

*-- The Quarterly --*

The Pennsylvania Association  
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

Regional Meetings Establish Records

Association Now Largest In Nation

Norristown Meeting, November 14

OCTOBER 31, 1949

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## ASSOCIATION NOW LARGEST IN NATION: MEMBERSHIP TOPS 400

Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is now the largest one of them all. No other state probation and parole association challenges the Keystone State.

Membership has passed the 400 mark and 500 is not far removed. These members are paid up, not potential members or unpaid. With good fortune at the big Norristown meeting November 13, the state association should have its 500 members. We have just started to grow.

### SAID JACK TO CELIA



President Jack Bierstein is saying to Celia Gray, superintendent at Muncy, that the luncheon was a tasty meal, fit for a Probation Officer.

Paul W. Tibbetts, secretary-treasurer, estimated at Reading the other day that with a more liberal clause in the Constitution as to eligible members, so that people in closely related

fields may join, there is a potential membership in the state of 4,000. This sort of an organization would be

### PAROLE BOARD HEADS



Major Hill, chairman of the Parole Board, and Dr. Giardini, superintendent of the Board's agents, at the Muncy meeting.

strong enough to make itself heard in such matters as probation standards, salary and security. A positive program of improvement in the quality of probation work could be undertaken on a state-wide level.

### Steady Growth

Steady growth has been the experience of the Pennsylvania Association and Probation and Parole since 1943. At that time, the membership included about 100 people and meetings were held one a year. In the war there was adopted the plan of regional in-

stitute meetings, designed to reduce the travel quotient and to appeal to sections of the state. Success of the original plan has been so outstanding that the regionals have been included in each succeeding year's planning. This year, more people have attended the two regional meetings than were present six years ago at the annual convention.

Records were broken for Central Pennsylvania when 100 were at Muncy in September. It was one of the best attended and best planned meetings in the history of the Association. Miss Gray and her staff worked many long hours to prepare

### MRS. KOEGLER SMILES



Flarine Koegler, past president, and Jack Bierstein, president head of the Association, talking at Muncy, where Mrs. Koegler is a board member.

and present the program. Seventy-four new members were secured.

What followed at Grove City was really some more of the same. Superintendent Arthur T. Prasse and staff

of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, the host institution, delighted 200 people with a presentation of the program

### MISS SECRETARY



Shirley Berkley, Department of Welfare, Bureau of Community Work, is the secretary, whom new members see when joining the Association, which may be one reason why the Association is growing. "Whatcha" think?

of the institution, a very delicious luncheon and an afternoon session concerning rehabilitation of the offender, juvenile and adult, Topping it all off, after the final session at Grove City, Prasse had his school's football team play St. Joseph's High School, Oil City, to the delight of the assembled correctional workers. Moreover, the Republic won.

### Norristown Meeting To Come

At the Norristown meeting will be the probation and parole officers from the populous eastern third of the state. Hearing about the Muncy and Grove City Sessions, those from the East are vowing that Eastern Pennsylvania will equal or better the Central and Western regions. Another attendance of 200 will make the Regionals registering 500 or more persons. This is not equalled in the history of the association.

## PLANS NEAR COMPLETION FOR NORRISTOWN MEETING NOVEMBER 14th

Fourteen counties will be represented at the Eastern Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole to be held at the Valley Forge Hotel, Norristown, on Monday, November 14.

Plans for the meeting are virtually completed, according to Mr. Peter Frascino, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Montgomery County, and Frank Tucker, Senior Parole Officer, Eastern State Penitentiary, who are in charge of arrangements and program. Mr. Tucker is also membership chairman for this meeting. Charles F. Genter, Supervisor, Allentown District Office, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, is in charge of publicity. The program for this meeting is:

8:30 to 9 A. M.

Registration.

10 A. M. to 12 NOON

Tour of The Eastern State Penitentiary.

1 P. M. to 2 P. M.

Luncheon at The Valley Forge Hotel.

Hon. Harold G. Knight, Montgomery County Courts, Chairman.

Warden C. J. Burke

Col. Charles Day.

2:15 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Group Discussion.

Dr. J. O. Reinemann, Director of Probation Municipal Court, Philadelphia—Discussion Leader.

1. How does the present employment situation affect probation and parole work?
2. What problems do the probation and parole officers encounter in handling alcoholics?
3. What psychiatric services are needed in the juvenile and adult probation and parole program?
4. How are pre-hearing and presentence investigations used by juvenile and adult institutions?

5. What approaches are effective with the unresponsive probationer or parolee?
6. What factors are considered by Board of Trustees of Institutions or by the Board of Parole as basis for release or parole?
7. How does the present housing situation affect the work of the probation officers and parole officers?

Col. Charles Day, Superintendent, Eastern State Penitentiary, will arrange for groups of 15 men to be conducted through the penitentiary at Graterford by one of the staff members. A separate tour for female probation and parole officers is also planned due to various conditions existing in a male population. These tours are to start promptly so as not to interfere with the time schedule at the institution.

Hon. Harold G. Knight, President Judge of the Montgomery County Court, will act as chairman at the luncheon to be held at the Valley Forge Hotel at 1 P. M. Also present will be C. J. Burke, Warden, Eastern State Penitentiary; Col. Charles Day, Superintendent, Eastern State Penitentiary; as well as judges, district attorneys, police officials, newspaper reporters, civic leaders, members of official and school agencies, and members of the Association.

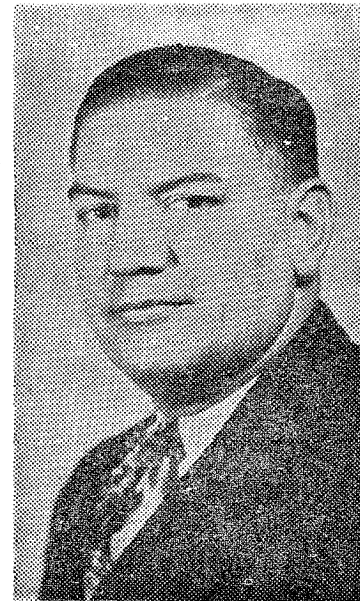
Luncheon will cost \$1.50 per plate and reservations are to be made about 10 days in advance of the meeting date. Room reservations at the Valley Forge Hotel should be made at least one week in advance.

The Chief of Police will have an officer on duty to assist members attending in parking their cars. The State Police will provide an escort for the cars for those visiting the institution at Graterford.

## PRASSE DOES HIS DAY UP BROWN, AT THE RALLY IN GROVE CITY TOWN

On the evening of October 17, the Squire of Pine Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, sat down wearily in a soft chair in the living room of his home, tenderly removed the shoes from his aching feet, and, gazing into the solicitous face of his

### SQUIRE PRASSE



This is one of the later pictures of the handsome gentleman, who was our host at Grove City, Arthur T. Prasse.

charming wife, declared "Well, that is finished."

And so it was. A terrific day had been finished. During the day more than 200 people, probation officers, parole officers, social workers, judges, business men and just plain John Citizen had visited the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City, where the Squire of Pine Township is superintendent.

It was a typical Arthur T. Prasse program and a very splendid program

is one of the Prasse brand. What happened on October 17 at Grove City, included the following:

1—The biggest regional institute in respect to attendance in the history of the Association.

2—One of the best meals ever served to hungry probation and parole officers, when the luncheon was given in the gymnasium of the school.

3—The finest musical program ever presented to the Association when the Boys' choir sang at the conclusion of the morning program.

4—A football game, staged for the Association, between the gridders of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic and St. Joseph's Parochial High School, Oil City.

5—Twenty four memberships were received.

The splendid program began with an unofficial gathering of early arrivals the night before in the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Prasse about six miles from the Junior Republic grounds. Here there was the last minute discussion of plans and good fellowship.

The following day found the correctional workers arriving from all sections of Western Pennsylvania. There was a better representation, from the standpoint of counties, according to George Weinstein and Paul J. Goerk of the Membership Committee, than at previous institutes. Counties were represented which heretofore had not affiliated.

Monday morning was consumed in the presentation of the Junior Republic by Dr. William L. Wishart, Dr. Morgan Barnes, Ellen Douds Truran and Mr. Prasse. At 10:45 a. m. there was music by the Pennsylvania Junior Republic Choir under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude B. McCandless with Vincent Marguglio as the accompanist. This was outstanding.

After the tour of the buildings, there was the extremely succulent lunch, served by the Prasses in typical Prasse fashion.

At the luncheon, Dr. Wishart spoke in behalf of the board and an address "Why Are We Here" was given by Judge George H. Rowley, president judge of the Mercer County Court.

The afternoon program revolved around the theme of **Rehabilitation** with L. J. Gusky and Nevin N. Smith of the Erie Bureau of Rehabilitation, giving addresses and Dr. O. C. Wrigley, chairman, Department of Education, Slippery Rock Teachers' College, and Clare J. Saylor, Mercer County Probation Officer, constituting a panel with Angelo Cavell, supervisor, Board of Parole, Erie, as leader.

At the conclusion of the program,

much to her surprise, Miss Myrtle Allen, engaged in work with children for many years at Sharon, was cited by the Association for her splendid contribution to the happiness of children "whose lives were unblest." The citation appears elsewhere in this issue.

Local committee in charge of the Grove City meeting was Arthur T. Prasse, Miss Allen, Clare J. Saylor, John V. Wherry, Roger Ormond and Dr. Morgan Barnes.

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole salutes the Squire of Pine Township, his charming wife and staff, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Wishart and the other board members for their splendid program, one of the outstanding events of the Association.

## Editorial Board To Be Named For Quarterly: Aid Plans For Financing

To insure continued publication of The Quarterly beyond the editorial service of any person or persons, the Executive Committee, in session at Grove City, October 17, voted to request President John R. Bierstein to name an Editorial Committee, whose responsibility would be policy making and upon whose shoulders would rest the financial responsibility of this publication.

The vote was taken after a motion had been made by William D. Gladden, editor of The Quarterly. At that time it was announced that the publication, now appearing as a printed periodical for its fourth consecutive year, was solvent and had not cost the association any expenditure. However it was agreed that continued planning for finances was a problem that must be shared by more than one person or group of persons, especially with the Association enjoying unprecedented growth and The Quarterly playing such an important part in this growth.

The motion calls for the president to appoint a committee of three, one

of whom must be the secretary-treasurer. Ex-officio members will be the president and the Editor of The Quarterly.

### PAPA CANCELMI AGAIN

Harry Cancelmi has done it again. This time the youngster is Harry, Jr. The lad is the third son and papa has great plans. Included in those plans, at our request, has been a picture, which will make its appearance in the next issue of The Quarterly. We have the picture now and can report privately that the baby is a handsome young fellow, the picture of his mother.

### NEW JOB

Miss Mary Dethlefs, formerly of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court staff, has accepted a position with the Department of Welfare, Bureau of Community Work, Harrisburg. Miss Dethlefs will succeed Miss Biddison in the Pittsburgh area as a representative of the Harrisburg bureau.

## CELIA GRAY POINTS THE WAY AT MUNCY MEETING, ALL SAY

Somewhere in the Book of Wisdom there is the sentence "And a little child shall lead them."

Celia Gray, at Muncy on September 19, changed the wording of that phrase and substituted the word "woman" instead of "child". But we must not get ahead of our story.

Last May in Harrisburg the question of where the annual Fall meetings were to be held commanded the attention of the Executive Committee. Some one suggested Muncy, another said that Grove City would be an excellent Western Pennsylvania meeting place, and a third thought that Norristown would be an ideal place for the Eastern Pennsylvania members.

Celia Gray immediately was enthusiastic. Recently having been elevated to the superintendency of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, Miss Gray could have hesitated. Instead she warmly invited the Association to her institution and plans were completed then and there for one of the most successful one-day conferences in the Association's history.

What Celia Gray did for us at Muncy brought applause from probation and parole workers from every section of the state. It was a different meeting than most. Throughout the institution spoke and Miss Gray, her staff and her board, including Mrs. Florine Koegler, former association president, entertained in royal fashion.

The early arrivals Sunday evening got a taste of what was to come in the open house held by Mr. and Mrs. Austin Curtin. The Curtins live in a beautiful old home in Muncy, where the furnishings accentuate the original architecture.

The next day saw the institution's grounds open for visitors and the buildings soon were full of correc-

tional workers observing the institution and its program. At lunch time, the guests sat in the auditorium of the main building and there they were served a lunch prepared from foodstuffs raised at the Home. In the afternoon, the program touched upon the theme of rehabilitation with Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of the Board of Parole, in charge.

Various individuals wrote to Miss Gray after the meeting to extend their congratulations. Excerpts from several of the letters follow:

**Miss Catherine Zinn,  
Child Welfare Services,  
Cumberland County:**

"Your supervisors and all of your girls were most courteous and helpful and the evidence of their good training is most obvious."

**Mrs. Luella M. King,  
County Supervisor, Lycoming  
County Board of Assitance:**

"There has never before been such general enthusiasm brought back to the office following a discussion meeting . . . at least a half dozen persons told me of different phases of the day . . . the day's program, and how beautifully the day's activities were timed."

**Angelo C. Cavell,  
District Supervisor,  
Penna. Board of Parole, Erie:**

"Needless to say, I had a very good time and enjoyed the entire program. Prasse is going to have to go some to beat it. I am not sorry I attended."

**G. C. Rexroad, Associate Warden,  
U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg:**

"This is to compliment you and your splendid staff on the fine program you arranged for the Probation and Parole Conference . . . we enjoyed every minute of it while there . . ."

(Continued on Page 38)

## VISIT TO CALIFORNIA

By **JOHN OTTO REINEMANN**

Director of Probation, Municipal  
Court of Philadelphia

Associate Editor of "The Quarterly"

During my recent vacation trip to the West, I visited the following probation departments and related agencies in California: U. S. Probation Office for the Southern District of California in Los Angeles; the County Probation Department of Los Angeles; the San Francisco Regional Office of the California Youth Authority; the Probation Department of the San Francisco City and County Juvenile Court; the Probation Department of Alameda County, Oakland (Juvenile Court); the San Mateo County (Redwood City) Juvenile Probation Department; and the Western Office of the National Probation and Parole Association.

I saw four detention homes for juveniles in Los Angeles County, San Francisco County, Alameda County and San Mateo County. They are all called Juvenile Hall. With the exception of Los Angeles County, these "Juvenile Halls" are not only in immediate physical proximity to the probation departments but are also under the administrative supervision of the chief probation officer as head of the probation department. In other words, the superintendents of the juvenile halls are immediately responsible to the chief probation officer. In Los Angeles County, Juvenile Hall is a separate administrative unit and its superintendent is directly responsible only to the "Probation Committee."

These "Probation Committees" are a unique California feature. According to the Juvenile Court law (Article 3), the judge of the Superior Court in each county and in counties having more than one judge, the judge who has been designated judge of the juve-

nile court, appoints a committee of citizens of good moral character to function as a probation committee. The number of the members of this committee is nine in all counties having a population of over 600,000, and in other counties it is seven. These probation committees have a general supervisory and advisory capacity as regards the work of the county juvenile courts and their probation departments. They may also co-operate with or participate in the work of other agencies in the field of delinquency prevention, juvenile welfare and health.

In all four Juvenile Halls which I visited, I found separate rooms or separate wings serving as a shelter for dependent and neglected children, including babies and infants. However, in Los Angeles County this will now be changed as a result of a grand jury investigation, and dependent and neglected children will be cared for in an entirely separate building of a cottage character outside of the city limits, but administratively this separate unit (MacLaren Hall) will remain a part of Juvenile Hall.

In view of our own situation in Philadelphia, where we are looking forward to the early erection of the Youth Study Center as our detention facility for delinquent juveniles, it is interesting to note that a similar trend can be observed in California. In Los Angeles County, additional land has been acquired to enlarge the present facilities of Juvenile Hall. San Francisco County will have a new elaborate "Youth Guidance Center" ready for occupancy approximately in April 1950. This "Youth Guidance Center" will contain detention quarters for children (including dependent and neglected) and the offices of the probation department. I saw the blue prints of this new structure, as well as the partly completed main buildings on the outskirts of the city. The

present facilities of San Francisco Juvenile Hall are definitely inadequate. The same holds true for Alameda County, Oakland. It is my general impression that the tendency in the places I visited is to keep children in detention more readily than is the policy here in Philadelphia where we are leaning over backward not to detain children unless it is absolutely necessary.

San Mateo County has a very charming and ideal set-up of the combined juvenile hall and probation department offices. This building was recently erected on a hill, somewhat outside of the limits of the county seat, Redwood City. Its erection was based upon the recommendations of the California Youth Authority and the National Probation and Parole Association. Both of these agencies also have been extensively consulted regarding the plans for the new San Francisco Youth Guidance Center. I observed an interesting feature in at least two detention homes I visited in Alameda County and San Mateo County. In their special rooms, which are set aside for children who must be removed from the group for disciplinary reasons (so-called meditation rooms or disciplinary rooms), a blackboard is attached to the wall and chalk is put beneath the blackboard. It was found that children who have to be placed in such solitary rooms are utilizing the blackboard to write or scribble their expressions and feelings and thus to have an emotional outlet for their pent-up feelings.

My main interest centered around the various camps for delinquent juveniles and adolescents which are maintained in California. I visited five of these camps and shall describe them briefly: La Tuna Canyon Junior Probation Camp, Los Angeles; El Retiro School for Girls, Los Angeles; Log Cabin Ranch, near San Francisco; Alameda County Boys Camp (Chabot Ranch), and the Ben Lomond Forestry Camp.

### LA TUNA BOYS CAMP, LOS ANGELES

This is a camp operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department and located in a wooded and hilly section of the County. It has facilities for 60 boys, 12 to 16 years of age. It consists of a number of barrack-like buildings, serving as dormitories, school rooms, recreational quarters, kitchen, storeroom for food and clothing and administrative offices. In addition to academic training, the boys are engaged in maintenance work, including farming and taking care of rabbits, etc. A number of boys are also trained in typewriting and I was assured that the boys like this type of training, which is rather unusual for a boys' school. One particular feature of combined recreational and vocational work is photography. The camp has an excellently equipped dark room. This is the gift of a group of press photographers who had heard about this camp and who not only donated the equipment but also volunteer their services as instructors in teams of two each week to teach the boys methods of photography. I saw quite a number of excellent pictures and I had the definite impression that this is a very fine piece of training for the boys, as well as community relations. The boys are under the supervision of deputy probation officers who function as counsellors. Teachers from the public schools are in charge of academic training. In addition to that, there are teachers for athletics and the necessary clerical and maintenance personnel.

This camp is only one of several junior probation camps under the administration of the Los Angeles County Probation Department. During the whole year of 1948, 360 boys were enrolled in the Junior Camp Program and 125 successfully graduated. As of December 31, 1948, 162 boys were being cared for in these junior probation camps. Further, there are several forestry camps for older boys



also under the Los Angeles County Probation Department. They cared for 287 boys as of December 31, 1948.

#### EL RETIRO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This is a girls' camp, operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department. It is located in the San Fernando Valley, in the midst of a beautiful olive grove. It has a beautiful campus, which is surrounded by attractive Spanish-type cottages and school buildings. It has a beautiful lawn with flower beds and ample recreational facilities, including a swimming pool. The program of this institution is organized to meet the emotional needs of 75 girls, ranging in ages from 12 to 18. A full time superintendent, who is a member of the probation staff, resides on the campus, providing constant supervisory control. She is aided by a number of house mothers, called home directors, who are in charge of the various cottage units. A very exceptional recreational leader is in charge of athletics and sports. The school program is administered by the county superintendent of schools. It includes vocational training, particularly sewing and typewriting. During the year, 87 girls were admitted to the school and 40 satisfactorily completed the program by graduation. Here, too, the interest of outside organizations which has been solicited through a forceful public relations program on the part of the probation department, must be mentioned. Through the sponsorship of women's organizations, who are interested in the school, five girls have received scholarships in 1948 to schools of higher learning. Girls participate in the development of camp activities through a student council. A system of credits in both home and school departments makes it possible to evaluate each girl's adjustments. Visits by parents are encouraged. Frequent home contacts are made while the girl is in the school by the deputy probation officer who is assigned as a caseworker to the school.

#### LOG CABIN RANCH, SAN FRANCISCO

This school is operated by the San Francisco County Probation Department but is located in San Mateo County. It provides a group situation in a rural environment for juvenile offenders. This ranch school consists of a number of barracks, serving as dormitories and recreational facilities, dining rooms, kitchen, store room, etc. Several deputy probation officers function as counsellors and are permanently assigned to the camp. It has facilities for about 60 boys from 12 to 16 years of age. In addition to the academic training, the boys are engaged in gardening. They stay there for about an average of seven months. There is a system of promotion; the boy who has newly arrived is placed in the "basic form" where he remains for 30 days. At regular staff meetings, each individual case is considered for promotion and boys may be assigned to "C", "B", or "A" Form. Most of them go into "B" form at the end of 30 days, although poor behavior and attitude may result in their going into "C" Form, the lowest Form. All boys must be in "B" Form for a minimum of one month before being considered for promotion. Only "A" Form members may graduate, after having spent at least six months at the Ranch and a minimum of one month in "A" Form, where they have several privileges and are entrusted with a greater amount of responsibility, also in connection with student government. During the year 1948, 120 boys were committed to this ranch school; 75 graduated during that year. The average occupancy is between 40 and 50.

Since the matter of financing this type of ranch school or camp is of considerable importance, the following might be quoted from the 1948 Annual Report of the San Francisco Juvenile Court Department:

*"The total operating budget for the fiscal year 1948-1949 is estimated at \$93,818. Based on the experience of*

*the last six months in 1948, reimbursement from parents will be \$6,440 and from the State Youth Authority \$32,326, and reimbursements from staff for board, room and laundry \$3,246. Thus the estimated per diem cost of care per boy is \$4.73, less reimbursement of \$2.11, making the net cost to the City and County of San Francisco \$2.62 per day. On a yearly basis, the total cost is \$1,726 and the actual net cost is about \$956, a rate that compares favorably with private institutions."*

#### ALAMEDA COUNTY BOYS CAMP (CALLED "CHABOT RANCH")

This camp is operated by the Alameda County Probation Department and located in a rural section of that partly urban and partly rural county. It again consists of a number of barracks, serving various purposes, which I have mentioned before in connection with other camps. In addition to the academic training, a great deal of emphasis is laid in this camp on farming, which I observed, particularly animal husbandry. There I saw pigs, chickens, pigeons and rabbits.

In the recreation room I saw a very nice arrangement of electric toy railroads, built with stations, tunnels, mountains, etc. This, too, is proof for a good community relations' program because the local Association of Model Railroaders has donated this set-up to the boys' camp and once a week a member of that group comes to the school to work with the boys on it, and thus to teach the methods of modern railroading to them.

During 1948, there were 98 boys admitted to the camp and the average occupancy is between 50 and 60. During 1948, 54 graduated from the camp to the juvenile court for other placement. In other words, approximately 15% failed to adjust to the camp program. A success figure of 85% compares very favorably with that realized in similar facilities elsewhere. The average length of time spent at the camp by the boys who made satisfactory adjustment was slightly over seven months each. In this camp I learned of a somewhat unique form of

disciplining a boy. When a boy requires discipline for some major infraction of rules or other serious misbehavior, he is put to bed. (I say one such boy in bed). The superintendent explained to me that the theory behind that is "if a boy behaves in such a fashion he must be considered sick, and he is accordingly advised that since sickness requires putting somebody to bed, he is put to bed. His temperature is taken. He gets the same food as the other boys but only one helping. He remains in bed until it is felt that he is cured of his misbehavior."

#### BEN LOMOND FORESTRY CAMP

This is one of several forestry camps for adolescent boys, which are administered by the California Youth Authority. It is located in the Santa Cruz Mountains, half-way up a mountain. The ages of the boys range from 16 to 21. It has a capacity for about 60 boys. At the time of my visit, 45 boys were in that camp. About half of them were in the woods, up the mountains, where they are taken by trucks in the morning and returned from there to the camp in the late afternoon. The remainder of the boys are engaged in maintenance work in the camp; I observed them building a baseball diamond. There was also some forestry work being done by these boys in the immediate vicinity of the camp, as, for instance, planting and transplanting trees. The forestry work, which is under the supervision of the Department of Forestry, consists of reforestation, road construction, telephone line construction and repair, blister rust control and forest fire fighting. In each case the primary purpose of the project is the training of boys, and every boy is taught the necessary skills of the job before he is assigned to it. He is also informed as to the nature of the job he is to do and of the benefits that accrue to the state from his work in the camp program. The boys are housed in barrack-like dormitories, which were erected specifically for

this purpose. (However, in other camps I was told that former CCC establishments now serve as barracks for forestry camps). One of the barracks serves as a recreational room and is also being used on Sundays for religious services. (This incidentally is true in all camps I have visited). Here, too, photography is being considered as a valuable educational and recreational program and a well equipped dark room is at the disposal of the boys.

The population consists of boys who have been committed to the Youth Authority by the courts and who, after classification, have been assigned to this forestry camp. In addition to this group of boys, the camp also serves another group, namely, those boys who had been assigned by the Youth Authority to the Preston School of Industry or the California Vocational Institution at Lancaster. These boys, before being released on parole, are transferred from these two institutions to the Ben Lomond Forestry Camp (and other forestry camps) for an intermediate period between the intramural commitment and release into the community. The idea behind this is that a period of training in a forestry camp and its less restricted atmosphere of semi-liberty, is a good way of preparing the boy for his final release. It does constitute something of a promotional program. The average length of stay for the boy who is directly committed to the forestry camp is between seven and nine months, while the boy transferred from an institution for preparole training stays in the forestry camp approximately four or five months.

Regarding the cost, it was found that for the last six months of 1947 (the latest figure available) the expenditure amounted to a range from \$122 to \$145 per month per boy in the various camps operated throughout the state of California. I was informed that the counties which operate their own camps are receiving subsidies from the Youth Authority, as a state

agency, approximately to the amount of 50% of the cost.

#### SUMMARY

Summarizing, I would like to state the following: I found that in all five camps, which I visited, there was a healthy atmosphere as regards the relationship of the staff and the boys. The boys impressed me as being free from feeling oppressed. They are respectful to the staff members without being servile. From the records which I saw, and from the talks which I had with the probation officers serving as counsellors in the various camps, I received the impression that the boys in general have sufficient confidence in the counsellor assigned to their respective groups and talk very freely about their personal problems.

Regarding the type of staff, from superintendent to maintenance men (all of whom are appointed by civil service examination), I found a great number of fine people, whose personalities guarantee good leadership. A number of them had various types of previous experience, not necessarily in this field, but which enable them to apply to down-to-earth attitude to the manifold problems facing our youth, with respect to employment, home situations, working in a group, etc.

One of the greatest assets of these ranches and camps is the limitation as to number of boys. This makes it possible for the staff to take a personal interest in the problems of the individual boy. It also makes it possible to form small units, supervised by counsellors, in which teamwork plays an important part, and through which the competitive spirit between groups is being stimulated, both in work and in play.

Although this might not necessarily be copied in other states, I found it quite valuable that there exists in those camps which are run by the county probation department, a close personal tie-up between proba-

tion staff and camp. This makes it possible for a probation officer to maintain contacts with the boy, whom he had previously supervised on probation, during the boy's time in the camp and after his release. It also makes it possible for the camp staff to utilize the records of the probation department in their guidance and evaluation of the boy.

In several of the camps I visited, I was invited to a meal and ate the same food which was served the boys. It was good healthy food and there was plenty of it. The physical surroundings were anything but pretentious. As a matter of fact, they were fairly primitive but still sufficient for the purpose. There was adequate space for indoor as well as outdoor recreation. In most camps staff members were at work to add additional facilities or to improve existing ones and were using the boys for this work. This gives the boy a feeling of doing something concrete and constructive.

Speaking particularly of the forestry camp to which the older boy is sent, I would like to stress the following values: Constructive work for the benefit of the community, which gives the boy a sense of doing something worthwhile; the possibility of being prepared for a job in the field of forestry (a number of boys have been employed by the Department of Forestry, as their employees, after release from the camp); specifically, the utilization of the forestry camp as an intermediate institution between intramural placement and release into the community on parole.

Most of the forestry camps are necessarily located in the mountains, where there is plenty of snow during the wintertime. In spite of that, these camps are run on an all-year basis. I was informed that there is always enough to do, even in the winter, to keep the boys busy.

Finally, I would like to make a general observation regarding all camps. There were white, Negro and Mexican

boys, in many instances, about one-third of each group, in others about 50% white, and 25% each of Negroes and Mexicans. There is no segregation in any of the phases of camp life, neither regarding sleeping arrangements nor during meal time, school work or play. In some instances, the boys of Mexican descent tended to band together and form cliques of their own, but such tendencies were recognized at an early stage and were stopped so that now no tensions exist, according to information which I received from the staff at the various camps.

From conversation with the staff, and the perusal of some of the records, I would say that the type of boy who would best fit into this camp life is the youngster who had been tried on probation before but whose probation failed, primarily due to adverse home condition. On the other hand, here is a youngster who does not require the strict discipline of an institution but can be rehabilitated through outdoor life as provided by these ranches and camps, especially since the small size of these places facilitates individual guidance on the part of the staff. It is not necessarily the boy with a high I.Q.; also boys who are somewhat subnormal but can be taught certain manual labor can definitely profit from training in these ranches and camps.

I realize that my visits to these various facilities in California were only short ones and that the impressions gained, therefore, might not cover all the various phases and problems involved. However, I feel that from the impressions gained I might draw the conclusion that the establishment of similar facilities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the county or state level, would prove of greatest value for the re-training of delinquent juveniles and adolescents.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude for the wonderful cooperation and hospitality extended to me by our colleagues in California,



namely John Zuck, Chief Probation Officer, Don Sanson, Chief of the Adult Division, and Howard Woolf, Chief of the Delinquency Prevention Division, Los Angeles County Probation Department; George W. Ososke, Chief Probation Officer, and Elmer J. Gaetjen, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court Probation Department, San Francisco; Lorenzo S. Buckley, Chief Probation Officer, and Harold Kehoe, Superintendent of Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Court Probation of Department of Alameda County (Oakland), Anthony

Lovoi, Senior Probation Officer, Juvenile Court Probation Department of San Mateo County (Redwood City); Warren E. Thornton and Norman Nevraumont, Field Representatives, California Youth Authority, Regional Office in San Francisco; Calvin H. Meador, Chief Probation Officer, and Merrill Smith, Probation Officer, U. S. Probation Department of the Southern District of California, Los Angeles; Milton Rector, Western Office, National Probation and Parole Association, San Francisco.

## ASSOCIATION PRESENTS LETTER OF COMMENDATION TO VETERAN WORKER

It first came to the attention of the Executive Committee when Arthur T. Prasse, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, told the story of Miss Myrtle Allen.

She had worked for many years at Sharon among children who were unfortunate and in need of friends. Her life had been a life of service to children and others, he said.

The executive Committee then drafted a resolution to recognize Miss Allen in a public way and this ceremony came to pass at the conclusion of the Grove City program October 17.

"Is Miss Myrtle Allen in the room," asked President Bierstein.

Startled the little lady looked up and admitted that she was Miss Myrtle Allen. She had been sitting down front, expecting nothing except the inspiration that she could gain from the meeting.

President Bierstein then invited her to the platform where she was presented with a letter of commendation from the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole for her years of service for those "whose lives were unblest."

It was too much of an occasion for a long speech from Miss Allen. She smiled and then came the photogra-

pher, snapping pictures of President Bierstein, Miss Allen, Mr. Prasse, Dr. Barnes, who is an old friend and co-worker in the Mercer county area, and Paul W. Tibbetts, secretary-treasurer, who signed the letter with Mr. Bierstein.

"It was the nicest thing done during the entire day," said Mrs. Florine Koegler and her thought was echoed by dozens of others who saw the warmth of the little drama and the fitness of the public applause given by the Association.

Thanks Arthur Prasse for a splendid idea.

## HERE COMES THE BRIDE

From Hollidaysburg comes the news that Eliza Garber was married October 28 in the First Methodist Church at Hollidaysburg to Robert Bruce Leader, 924 Third Avenue, Altoona, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James R. Rigby, in a quiet ceremony. The newlyweds will live at 920 Third Avenue, Altoona.

Eliza writes that it will be impossible to be at Norristown with the group on November 14, but she sends her best wishes. The Association salutes Eliza E. Garber Leader.

## REFEREE PLAN SUCCEEDING IN FAYETTE DOMESTIC COURTS

By MRS. GLADYS NIXON  
Contributing Editor

The new procedure of handling domestic relation cases in Fayette County is continuing to prove successful. The number of cases brought before the court each month has been reduced to four cases for the month of July and three cases for August. One of these cases was a question of law which had to be decided by the court, and three were cases in which the prosecutrix was not given a court order.

### Two Ways

There are two ways in which hearings are held by the Probation Officer. When an information has been signed and a hearing held before a Justice of Peace or Alderman, should the case be returned to court, it is referred to the Probation Officer, and the defendant and prosecutrix are notified to appear at the probation office at a certain time. They may appear with or without an attorney. The second way is where an information has not been signed and where either husband or wife appear at the probation office and state they are having domestic trouble. The probation officer sets a time for a conference between the husband and wife. The conferences or hearings on both types of cases are similar. The probation officer discusses the case with the husband and wife and no one is allowed in the Probation Office except the attorneys who represent them. We have learned from experience that should the in-laws or any other outside party be allowed at the conference it retards the work and also in many cases would prohibit the couple from becoming reconciled. The interviews in the probation office are informal and enables the probation officer and the attorneys to get a more thorough understanding of the case. This plan

has met with the approval of the attorneys as they are notified of the date and hour of the hearing in the probation office and they do not have to spend hours waiting for the case to be called before the court.

Should they not be able to settle their case in the probation office, a complete history is written by the Probation Officer for the court. This also gives the Probation Officer a record of the case for future use in regards to collecting and enforcing the order.

When a regular information has been signed by an Alderman or Justice of Peace, and an agreement is reached in the probation office, a court order is written and the defendant and the prosecutrix sign on the bottom of the order that this order is made by agreement of both parties, they are then taken before the court and the court signs the order. When a couple becomes reconciled a court order is written directing the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and the case is continued until further order of the court. They are advised not to sign another information should they not be able to live together, but to appear at the probation office and if they cannot agree on an order, the case is taken before the court for a hearing.

This procedure gives a better chance for reconciliation. The probation officer explains to the parents of their children will not have a fair chance in life if their mother and father are separated and that more than 75% of the children taken into Juvenile Court come broken homes.

It costs but \$2.00 per year to belong to the largest state association on probation and Parole in the nation. Mail your \$2.00 today to Paul W. Tibbetts, Courthouse, Reading.

## OUR FEATURE—THE ALLENTOWN STORY

### An Editorial

The theme of the feature section of this issue of *The Quarterly* is community cooperation. The locale is Allentown.

Your magazine, *The Quarterly*, thinks that few probation offices, urban or rural, have the good will and cooperation that Raven Zeigler and his staff enjoy in Lehigh County.

During the latter part of September, we went to Allentown to plan this feature. We were received warmly and at that time marvelled at the expressions of cooperation and good feeling which existed in the Lehigh area.

Such goodwill is not accidental. Nor do we get far, when we preach that it should be ours. Theoretically, of course, the public should cooperate

with probation and parole offices, but practically such support comes from planning and programming and plenty of good, hard, honest labor.

Shakespeare once said "Happy is the man whose habits are his friends." Better still, perhaps, in the probation and parole field the axiom could be "Happy is the probation officer whose neighbors respect him and cooperate with him."

In this issue we present the Allentown story. It is in five sections, the theme being divided that way for the purpose of showing the relationship between the Zeigler office and various agencies, which constitute community resources.

We think it should be a bit of compulsory reading for new probation officers, especially those struggling to gain a comprehensive understanding.

## THE ALLENTOWN STORY OF COMMUNITY COOPERATION

The Lehigh County Probation Office like similar offices in many other communities, attempts to give maximum service with a limited staff of employees.

The Chief Probation Officer, Mr. Raven H. Zeigler who takes care of all the male juvenile and adult cases; makes investigations for Domestic Court and pre-sentence investigations when requested by the respective Courts.

Probation Officers Oswill R. Bittner and Thomas E. Roth, collect and disburse all maintenance, support, fines, costs and restitution monies and in so doing have constantly upwards of 1200 active accounts. During the year of 1948 these officers handled more than \$275,000.

All Probation and Parole work is done by Probation Officer Miss Frances Stevens who handles all the female offenders and neglected and de-

pendent children cases.

The staff of the Probation Office makes an effort to inform our public of the functions and problems of the office by appearances before civic, church, and other groups.

Students pursuing Social Studies at Muhlenberg College and Cedar Crest College are given first hand knowledge of Court and Probation problems by periodic conferences and interviews with the Judges and Probation Officers of our Court; in 1948 the first attempt was made for such students to actually get case work experience.

With such a limited staff, outside help is frequently required to accomplish this herculean task. This assistance was made possible by a study of the functions of the many Welfare, Health and Governmental agencies in the community; the assistance of these various agencies and their staff mem-

bers has been so pronounced that recognition must be given to their efforts in our behalf and the well-being of our clients. The exchange of information and suggestions offered, are always in a confidential manner; there never has been a betrayal of such trust in any case; hence, this story of "Community Cooperation."

### First Portion

#### THE STAFF AND THE COURT

By HON. JAMES F. HENNINGER,  
President Judge

Lehigh County has two Common Pleas Judges. By virtue of that office



JAMES F. HENNINGER  
President Judge

they are Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and by virtue of the latter office the yare Judges of the Juvenile Court of Lehigh County.

It has been a tradition here since we have had two Judges that the President Judge should handle juvenile cases and that in return the additional Judge should handle Domestic

Relations problems. We believe that this makes for unity and consistency in each department and only in exceptional cases does one Judge act for the other. Since the term of our Judges is ten years, our children are guaranteed at least up to ten years' experience in that field.

Our county is comparatively small (175,000) and therefore, our Probation Officers act not only in Juvenile Court work and adult probation and parole, but on occasion they are called upon to make investigations for the court in cases of pre-sentence, Domestic Relations and Habeas Corpus for children. The Probation Office is also responsible for collection of fines, costs and of Non-Support Orders.

While Mr. Zeigler, our Chief Probation Officer, is responsible for all of the activities of the Probation Office, our first move upon his appointment in February, 1944 was to separate the Collection Department from the Probation Department with separate offices half a city block apart. Mr. Zeigler understood and has ever since acted upon the principle that his personal attention and talents shall be devoted to counselling with juveniles and that all other duties should be merely supervisory.

The same is true of his assistant, Miss Stevens. While our woman Probation Officer has never had any connection with our Collection Department, we must constantly emphasize that she is not a policewoman and that acting as such destroys the support she should have with girls and women who may have run afoul of the law.

Appointment of our staff is the responsibility of the court and we have appointed on the basis of character, personality, training and experience. We have not found it feasible to apply rigid paper standards for qualification, but are convinced that our Probation Officers are fully qualified for their tasks (pardon and discount our pride), the best that could be secured at any salary. We boast

## POLICE HELP PROBATION OFFICER



Seated—Irene D. Welty, City Recreation Commissioner.  
Standing, left to right—Lt. Eugene A. McCarron, Juvenile Dept., Bureau of Police; Lt. Edwin G. Geissinger, School Safety Dept., Bureau of Police; Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer.

absolute freedom from politics both in appointment and administration of our Probation Office. We happen to know the political leanings of some of our appointees; concerning others, we have never asked them or made other inquiry and will probably never discover their party affiliation, since they are forbidden to engage in political activities.

The Juvenile Court leans heavily upon its Probation Officers, but does not delegate court responsibility to them. They may, and often do, consult with parents and children on disciplinary problems and may attempt to iron out minor fractions of the law. However, if correction calls for what appears to the child to be compulsory compliance with conditions imposed, we feel that the case calls for Juvenile

Court action, even at the risk of adverse Juvenile Court statistics.

The question of guilt or innocence rarely arises in our Juvenile Court. When it does, neither the exparte investigation nor the opinion of the Probation Officer should weigh with the court. When Delinquency has been established, however, the court must rely upon the recommendation of the Probation Officer as to the child's home conditions, amenability to lenient or rigid discipline and where institutionalization is necessary, the institution best suited to the particular case.

In Juvenile Court, we can almost always do what ought but cannot be done in every case, namely to fit the Order of the Court solely to the best interests of the child. Only too often,

the indifference between home treatment and institutionalization does not depend upon any factors connected with the child's character, disposition or intelligence, but depends upon custodial and environmental problems not created by or remediable by the child himself. The problem is complicated by waiting-lists in some institutions and the fact that some children seem to be unfitted to any existing agencies.

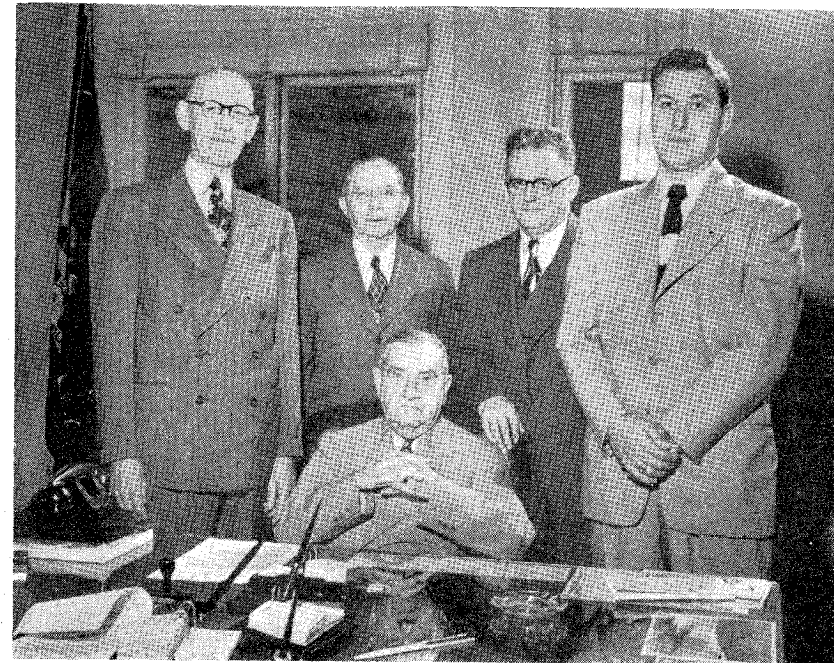
In our own community we are fortunate in having the Allentown State Hospital that receives children needing custodial psychiatric diagnosis and treatment and the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic performing the same service for out patients.

We have heard of self-sufficient

Probation Officers whose main virtue is that they do not annoy or disturb Judges. We have always encouraged our Probation Officers to discuss their problems with us, because eventually their unsolved problems become ours.

A Juvenile Court deals in unknown and imponderable quantities in human personality and surrounding influences. Frequently we must act with no means of learning all of the factors involved. Usually we lean to home treatment of Juveniles. If we are wrong the only harm done is one more act of delinquency, no more serious than the one that brought the child to court. On other occasions—and this is particularly true of adolescent girls—the juvenile has all to lose if we unwisely free her. For some fre-

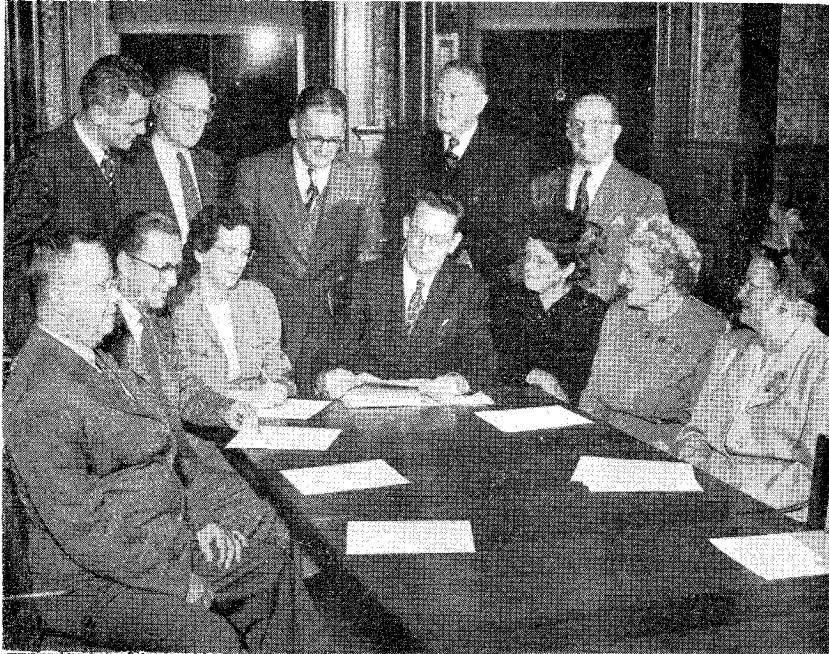
## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AID PROGRAM



Seated—Robert F. Good, President, County County Commissioners.  
Standing, left to right—Dr. A. S. Aurand, County Commissioner, Simon Levene, Investigator for Lehigh County Institutional District; Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer and Clarence L. Hoffman, County Commissioner.



## PLANNING A DETENTION HOME



Seated—left to right—Mr. Claude Horlacher, Mr. Harry Bogh, Jr., Miss William N. Wren, Mr. Clyde Bischoff, Mrs. Mamie V. Gery, Miss Mae Warfield, Mrs. Harvey H. Steckel.  
Standing—left to right—Mr. John W. Anderson, Mr. William H. Mohr, Mr. Raven Ziegler, Rev. William C. Schaeffer, Mr. Hyman Rockmaker.

quent supervision is not enough; only constant supervision will suffice.

### THE STAFF AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The whole-hearted cooperation of the board of commissioners has enabled the Lehigh County Probation Office to accomplish great progress in readjustment programs for delinquent juveniles and to make long-range plans of community projects.

The commissioners have thrown open, under a permanent arrangement, all the facilities of the institution district—and the Probation Office frequently calls upon these facilities to solve emergency problems that might otherwise be insurmountable.

Thus, young men and women upon

release from institutions of correction or aid have several times been given temporary shelter and economic help until permanent residence and employment could be secured.

The experience and records of Simon Levene, Chief Investigator for the Institution District, have proved of inestimable value. Numerous evicted families with children have been given assistance by Levene, who helped to procure lodging for them and made it possible to keep the families intact so that the children would not be separated from their parents. Levene's "missionary work" with evicted families is highly praised by Chief Probation Officer, Raven H. Zeigler, who credits the investigator with commendable "preventive" as well as corrective measures during

the acute housing shortage.

This spirit of cooperation between the commissioners and the Probation Office was manifested during the planning of Lehigh County's modern Juvenile Detention Home, located to the west of Allentown, which is expected to be opened at the end of October.

The Detention Home Project is also an excellent sample of the cooperation existing among the Red Feather services, other Welfare Organizations and Lehigh County authorities.

The need for a Detention Home was brought to the attention of the commissioners by a committee of the county's Council of Social Agencies, a Red Feather service. This committee had been appointed by the Council in 1947 to make a year-long study of juvenile delinquency and the care of juveniles in Lehigh County. An enlarged "Citizens' Committee", head-

ed by Clyde T. Bishoff of Allentown, was later organized to proceed with the work.

The painstaking investigation of this committee uncovered many astonishing statistics on the subject and brought to public attention several questionable practices, among them the fact that delinquents were being held in hospitals and a Detention Room of the Lehigh County Prison. When, as a result of its investigation, the committee had decided on the necessity for a County Detention Home, it began to look around for a site and, eventually, came upon a small but adequate (and unused) building on property of the County Home at Wescoesville, about two miles west of Allentown's city limits.

On May 7, 1948, at a meeting of the commissioners with representatives of the Citizens' Committee and Mr. Sherwood Norman of the National Proba-

## THE PROBATION STAFF



Seated—Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer.

Standing, left to right—Gloria C. Knaake, Secretary; Thomas E. Roth, Probation Officer; Os-will R. Bittner, Probation Officer and Miss Frances Stevens, Probation Officer.

## MR. ZEIGLER AND THE AGENCY HEADS



First Row—l. to r.—Mrs. Marguerite E. Nace, Rescue Mission; Mrs. Anna E. Erdman, Allentown Housing Authority; Mrs. Marjorie R. Landis, Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic; Miss Jane L. Bridghman, Wiley House.

Second Row—l. to r.—Mrs. Viola E. Woodhead, Lutheran Children's Bureau; Miss Eva D. Hahner, Catholic Children's Bureau; Miss Mae Warfield, Public School Psychologist; Miss Mary E. Stevens, Children's Aid Society of Lehigh County; Miss Ella M. Siegfried, Lehigh Valley Social Service Exchange.

Third Row—l. to r.—Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer; John W. Anderson, Family Welfare Organization; Earl L. Weaver, Public School Attendance Officer.

Fourth Row—l. to r.—Richard J. Feinour, YMCA; Henry C. Faucett, Boy Scouts of America; Rev. Willis D. Mathias, Ministers' League.

Fifth Row—l. to r.—George A. Hamilton, Allentown Boys Club; Rev. Conrad W. Raker, Good Shepard Home for Crippled Children; Orlando M. Bowen, Allentown Hospital.

tion Association, the board authorized Mr. Robert E. Ochs, Architect of H. F. Everett & Associates, and Mr. Norman to proceed with formulation of plans to convert the small County building into a Detention Home.

The original \$25,000 appropriated last year was never used, because actual construction did not begin until January of 1949. However, in that month, the board of commissioners drew up the yearly county budget, appropriating a total of \$49,450 for Detention Home purposes, as follows: \$40,000 for the building; \$5,000 for equipment and furnishings; \$2,500 for supervision; \$4,450 for maintenance.

Except for finishing touches, the Detention Home was completed recently and by the time the *Quarterly* goes to press, it will be ready for formal opening.

#### THE STAFF AND CITY GOVERNMENT

Close-knit cooperation between Allentown city government and the Le-

high County Probation authorities and Court has been a matter of policy for several years. Under the regime of Mayor Donald V. Hock, this cooperation increased and became more apparent.

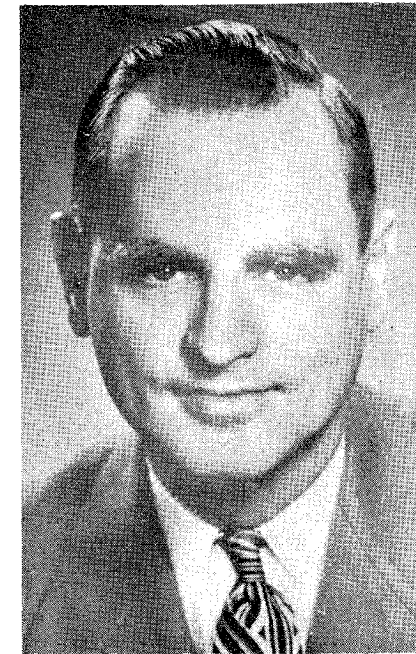
One of the first things the 38 year old Mayor did when he took office in January, 1948, was to set up a separate Police Department for juvenile affairs. To this end, he assigned Lt. Eugene McCarron as a Juvenile Officer. It was a wise choice, because Lt. McCarron enjoys an enviable reputation for his years of police work—and, more important, he understands young people, approaching juvenile problems more in the manner of a father than with typical police attitude.

Mayor Hock, a practicing member of the bar since 1936, also named Lt. Edwin W. Geisinger as policeman in charge of school safety work—a program which has developed into a

veritable branch of the city's educational setup.

The mayor's policy has consistently been one of close cooperation with the District Attorney's Office, the Courts, the Parole and Probation authorities. City Council recently approved his request to create positions for police-women on the force.

Lt. McCarron not only conducts investigations for the Police Department in matters where juveniles are concerned, but also seeks information concerning the problems of children



MAYOR DONALD V. HOCK  
of Allentown

in the home, school and community, assisting them in procuring clothing and food when needed. Only ten per cent of 600 juveniles contacted in one year by Lt. McCarron were referred to the Juvenile Court. The rest were disposed of by the Juvenile Officer. Some of these were obliged to report to his office over a period of weeks; others had their problems solved with

the assistance of the parents and members of the community. His disposition of juvenile cases has always been in accordance with the policy of the Juvenile Court and Probation Office.

Lt. Geisinger's job in school safety is, in fact, one of public relations. The Safety Patrols of both public and parochial schools are under his supervision and his efforts in their behalf affects approximately 20,000 school children.

He has a comprehensive and efficient method of teaching safety. He has set up an accident map in every school, which, by means of pins, locates the scene of every accident involving school children. Through his efforts, the Pennsylvania State Police Safety Exhibition was shown to most of the public schools and safety contests sponsored by local organizations.

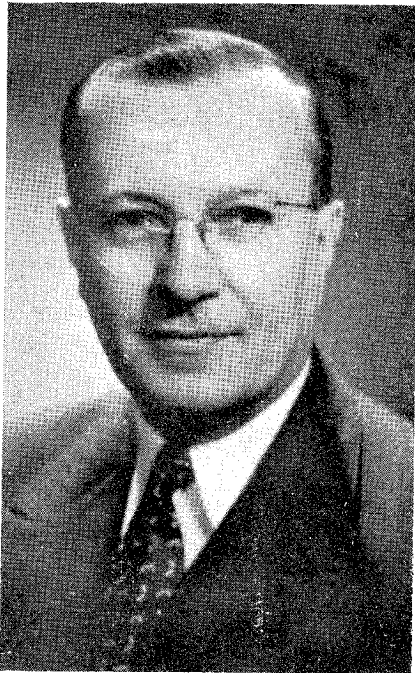
In order to give the Safety Patrols an added incentive for their outstanding work, movies were arranged Saturday mornings for all members; benefits were held to purchase raincoats. To climax the year's efforts, a fund of \$1,300 was raised to take 800 members of the school patrols to the Philadelphia Zoo and a baseball game.

During the past year, Lt. Geisinger exhibited the motion picture films entitled, "Families First" and "Children in Trouble," to more than fifty P.T.A., church and civic groups.

Irene Welty, Superintendent of the City Recreation Department has been extremely active in supervising basketball and baseball leagues, swimming meets, marble tournaments, ice skating, coasting, fishing, picnic groves for children and parents of the community. Her outstanding accomplishment is the supervision of twenty-two playgrounds operated jointly by the City of Allentown and its School District. These are open to every child in the community. Her program of recreation is by far the most outstanding civic movement for prevention of delinquency in the opinion of the Probation authorities.

### THE STAFF AND WELFARE AGENCIES

(1) The Lehigh Valley Social Service Exchange, with office at 68 E. Broad St. Bethlehem, Pa., serves six counties, including Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Warren County, the latter in New Jersey bordering Northampton County on east. Eighty agencies were registered with this exchange. The service rendered expedites investigations, avoids



JUDGE JOHN H. DIEFENDERFER

needless re-investigation to obtain facts already known to other agencies, prevents the giving of conflicting advice. This service is used in most Juvenile cases (delinquent, neglected and dependent), and frequently in Domestic Court and pre-sentence investigations. In emergency cases, a phone call will bring this vital information in a matter of minutes.

(2) The Council of Social Agencies through its former secretary, Mrs. Catherine Anderson and the present

secretary, Miss Doreen C. Moore, has served as a beacon light to the Probation Office and its staff in acquainting us with the functions of the various agencies; further, in presenting to the Council problems that were of interest to the Probation Office.

(3) When a new client comes to the Probation Officer's attention whether a delinquent juvenile, or Domestic Court case or defendant in a Criminal Court case, one of the first questions is "What church do you belong to and who is your pastor or priest?" The answer usually opens the door to a phase in the client's life that has been neglected, but the clergy when approached always offer a helping hand and the necessary guidance and encouragement that is needed. Frequently the answer is "I do not belong to any church", in such cases an effort is made to have an expression of choice, and the clergy of that church is promptly so informed; on occasion members of the clergy have accompanied the Probation Officer to institutions and interviewed prospective parolees and offered their services as sponsors.

(4) The Children's Aid Society of Lehigh County, the Lutheran Children's Bureau and the Catholic Children's Bureau are not only used as child placing agencies in compliance with Court Orders, but are always available and assist in giving temporary shelter to neglected, dependent and abandoned children and the children of families facing eviction; further, the respective agencies participate in formulating plans for placement prior to the hearing in Juvenile Court.

(5) The Sacred Heart Hospital and the Allentown Hospital for many years accepted juveniles of tender years while they were detained for hearing in Juvenile Court, in recent years, however, this has been impossible because of crowded conditions in these institutions. However, both hospitals continue to render shelter, medical attention and maintenance for neglec-

ted and dependent children until placement is made.

These same institutions have at all times assisted in giving employment to young men and young women that were without homes and jobs; also permitted the Probation Office to have juveniles treated at their respective clinics and dispensaries.

(6) The Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic, the Mental Health Clinics, conducted by the staff members of the Allentown State Hospital and the Public School Psychologists, are indispensable to the Probation Office in dealing with the most difficult juvenile problems. An effort is always made to refer the case to such agency as is best able to assist in particular cases; juveniles that have cooperative parents are always advised to consult the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic; this same agency makes the necessary psychological and psychiatric examinations and recommendations at the request of the Probation Office of such juveniles as may be mental defective juveniles and defendants in Criminal Court when deemed necessary by the court, and the suggestions of the psychiatrist is always given consideration.

The Public School Psychologist is always helpful and the course of treatment suggested is followed by the Juvenile Court.

(7) The services of the Family Service Organization are used by the Probation Office in many types of cases; clothing for needy children, counsel and guidance for juveniles and their respective parents in cooperation with the school authorities and Probation Office, sponsor for parolees from institutions, and invaluable assistance in counseling juveniles that have not been in court, assistance in solving housing problems of evictees.

(8) The Parochial and Public Schools of the community always furnish invaluable school reports to the Probation Office in all cases of delinquents, in which they reflect the aca-

demic attainments, behavior and discipline problems, if necessary assist in making adjustments and changes in curriculum for individual cases. When the Attendance Officer has a serious truancy problem, an effort is made to have a conference with the Probation Officer, the truant and the parents, in this method many cases of delinquency are prevented. In a period of five years, the Juvenile Court was obliged to deal with only one offender where truancy was the only charge. School nurses are frequently called to assist in cases of juveniles and neglected children.

(9) The Wiley House, a children's home with a capacity of fifty-five children, cares for neglected and dependent children; this institution when possible offers its service for temporary shelter for children until final placement is made by the court.

(10) The Good Shepherd Home for crippled children, has on occasion given temporary shelter for juveniles and has employed juveniles without homes and jobs.

(11) The Allentown Rescue Mission is always available to give shelter for parolees from the County Prison, so that they may start anew life, procure employment and finally better and permanent living quarters.

(12) The Salvation Army at all times offers its service and supplies clothing to needy children, recreation facilities, religious training, shelter for homeless women, and serves as sponsor for parolees.

(13) The Young Men's Christian Association frequently assists in providing housing for young men, always has free memberships available for juveniles recommended by the Probation Officer; assists in procuring employment; and provides programs of recreation and religious training.

(14) The Young Womens' Christian Association has no rooming facilities, but helps young women returned to the community from institutions in recreation, counsel and guidance; fre-



quently girls are referred to this agency in order to prevent delinquency by reason of the training there available.

(15) The Boys Club of Allentown and the Girls Haven provide a recreation program; free memberships are available for juveniles without funds; the members of the respective staffs are always anxious to know of a boy or girl that has come to the attention of the Juvenile Court, their recommendations and suggestions are invaluable to the Probation Office in dealing with such juveniles, in addition they assist to procure employment and assist in supervising juveniles on probation.

(16) Leaders of Boy Scout and Girl Scouts are frequently contacted for assistance in working with a Scout that has become a charge of the Juvenile Court, on occasion juveniles are recommended for membership in the Scouts, in order to benefit by the training and recreation afforded by this agency.

(17) The Department of Public Assistance is always close to the Probation Office in Domestic Court cases; and further, cooperates in juvenile, neglected and dependent children cases when called upon for suggestions and information concerning the families in question.

(18) The Allentown Housing Authority is a valuable asset to the community, in that its project is probably one of the finest in the Commonwealth; all the homes are neatly kept, as well as the surroundings, the morale of its tenants is of a very high type, this is reflected in the fact that very few Juvenile and Domestic Court cases come from this area. The staff is in constant touch with the lives of these people and are always ready to offer solutions to cases coming to the Probation Office.

The Youth of our community benefit greatly by the policies of our local newspapers (The Allentown Morning Call and Evening Chronicle) in that

the Press seeks to protect and help children with problems. The name and identity of the juvenile is never revealed. Children of families appearing in Domestic Court are given like consideration. Editorials and news items are always available in cases where children may derive benefits. Our Press played a very important role in procuring a Detention Home and the ultimate appointing of Policewomen.

#### EXCERPTS FORM COMMENTS BY AGENCIES

**Miss Ella Siegfried,  
Executive Director Lehigh County  
Social Service Exchange**

"The Juvenile Court and Probation Office is particularly to be commended on its willingness to demonstrate the way it handles and safeguards information given it by the other agencies and for its philosophy of using data to promote prevention and rehabilitation."

**Mr. George A. Hamilton,  
Executive Director  
Boys Club of Allentown**

"The cooperation between the Boys' Club, the Probation Office and Juvenile Court has been responsible for many fine adjustments between boys and their families."

**Mr. E. F. Sandow, General Secretary  
Young Men's Christian Association**

"When a boy is referred to the Y. M. C. A. by the Juvenile Court and Probation Office, an attempt is made to interest the boys in a swimming or gym class, or one of the boys' clubs. It is considered worthwhile if only one of these boys discovers a new way of life."

**Rev. Harry G. Hynes, Vice Principal  
Central Catholic High School**

"We at Central Catholic are very happy to state that our relationship with the Juvenile Court and the Probation Office of Lehigh County has always been cordial, practical, and informative. We have found that

through the cooperation of the school and these agencies, much has been accomplished to bring about the reformation of an incipient delinquent, and thereby making him a law-abiding citizen."

**Mr. John W. Anderson,  
Executive Secretary  
Family Welfare Organization**

"The Juvenile Court Judge as well as the Chief Probation Officer set the tone of cooperativeness that possibly cannot be excelled in other communities."

**Mrs. Marjorie R. Landis,  
Associate Editor  
Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic**

"The Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic has been especially interested in working with children referred to the clinic by the Lehigh County Probation Officers and Court. These children are selected for their treatability in terms of the parents' wanting some help with the child's problems."

**Rev. Msgr. Leo G. Fink, V. E.  
Lehigh-Northampton Vicariate**

"From the various reports received from the Catholic Clergy of Lehigh County and from our contacts with your office through Miss Eva. D. Hahner, R. N., Directress of Social Welfare, Sacred Heart Hospital, I can assure you of our appreciation of all that you have done for the Catholic Youth of our community."

**Mr. George W. Sherer, Superintendent  
Allentown Hospital**

"The Allentown Hospital has cooperated with the Probation Office since the establishment of this department. We have found the work interesting and very much worthwhile and appreciate the opportunity for doing good to the youth of our community."

**Mrs. Viola Woodhead  
Lutheran Children's Bureau**

"The Board of Inner Missions is committed to a policy throughout the

Ministerium to cooperate with the Judges and Probation Officers of the Juvenile Court, to provide the best of care for dependent and neglected children as far as their facilities allow."

**Miss Mae Warfield, Psychologist  
Allentown Public Schools**

"We are fortunate in having a Juvenile Court and Probation Office that are more interested and give more time in understanding the offender and what prompted the crime than in deciding how the individual should be punished."

**Mr. Henry M. Faucett  
Scout Executive**

"The Scout Council through its leaders is most happy to cooperate with the Probation Office. On rare occasions where scouts are involved the Juvenile Court contacts Scout Officials to assist. These contacts are carried on quietly, and no one in the Scout Unit are aware of what is taking place except the officials involved."

**Miss Mary E. Stevens,  
Executive Secretary  
Children's Aid Society**

"Through referrals and interviews with clients, conferences between Probation Office and agency, the responsibilities of parents, agency and court are defined. This agency sincerely appreciates the understanding and cooperation which is given by the Juvenile Court and the staff in the Probation Office."

**Mrs. Marguerite E. Nace,  
Superintendent  
Allentown Rescue Mission**

"The work of the Allentown Rescue Mission is two-fold endeavoring to meet the needs of men both physically and spiritually. Our agency is always willing to cooperate with the Probation Office, Juvenile Court and other Welfare Organizations."

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## MUHLENBERG COLLEGE PROFESSOR LAUDS ALLENTOWN COOPERATION

*Ed. Note. Morris S. Greth, a native of Pennsylvania of colonial stock, is a Graduate of Kutztown Teachers College, Muhlenberg College, Mt. Airy Theological Seminary and University of Pennsylvania, where he earned A.M. and Ph. D. degrees. From 1930 to 1945 he was Professor of Sociology and Philosophy at Albright College, Reading, Pa. and since 1946, Professor of Sociology at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. Member of the American Sociological Society, The Rural Sociological Society of American and American Academy of Political and Social Science and author of Leadership Training, Philadelphia, 1930 and numerous articles in professional journals.*

\* \* \*

By **MORRIS S. GRETH, P.H.D.**

Sociology is concerned with the social life of man, especially as man lives his life in the family, neighborhood and community.

It is interested in the way personality is conditioned and behavior motivated through human associations. Those who differ so markedly from the average as to receive special group attention and whose behavior is so at variance with the accepted norms as to be labeled criminal or delinquent were among the first groups to be studied by sociologists. It is also in these areas that sociology has made its greatest progress. Criminology, delinquency and penology have become highly specialized fields of study whose findings have influenced every branch of the social sciences.

A general understanding of the body of knowledge and points of view which characterize these studies is coming to be an essential part of the equipment of the enlightened citizen and indispensable for those engaged in any branch of community work. For this reason some work in criminology is generally included in the study of sociology. At Muhlenberg courses are given in criminology, penology and social work. In the latter course special consideration is

given to the theory and practice of probation and parole work.

Students of crime and delinquency generally agree that criminal and delinquent behavior, like all human behavior, can only be understood in terms of the culture of the community in which the behavior occurs. The community provides the setting for the behavior and the norms and values with which it is to be judged. Through the approval and disapproval of relatives, friends and associates, the system of attitudes, habits and convictions become fixed into a life pattern. These social experiences behind human behavior make the specific behavior meaningful to the individual in terms of either his conscious wishes or his subconscious desires.

Whether a person shall behave as a criminal or as a saint is not so much a matter of his birth as it is a matter of the total impact of the spiritual, intellectual and social influences which the home, school, church, job, friends and community have exerted upon him. For the same reason imprisonment and punishment by themselves are never sufficient to change a criminal life pattern. Their approach is negative, at times necessary in order to uproot the old pattern, but if the person is to become socially useful and law-abiding something new must be put in place of the old. This demands a constructive approach which seeks to build up attitudes, habits and values which are socially constructive.

### Basic Reasons

This better understanding of the nature of personality and the socializing process through which life patterns are developed is the foundation on which constructive probation and parole service is built. It has as its

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## COMMUNITY CLUB WORKS 13 YEARS WITH FAYETTE COUNTY CHILDREN

The great depression still gripped the state and nation back in 1936 when a group of men in the heart of Pennsylvania's coal-producing region, looked about them at the needs of children and organized to better prepare themselves and their district to meet these needs.

Today, some 13 years later, under the dynamic leadership of Clarence E. Hess, supervising principal of the Redstone township schools, in Fayette County, the same group of men are carrying on, helping the youth of Redstone with guidance and wise counsel as well splendid recreational programs and other worthwhile child-aiding projects.

At no time has there been, in these 13 years, compensation in a material way for any of these men but the group has perserved, content with the reward which was theirs of seeing their township grow in community spirit. It is much more wholesome to live in Redstone township today than it was in 1936 and Clarence E. Hess and his group in this issue of The Quarterly must take a bow.

It is the only public attention, on a state level, they have received but what they have done constitutes, in the opinion of The Quarterly, an excellent story in respect to community participation in Juvenile Court programming.

### The Organization

Things were bad in Fayette County in the fall of 1936 when the Rev. Crawford Coulter, pastor of Dunlaps' Creek Presbyterian Church at Republic, Pa. called a group of citizens to meet at the old Academy Building in Merrittstown, a short distance away.

In Fayette County three out of every five families had some one of its members on WPA or was on direct relief. Rev. Coulter and his close

friend, Mr. Hess, wanted to consider problems of community interest and after the initial meeting, which was more or less an inventory of conditions, the committee continued to meet at irregular intervals.

During these early meetings, when the direction in which the group ultimately would go was not yet defined, various programs were presented which touched upon youth living. As an example, Dr. Dan Kovar, Uniontown civic leader and educator, spoke one April evening in 1937 upon "Boy and Girl Scout Programs" and others gave talks which later pointed the way in overall planning.

On Friday, January 20, 1939, a group of 50 citizens assembled at the Academy to complete an organization for the promotion of the cultural and social life of a tri-township area which included, in addition to Redstone, two adjacent townships, Jefferson and Luzerne, as well as a small portion of the Brownsville area known as Brownsville township.

Gradually the depression was lifting in Fayette County and the sun of prosperity could be seen, but with departure of the depression also went many of the coal mines, worked out and ready for abandonment. Many families found themselves living in coal town houses in Fayette County but working at distant coal mines. Some moved and with their departure, and the exhaustion of coal deposits, all of that area in Fayette County had sharp drops in assessed valuation, meaning less tax dollars with which to provide good schools and worthwhile projects to enrich the lives of children.

Nevertheless, an organization was perfected on that January day in 1939 with Mr. Hess as president; Dr. C. C. Ryan as vice-president; W. D. Gault, a school teacher, as secretary and R. F. Hibbs as treasurer.

## REDSTONE TOWNSHIP YOUTH COUNCIL BOARD



Standing—left to right—\*Floyd Lilley, Store Mgr., Union Supply Co; Dr. Dale U. Cox, Dentist; \*G. Edgar Hibbs, Supv. Prin., Perry Twp. Schools; John Sigwalt, High School Principal at Redstone; \*Eugene Townsend, Elementary Principal, Redstone Schools.  
 Sitting—left to right—\*Henry Murphy, Merchant; \*W. D. Gault, Elementary School Principal, Redstone Schools; \*C. E. Hess, Supv. Prin. of Redstone Schools; \*J. Edward Smith, Electrical Appliance Salesman.  
 Absent—\*Frank Hibbs, Mail Carrier; Charles F. Matthews, Mechanic.  
 \*Members since 1936.

## Youth Committee

A Youth Committee was appointed and finally a program was agreed upon. In this program were several objectives. Duties of the Youth Committee, it was agreed, included contact with children with problems, and the assistance of such children in the solution of their problems. Likewise a survey was proposed for the purpose of setting up goals for long-term programs within the county, designed to enrich Youth Life within that area. Also a program was sought in which parents of children would receive guidance in the parent-child relationship. Still a fourth undertaking was the study of the Redstone Township curriculum and the studies of other schools in the area with the notion that courses of study could be improved by strategic changes.

In working with the child, it sought first to ascertain the cause for the child's problems, whether the cause be environmental, physical, emotional and then to prescribe a cure or a treatment program which would include occupation of the child's interests and time through personal contact and guidance.

## Newspaper Discovers Project

About this time, the club was "discovered" by a Uniontown newspaper which wrote, in a column called "Main Streeter":

"Three townships are definitely linked into the membership and activities of one of the outstanding Service Clubs of the county. This organization holds only occasional "knife and fork" meetings, isn't tied up in a national or international organization; and likes to boast just a little bit that it is a distinctly community affair.

"Its major objective is to combat juvenile delinquency. It accepts the quite proper philosophy that juvenile delinquency is the logical and natural sequence to juvenile underprivilege. The Club's Boys' Committee scouts the

schools of the three townships to find cases with which it may work.

"There has been a philosophy advanced by some that people in local communities are "too dumb to understand their own needs and what to do about them. The Merrittstown club is proving that a people in a given community do know the needs and conditions in that community."

The above excerpts were taken from an article written eight years ago. Since that time, here are some of the things done by the group of men known as the Merrittstown Community Club or better still the "Redstone Clinic:"

1—Raising of funds to with to purchase necessary "extras" for the schools.

2—Accepted groups of boys, ranging in number from 40 in 1940 to 25 in 1949 from the Fayette County Juvenile Court for guidance and assistance.

3—Conferred and assisted school men and women, parents of children and others who had problem children with whom to work.

## Functions Monthly

Today this club continues to function monthly with Mr. Hess as the president, a post he has held since the beginning of the club's activities. Others, who have labored throughout the years, are Mr. Gault, Frank Hibbs, Eugene Townsend, Edward Smith, Floyd Lilley, Edgar Hibbs, Henry Murphy. Two members have died since the program began. Dr. A. M. Duff, friend of the committee in its medical efforts in behalf of youth, passed away first followed by Raymond S. Call, principal of the Redstone Township High school, who had many friends among the young people of the area. Added to the board as replacements have been Dr. Dale U. Cox and Charles Matthews and John Sigwalt. The latter succeeded the late Raymond S. Call.

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## BIERSTEIN THANKS MUNCY AND GROVE CITY FOR FINE MEETINGS

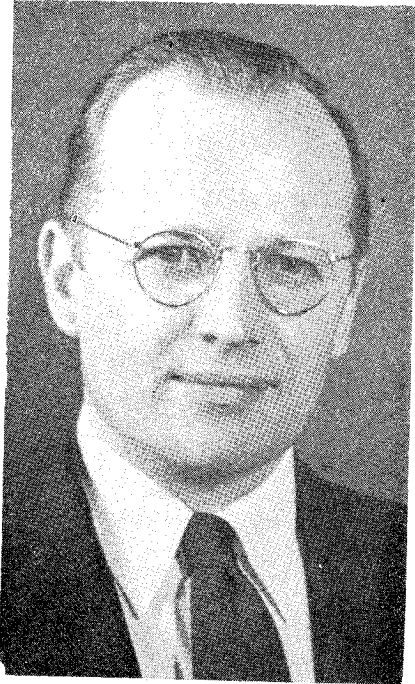
By **JOHN R. BIERSTEIN,**

President, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole

Two up and one to go.

Two splendid meetings and a third one soon to be held at **Norristown**. The year of 1949 promises to exceed all records for attendance at Association meetings and for membership increases.

They tell me that our Association is now the largest state association in



PRESIDENT BIERSTEIN

this nation with a paid up membership of more than 400. The figure 500 is not impossible before the next annual convention at Harrisburg.

As your president, I am thrilled and deeply grateful to all of you who have made this possible. It has been your kind and faithful efforts which will

bring about the achievements of the 1949-50 Association year which we have planned and sought so ardently.

During the past month, I have dispatched letters of appreciation to Paul J. Abraham, Esquire, president of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, and to Dr. William Wishart, president of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City.

There were identical excerpts from these letters which I desire to repeat at this time to show Association gratitude to these two splendid institutions. I said:

"I am sure that everyone attending our regional meeting at your institution went away with a good feeling about the day's sessions, and on behalf of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, I want to express our sincere appreciation for the hospitality and cordial welcome, that you, the Board of Directors and staff, extended to us.

"The sessions were very fruitful and mutually beneficial to our organization as well as your institution and we know that many more of us know you and your objectives. Moreover, when we were at your institution, we had an excellent medium through which we could gather and point up the objectives toward which we are all striving, the prevention and treatment of delinquency."

Now for the final meeting at Norristown and then the holidays. **May I wish to the Association and all of its friends the happiest holidays possible for you and yours.**

JOHN R. BEIRSTEIN.

Attend Norristown Meeting November 14. It is the final Institute this Fall.

## SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DETENTION

By **NATHAN GOLDMAN, M. A.**

Psychologist and Research Sociologist  
University of Pittsburgh  
Western Psychiatric Institute and  
Clinic

Use of detention institutions for juvenile delinquents dates from the time when children were removed from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts and placed under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court with chancery proceedings.

A detention home may be considered as a place for the temporary care of children removed from their homes pending investigation and decision by the juvenile court. Neglected as well as delinquent children are usually included together. For the purposes of this discussion, however, we shall stress the problems of the detention of delinquent rather than dependent children.

It is very unfortunate that, in the past, detention homes, have been frequently unwisely used. Either because of an antiquated retributive penological thinking, or inadequate facilities, or poorly-trained personnel, together with public apathy, the psychological effects of detention on the child have been disregarded.

Consequently, many professional workers hold a very unfavorable attitude toward detention homes.

### Uses of Detention Home

However, several justifiable uses of such an institution, when properly administered, are generally recognized. Primarily, it is useful in order to insure the child's appearance in court. This may be necessary in the case of runaways, or where irresponsible parents cannot be relied upon to produce the child in court at the appointed time. The detention home may be used as a refuge for the child in cases where there exists a marked strain, tension, or conflict in the family, or

between the parents and the child. When the child is rejected or neglected by the parents the detention home may serve as a place for temporary care. In some cases, it might be necessary to secure the community from the child's further antisocial conduct. Or, conversely, it might be considered desirable to remove the child from the community, to protect it from disorganizing forces in the community. As an aid to court disposition it might be advisable to place the child in a detention home during a thorough case study. Medical, psychological, social work and psychiatric services can be more satisfactorily utilized when centered in one institution. In addition, some courts have very recently begun to use the detention for group therapy projects.

### Dangers of Average Detention Home

Because of its institutional nature, there are a number of dangers inherent in the average detention home for delinquents. In some communities it has become merely a parking station where children may be safely stored for the convenience of an overworked or inadequate staff. Detention homes have also been used, very unwisely, as institutions for short-time punishment. Such abuses may be related to the attitude of an unenlightened public, which operates in terms of an outmoded punitive philosophy for child offenders.

Psychologically, the meaning of detention to the child is of utmost importance. It must be always borne in mind that the child is in detention against his will. Also, detention is a result of official action following some misbehavior by the child. There is a direct sequence: misbehavior, official action, detention home. To most adults, and also to most children, this sequence attaches the meaning of punishment or jail, to the detention

home, in spite of the official doctrine to the contrary.

Removing the child from his home and from the community, and placing him in an institution designated for delinquents, may give him a premature self-conception as a delinquent. Whereas the child may have looked upon his misbehavior as a prank, or gang activity, or just fun, upon being thrown involuntarily into a regimented institutional situation, into the company of known delinquents, the child is psychologically identified with the delinquent group. There is a serious danger in the possibility of his acceptance of this identification for himself. In this way, the child may be removed one step further from the conventional and toward the unconventional or non-conforming juvenile community.

#### Traumatic Experience

Detention is a traumatic experience for most children. For the unstable child, the anxious child, or the inadequate child it is considerably more so. It represents a removal from the security of the home, from the parents' love, and into a strange, and emotionally cold institution where the child is only one of an aggregate. No matter how unsatisfactory a home may appear to us as adults, it must be remembered that here lie the child's most intimate emotional relations. Removal of the child from the home is a threat, by some outside force, to the integrity of these emotional ties. These traumatic experiences associated with detention may result in an impaired attitude toward authority—especially if the child is later found non-delinquent by the court.

The psychological effect—emotional as well as intellectual—of the experience of detention, to the child, is of prime importance. Detention has a different meaning for each child. His age, personality, family, social class, background, the circumstances leading to his detention, his past experiences in the family and community,

the reputation of the detention home among juveniles in the community, etc., all determine the meaning of the situation for him, and his reaction to it. One child may be overwhelmed with a feeling of helplessness in the face of the official pressures which have been brought to bear upon him. It may appear to him that the whole adult world has banded against him. Another child may be thoroughly frightened by the proceedings. He may be fearful of the strange routine of admission, afraid of losing his home, of deprivation of his parents love, or of loss of social class standing by having a "jail record." Depending upon past experiences, such as parental abuse or neglect, mistreatment in the community, or rough handling by enforcement agents, the child may react either fearfully or aggressively toward adults in authority. He may withdraw in bewilderment or under pressure of remorse. The uncertainty of the whole situation, together with the feeling of helplessness gives rise to anxiety and fear. In spite of repeated reassurances by the adults around him, the delinquent child remains anxious and distrustful—for was it not an adult who brought him to the detention home against his will?

#### Normal Resentment

It is to be expected that a child brought involuntarily to an institution should show signs of resentment, hostility and defiance. In a frustrating situation where the child feels helpless, insecure, and uncertain, the common reaction is one of aggression. Hostility may be expressed toward those around him who control the situation, and possibly also against other children. Indifference, when met, may be a sign of dullness or of sophistication—the boy "who knows his way around."

The hurtful emotional effects of congregate detention may be lessened by an understanding of the meaning of detention to the individual child. It is of utmost importance that the detention home personnel be able to

make each child feel that he is accepted as a child, not as a case or a problem. In fact, some workers feel it advisable that the teachers, house parents, and others in the institution know nothing of the child's delinquencies, except in cases involving risk of some sort. Although a watchful eye should be kept on each child, the child should not be made to feel he is under constant surveillance. He should be given some sort of orientation in the routine and program of the home, to eliminate fears based on anxiety and uncertainty. Unexpected, sudden changes in program should be avoided. In effect, the child should be given a feeling of security. Anxieties should be allayed insofar as possible.

Whatever bitterness, anger or hostility the child brought with him should be dissipated by way of an adequate program of counselling and creative activity. Emotional starvation should be avoided, and the child should be given every opportunity to unburden himself to sympathetic adults. Above all, there must be no rejection of the child either because of his behavior in his own community or in the detention home. He is a child with problems—which were the cause of his being brought to the attention of the authorities. It is our duty to recognize and to understand these problems.

It is well to recognize and to remember the dangers in detention. They are inherent in the system itself. Experience has shown, however, that they can be minimized to a large extent. In the first place an efficient, well-trained intake staff will cut down the number of unnecessary admissions, and speed up the administrative work. Secondly, a sufficient, and well-trained staff in the detention home, to carry on case work, psychological and medical examinations, and to conduct a full and well-rounded program in education and social living will counteract the unfavorable influences of congregate detention. The advantages of such a program have been

demonstrated in practice in the various institutions, among them the Youth Home of New York City, and the Detention Home of the Toledo Juvenile Court. A detention home, properly staffed and adequately equipped to meet the mental and emotional needs of the child, preserving the integrity of the child's personality yet directing it among the lives of more acceptable social development, could be a very important factor in a program of delinquency control. An improperly run, inadequately staffed institution could become a force for the perpetuation or possibly even the generation of juvenile delinquency in a community.

#### THE ALLENTOWN STORY

(Continued from Page 27)

#### PROBATION SERVICE FOR ALLENTOWN IN THE FUTURE

A model Detention Home will be in operation within the next few weeks, after a vigorous campaign of more than two years.

Policewomen for the City of Allentown will be appointed in January, 1950 in accordance with an Ordinance recently adopted by City Council.

The Probation Office is looking forward to changes in our Domestic Court procedure, in that President Judge, James F. Henninger, and Judge John H. Diefenderfer with the sanction of the Lehigh County Bar Association will be requested to give consideration to the following:

1. Authorize the Probation Office to attempt reconciliations of separated couples and in the event this should be impossible, to have the respective parties enter into agreements as to the amount of support to be paid, thus preventing unnecessary Costs in prosecuting such cases;

2. Conduct Domestic Court hearings in the same manner as in Juvenile cases in that only the immediate parties and counsel, witnesses if necessary and Court personnel be present at each hearing.



## CORRECTIONAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSES IN PENNSYLVANIA

During the year 1948-49 the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction conducted ten in-service training courses for workers in the correctional field. They were held at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Media, Erie and Muncy. Included in these ten courses were three advanced courses exclusively for agents and supervisors of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Two of the basic courses were presented at the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women at Muncy where practically the entire staff of the institution took the courses.

The remainder of five courses consisted of three basic courses and two

advanced courses open to all probation, parole and custodial officers of the respective localities. All told, 229 persons graduated from these courses.

The following served as instructors:

Joseph C. Catalano  
James A. Daly  
Edward J. Hendrick  
Joseph A. Homer  
Henry J. Mowles  
John O. Reinemann  
John D. Shearer  
Randolph E. Wise

Preparations are now being made for the continuation of this in-service training schedule throughout the state in 1949-1950, which will be the eleventh year of this program.

## NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES MORGANZA

Pennsylvania Training School, and its many problems again came into the limelight during the past month when the Canonsburg Daily Notes, serving a community within one mile of the training school, called for a general study of the school and its program "which will put the valuable state institution back on the high standard of efficiency."

The newspaper's editorial in part, reads:

The Pennsylvania Training School has been so closely associated with the Canonsburg community for so long that it has come to be something like a part of this municipality. The State School has been a show place for years and despite the fact that it is, in a sense, a correctional institution, it has nevertheless been a place of beauty, a thriving little community in itself and an institution which was virtually self-sustaining and an asset to the Canonsburg area.

There were times when boys and girls from all over Western Pennsyl-

vania were sent here for a new adjustment and character building. As many as 15 to 20 counties made use of the institutions facilities for correction and rehabilitation of youth. In those years the Pennsylvania Training School was looked upon as a laboratory in juvenile restoration and the training ground to send boys and girls out into a new life.

For some years, conditions have been not so healthy and not so stimulating. Fewer commitments have been issued from judges from all over this section of the state. Many of the counties have dropped Morganza.

This newspaper has no comment to make, yet it feels that the situation is a challenge to the state and its Department of Welfare, if for no other reason, the serious drop in commitments from 13 to 20 counties is sufficient to call for a general study of the institution . . . Has it outlived its usefulness? . . . Why aren't the boys and girls from all over this section of the state being sent here as heretofore?

## 26 PENNSYLVANIANS AT NPPA CLEVELAND MEETING

The annual conference of the National Probation and Parole Association met in Cleveland from June 3 to 13. There were 223 members and friends of the Association present. Probation and parole officers represented 24 different states; there were 94 men and women from Ohio, while Pennsylvania was in second place with 26 members present. In this anniversary year the conference centered fittingly around the juvenile court, which celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence. Charles L. Chute, vice president of the Association, traced the history of the juvenile court over the past half-century. Dean Roscoe Pound, president of the Association, gave a commemorative address on this occasion using as his title, "The Juvenile Court in the Service State." He noted the gain in research in juvenile delinquency particularly during the last two decades which "has put us immeasurably in advance of where we were in the formative years of the juvenile court."

### Marital Problems Talked

A special session was devoted to marital problems, thus giving recognition to the growing interest of probation officers in the matter of domestic relations cases. Judge Paul W. Alexander of the Domestic Relations Court of Toledo, spoke on "Marriage and Divorce Laws and the Family Court." He referred to the proposal of the committee of the American Bar Association recommending that the quasi-criminal character of divorce procedure be eliminated and that a modern family court substitute diagnosis and therapy for the philosophy of guilt and punishment. This would mean social investigation of the situation in which the troubled couple finds itself, and for this purpose the court should be equipped with case workers, psychologists, psychiatrists and marriage counselors.

Also on the topic of marital problems, Mrs. Emily Mudd, executive director, and Mrs. Margery Klein, counselor of the Marriage Council of Philadelphia, jointly prepared a paper on marriage counselling for the conference, which was presented by Mrs. Klein.

Other topics discussed at the conference were "Probation and Parole for the Misdemeanant" on which Don R. Sanson, chief of the Adult Division of the Los Angeles County Probation Department, spoke. His paper was discussed by four probation administrators from various parts of the country.

Another session dealt with "Juvenile After-Care" with Harvey L. Long, superintendent of the Illinois State Division of Juvenile Parole Services, and Clinton W. Areson, superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, N. Y., as speakers.

### Public Relations

In the field of public relations, valuable contributions were made by Garrett Heyns of the Michigan Parole Board, who spoke on "Selling Correction," and by Herman E. Krimmel, chief probation officer of the Corpus Christi Juvenile Court, Texas, who addressed the audience on "Interesting the Community in the Juvenile Court."

Mary Huff Diggs, Professor of Sociology at Hunter College, New York, reported on her study of the reasons why girls run away. Comparing a group of habitual runaway girls with a control group, approximately similar, who had never been known to run away, she found that "separation and divorce of parents ran high with the runaway group, that they had twice as many physical defects as the others and were smaller in stature and lighter in weight, characteristics



probably indicative of lack of physical care."

Another sociology professor, Herbert A. Bloch, of St. Lawrence University, spoke on "Social Change and the Delinquent Personality."

Dr. Ralph S. Banay, director, Research on Social Deviations, Columbia University, New York, presented the topic, "The Psychopathic Adolescent Offender." He stated:

"It is up to us, workers in this difficult vineyard, to spread knowledge, understanding, and improvement of our defenses against social offenders. If we understand that the forces within the personality are mightier than the forces without, we will focus more interest on the individual, on prevention and treatment, rather than on the institution. Mental health clinics should be attached to every school or educational institution, clinics staffed with psychiatrically trained personnel, social workers, psychologists and medical men to detect and guide those whose seeds of discontent will blossom out in venomous acts of aggression."

The use of a recording instrument for self-evaluation and analysis was demonstrated by two administrators, L. Wallace Hoffman, director of probation, Juvenile Court, Toledo, Ohio, and Samuel B. Haskell, chief probation officer, Common Pleas Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Miss Parkhurst Speaks

Miss Helen Parkhurst, creator of the A.B.C. radio program, "A Child's World," presented radio records and later discussed her informal but skillful techniques of interviewing children.

Two motion pictures were shown at the conference, "The Quiet One" with the background of the Wiltwyck School, New York, and "Who's Delinquent?"—a short documentary film.

There were also discussions on the topic of "Alcoholism", led by Neil Kennedy, executive secretary, Com-

mittee for Education on Alcoholism, Youngstown, Ohio, and on "Combined Probation and Parole Services in Operation" led by Roy W. Russell, administrative assistant, State Parole Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.

The conference was preceded by a meeting of the Professional Council of the Association. Reports of the various committees were presented by the respective committee chairmen, among others, by G. I. Giardini, J. O. Reinemann and Paul W. Tibbets.

#### CELIA GRAY POINTS WAY

(Continued from Page 7)

**T. H. Reiber, Member**

**Penna. Board of Parole:**

"From all reports I have heard the meeting was very profitable and you are to be commended for the fine work you are doing at Muncy."

**Vincent J. Cassone, M. D., Superintendent, Danville State Hospital:**

"He (Dr. Fitzgerald) felt that he had gained a great deal by attending the conference and after listening to his account of the meeting, I regret that I was not in a position to send more members of the staff to Muncy."

#### COMMUNITY CLUB

(Continued from Page 31)

Today there is help, when needed, from the Rotary Club of Republic and finances have been secured by the organization of the Republic group into the overall recreation program, which it fathered and abetted in every way. Today the Republic Clinic has a treasury with which to help it in the assistance of problem children.

Today the group is just as keenly alert and interested as ever, proving once more, if such proof is needed, that the work of helping children is just as satisfying now as it was 13 years ago or 50 years ago, for that matter.

A very loud fanfare for Clarence Hess and the men of the Republic Clinic.

## IN THE COUNTIES

In the interval since the last issue of The Quarterly, various members of probation offices in the respective counties, have engaged in little episodes which make for news.

For instance, in the Juvenile Court Probation office at Chambersburg is our old friend Bob Hallman and Sir Robert was at Muncy to renew his acquaintance with the Association.

Bill Chrise, who became Juvenile Probation Officer in Fayette County in August of 1948, has returned to his duties after a period in the Deshon hospital, Butler, where he underwent treatment for ulcers of the stomach.

Our very good friend, "Peawee" Thomas, who is the Chief Probation Officer at Erie, is now coaching football in addition to his court duties, the football activity being a return to his old love of athletics and constituting a nocturnal avocation for Dr. Thomas.

While attending the western regional conference at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, Grove City, Miss Helen C. Easterwood, probation officer, Meadville, explained that her absence last May at the annual meeting in Philadelphia was due to physical injuries suffered in a fall.

A tear for the Second Veep of the association, who locked his car securely at Grove City, and then, to his chagrin found the keys had been left in the car. Mr. Veep, better known as Raven Zeigler of Allentown, spent a busy hour following this incident, getting a key from the Grove City garage but finally the affair had a happy ending and all's well that ends well.

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**Some Yarns About Our Hosts at the Regionals . . .**

Arthur Prasse, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, was elected a squire in Pine township when some of his "friends" wrote in his name. Squire Prasse, after being

notified of his new minor judiciary post, promptly held court and committed certain members of the conspiring group, relenting only when the miscreants promised that, if allowed their liberty, they would rehabilitate themselves.

Mr. Prasse has a new story to go with the yarn of the famous Pennsylvania Junior Republic bull. Seems like Mr. Prasse now goes deer hunting by lying on a couch in the second floor of his farm home and shooting at inquisitive and curious deer, who come straying down the country trails. On one occasion the gun exploded prematurely as he was engaging in a "vigorous" hunt and blasted a hole in a second story floor, a hole which he shows to all who doubt his story.

Miss Celia Gray, our first Veep, who was hostess at the splendid meeting at Muncy in September, left shortly after the session for Milwaukee where she was a member of the Pennsylvania delegation in attendance at the annual Congress of Correction.

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Miss Gray, incidentally, received a congratulatory message from "Doc" Sharp, well known to Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole because of his many activities in the state groups before changing address from the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, to the Department of Welfare, Baltimore, Md.

In the letter, "Ted" had this to say: "The grapevine has brought me the news that you had an excellent regional meeting of the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association at Muncy. From what I heard, you have carried on the tradition of the Association and even excelled the great majority of the previous meetings."

We think so too.

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**Places We Would Like To Visit Again:**

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Curtin (she's Lee Curtin to us) in Muncy. This home, built at least 75

years ago, has been furnished with period furniture and its inherent beauty enhanced by the clever Austin and Lee. Coming from a 200 pound member of the male sex, the word "lovely" sounds out of place but it adequately describes the Curtin quarters.

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Its now Paul (Sherlock Holmes) Tibbetts, if you please.

The squire of Stonersville is feeling very happy these days, because he was one of the successful principals in the hunt for the answer to the question of a young Harrisburg woman, who sought to learn her real name and whereabouts of her natural mother and brothers and sisters.

The story starts back about 30 years ago when a family broke up for a time because of sickness on the part of the father, which later ended in his death. Later, when the mother attempted to regain her children, it was found that the youngest had been placed in a foster home and no record had been kept in the temporary orphanage of the foster placement.

The next scene shows the young Harrisburg woman, who had been reared in eastern Pennsylvania by foster parents, but she had no knowledge of her real name or the whereabouts of her family. She had grown up in friendly and prosperous circumstances but—without the knowledge of her own family, her happiness was not complete although she had married and had a child of her own.

"Who am I?" she asked every time she could and one day Mrs. Margaret Niccols Hansen, formerly a secretary in the office of Dr. E. Preston Sharp, heard the inquiry and directed her Harrisburg friend to inquire of Paul Tibbetts.

Mrs. Hansen knew the capacity of Mr. Tibbetts to ferret out solutions to perplexing problems and felt that the Reading Chief Probation Officer could help.

Mr. Tibbetts did try to help and caused a diligent search to be made

of the Berks county records for a girl born to a family named "Miller" on or about the year of 1918 but felt defeated when failure met every effort. "Miller" was the name checked for the Harrisburg woman had been told that that was the name of her father.

Then one day, while the young woman was visiting in Lehigh County, she found that perhaps the name of her father had been "Martin and back again she came to Mr. Tibbetts for a new search. This time, it was more successful and a notation was found of the birth of a baby to a Martin family on or about the time of the birth of the girl in question.

Assuming that her name now had been established as "Martin, Paul now enlisted the Federation of Social Agencies in Reading in the search of the girl's family and finally a brother was located in Reading. While the brother was absent on the particular day when fate began to smile upon the Harrisburg girl, a sister was in the house.

"Yes", she said over the 'phone. "I had a baby sister, who was placed in a home when we all were there and she was given to foster parents. We never could find her and have often wondered where she was, if alive, and what she was doing."

Mr. "T" was beaming about this time in the conversation and discreetly and diplomatically he broke the news to the sister that the baby sister, now grown tall and a married woman, in her own right, was in his office and soon would be at the family home. Then Paul and the Harrisburg woman hurried to the Reading address where a reunion took place.

"What did they say to each other, Paul?" we naively inquired when we heard the details at the Stonersville home of the Berks County Chief Private Eye.

"Nothing. They were just too full of emotion," he replied, "it took some time before they could get their composure."

Paul continued that the concern of the Reading sister and others in the family, for other sisters were living there or in the vicinity, was how the news would affect the mother, who was absent, but who had a heart condition. Finally mother was told without serious results, Reading newspaper photographers appeared on the scene and snapped pictures of the happy event and Operations Martin ended with a fairy tale conclusion, everybody living happily ever afterwards.

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Grove City's meeting saw 35 in attendance from the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County. Led by Paul J. Goerke, a supervisor in the court, the big celebration swelled Pittsburgh's representation at the Mercer County conference to more than 60. Mr. Goerke is a member of the Membership Committee of the Association.

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September saw the appearance of the Juvenile Court Judges Journal, a quarterly publication of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges of which the Hon. Gustav L. Schramm of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, is president.

This initial issue was titled the Golden Anniversary number in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Juvenile Court in the Nation. In December the second number will be styled "The Roscoe Pound Issue," in honor of Dean Pound, who has contributed so much to Juvenile Court philosophy.

The Journal is printed in Uniontown, Penna. by the Standard Printing Company, the same firm which produces The Quarterly. It is circulated to all Juvenile Court Judges throughout the nation. Members of the Editorial Board are Judges Paul W. Alexander, Toledo, O., Philip Gilliam, Denver, Col., and S. John Morrow, Uniontown, Penna.

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Another probation officer abandons correctional work for the prac-

tice of law. To the desk of the editor during the last fortnight comes the card announcing that Max K. Markovitz, former member of the Allegheny County Quarter Sessions Probation Office, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 409 Plaza Building, Pittsburgh, 19.

The Quarterly joins with the many friends of Barrister Markovitz in wishing him every success in his chosen profession.

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#### Odds and Ends From a Cuff On A White Shirt:

If you like the attendance at Grove City, give hunks of credit to Paul J. Goerk and George Weinstein of Pittsburgh. Paul wrote to dozens of people, inviting them to the Grove City meeting, and the usually quiet Mr. Weinstein became unusually articulate in collaring the state parole agents in both Pittsburgh and Butler, as well as other interested persons where they could be found. Both men are members of the new Membership committee, which this year has been working in a way that argues well for the Association.

Do we hear wedding bells in the offing for a prominent lady member of the Association who has been gracing the Association meetings with her charm for some time? How about it, Altoona?

Ike Whittaker, the Curwensville sage, has a dilly to tell about the recent Curwensville community celebration which included everything. Curwensville, as you remember, is but a short distance from Clearfield where the association was royally entertained in October of 1948 at its central regional meeting.

A toast to Mr. and Mrs. Clare Saylor, the official probation office family of Mercer. He gave Arthur Prasse every kind of cooperation in the recent Grove City meeting and Mrs. Saylor was as busy as two bees, helping Mrs. Prasse at the Prasse home and in the formal affair at the Republic.

## State Parole Board News

The Middle Atlantic States Parole Conference, held in Atlantic City, May 19-20-21, was well attended by staff members from Philadelphia, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, and Harrisburg Central Office. Major Hill, Chairman of the Board and Mr. Reiber and Miss O'Hara, also attended. This meeting, always eagerly awaited, is one of the highlights of the conference circuit, bringing together parole officers and administrators of the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania-Maryland-Delaware - District of Columbia area who work closely together on many cases during the year. There is always much material to be discussed in the way of policies, procedures, new techniques and "that last case you sent us," with all the conferees enjoying the program and the Atlantic City hospitality. More people should become interested in this meeting since it has broadened its scope and is now the Middle Atlantic Conference of Corrections. The new President is R. Royle Eddy, Division of Parole, Trenton.

A regional institute conducted by the Federal Probation Department at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in July, was attended by staff members from Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and the Harrisburg offices. An interesting program of case analysis, psychiatric problems, group discussion of various supervision problems and other pertinent topics was presented by the Federal Probation Staff and visiting specialists. The sessions were extremely well planned and directed and were instructive to all who attended.

A promotional examination for the position of Assistant District Supervisor in the Philadelphia Office was

announced on September 5th, 1949. The Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission conducts the examination which is open only to Board of Parole personnel.

### Philadelphia

From Philadelphia come the following newsy items:

Agent Franklin M. Caraker gave a talk on "The Parole System," on 8-15-49, before the senior class of the Pennsylvania Institute of Criminology.

(Agent Caraker attended this school and earned his "Diploma" while still employed as a guard at Eastern State Penitentiary—prior to becoming a parole officer.)

Clerk Walter E. Fields resigned as of September 19th to resume his scholastic endeavors at Temple University. A replacement has not as yet been made.

Agent H. P. Gallagher, after a furlough of approximately six months, returned to his former duties on May 2, 1949. He was warmly welcomed back into the fold by his fellow-officers.

Agent T. J. Falcone was "grounded" in July for a period of one week, after which he was reinstated in good (?) standing. His conferres celebrated the occasion of winning back his "wings", by an appropriate ceremony held in Office No. 4, and officially conducted by Brother Svenson.

An occasional greeting is received from former Agent Harrison Hobson, now on military leave in Germany.

Miss Mary Moy, seriously injured in an auto accident in February, returned to her desk on May 31, 1949 apparently none the worse for wear. Her enforced 69-day absence was not exactly a picnic, and she does not recommend such a lay-off, as a rest cure, to her fellow-typists.

A provisional appointment was given Mrs. Rita Perese on 6-1-49. She had been employed on 3-21-49 as a per diem worker. She, along with several others, took the recent Civil Service

exam for stenographers and typists. Results are awaited anxiously.

Mrs. M. C. Shellender started work on 2-28-49 as a per diem workers, an on 6-1-40 was made a provisional appointee.

On August 10, 1949 Agent E. A. Dawson terminated his services with the Board. A replacement is expected momentarily.

Mr. Albert B. Kilby was appointed as Parole Agent, assigned to District Office No. 1, effective as of May 16, 1949.

At least twenty-five (25) of the Philadelphia agents took the promotional examination given October 1st, at Harrisburg, by the Civil Service Commission for the position of Assistant District Supervisor. We hope they all stand first

Assistant District Supervisor Cohee has been house-hunting for his dog. At the landlord's warm, sincere, and legal request, the pup will be fixed up as soon as possible in a new, congenial neighborhood. Love me, love my dog!

About 18 or 20 of the Philadelphia Parole Agents attended the annual meeting May 19-20-21, of the Middle Atlantic Parole Conference, held at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. It was a fine convention, informative and enjoyable. It was nice to see our entire Board at this gathering of the clan.

Agents Bright, Burke, and Feeney all attended military training camps for a session of two (2) weeks during the past summer. Feeney lost about twenty (20) pounds and had to have a tuck taken in his clothes! The other guys seemed to be in better shape, at least in the beginning, but you ought to see Feeney now!

All work in every department of District Office No. 1 was violently disrupted on September 22d by Agent Joseph Brown, who insisted upon telling everybody about his new-born grandchild. (Joe, it really has hap-

pened before, and to a lot of people!) Grandpop is doing as well as can be expected.

Now that the school-bells have called all the kids back into their classrooms, the parole officers in District Office No. 1 are wearing a puzzled and worried expression. Should they dust off those Pigeon Books?

## New Books and Booklets

**SOCIAL WORK YEARBOOK 1949**, edited by Margaret B. Hodges, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; 714 pp., \$4.50.

This comprehensive book contains 79 topical articles on all phases of social work and its related fields. It also has a directory of agencies in the field of social welfare on the national level, both governmental and voluntary, and on the international level. The topical articles which are of particular interest to readers of the "Quarterly" are: "Adult Offenders" (written by our own Leon T. Stern), "Alcoholism", "Child Welfare", "Family Social Work", "Foster Care for Children", "Guidance and Counseling", "Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts" (written by Alice Scott Nutt, of the U. S. Children's Bureau), "Juvenile Behavior Problems", "Legal Aid", "Mental Hygiene", "Protective Services for Children", "Public Assistance", "Public Health", "Public Welfare", "Recreation", "School Social Services", "Settlement and Neighborhood Houses", "Social Case Work" and "Youth Services." Each article traces the development of the specific field of social work to its origin and contains up-to-date information regarding its extent and program. It also is accompanied by a bibliography. Much valuable knowledge can be gained from this excellent bi-annual encyclopedia.

**UNDERSTANDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**, Publication 300, of the U. S. Children's Bureau, revised 1949; 49 pp., \$.15

This is a very useful pamphlet which describes in the language understandable by the public-at-large, the causes, prevention and treatment of delinquency. It does it through the form of a story called, "Three Boys in Trouble" and outlines in these actual cases the reason for their trouble and the possible ways of cure. Such topics as "The role of the Family", "The role of the School", "The Neighborhood", as well as "Delinquency in Rural Districts" are some of the topics touched upon. "The Role of the Church in Prevention", "Leisure Time Agencies", "Child Guidance Clinics" and "Social Service" are also mentioned. In our own field, such agencies as the police, the juvenile court, including detention facilities, foster home care and institutional care are briefly described. This pamphlet, which had been published several years ago, has been revised as of today and also contains a short chapter on "Juvenile Delinquency in the Post-War-Years." It is helpful to study this pamphlet for our own information and it can also serve a very useful purpose through its interpretation of the problems involved to the general public.

**SALARIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES**, published by National Probation and Parole Association, New York, 1949; 25 pp., \$.50.

This recent study shows the salary range, minimum to maximum, for probation and parole officers, chiefs and department heads, and intermediate positions. The study of these tables reveals that salaries in all positions are unstandardized and for the most part, workers are grossly underpaid in the light of present living costs and the professional standards demanded. It is hoped that the material in this booklet will be serviceable in efforts to obtain adequate salary schedules.

## DIRECTORY READY

### THE COURT AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA—TENTH REVISED EDITION

LEON T. STERN, Editor

A Handbook and Directory prepared by the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association is off the press. 52 pages and cover. Price 50c. In lots of 10 or more 45c.

PART ONE describes the organization and functions of the courts and the correctional system of the State of Pennsylvania, and outlines the processes for dealing with adult offenders, children and youths, based on the Pennsylvania statutes.

PART TWO is a Directory of judges, probation and parole officers, and penal officials; State departments, State-wide private agencies, prisons, institutions for detention, and for correctional and protective care, also crime prevention services in police departments.

The Directory contains a description of county, State and federal court and correctional services in Pennsylvania; the program of in-service training courses for correctional workers; essential provisions of the Parole Board Law, laws relating to juvenile court, institution districts, support laws, etc. Statements are also included for State departments of Health, Public Assistance and Welfare, and institutions for problem and delinquent children.

Statements for institutions providing custodial care of adults, and institutions for problem and delinquent children include: staff, superintendent, parole officer or social worker, physician, psychologist. Purpose and date established. Type of cases accepted. Education and training given. Social services.

Copies can be procured at Room 609, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. or at 519 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PROBATION TOOLS

By MARGARET E. BIDDISON  
Department of Welfare

The July 1949 issue of **CHILD WELFARE** (monthly publication of the Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City 10—\$3.00 a year; thirty-five cents a copy) has companion articles describing some common misunderstandings between social workers and juvenile courts, with replies by a judge of a children's court.

**FEDERAL PROBATION** for March 1949, distributed during the past summer, includes the following article which may be of special interest to juvenile probation workers, "The Juvenile Court and Delinquent Parents" by Judge George W. Smyth, Westchester County, New York. The "types" of delinquent parents are readily recognizable. Judge Smyth advocates "understanding guidance . . . through the court and its probation counselors" rather than "imprisonment, threats and fear."

Another article in this same issue is titled, "Training Peace Officers to Understand and to Work with Youth," a summary of a program along these lines in actual operation in California.

(Federal Probation Quarterly, Supreme Court Building, Washington 13, D. C.)

The May 1949 issue of **FOCUS** (published by the National Probation and Parole Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19) included a note that this publication would carry without charge announcements of staff vacancies in probation and parole departments or other correctional agencies. Their only restrictions in this proffered service is that such jobs must be without residence requirements.

**FOCUS** also reviews "films you should see." The *Quiet One*, *Knock on Any Door*, and *City Across the River* are recommended.

More about films—The Children's

Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C., has prepared a guide to help in locating films suitable for use by professional, civic, and lay groups. They plan an even more complete, annotated list but this one may be helpful:

"Sources of Information on Non-Theatrical Films Relating to Child Health and Welfare."

The Pennsylvania State Planning Board has recently published a **RECREATION MANUAL**. Well illustrated with photographs of activities in many Pennsylvania communities, it suggests procedures for promoting and establishing a recreation program, provides a sample ordinance, gives information on financing, personnel and resources. Copies are available in local libraries but you may also wish to obtain one through the Department of Commerce, Harrisburg.

Those of you whose work is tied in with Juvenile Courts may be interested in knowing that "Juvenile Court Reporting" Michigan's annual statistical report, brings out the following: 100% of the Courts submitted reports; 23,500 children were known to them in 1948; stealing was the most frequent cause of referral (44%); there were two boys to one girl among all delinquency cases; "running away" and "truancy" led all other causes of referral among girls; the 14-16 year old group led all other age groups; law enforcement officers referred more cases than any other source; broken homes played an important role; but of the delinquency referrals 55% of the children were with both parents. Detention care facilities vary greatly in Michigan and throughout the report their single metropolitan county showed considerable variation in all respects. Sound familiar, Pennsylvania?

The popular magazines continue to run articles that illustrate the interest of writers and the public in topics that are very familiar to correctional and welfare workers. For example, the September 1949 issue of **CORO-**

NET includes "The Real Shame of Illegitimacy", a discussion of the problems of the unmarried mothers, who total 100,000 in this country annually. The author, Ellis Michael, outlines a four-point program. He is chiefly concerned about the children, one third of whom he says are sold, or "given away like unwanted puppies".

#### MUHLENBERG PROFESSOR

(Continued from Page 28)

end the discovery of the basic reasons for anti-social behavior so that it can be stopped and the individual can be helped to take his place as a free person in a free society.

The social nature of the probation and parole process and its end product of a socially minded citizen of the community emphasizes the fact that successful probation and parole work must be a cooperative community enterprise. Without the active cooperation of home, church, school and other constructive agencies in the community, a probation and parole office, no matter how well manned and equipped, cannot perform its proper function. This fact is recognized by the Lehigh County office. Both the Court and its officers have not only actively identified themselves with the community but have conscientiously tried to enlist the active support of other institutions and agencies. The cooperation has extended to the sociology department of Muhlenberg College, a relationship which it is hoped will be as beneficial to the Court and its officers as it is to the members of the sociology department.

Each year a small number of students, interested in a professional career in social work, in connection with their course work, are given the opportunity to spend several hours a week throughout the school year in observation and study of the work of the local probation and parole office under the direct supervision of Mr. Raven Zeigler, Chief Probation Officer. The work covers assigned readings, study of records, court attendances, trips to institutions, frequent

consultations and discussions and whatever other responsibilities Mr. Ziegler sees fit to assign. Periodic reports are made to the college instructor.

A second area of cooperation is in connection with the course in criminology and delinquency. This is a course intended to provide a better understanding of the nature of crime and delinquency and the modern processes of criminal justice on the part of those who as lawyers, ministers, teachers, business men and other specialized fields, will be among the community leaders of the future. The course includes field trips to the local court and the probation and parole office with explanations of procedures and discussions, led by President Judge James F. Henninger and the probation and parole officers.

A third possible area of cooperation lies in the field of social research. It is hoped that as this field of work develops that the sociology department through its research students can be of help to the probation and parole office through the investigation of specific problems that require research techniques.

TWO OF A KIND



Ralph Kiner, major league home run king, talking to Louis Guy Cancelmi, son of Harry J. Cancelmi, Pittsburgh, Board of Parole Supervisors.

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is now the largest State Probation and Parole Association in the Nation.

It is increasing in strength weekly as **your** state professional group.

A strong active Pennsylvania Association on probation and Parole means—

- Security of employment (non political status)
- Improvement of standards (in-service training and educational opportunities)
- Improved salary scale.

If you are interested in your own profession, there is no other association or state group which represents Probation and Parole except the Pennsylvania Association.

Join now. Attend Association meetings. Participate in its program and in the growth of its magazine, *The Quarterly*.

Membership dues, \$2.00 per year.

PAUL W. TIBBETTS,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Reading, Pa.

## *How Do You Make A Magazine?*

1—Many ingredients go into printing of The Quarterly

- a. **Hours of labor**, for the preparation of articles, for the reading of proof, for the planning of finances.
- b. **Loyalty of many individuals**, in participating in the writing, in the solicitation for financial support, in the distribution of the magazine.
- c. **Willingness** to serve the people throughout the state in telling the story of The Quarterly to persons who can help.

2—**Mix these ingredients together** and you have a printed magazine for The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, **the strongest** and the **only self supporting magazine** among state probation and parole associations.

**It takes time      It takes effort  
It takes your help**

3—Become a partner in The Quarterly project by doing your bit when its staff calls upon you.

Remember: We are building probation and parole in Pennsylvania. It is **your profession**.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Garber, Chief Probation Officer, Altoona, Pa., **Chairman**.  
John Shenk, Probation Officer, Lebanon, Pa.  
Howard L. Sparks, Chief Probation Officer, Uniontown, Pa.  
Charles F. Genter, Board of Parole, Allentown, Pa.  
James Daly, Supervisor, Board of Parole, Williamsport, Pa.

### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Jack M. Dunlap, Morganza, Pa., **Chairman**.  
George Weaver, Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Mrs. Helen Spencer, Probation Officer, Erie, Pa.

### RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Leon T. Stern, Public Charities Association, Philadelphia, Pa., **Chairman**.  
Wayne Prather, Dept. Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Dr. G. I. Giradini, Board of Parole, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Dr. John O. Reinemann, Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Henry Lenz, Chief Probation Officer, York, Pa.

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Francis P. Tucker, Parole Officer, ESP, Philadelphia, Pa., **Chairman**.  
Thomas G. Falcone, Board of Parole, Philadelphia, Pa., (Agent)  
Miss Edith H. Shunk, Probation Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.  
George Weinstein, Agent, Board of Parole, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
John H. Bower, Probation Officer, Lycoming Co., Williamsport, Pa.  
Paul J. Goerk, Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Leola F. Curtin, Board of Parole, Williamsport, Pa., **Chairman**.  
Mrs. Florine Koegler, Probation Dept., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
John Lawson, Penna. Industrial School, Camp Hill, Pa.