



THE PAPPC JOURNAL

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SPRING 2003

"Differing Approaches for Common Goals"

May 18 - 21, 2003



Harrisburg East Holiday Inn
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections

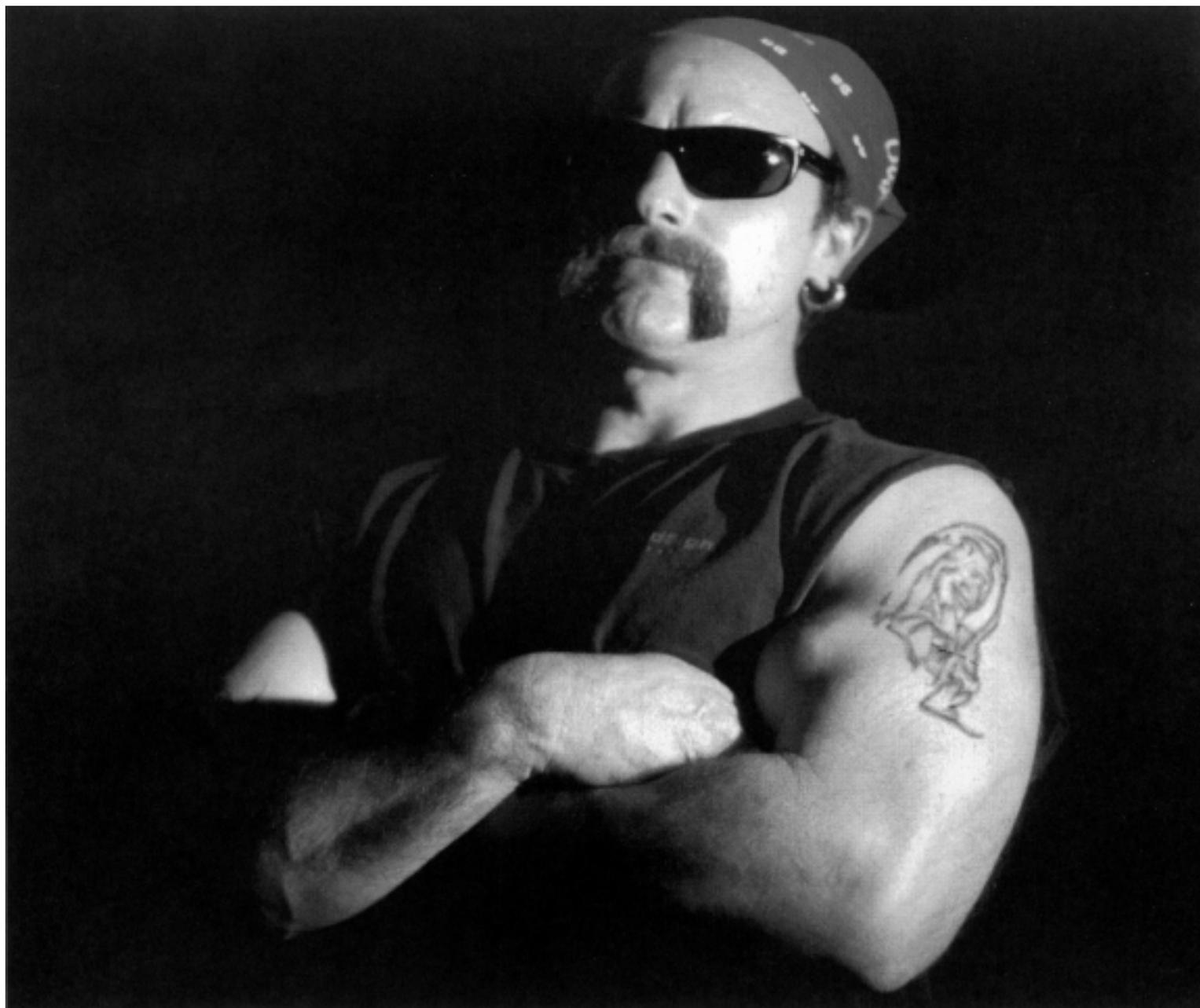
82nd CONFERENCE & TRAINING INSTITUTE

FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE

- The Pennsylvania Prison Society: 200 Years of Prison Advocacy
- Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department's Critical Incident Response Team
- Reducing Recidivism Among Juvenile Handgun Offenders:
The Don't Fall Down in the Hood Program
- The Allegheny County Juvenile Court and Probation Department in 1903
(Reprint of September 20, 1903 article in the *Pittsburgh Post*)



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Northwest	Craig Christensen
South Central	Sam Amendola & Rich Smith
Lehigh Valley	Brian Elliott

**Anyone wishing to participate on a committee
or area council should contact any of the
above-listed individuals.**

A MESSAGE

from the President



Dear PAPPC Members:

Welcome to PAPPC's 82nd Annual Conference and Training Institute. This year's conference promises to be very informative and resourceful. The theme of this year's conference is "Differing Approaches for Common Goals". How appropriate for the trying

times the world is experiencing. This approach can be applied globally: The different ways that probation, parole and corrections work towards the same goals.

The program committee has spent numerous hours putting together workshops that will enhance and improve your knowledge and skills to help assist you with these difficult times. I think the focus of this year's training is commensurate with our global society. Some of the new approaches being implemented are mentoring, parenting and fatherhood programs. However, none of these programs will be successful without a total effort of the providers and community service agencies at large. I'm talking about Masonic Lodges, Knights of Columbus, and Rotary, just to name a few community service organizations. As caregivers we are obligated to provide information, education, and resources to assist offenders to become better citizens.

As the President of PAPPC, I have grown and developed relationships with the criminal justice community at large. This is a progressive organization on the move with a huge vision for the future of Adult Corrections, Probation, Parole and Juvenile Justice. During my years as a Board Member and the President of this organization, I hope that my contributions have made a difference. I am truly saddened to see it come to an end. I feel that my job is not complete. However, I know that I am leaving the responsibility in qualified hands, and all of you will provide support and assistance to this prestigious organization.

"A MEMO FROM GOD"

I am God. Today I will be handling all of your problems. Please remember that I do not need your help.

(See PRESIDENT, p. 2)



(PRESIDENT, cont. from p. 1)

If life happens to deliver a situation to you that you cannot handle, do not attempt to resolve it. Kindly put it in the SFGTD (something for God to do) box. All situations will be resolved, but in My time, not yours.

Once the matter is placed into the box, do not hold onto it by worrying about it. Instead, focus on all the wonderful things that are present in your life now.

If you find yourself stuck in traffic; don't despair. There are people in this world for whom driving is an unheard of privilege.

Should you have a bad day at work; think of the man who has been out of work for years.

Should you despair over a relationship gone bad; think of the person who has never known what it's like to love and be loved in return.

Should you grieve the passing of another weekend; think of the woman in dire straits, working twelve hours a day, seven days a week to feed her children.

Should your car break down, leaving you miles away from assistance; think of the paraplegic who would love the opportunity to take that walk.

Should you notice a new gray hair in the mirror; think of the cancer patient in chemo who wishes she had hair to examine.

Should you find yourself at a loss and pondering what is life all about, asking "What is my purpose?" be thankful. There are those who didn't live long enough to get the opportunity.

Should you find yourself the victim of other people's bitterness, ignorance, smallness or insecurities; remember, things could be worse. You could be one of them!

I would also like to take this opportunity on behalf of PAPPC to thank the military men and women and their families for providing us with a safe and secured country. **You are our Heroes!**

May God Bless You All!

Thomas Gaskins
PAPPC PRESIDENT

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CONTACT US...

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Articles can be mailed directly to John Buggy, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia 19103. Questions can be directed to 215-686-7786.

Membership Information and applications are available from Dennis Coan, Erie County Prison, 1618 Ash Street, Erie, PA; phone 814-451-7256.

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FROM THE EDITOR

The Association is about to begin its 82nd annual Conference and Training Institute. The time is May 18-21. The place is the Harrisburg East Holiday Inn. And the theme is "Differing Approaches for Common Goals". The program is attractive. The accommodations appear to be excellent. And the proximity of the site to the state capital and the chief administrators and policymakers in our fields is a bonus.

In this issue we have feature articles on topics of interest to our diverse members. The Pennsylvania Prison Society has a long association with PAPP and was the first prison reform organization in the country. Executive Director Bill DiMascio provides a look at what the Society is doing now.

In recent years agencies have taken seriously the need to be prepared for crises affecting staff members. Teams have been organized to respond to critical incidents in order to be more effective in reducing the negative effects. Gary Cenna reports on what the Philadelphia Adult Probation Department and Pre-Trial Services Department have developed to meet this need. Gary is remembered by many in PAPP for his past service as Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

In the mid-nineties violent juvenile crime, often involving firearms, became a matter of grave concern to the nation. Many states altered their laws to try to reduce juvenile violent crime. In Philadelphia in 1997 an intervention program was developed for juveniles adjudicated delinquent for carrying a handgun and placed on probation. The Don't Fall Down in the Hood Program was designed to prevent firearm possession recidivism and also to reduce the number of murders, assaults, and robberies involving handguns committed by participants in the program. The report presented here analyzes firearm-related recidivism of participants, who were tracked for four years.

In 1901 the Commonwealth enacted the first legislation authorizing the Juvenile Court and Probation. Philadelphia in June of 2001 was the first jurisdiction to establish a Juvenile Court and Probation. In 1903, following new state legislation to reauthorize the Juvenile Courts, Allegheny County established its Juvenile Court and Probation Services. On September 20, 1903, the Pittsburgh Post did a feature story on juvenile court and probation activities. The story is reprinted here, providing a look at how this innovation was seen in its earliest days. Our thanks to Kathryn Leahy of the Allegheny County Department of Human Services for discovering this and other documents from the infant days of probation and to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette for permission to reprint it.

The first Chief Juvenile Probation Officer in Allegheny County, Alice Ballard Montgomery, is pictured in one of the photographs in the story. She was an early leader in the Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Office and later accepted a position in Allegheny County. The photographs are from the Juvenile Court in Philadelphia.

The issue contains news of PAPP and of matters related to our varied service areas. This issue is dedicated to the spirit of Tony Guarna, who died in April of this year. A former President of PAPP, Tony was a probation officer for forty years, most of which as Chief Juvenile Probation Officer in Montgomery County. His retirement a few years ago was marked by several retirement dinners, including one at the PAPP Conference in Philadelphia in 2000. Those who knew him know he was one of a kind.

JOHN BUGGY
EDITOR

New PAPP MEMBERS

as of April 2003

BUCKS COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

James Baron, Probation/Parole Officer
Edward J. Chromiec, Supervisor
Kay Harrison, Probation/Parole Officer
Lisa Hearn, Probation/Parole Officer
Jerry Miller, Probation/Parole Officer
Terence O'Hara, Probation/Parole Officer
John Russell, Probation/Parole Officer
Elisabeth Webster, Probation/Parole Officer

BUREAU OF STATE CHILDREN & YOUTH PROGRAMS

Jennifer Swails, Accountant

CHESTER COUNTY ADULT PROBATION OFFICE

David Merth, Probation/Parole Officer

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Roberta Albany, Clerk Typist II
Bureau of Community Corrections
Ray Fitzgearld, Clerk Typist II
Bureau of Community Corrections
Joseph E. Tarr, Corrections Activities Specialist

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Nicolas Barrelet

GAUDENZIA, INC.

Derek Davis, Program Supervisor

LEHIGH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Penelope Repyneck, Probation Officer

MISEC COMPANIES

Paul McDonald, CEO

PHILADELPHIA ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Kenneth L. Mullen, Probation/Parole Supervisor
John H. Rohrer, Probation/Parole Officer

PHILADELPHIA JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Dianna McMillan, Juvenile Probation Officer



PAPPC NEWS

Executive Committee News

The Executive Committee has met on a monthly basis in various sites throughout the state. In recent months the Committee has been to Harrisburg, Allentown, and Williamsport. In the fall meetings are planned for Pittsburgh, State College, and Lancaster.

The main item of recent business has been the preparations for the 2003 Conference in Harrisburg at the Harrisburg East Holiday Inn.

The Conference Committees have assembled a fine program of workshops and plenary sessions. Other activities include a Council Exchange of area council members to discuss local PAPPC programming, a silent auction of donated goods and services to benefit a local charity, and meetings of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and the Pennsylvania Council of the Chief Juvenile Probation Officers. The winners of the 2003 PAPPC Awards will be honored at the Awards Luncheon on May 20. The annual Business Meeting will occur at the luncheon on May 19. The Conference Chairperson is Manny Arroyo. The Program Chairperson is Paul O'Connor, and the Local Arrangements Chairperson is Phil Arnold. At the conference PAPPC will present a donation to the Flight 93 Memorial Fund to honor those who died on 9/11 in the Somerset County crash. There will be thirty vendors at the conference, which is a full house given the available space in the exhibit area. Some vendors are helping to sponsor events like coffee breaks and the PAPPC awards.

Tom Costa, Site Selection Chairperson, reported on options for conferences in upcoming years at the April meeting. The Executive Committee opted for Seven Springs in Somerset County for 2004, Hershey in 2005, and Philadelphia in 2006. The 2005 Conference is expected to be a joint conference with the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association, and the 2006 Conference is expected to be a joint conference with the American Probation and Parole Association. We have had very successful joint conferences with both of the associations in the past.

Denis Coan has notified the Executive Committee that he will be stepping down as the Membership Committee Chairperson. Denis has worked hard in this role for a number of years. His work is appreciated. The membership is close to 1,000.

Recently PAPPC entered into an agreement with Gallagher Benefit Services to make available to our members the opportunity to have various insurance-related benefits at discounted group rates. Information on these options will be made available to members by the Gallagher organization.

The 2003 ballot for PAPPC elected officers was mailed out recently. On the ballot for Second Vice-President is Nicolas Barrelet of the Department of Public Welfare and for Member-

at-Large is Kim Mackey of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The succession sequence for the PAPPC Presidency involves a year at each of three positions: Second Vice-President, First Vice-president, and President-Designate.

Melissa Sullenberger, the Awards Chairperson, submitted to the Executive Committee at the April Meeting the names of the 2003 PAPPC award winners selected by the Awards Committee. The awards will be presented at the Awards Luncheon at the conference.

The PAPPC representatives to APPA, ACA, and other professional associations continue to attend meetings and contribute to the professional dialogues among the associations.

Area Council News

Delaware Valley Area Council

The Delaware Valley Area Council is holding elections for new officers. Pat Farrell has stepped down after several years of excellent program development. She is becoming the Chairperson of the state Membership Committee.

Northwest Area Council

The Northwest Area Council is again sponsoring a criminal justice conference with Mercyhurst College. It is scheduled for June 4.

Southeast Area Council

The Southeast Area Council organized a tour of SCI Camp Hill for members. About 15 people attended the event on April 16.

South Central Area Council

The South Central Area Council has arranged for representatives of the Flight 93 Memorial Fund Committee to come to the conference to receive a donation to the Flight 93 Memorial Fund. A program for members is being planned for the summer.

Lehigh Valley Area Council

The Lehigh Valley Area Council will have a program on June 5 on criminal behavior trends.

All area council chairpersons are encouraged to submit information regarding the activities of their area council for inclusion in The PAPPC Journal to:

John Buggy • 1801 Vine Street • Philadelphia 19103

Questions can be directed to John at
215-686-7786





In Memory

TONY GUARNA FORMER PRESIDENT OF PAPPC

By JOHN BUGGY

On April 10, Tony Guarna died of colon cancer. He was 71. In 2000 he had retired after more than 40 years of service to probation. He was Chief Juvenile Probation Officer in Montgomery County from 1964 until his retirement.

Born in Mt. Carmel in the coal regions, Mr. Guarna served in Korea during the war and received the Purple Heart. He earned a bachelor's degree from Franklin and Marshall College and began his career in probation in Lancaster County. He came to Montgomery County in 1962 as Chief of the Adult Probation Department and moved to Juvenile Probation two years later.

Tony was very active with professional associations. He was President of PAPPC many years ago. He was a founding member of the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers. He gave workshops at the training sessions of the National Conference on Juvenile Justice and the American Probation and Parole Association. He earned a master's degree at Temple University and did additional graduate work at Shippensburg University.

After retiring Tony was still visible at professional gatherings where he represented Glen Mills School as a consultant. He gave much time over the years to Camp Rainbow, a program for underprivileged kids in Montgomery County.

In 2000 at the PAPPC Conference in Philadelphia Tony was honored for his lifelong contributions to the field. Among his many awards at the banquet was one from Naomi Post Street, the wife of the mayor of Philadelphia and an old friend. It was at that point that he broke down, overwhelmed by the emotion of the evening.

Tony Guarna was an extraordinary man. He was a probation professional of the first order, and a lovable guy. For many, the image of him that they will retain is of Tony sitting at the bar at the Day's Inn in State College on the night before a Chiefs' meeting holding court for hours telling war stories and laughing uproariously with his buddies.

Contributions in his memory may be made to Camp Rainbow, One Plank Rd., Schwenksville, Pa. 19473.

LISA WAGNER

By THOMAS ROGOSKY



Lisa Wagner died suddenly on May 31, 2002 as a result of an automobile accident in East Berlin.

Lisa, a Corrections Classification Program Manager at the State Correctional Institution Muncy, was scheduled to assume the position of Deputy Superintendent for Centralized Services at the State Correctional Institution at Frackville.

To all of you who knew Lisa, she represented energy, commitment, and a desire for excellence. She involved herself in not only in the operations of her institution, but was on many committees giving advice and working diligently to improve the operations of the Department of Corrections.

She had the brightest of outlooks, the best opinions, and a work ethic beyond others. Lisa assisted with the silent auction at the Spring 2002 PAPPC Conference. She immediately became part of the team, as she has with all her endeavors. PAPPC has committed to donating the results of the Spring 2003 Conference to the Public Library in Lewistown in Lisa's honor.

Lisa will be sadly missed by PAPPC and all of us in her Department of Corrections' "family" – especially staff at those institutions that were fortunate enough to have been touched by her.



THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY: 200 YEARS OF PRISON ADVOCACY

by William DiMascio, Executive Director



As one of the world’s oldest prison reform organizations, the Pennsylvania Prison Society has a storied history and international reputation in the field of penology. It continues today as an advocate for the humane treatment of prisoners and a developer of programs that assist inmates, ex-offenders and their families.

The primary mission of the Prison Society is advocacy for a just, humane and restorative correctional system.

Combined advocacy and service programs reach some 30,000 members of the Prison Society’s expanding target audiences each year.

Originally named the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, the organization was established on May 8, 1787 by a group of largely well-to-do tradesmen and professionals who shared strong humanitarian convictions. The early members included notables such as Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, Richard Stockton, and Bishop William White, all signers of the Declaration of Independence.

While liberty and freedom were powerful issues that drew people together in those days, members of the society also found common cause in their opposition to capital and corporal punishment. Their efforts were directed toward the development of a penitentiary system that accommodated inmates’ desires to repent and rehabilitate themselves.

As the society grew in numbers and influence, it was incorporated in 1833 by the state legislature, and its name was officially changed later to the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

The primary mission of the Prison Society is advocacy for a just, humane and restorative correctional system. From its earliest days, members pursued this mission through writings on prison issues and through visitations at the prisons.

The first “official act” by members of the society occurred at the Walnut Street Jail and involved an African-American inmate named Barrach Martin, who had been pardoned from a death sentence. An early Prison Society visitor discovered that Martin remained in irons three days after his release was ordered; the visitor referred the case to the society’s acting committee and Martin eventually was released.

The state legislature validated the work of the society by including the organization, the only non-governmental entity, in its Official Visitation of Prisons Act which in its latest iteration states:

“Any official visitor is hereby authorized to enter and visit any local or state correctional facility on any and every day, including Sundays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.”

Almost 400 citizens who are designated as official visitors by the Prison Society call on inmates at the state and county prisons. No other state in the country provides this level of citizen access to its correctional facilities, although a few states have similar, but much more limited, visitation programs.

Service programs are provided in the prisons and in the communities They aim to help families cope with the difficulties associated with incarceration, problems affecting re-entry following imprisonment and issues affecting aging while confined. Some of the program offerings include:

Re-Entry Services Project

Ex-offenders take part in life skills and job preparation workshops followed by an assisted job search.

Parenting Skills Education

A 12-week course designed to enhance communication skills, build understanding of child development and family dynamics, increase parenting skills and parenting from prison, and assist with plans to reintegrate into the family. Offered at 16 state correctional institutions.

Family Virtual Visitation

Video conferencing for families and their incarcerated loved ones with the goal of maintaining and strengthening family bonds. Currently, initiated at Philadelphia with connections to six institutions; expansion to two more prisons is being implemented.

Family Transportation Service

Affordable transportation service from Philadelphia to 24 state correctional institutions helps maintain relationships with incarcerated family members.

Support to Kids with an Incarcerated Parent

A 12-week support group for kids ages 8-12 provides a safe place for them to deal with the difficult feelings of having an incarcerated parent.

Family Resource Center (SCI Graterford)

An area of the visiting room at Graterford Prison where children and families may borrow toys, games and books

(See PRISON SOCIETY, next page)



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(PRISON SOCIETY, continued from page 6)

for use while they visit so that a more “normal” family atmosphere is facilitated.

Services to Elder Prisoners

Provides case management and group programs to inmates age 50 or older in all state correctional facilities to ameliorate difficulties stemming from aging in prison and to ease the transition to the outside world upon release.

Restorative Justice

This program provides avenues for inmates to engage with victims and the community regarding crime and its impact; channels the values and culture of the prison environment toward a restorative ideal; and invites the community to accompany inmates in restorative and reintegration processes.

Working Group to Enhance Services to Incarcerated Women

This collaboration of representatives from human service agencies works together to enhance services for incarcerated women in the Philadelphia Prison System.

Pennsylvania Prison Run-a-thon

This the largest inmate philanthropic event in the world. It provides a way for inmates to raise funds for needy charities of their choosing as a way of giving something back to the community.



THE **OBJECTIVES** of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections, as outlined in the Association bylaws are:

- to provide the opportunity for continuing professional development
- to promote professional standards and practices in the fields of juvenile and adult probation, parole, and corrections that lead to community safety
- to advocate and promote appropriate legislation for the progressive treatment and prevention of delinquency and crime
- to increase public understanding of probation, parole, corrections and victim services



Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department's

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM

by Gary Cenna, CIRT Coordinator

The Philadelphia Adult Probation Department's Critical Incident Response Team became operational on January 1, 2003. The CIR Teams will function as Second Responders when a Pretrial Service Division or Probation Department employee is injured, either critically or non-critically or is harassed or threatened, either on the job or off the job. The CIR Team is there to offer psychological assistance and support to Pretrial Service Division or Adult Probation/Parole employee and their family members when a staff member is involved in any of the above situations, which may, for example, include threats made to them either personally, over the phone or in writing, physical injuries sustained via any type of assault, whether hospitalization is required or not required, or minor injuries that may or may not require hospitalization. Our mission and purpose is to assist the Chief Probation Officer or Director of the Pretrial Service Division and victim in giving mental comfort to the victim and the victim's family. In a serious injury of an employee, the CIRT may contact and assist in transporting, family members to the hospital where the victim was admitted and assist in doing followup after the incident. Followup may include, for example, acting as a liaison between the victim and Court Administration Human Resource personnel in gathering information for human resource issues. CIRT may also be physically present to give comfort and aid to an employee after the victim receives a threat from a defendant/offender, who is being supervised and detained. CIRT will also assist in minor situations, such as when an employee falls and sustains minor injuries requiring first aid and short-stay hospitalization or when an employee may be a victim to a malfunctioning elevator in the Adult Probation/Parole Office and is confined in the elevator pending the arrival of the fire department to rescue the employee. One of our objectives is to make the victim worry-free of trying to do things for themselves during a situation.

Following the incident the CIRT will debrief and when needed, make recommendations to Adult Probation/Parole Department Administration to take corrective measures to improve conditions.

The Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department's Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) became functional after nearly three years of prior preparation and planning. Co-Chief Probation Officers Robert Malvestuto and Frank Snyder delegated the task of formulating policy and procedure and implementing the CIRT project to Gary Cenna, a Supervisor in the Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department. The assigned task was the result of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole implementing State standard 3-3098. The Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department's CIRT was modeled after the

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole CIRT protocol but adapted to meet the particular needs of Philadelphia County.

A committee of approximately fifteen personnel from Adult Probation/Parole Department were initially selected, by the Co-Chiefs, to begin developing policy and procedure. The Committee consisted of Clerical Personnel, Case Management /Line Staff Personnel, as well as Supervisors-through-the-Director level. Additionally, Warrant Unit Investigators from the Pretrial Service Division were added to the committee. One of the probation officers participating on the Committee, Kelly O'Neill, had actually been a victim of a stabbing while on duty in the Probation office in the Fall of 1996, and her input was considered very valuable in developing the policy and procedure. The Committee met on a weekly basis for one-to-two hours per session to keep the momentum going, and one of the clerk-typists, Juanita Copeland, kept ongoing notes on her computer. The Committee began developing the protocol by first obtaining the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole's policy, procedure and protocol and inviting the Board's Eastern Regional Director, Thomas Costa, to address the Committee on issues that the Board had confronted. As a result of about eighteen months of discussion, the protocol was established, and a policy and procedure manual was put together.

The policy defines a critical incident as well as who becomes involved in a critical incident and at what time depending on the severity of the incident. The protocol is broken down into "office" and "field incidents." All incidents are reported to the Co-Chiefs and Director of Pretrial Service Division. Pretrial Service Division is responsible for building security and rendering assistance to staff in the field. The Adult Probation/Parole Department is equipped with a panic button at each reception desk on each floor as well as in the interviewing rooms. Probationers and Parolees are not being permitted to enter into the staff work area. The panic button, when depressed, sends an electronic message to a computer board in the Pretrial Warrant Unit area announcing audibly and visibly where the emergency is centered in order for Warrant Unit Investigators to respond (in less than 1 1/2 minutes). When in the field, staff are in communication with the main office via cell phone.

Staging protocol, triage protocol, on-scene protocol, hospital protocol, family notification protocol as well as news media protocol, weapons/shooting protocol and death notification protocol are defined in the policy/procedure manual.

A general incident report form and a specific on-scene report form developed by the Committee are attached to the Adult

The CIR Teams will function as Second Responders when a Pretrial Service Division or Probation Department employee is injured, either critically or non-critically or is harassed or threatened, either on the job or off the job.



Probation/Parole Department's general incident report form and submitted to administration following each incident.

A "Black Bag," which contains an elaborate first aid kit, crime scene tape, camera, flashlights, disposable scrubs and other essential response items, is maintained and kept in the Pretrial Warrant Unit Managing Investigator's Office, which is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

The Committee also developed an Emergency Medical Profile, which each Adult Probation/Parole Department employee is asked to complete, and is maintained in the Personnel section of the department. This medical profile is used when the victim is unconscious and supplements hospital admission. It is the responsibility of the employee to update the profile when changes occur.

The final part of the manual contains an interview questionnaire, to be used for selecting new CIR Team members.

The CIRT manual was finally completed after nearly 30 months of drafts, revisions and finalization. Following the completion of the manual, it was submitted to Adult Probation/Parole Department, Pretrial Service Division Administration and Court Administration for review and approval. In the Fall of 2002, the Committee's request for equipment and supplies was finally approved, and the purchase of the equipment was finalized.

The CIR Team functions as a second responder in terms of assisting the victim, and if necessary, the victim's family, following the initial incident. The first response is left to the Pretrial Warrant Unit, which also functions as building security, the Philadelphia Police Department and the Philadelphia Fire Department.

The Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole CIR Team is now part of the Pennsylvania network for community crisis response and may be called by NOVA to assist as a second responder to a community crisis within Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department's CIRT Program is composed of three teams with six members on each team, ranging from clerical to management. Two of the three teams have received training in the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) national model. Team C's training is pending. NOVA trainers from Washington, D.C. headquarters trained Philadelphia CIRT staff (the first county probation department to be NOVA trained in Pennsylvania) along with Drug/Alcohol, Mental Health and Public School personnel. The NOVA Community Crises Response Team training is a second responder model, which was developed in response to community crises involving mass murder, serial murders, hostage takings, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, airplane and train crashes and bombings. The NOVA model uses trauma experience and basic crisis reactions, addresses acute stress factors and long term

stress reactions when dealing with victimization. It also addresses death and dying, crisis intervention, death notification, cultural perspectives, post-trauma counseling, spiritual skills issues and group crises intervention skills along with case study presentation and practical group crisis intervention (for more information contact 202-232-6682 or e-mail: www.Try-NOVA.org). Participants of the NOVA training received Certificates of Achievement following completion of the week-long course. The Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole CIR Team is now part of the Pennsylvania network for community crisis response and may be called by NOVA to assist as a second responder to a community crisis within Pennsylvania. Advanced training is also given by NOVA in order to respond nationally to a crisis.

The Adult Probation/Parole Department CIR Teams will also go through training in CPR, First Aid and Cardiac Defibrillation. The training will be given by a certified instructor, who is also a supervisor in the First Judicial District's Warrant Unit.

To date, the CIRT has become involved in three incidents, and there has been positive feedback from the victims for the way that the CIRT members became involved with their situation.

Teams A and B are on duty alternate months, and Team C members function as backups for Team members A and B in the event of vacation or illness or for some other reason are unable to be on duty. Initial activation of the team member or members (depending on the situation) is done by the Co-Chief Probation Officers or the Director of Pretrial Warrant, who determines, per protocol and policy, if the situation is of a critical nature. Teams A and B consist of five Post-Trial members and one Pretrial member. A team leader and secretary are assigned to the teams on their alternate months by the CIRT Coordinator. Each Team Member is assigned to be a team leader and a team secretary throughout the year. In the event of a critical incident, either inside the office, or outside the office, communication is done by court assigned pagers and cell phones. The Team will render assistance to a Post-Trial Probation and Pretrial employee and their family. CIRT members will also assist the employee with minor injuries, which may not be deemed to be critical incidents. The CIRT has to complete an on-site incident report and do follow-up and debriefing in order to put the victim (and family if necessary) at ease during and after the incident and to learn from each incident and possibly take corrective measures to eliminate a future incident. The Department's Training Unit arranges for simulated incidents and mandatory training of all department staff to familiarize them with CIRT's protocol and purpose. To date, the CIRT has become involved in three incidents, and there has been positive feedback from the victims for the way that the CIRT members became involved with their situation. Although already experienced, it is the team's hope that they do not to have be activated in the future.

For more information contact Gary Cenna, Philadelphia APPD (email Gary.Cenna@Courts.Phila.Gov)





Reducing Recidivism Among Juvenile Handgun Offenders: **THE DON'T FALL DOWN IN THE HOOD PROGRAM**

by John Buggy, Philadelphia Juvenile Court

In 1997 representatives from several Philadelphia Juvenile Justice agencies asked the Philadelphia Department of Human Services to establish a day treatment program for juveniles adjudicated delinquent for carrying a handgun. Members of the City's Interdisciplinary Youth Fatality Review Team had found an apparent connection between juveniles charged with a murder and their previous adjudication for carrying a

It was thought that lives might be saved by intervening with gun-carrying youth before they used the guns.

firearm where the possession of the firearms was the major charge. It was thought that lives might be saved by intervening with gun-carrying youth before they used the guns. A committee was formed to design an educational program for juveniles found with a handgun to dissuade them from repeat gun violations and to reduce the number of violent acts committed by youthful offenders with a gun.

The Don't Fall Down in the Hood Program

A contract with the Institute for the Development of African-American Youth (IDAAY) was secured to implement and manage the firearms intervention program. The group of Juvenile Justice stakeholders that requested the creation of the program has remained as an advisory committee to the program. This group includes representatives from the Juvenile Probation Department, the District Attorney's Office, the Department of Human Services, the Interdisciplinary Youth Fatality Review Team, and the St. Gabriel's System. IDAAY named the new program "Don't Fall Down in the Hood."

The design of the program called for judges to make participation in the program a condition of probation for those placed on probation where a Violation of the Uniform Act, namely, the possession of a handgun, was the most serious charge. The program was not for those adjudicated delinquent of a violent crime involving a firearm, nor for those with a prior VUFA adjudication of delinquency. It was expected that some delinquents referred to the program might have a prior arrest, or even an adjudication, while others would be first offenders.

The Don't Fall Down in the Hood Program has been located on the campus of Temple University in North Philadelphia since it began in 1997. Probationers come there from various areas of the city with SEPTA tokens provided by the program for transportation. Activities are conducted after school from 4:00 to 7:30, Monday through Thursday, and on the third Saturday of the month from 9:00 to 3:00. The average length

of time to program completion is roughly six months. The preferred age for admission is 14 to 18, but some participants under 14 have been admitted to the program.

The IDAAY organization emphasizes education in its after-school programming. Tutoring in school subjects is provided. Competency development is pursued in computer skills, entrepreneurial skills, and life skills. The program, which is designed to reduce violence and high-risk behavior, incorporates conflict resolution, alternatives to violence, victim empathy, and an awareness of the effects of shootings on people, including the victims and the families of the victims. The after-school sessions are divided into class time periods for instruction. Students are expected to advance through several phases leading to graduation.

The program, which is designed to reduce violence and high-risk behavior, incorporates conflict resolution, alternatives to violence, victim empathy, and an awareness of the effects of shootings on people, including the victims and the families of the victims.

The Hood staff includes IDAAY administrators, instructors, counselors, and Temple student mentors. St. Gabriel's System has provided classes in conflict resolution. Probation officers are invited to stop in to visit clients and program staff. Parents are expected to attend the parent support group on two evenings per month and to work with the staff.

One of the key components of the curriculum is educational field trips to sites that can sensitize the youth to violence and its aftermaths. Field trips have visited funeral homes, the city's medical examiner's office, physical rehabilitation centers, and prisons. Community service of up to 60 hours is required by the program. Helping needy younger children is a goal, as is learning from service to the community. In line with the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model, the program aims to instill a consciousness of oneself as a responsible member of a larger community.

Program Evaluation

This report summarizes a study of the effectiveness of the program in reducing the number of firearm-related crimes committed by program participants. The focus of the study was the recidivism rates of the first 50 juveniles who completed the Hood program. The juveniles in this cohort were placed on probation and enrolled in the program between October of 1997 and May of 2000. All were tracked



for arrests from the date of the probation disposition until October 31, 2002. The 1997 cases were tracked for five years. The 2000 cases were tracked for about half that length of time. The average period of time at risk for recidivism was 45 months.

A comparison group of 50 cases was also tracked for recidivism. These juveniles were placed on probation for a VUFA charge between October of 1997 and April of 2000, but were not assigned to the Hood program by the judges. They had been adjudicated delinquent for carrying a handgun as the major charge. The average period of time at risk for recidivism was 44 months.

The recidivism follow-up period counted both juvenile and adult arrests and included not just firearm-related charges but all new arrests for a felony or misdemeanor. Most of the juveniles turned 18 during the follow-up period. Some of the older juveniles were 18 around the time that the probation was imposed.

All of the juveniles in the Hood participants group had completed the program. Juvenile assigned to the program who dropped out were not counted in the program group or the comparison group. The comparison group was composed of all probationers who were not referred by the judges to the Hood program. (Almost one-half of Philadelphia VUFA cases end in dismissal of the charges. Of those adjudicated delinquent roughly one-half are committed to residential facilities and the other half are placed on probation.)

The demographics of the two groups are similar in gender, race and age. (See Figure I.) Most were black males, 16 to 18 years of age. About one-half had a prior arrest; more from the comparison group had a prior arrest than from the Hood group.

Findings

Fourteen of the 50 juveniles in the Hood Program group were arrested for a firearm-related charge versus 21 juveniles in the comparison group—a difference of plus 50%. (See Figure II.) The Hood Program group had 10 juveniles charged with possession of a handgun versus 16 members of the comparison group, a difference of plus 60%. The Hood Program group was charged with 13 violent crimes involving a gun versus 18 violent crimes with a gun from the comparison group, a difference of plus 38%.

The most striking finding was the large number of homicides attributed to the 100 juveniles in the two groups. The Hood group was charged with one murder and four attempted murders, while the comparison group was charged with four murders and five attempted murders. Both groups were also accused of other violent felonies involving a firearm: The Hood group juveniles were charged with six robberies and two aggravated assaults and the members of the comparison group were charged with seven robberies and two aggravated assaults.

(See HOOD, next page)

Figure 1

DON'T FALL DOWN IN THE HOOD JUVENILE PROBATION HANDGUN PROGRAM RECIDIVISM STUDY (1997 - 2002)		
	PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (50)	COMPARISON GROUP (50)
GENDER		
Male	49	49
Female	1	1
RACE		
Black	43	41
White	0	3
Hispanic	6	6
Asian	1	0
AGE		
12 - 14	4	8
15	7	8
16	16	7
17	20	19
18	3	8
PRIOR ARRESTS		
Not Arrested	30	23
Arrested	20	27
Number of Arrests	29	38

Figure 2

DON'T FALL DOWN IN THE HOOD JUVENILE PROBATION HANDGUN PROGRAM RECIDIVISM STUDY (1997 - 2002)		
	PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (50)	COMPARISON GROUP (50)
OVERALL RECIDIVISM		
Not Arrested	12	9
Arrested	38	41 (+8%)
Number of Arrests	112	163 (+46%)
HANDGUN-RELATED RECIDIVISM		
Not Arrested	36	29
Arrested	14	21 (+50%)
Number of Arrests	23	34 (+48%)
Handgun Possession	10	16 (+60%)
Violent Crime		
Violent Crime	13	18 (+38%)
Murder	1	4
Attempted Murder	4	5
Robbery	6	7
Agg. Assault	2	2



PA Certification Board **International Criminal Justice Certification**

The Pennsylvania Certification Board (PCB) is pleased to announce the availability of a new International Criminal Justice certification. This certification will be known as Certified Criminal Justice Addictions Professional (CCJAP).

A time-limited grandparenting process has been established for those who meet the standards for this new credential and want to apply under this special test-exempt status.

The requirements for grandparenting are as follows:

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Supervision

100 hours of clinical supervision received. This supervision is defined as the administrative, clinical and evaluative process of monitoring, assessing and enhancing performance.

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Two years (4,000 hours) of paid, professional, supervised experience in direct services in criminal justice/addictions services obtained over the past seven years. Three years (6,000 hours) of experience if applicant's BA/BS degree is in a non-human service related field. One year of the required work experience must be providing clinical assessment,

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Code of Ethical Conduct

All applicants must sign and abide by a code of ethical conduct.

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The CCJAP is an international credential that entitles the individual to the benefit of reciprocity.

Applicants will be test-exempt only during the grandparenting period, which will begin June 1, 2003 and end September 1, 2003.

Individuals interested in receiving a grandparenting application may call, write or e-mail the PCB Office.

298 S. Progress Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17109
(717) 540-4455; (717) 540-4458 -fax
certification@pcacb.org
<http://www.pcacb.org>



(HOOD, continued from page 11)

The Hood group had less gun-related recidivism than the comparison group. The difference between the groups was less for overall recidivism (Figure II). Thirty-eight juveniles in the Hood group had at least one arrest during the period versus 41 juveniles in the comparison group, a difference of only plus 8%.

The Hood group juveniles were accused of 112 crimes of various types during the period versus 163 crimes for the juveniles in the comparison group, a difference of plus 46%. This also represents a notable difference.

Conclusions

The Don't Fall Down in the Hood Program apparently achieved its goal of reducing repeat VUFA offenses and violent crimes involving firearms, if the recidivism rates of the juveniles in the Hood group might have been equivalent to those in the comparison group without the program. In that sense it may have saved lives.

The occurrence of four murders and five attempted murders perpetrated by the delinquents in the comparison group is very disturbing. Virtually one juvenile in five in that group was charged with a homicide or an attempted homicide in a roughly 44-month period. Had all of the members of this cohort been enrolled in the Hood program, it is possible that some crimes might have been prevented.

Juveniles charged with carrying a gun are at risk to commit additional crimes, especially crimes involving a gun.

The study revealed the high number of murders and other violent crimes attributed to juveniles charged earlier with the possession of a handgun. The hypothesis of the originators of the 1997 proposal for a specialized firearms violators program was correct: Juveniles charged with carrying a gun are at risk to commit additional crimes, especially crimes involving a gun.





30th National Conference on Juvenile Justice

*Philadelphia, Pa
March 16-19, 2003*

SPONSORED BY
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES
AND THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION



U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft spoke on juvenile crime projects sponsored by the Justice Department.



D.A. John Delaney (l), Probation Supervisor Jim King and Jim Randolph (r) of the Philadelphia Department of Human Services describe the Youth Violence Reduction Project in Philadelphia.



Judge Kevin Dougherty of Philadelphia described strategies used in Philadelphia to prevent juvenile detention center overcrowding. Judge Abram Frank Reynolds and Anne Marie Ambrose of the Philadelphia Department of Human Services also spoke.



The National Conference on Juvenile Justice honored Judge Nicholas Cipriani (second from left) of Philadelphia for his contributions to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice.



Andrea Jelin of Philadelphia's Juvenile Court led a presentation on the Philadelphia Truancy Court with members of the Truancy Court Team.



The Allegheny Court and Juvenile Probation Department in 1903

Introduction by John Buggy

This article was reproduced from the September 20, 1903, edition of the *Pittsburgh Post* with the permission of the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. The piece was discovered by Kathryn Leahy of the Allegheny County Department of Human Services in the archives of the University of Pittsburgh. Alice Ballard Montgomery, who is pictured in the article, was the first Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Allegheny County. Previously she had worked as a probation officer in Philadelphia, and the photographs in the newspaper article of her and of the juveniles were taken at the Philadelphia Juvenile Court then in Philadelphia's City Hall. The newspaper story was written shortly after Allegheny County established its Juvenile Court.

Pitiful Scenes In The Court For Juveniles Protecting Care of the Law Saves Many Children From Evil

By Marian Bonsall

It was a sad, straggly little procession of nine more or less neglected looking small boys, which filed into a Pittsburg court room, a short time ago, to be tried before the judge at the regular weekly session of juvenile court. First called was a boy of 14, a tall, rather handsome young fellow, somewhat shabbier than usual after several nights' abode in the county jail, who had committed offenses of various descriptions; two young negro boys, aged 12 and 14; a little lad of 10, a dimpled, large-eyed, clear-skinned Italian, charged with stealing money; next two white and two negro boys, all accused of being concerned in the same street disturbance; next, a 14-year old boy, charged with being a vagrant, and last, though for some reason not in the company with the rest, a fragile-looking little girl, also charged with vagrancy.



MRS. MONTGOMERY AIDING LITTLE WARDS BEFORE THE JUDGE.
(Photograph taken in the Philadelphia court.)

The kindly probation officers knew them all. They had found them in the police stations and in the county jail. They had also found their parents or guardians if such were to be discovered, and they had managed to know as much of the history of the young offenders as a week of diligent service made possible. They wished, too, that the children with no homes had not to go to jail to await their trials, but they remembered and were glad that pleasant rooms for the little unfortunates would soon be ready that they might not have to sleep behind those grewsome bars while they were waiting to see the "judge."

They learned a great deal about the tall boy. They discovered that he was said to be a little desperado whom the

"cop" of the vicinity held in some awe, that he had, it was alleged, at various times threatened to kill his mother's baby, a little step-brother or sister, if she did not permit him to have his wish; that he had been a bright boy at school, that he had run off from home for different lengths of time on several occasions; that he would no longer go to school, neither would he work, and that he was generally accused of being the perpetrator of all kinds of mischief. Along with this knowledge the statement was made that the husband of the boy's mother, she having been divorced from her first husband, refuses to have anything to do with the boy or to let him stay in the house unless he supports himself, and that both the

mother and her husband are extremely anxious to be rid of the boy altogether.

The probation officer talked with the boy, explained to him what was meant by the juvenile court, and how necessary it was for his own good that he answer the summons to court when he was called for, and to give truthful and straightforward answers. But when she was gone, the mother convinced her son that "the probation officers were putting up a big bluff," and the boy ran away till after the time he thought the court would convene. As it happened, the court was postponed several days, and the boy's confidence was finally gained by the probation officer, who stood beside



him loyally in the hour when he had his seance with the judge.

That boy is going to be given a fair trial now. He was given over to the care of the probation officer, who found a motherly woman, who has taken him with her to her house full of boys, where he may learn with them to be honest, industrious and happy. It will be interesting to the spectators to learn if the boy will ever again be brought before the court.

The trial of the two negro boys has been taken to a higher court. Mischief shone in every lineament of the handsome little Italian youngster. He did not look as though a night in the jail, or any other place, for that matter, would frighten him for very long. Yet with mischief there was frankness and good nature in his bony face. What a picture he made, as, called to the judge's very desk in order that his piping little answers might be better heard, he stood there—his head not so high as the desk top, his now sober face upturned, his shabby little figure erect and one hand twirling the soiled cap. After the trying ordeal and the adjournment of the court he did his best to make himself agreeable to every person left in the court room. Under the present law and under the sympathetic vigilance of the probation officer, this boy will be given every chance to make an honest and useful citizen.

The boy, accused of vagrancy, had apparently undergone all the vicissitudes of fortune. His mother dying when he was a baby, he was put into a home for orphans. After some years he was adopted in a private home. On the death of his foster father, the child was put into a protectory for boys by his true father. After several months he ran off, his own story being that he was cruelly beaten for having misunderstood some directions. He was finally found in the Central police station in Pittsburg by a probation officer to whom he told his story, which to the time of his alleged illtreatment at the protectory was easily verified.

The highest ambition of this child's life is that he may learn to become a barber. His face fairly beamed as he spoke of his future, for, having the offer of an apprenticeship from a



TYPICAL PRISONERS IN THE JUVENILE COURT.
(Photograph taken in the Philadelphia Court.)

Pittsburg barber who would also furnish him a home, the boy thought his future assured. A sad tale, indeed, did this boy tell to Judge Shafer, but he contradicted himself several times, once telling of his father's death when he was a baby, and again of his father's placing him in the protectory three months ago. The kindly judge sympathized and approved the boy's ambition, yet, obeying the letter of the law, ordered that he be sent back to the protectory until such time as the father could be found and notified, making the provision, however, that the probation officers might have access to him at any time.

On hearing the sentence the little urchin broke into the most heart-rending sobs. He admitted that his father was living. He said that he had told the story "cause me pap never done no good to me no how, an' I wus skeered to say he wus livin' and put me inter the protectory, fer fear they'd take me back." He declared he would not go. He would rather live in the jail than go back to the institution one day. He would be a barber and nothing else. They wouldn't treat him decently at the protectory, he said.

Unknown to the boy one of the caretakers of the institution, who had acted as a witness, refused to take him back under the conditions imposed by Judge Shafer, so that the boy was held for another hearing and

disposition. As the people left the court room the people heard the boy's sobs subsiding very slowly, as a probation officer soothed, cheered and encouraged him, pointing out the path whereby he could, perhaps, in a very short time, take up his desired barber work.

During the afternoon the one little girl came to the writer asking for a drink of water. After her request was granted she broached the following remarks in the most matter-of-fact tone in the world: "I've got three brothers in the Newsboys' home and me mother's in the workhouse. Pap put her there. I ain't got no idea where he is."

On being asked where her home was this tiny piece of femininity answered that she had none. In answer to the query as to where she spent her nights she announced most cheerfully that her last three nights had been spent in the police station.

Another little prisoner, hearing this last statement, prefaced some incredulous exclamations with the orthodox: "G'lawnng wid ye. Guess I was in the perlice station afore ye 'us," he said. "An' I 'us there three nights meself. Now—" whereat he stuck out his tongue and made a series of grimaces in the face of the little girl. She had no trouble in holding her

(See PITIFUL, next page)



(PITIFUL, continued from page 17)

own, returning equally grotesque facial contortions and actually calculating the time of her imprisonment in such way that she had stayed the length of three nights in the place. Her story was found to be true. She and her elder sister had been placed in St. Paul's orphan asylum when her mother was sent to the workhouse. Her sister had stolen the dormitory keys and they had run off. The younger one had wandered alone around Pittsburg and fallen asleep in an out-of-the-way corner of a downtown apartment store. One of the men, finding her there when he was closing the store for the night, took her to his home, but as his sister would not keep her, had sent her back to the police station, where, indeed, she had stayed over two days. By this time the little girl, sophisticated and with a knowledge of the world beyond belief, is settled at St. Paul's orphan asylum.

Such are the children and such the scene which constitutes a juvenile court. Under the juvenile court law in Pennsylvania every child under 16 years of age who commits a misdemeanor in the eyes of the law is tried in the court for juveniles. The judge hearing from the probation officer all the facts which he or she has been able to find out of the child's parentage, home life, school and street record, acquits the prisoner or renders sentence as the case may be. In cases where the offense is slight and the home conditions favorable the juvenile offender is sometimes acquitted, though his after record is still kept by the probation officer. Sometimes the judge delivers the children over to the entire charge of the probation officer, who finds homes or institutions for them. According to the law of Pennsylvania every child, if sent to an institution, must be sent to one in charge of the religious sect to which his parents are identified as nearly as possible.

It is thought by the probation officers that entirely too many children are sent to Morganza. While that institution, they say, must be resorted to in the case of some particularly hardened children and confirmed thieves and pickpockets, there is no advantage and certainly an immense disadvantage in sending those who

commit but minor offenses to the reform school. It is startling but a fact that the last year before the establishment of the court over 60 children were sent to Morganza for no offense but truancy. Private homes are quite frequently found for the children. The Children's Aid society takes charge of a great many. Others are sent to the Newsboys' Home, the Florence Crittenden Home, the Boys' Industrial school at Oakmont, St. Paul's Protector and Orphan asylum and such institutions. Statistics show that a child is rarely brought before the court a second time. There have been scarcely any cases of a child being brought before the court a third time.

The man who may be said to have put the juvenile court on its feet in Pittsburg is Judge Marshall Brown. Judge Brown not only strained every nerve in the effort to get the new and constitutional court established on a firm working basis in this city, but stayed in Pittsburg through the entire summer for the express purpose of sitting in the juvenile court, of which he was made the only judge for the summer months.

The efforts, too, of the civic committee of Women's clubs cannot be overlooked, as they were instrumental in securing the services of Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery, an experienced probation officer, late of the court in Philadelphia. Miss McKnight, general chairman of the civic committee; Mrs. Richard R. Quay, chairman of the juvenile court department, and Mrs. E. E. Crocker, vice chairman, and the members of the committee, were earnest workers in the good cause. The civic committee had pledged itself to furnish the salary of one probation officer.

Many discouragements were met with by those interested in the success of the court, when, as all seemed ready and about to start in good running order, the law in Pennsylvania was declared unconstitutional. For several months Pennsylvania was entirely without its juvenile court, but many jealous workers having pushed the drafting of a new law by the best legal talent procurable, and Governor Pennypacker approving it with his signature, the court was for the first time satisfactorily established in Pittsburg last April.

Since April 29 over 200 children have been tried in the juvenile court of Allegheny county. About 12 of this number were girls who were charged with larceny in almost every case. The judges in turn preside over the court, which will henceforth convene weekly. The county commissioners expect to have every detail of the system in full operation by the end of the month.

The one point in which the system as in force in Pittsburg is not compatible with the new law is that the offenders are now confined in the county jail pending their trials. Rooms of detention, which are provided for in the law, are being prepared as rapidly as possible on the third floor of the county building. The suite comprises two rooms for girls and six for boys, and will be altogether apart from the jail proper. The gratings over the windows will be the only furnishing or arrangement to carry with it any suggestion of a jail. The quarters are light large and airy, and will shield the young boys and girls from the contact with the crime they necessarily encounter in the wards of jail. Two matrons, who will always be on duty, will be appointed to have charge of the rooms of detention.

"When these rooms are finished," said Mrs. Montgomery, the principal probation officer of the court, "we will have a better appointed juvenile court than any city I know of. The detention quarters in Philadelphia, which are always crowded, cannot compare with these, and when the full system is in progress in several weeks' time there will be nothing to hinder the smooth running of a well-appointed court."

New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania are the States which support courts for juveniles. Laws naturally differ as conditions are different in the States, but the juvenile court law in Pennsylvania is almost a replica of that in Illinois.

Almost the only thing needed to make the court here in exact compliance with the law is provided in a circular letter recently issued by District Attorney John C. Haymaker. Full directions for the disposal of juvenile offenders are contained therein. Records of all cases are carefully kept both in the court and in the care of the probation officers.



There are four women now engaged as probation officers in Pittsburgh - Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery and her two assistants, Mrs. Elizabeth C. McGarvey and Miss Chase, who have charge of the work in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Miss Jennie Hindman, who has the work south of the Monongahela in charge. Mrs. Montgomery was the first regularly employed probation officer in the State. She was engaged in work in the college settlement in Philadelphia when the court was first established in the State, and naturally took up the work which concerned so many of the little people with whom she dealt daily. Mrs. Montgomery is devotedly attached to her work and to see the little offenders look up into her face so appealingly and with such a confidence of her support, and to see her gentle, sympathetic, yet essentially sensible manner with them, is the greatest argument in favor of the probation officer system.

Mrs. Montgomery says that as her juvenile court work was the outcome of her experiences in the settlement, so her settlement work resulted from her Sunday school work. Those who take up the work of a probation officer are naturally those who as a rule have had some experience with children. Mrs. McGarvey was a successful kindergartener, having charge of the school at Negley run. Miss Hindman was a teacher for some years, and Miss Chase is gifted with the tact and sympathy which make her work among children successful.

It is likely that a number of clubs of "juvenile court boys" may be formed in time. A striking example of this kind is the Judge Davis club in Philadelphia, which is composed of 20 or so young fellows who have fallen into error and picked themselves up again with the help of judge and officer. The boys selected the name for their organization, naming it in honor of the judge who had interested himself in their cases when they were brought into court.



- 2003 - CONFERENCE AND EVENT CALANDER

May 18-21	82nd PAPPC Conference	Harrisburg, PA
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June 8-11	MASCA Conference	Atlantic City, NJ
August 9-14	ACA Congress of Corrections	Nashville, TN
August 24-27	APPA Training Institute	Cleveland, OH
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November 9-12	ICCA Conference	Indianapolis, IN

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The Pennsylvania Association on
Probation, Parole and Corrections

invites you to attend the

82nd PAPPC Training Institute
in Harrisburg



Harrisburg East Holiday Inn
May 18-21, 2003

VISIT OUR WEBSITE
www.pappc.org
FOR DETAILS



OVERVIEW

2003 PAPPC TRAINING INSTITUTE

SUNDAY, May 18

12:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Registration & Information
3:00 pm – 4:00 pm	PAPPC Area Council Exchange
7:00 pm – 8:30 pm	Reception Exhibitor Area
9:00 pm	Hospitality Suite Open

MONDAY, May 19

7:30 am – 4:00 pm	Registration & Information
7:00 am – 8:30 am	Breakfast Buffet
8:00 am	Silent Auction Opens
8:30 am – 10:00 am	Conference Opening and Plenary Session
9:00 am – 4:00 pm	County Firearms Commission Curriculum Sub-committee - PBPP Central Office
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Break Exhibitor - Area
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	PA Board of Probation & Parole Meeting - Capital West Room
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Workshops
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm	PAPPC Business Meeting Luncheon
1:30 pm – 4:30 pm	Workshops
3:00 pm – 3:30 pm	Break - Exhibitor Area
3:30 pm	Silent Auction Closes
4:30 pm – 5:30 pm	Door Prizes in Exhibitor Area
6:30 pm – 8:00 pm	Dinner "Hawaiian Theme"
8:00 pm – 12:00 am	Entertainment - DJ Matt Haines

TUESDAY, May 20

7:30 am – 3:00 pm	Registration & Information
7:00 am – 8:30 am	Breakfast Buffet
8:00 am	Silent Action Opens
8:30 am – 10:00 am	Workshops
9:00 am – 4:00 pm	County Firearms Commission - Library
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Break Exhibitor - Area
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Workshops
12:00 pm – 1:45 pm	Awards Luncheon
1:45 pm – 4:15 pm	Workshops
2:45 pm – 3:15 pm	Break/Door Prizes in Exhibitor Area
3:30 pm	Silent Auction Closes
6:30 pm – 8:00 pm	Dinner "Millionaire Strolling Strings"
9:00 pm	Hospitality Suite Open

WEDNESDAY, May 21

7:00 am – 8:30 am	Breakfast - Main Dining Room
9:00 am – 11:00 am	Closing Session
11:00 am – 1:00 pm	PA Juvenile Chief's Meeting

WORKSHOPS INCLUDE:

Philadelphia Community Court
 Ignition Interlock
 The New Criminal Justice & Addiction Professional Credential
 Methadone in the 21st Century
 Female Sex Offenders
 Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision
 Gangs and the Young Adult Offender
 Close Quarter Control Techniques
 The Impact of Crime Program
 Healing Hearts: A Parenting Model
 PBPP and Department of Health Joint Drug and Alcohol Initiative
 Evaluation Matters: Program Evaluation in the PA Department of Corrections
 Working with the Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD)
 Young Adult Offender Program
 Ethics for Criminal Justice
 Philadelphia Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP)
 Emotional Intelligence & Pre-Release Inmates: A Pilot Study
 Community Orientation & Reintegration (COR) Design, Evaluation and Change
 The New Criminal Justice & Addiction Professional Credential
 PA School-Based Probation Project
 A Model Drug & Alcohol Treatment Process: What Science and Service Have Said
 The Pressures for Women and Men Working in a Male-Dominated Environment
 The Use of the Circle Process in Probation
 Community Based Partnerships & Outcome Based Intervention Strategies for Juvenile Offenders
 Mental Health Issues and the Female Offender
 Addressing Stigma Surrounding Co-Occurring Disorders of Mental Illness and Substance Abuse
 Helping Offenders Parent Effectively
 Adult Probation Work Release
 Innovations in Corrections Classifications
 SCI Chester: A Therapeutic Environment in Prison
 Female Self Defense

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NEWSBRIEFS

JAIBG

There is concern that the federal government will kill the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program. The Bush Administration submitted a budget without any funding for it. The funds are currently given to each state to support delinquency prevention and intervention programs. Police, probation, and corrections are the major beneficiaries. In Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency manages the allocation of the federal funds.

PCCD

At the televised March 31 meeting of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency Governor Rendell cautioned the members of the Commission and the staff that this will be a lean year for state funding on new initiatives to combat crime and delinquency. He also said that he hoped that next year would be better.

Department of Corrections

Secretary of Corrections Jeffrey A. Beard was reappointed by Governor Rendell. Secretary Beard was one of only a few cabinet members from the previous administration who was reappointed.

OJJDP

The news journal *Youth Today* claims that the Bush Administration is gradually dismantling the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Veteran staffers are leaving and not being replaced. Delinquency grants and other programs that survive would be absorbed by other Office of Justice Program units in the US Attorney General's Office, the newspaper implied.

Pennsylvania Substance Abuse Treatment

Governor Rendell's proposed slash in funds for local substance abuse treatment programs has drawn criticism, not only from the treatment and correctional community, but also from Philadelphia District Attorney Lynn Abraham, who held a press conference to protest the move as a threat to public safety from crime that is avoidable through drug and alcohol treatment.

ACA News

The President of the American Correctional Association, Charles Kehoe, writing in the ACA affiliates newsletter, sees strong challenges to correctional agencies in the near future. He cites a potential shortage of people available to work in the field and a possible problem with adequate training resources. He also says that dealing with the processing of foreign terrorists in detention, supervision, and incarceration will call for new approaches.

Probation and Parole Firearms Training

The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission is exploring the contracting out of the training for county probation officers. Officers trained in the time since the Commission was created number 708 and are from 42 counties.

Correctional Statistics

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, on December 31, 2001, in the United States there were 3,932,000 adults on probation, 731,000 on parole, 1,330,000 in prison, and 631,000 in jail for a total of roughly 6,600,000 adults in the overall correctional system.

Health Information Confidentiality

Federal legislation on sharing client health information that recently went into effect has alarmed many health professionals, social service agencies, and correctional staffs. The penalties for violating the regulations on confidential information are unusually severe. Many agencies are reviewing their policies on sharing information on clients received from others.

Balanced and Restorative Justice

The Spring 2003 issue of *Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice* showcases numerous restorative justice programs in operation throughout the state under the auspices of Juvenile Probation Departments. The state Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Implementation Committee is planning a statewide conference at Seven Springs, September 10-12.

Forensic Mental Health Conference in Langhorne

On June 16 - 17 there will be a conference on forensic mental health issues at the Sheraton Hotel in Langhorne, Bucks County, near Northeast Philadelphia. For more information, call Bob Kelsey of Bucks County Adult Probation at 215-442-0209, ext. 359.



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