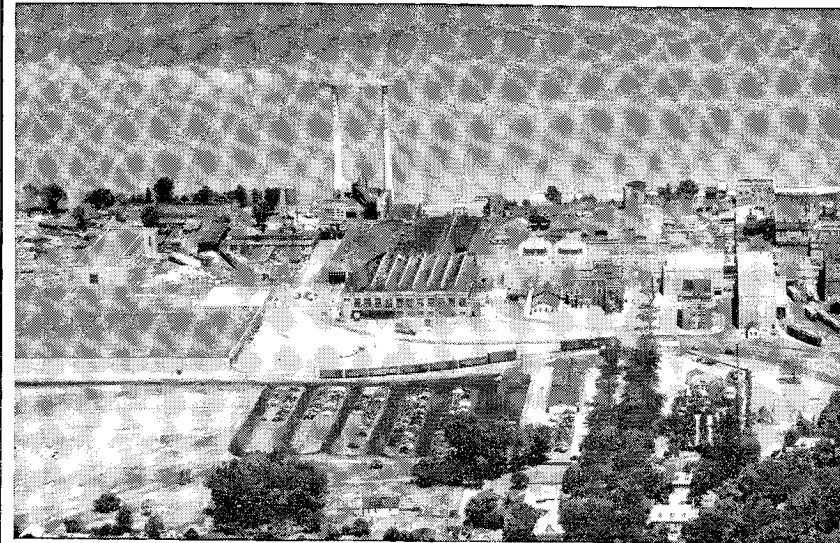
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