

-- The Quarterly --

The Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

Regional Meetings

Challenges of Juvenile Court

Reorganization of Welfare Department

OCTOBER, 1950

THE QUARTERLY

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Give Program For Johnstown, Media Meets

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Western — Monday, October 2
—Lafayette Hotel—Meadville.
Central — Monday, October 23,
—Ft. Stanwix Hotel—Johnstown.
Eastern — Tuesday, Nov. 28 —
Delaware County Court House —
Media.
Annual Meeting — May 7, 8, and
9— 1951 —Americus Hotel—Allen-
town.

Mr. and Mrs. Probation Officer and the gentleman down the street, Colonel Parole Agent, are joining with Miss Institutional Worker in a fall program of one-day regional meetings in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which will tell the citizens of the west, central and eastern regions about the state association and its objectives.

Plans were made September 8 in Harrisburg when the Executive Committee met for one of its famous sessions. At that time it was decided to emphasize the discussion of problems of the correctional workers and also debate the pros and cons of detention homes. Clothed in professional language calculated to please the eye of the most learned, the titles are something like this: For the morning session— "Discussion of Challenges of Probation and Parole on the Local, State and Federal Levels." In the afternoon—the program is titled "The Basic Requirements and Uses of a Detention Home."

Presenting the discussions in both morning and afternoon sessions are probation and parole officers from all three levels while the Detention Home program is being made up of talks by those in the Detention Home field. For example, at Meadville will be Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Parole. He will speak concerning the challenges to parole agents on a state level. Then at Johnstown, there may be Dr.

E. Preston Sharp, now of Maryland, who can assist in the deliberation of probation and parole and detention home problems. Dr. Sharp is head of the Maryland Correctional School program but for a number of years was director of the Bureau of Community Work in Harrisburg and one time was president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Johnstown Enthusiastic

The meeting at Johnstown will be an innovation and Chief Probation Officer Regis Hoover and his staff are enthusiastic. It will be the first time there has been a state meeting in the Flood City for many years. Plans are being made by Mr. Hoover to have one of the best regional conferences in the Association's history.

At Media on November 28, under the chairmanship of Neil Daugherty, Delaware County Probation Officer, the following program has been arranged:

At 10:00 A. M. there will be a panel discussion with Judge Harold Ervin as chairman. Participating on the federal level will be Edward Hendrick, chief probation officer, Federal Eastern Division, Philadelphia; state level, Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of parole, Board of Parole; and William G. Love, supervisor, casework, Philadelphia Quarter Sessions Court. Judge William Toal will summarize.

At 12:15 P. M. there will be a luncheon with Judge Arthur Frederick as chairman and Judge Henry Sweney as speaker. There will be a presentation of a scroll by Raven H. Ziegler, President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole to E. M. Hackney, chief probation and parole officer, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the afternoon, there will be a visitation of the Elwyn Training School, Broad Meadows Farm, and the Juvenile Home and Court House at Media. From 4:00 to 6:00 P. M. there is a Fellowship Session.

America Must Point Way In Correction

By
JOHN OTTO REINEMANN
Director of Probation, Municipal
Court of Philadelphia, and
Associate Editor, "The
Quarterly."

NOTE: The following is an excerpt of remarks made by the writer as a discussant at the Annual Conference of the National Probation and Parole Association in Atlantic City, April 1950.

There is no doubt that the days of isolationism are over. Not only in the political and economic field have the developments of the last decade convinced practically everybody that the United States must play a most important role in world affairs, especially as she is the strongest and richest nation among the democratic powers, but also in the field of cultural interchange between nations has the United States a great and valuable part to play. Among the tasks in this field are the approach to social problems, the philosophy and the methods, the principles and practices of handling matters of child and family welfare, and the rehabilitation of individuals. Our particular interest in this respect centers around probation and parole.

While approaching this problem it is only natural that many nations turn to the United States not merely for economic help but also for advice regarding the way we are handling social problems in our own country. We should readily comply with such requests but we should approach our task with a sense of deep humility. The fact that we are called upon to give advice in our field to other countries should not cause us to be smugly satisfied with our own achievement but should rather make us evaluate again and again our own accomplishments and our own shortcomings and make us realize our great responsibility to provide and maintain ade-

quate probation service everywhere in the U. S. A. on behalf of children and adults.

International Cooperation

In this process of international cooperation, it is not only that we do all the giving. We also learn a great deal through this contact with representatives of other nations. I am referring particularly to the Sub-Committee on Probation of the United Nations which was created two years ago. Although it is composed only of probation administrators from various parts of the United States, the meetings of this Committee which were held in Lake Success were also attended by United Nations Secretariat officials who are citizens of a number of different countries and who brought to the meeting the experiences and ideas of their own respective homelands. Thus these meetings became a real "give and take" on the international level.

In the course of the deliberations of this Committee, as well as in my own experience, having worked in two different countries in two different continents in this same field, and finally through constant contact with people from other countries visiting the United States, I have been able to observe that basically the problems arising in almost all individual cases are very much alike. Irrespective of country, the tragedy of a socially or psychologically broken home, the emotional disturbance of an unwanted and unloved child, the influence of adverse housing and neighborhood conditions, the attitude of society toward the criminal, the influence of war and economic upheaval upon family living, the continuous change in the cultural development of a country and its media of communication, such as motion pictures, and radio, with their attendant in-

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The Challenge Of Juvenile Court

By Dean Roscoe Pound

Editor's Note: This address was given by Dean Pound at the May conference in Pittsburgh. Dean Pound spoke by long distance telephone from California to those attending the banquet at Hotel Schenley.

In the service state of today the burden upon public revenues of the many services which the state undertakes compels us to scrutinize every public undertaking jealously in order to appraise its claim to the support which its efficient operation demands.



DEAN ROSCOE POUND

A paramount undertaking is maintaining the general security, and that has for one of its chief items the prevention and repression of crime. The enormous cost of crime from every point of view, the cost of crime in property and life and limb and time and energy of its victims, the enor-

mous cost of the government machinery of securing against it, the cost of prosecuting agencies and of penal and correctional institutions, go without saying.

If there were nothing else to be taken into account, all this would call for serious consideration of how we may better it. But there is another side no less important. Apart from the economic considerations there is the human waste in the conditions of crime, in the repression of crime, in enforcement of the criminal law by prosecution, and in methods of correctional and penal treatment as they affect the individual delinquent and his family in many ways. Anything which can mitigate this waste of the energy and of the resources, both human and material, of society justifies all that it costs—and juvenile or family courts or domestic relations courts with the equipment and personnel they call for must undoubtedly cost a great deal. They will, I repeat, justify what it costs not only in advancing a broad humanitarian program of promoting the general welfare, but in setting free money and energy for further advances.

There is no universal cure or prophylactic for delinquency nor for meeting the ills that bring it about or contribute to it or promote it. But experience as well as reason point to prevention rather than cure, to treating the beginnings of delinquency rather than its full-bloom developments, to checking its spread at the very roots instead of attempting to cut it down after it has attained a very heavy growth. The first place in the system of prevention has been taken by the juvenile court and what has grown out of it.

Great Progress Made

Since the first setting up of the juvenile court great progress has been made in building upon it toward integration of the activities of law enforcement, of extra-legal social

control, of government and church and school and civic societies, of social workers, and of philanthropic individuals in anticipating delinquency, in reaching for its causes, and in rational treatment of its beginnings. In particular out of the juvenile court and experience of its possibilities there has grown awareness of the futility of dealing with the troubles of a household in detached fragments after damage has been done. We have been learning better methods than to have four separate courts in eight separate and unrelated proceedings trying unsystematically and not infrequently at cross purposes to adjust the relations and order the conduct of a family which has ceased to function as such and is bringing up or threatening to bring up delinquent instead of upright citizens contributing to the productive work of the people.

It is not the least of the fruits of the juvenile court that we are ceasing and shall more and more cease to see a court of equity with a suit for divorce and alimony before it, courts of law with actions by tradesmen for necessities furnished deserted wives and children, actions for alienation of affections of a spouse, actions over a child's wages, and habeas corpus proceedings to obtain the custody of children before them, criminal courts with prosecutions for abandoning wife or child or both before them, juvenile courts entertaining proceedings for contributing to the delinquency of a child, special courts, under one name or another, entertaining guardianship proceedings, and very likely also juvenile courts determining what to do about specific delinquencies of a child—as like as not all arising out of the internal disruption of a single household. Already there is a movement to substitute healing procedures, devised to save households, for the combative proceedings operating to make disruption permanent; and this movement is the result of experience gained in the juvenile courts and

wisely directed activities of judges of juvenile courts. Not only in what it has done in its own sphere but in indicating to us a larger sphere in which there is much to be done and in showing us something of the way to do it, the juvenile court has made lasting contributions to the administration of justice.

Conditions In Past

If anyone is inclined to criticize this outstanding product of American legal and political inventive genius, let him consider what things were two generations ago and what has been achieved in that relatively short time. More has been done for intelligent handling of crucial conditions of delinquency and organization and operation of tribunals adapted to preventive justice in metropolitan areas than had been brought about in two preceding centuries of American Law. Moreover, significant development of administrative justice began in this country at least a decade before the juvenile court was projected. Much more has been done for administrative agencies by legislation and judicial decision. Yet I have no hesitation in saying that the technique of the juvenile court is much farther advanced although that court has had much less support in provision of equipment and facilities.

But while we may well be proud of what that court has been able to do in its relatively short history, we must realize that its usefulness has little more than begun and that difficult tasks still lie before it. Almost if not everywhere it needs better facilities, better equipment, a more complete and well trained body of officials to perform its administrative tasks and better adjustment to the general organization of courts. It needs integration in a more modern organization of the judicial system. It needs continuity of personnel beyond what other courts call for because so much remains to be worked out by experience and cautious experi-

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The Significance Of Human Contact

By **Honorable G. Howland Shaw**
 Chairman, Attorney General's
 Conference on Crime and
 Juvenile Delinquency

At the meetings where juvenile delinquency in some phase or in all phases is under discussion, the emphasis is usually placed upon techniques, procedures, plans, and techni-



HON. G. HOWLAND SHAW

cal education. Little is said about the kind of people who are to apply these procedures and techniques, who are to receive this technical education, who are to carry on in these plans. Still less is said about the effect of these people upon the children and the young people with whom they deal.

Now, when you come to think of it, that is rather extraordinary, because there is not a single person in this room who if he or she were to think

back into the formative years will not immediately acknowledge some individual or probably several individuals who have had a very effective influence upon his life. We know that; and we know, too, that children are especially prone to judge groups in terms of the individuals from those groups with whom they come in contact. And, also, we know that the children whom we receive are at a particularly impressionable period in their lives. They come to us in a state of emotional crisis. They come to us in a state of greatly heightened sensitivity. We know all that.

Let me make that idea a bit more specific by applying it, not to all the various stages in the correctional process, but to just a few of them.

Arrest And Detention

Take the much neglected phase, the initial phase. I think we forget that constantly—the phase when the law-enforcement officer, the policeman, is definitely in the picture. Nowadays in our cities, the police use squad cars; and, undoubtedly, from the technical police point of view, that is an important step forward. And yet, it represents a certain loss, as those of us can testify who remember the cop on the beat and the part which he played in a personalized relationship with the youngsters in that particular area.

Then there are the circumstances under which the taking into custody, the arrest, is effected. It is perfectly possible to arrest a youngster in such a way that the youngster has what the psychiatrists call a traumatic experience, a negative experience. And it is perfectly possible to take him into custody in such a way—this may sound paradoxical to you—that the experience is a constructive one.

I'd like to underline what I say about the law-enforcement officer because those of us who are concerned with juvenile courts and training

schools and other phases of dealing with juvenile delinquents are constantly tempted to neglect that very important initial phase and to draw a sharp line between ourselves and the law-enforcement officer.

Then there is the detention home, the reception home. The youngster is brought into that home in a highly emotional state. Of course, we want the home, physically speaking, to be what it ought to be; but more important, by far, than that is the kind of individual who is going to greet that youngster, who is going to give him the first impression of what it means to be in trouble with the law.

Training And Release

Then there is the training school, with all the relationships that are involved between the child and the personnel of that institution. What kind of people are going to carry on this process which we glibly describe as retraining or rehabilitation?

And finally there is the step which, in my mind, is the most neglected step and our greatest failure, what we do with the youngster when he comes out of the training school. He comes out facing the world, and it isn't—let's be honest about it—a very pleasant world. Hands are not extended to him. The welcome is anything but a warm welcome. Now what is the parole officer, the placement officer—whatever you choose to call him—the social worker, what is he or she to do to try to make that world more agreeable, more receptive to the youngster who has, in his own words, "done time"?

The Added Quality

For us in this field of juvenile delinquency it isn't enough to emphasize the importance of the personal contact, the human contact. We are interested in an added quality. Just a week ago today, your distinguished vice-president, Judge Ricks of Richmond, Virginia, while participating in a program on training schools, defined just exactly what that added quality is. He said that in his experience,

when he surveyed the youngsters who had straightened out, he always found somewhere, at some stage of the proceedings, an individual who cared; and that is the added quality.

As I listened to that profoundly significant remark, I thought of a very unscientific and informal survey I have been carrying on over the past ten or fifteen years among youngsters with whom I have worked—youngsters from training schools, from reformatories, and from penitentiaries who straightened out. I'd say to them: "Tom, you went through a training school; you went through two training schools. Then you went on to a reformatory. Then you straightened out. What happened? What did the trick?" Without the slightest hesitation every single one of those boys and young men named an individual. I'd say to them: "What did he do? What happened?" "Well, he cared. He was interested in me. He believed in me. He trusted me. He gave me a break."

Now that's the heart of this process of rehabilitation; and it means something to us who are involved in this field. I agree, and you all know, that it isn't easy to care for this bedraggled, confused, messed-up youngster who has done things we find it difficult to understand. That is the first part of the difficulty; but the second part is even more difficult. If we are going to care for these youngsters, it means that we are going to "spend and be spent"; and instinctively we avoid spending and being spent. Let me give you some examples of what I mean:

Almost twenty years ago just about this time I was sitting in a juvenile court. It was the court of Judge Cabot in Boston, a very meagerly equipped court it was, with a bare room, a desk and a few chairs. I was sitting in a corner. A small Italian boy was brought in; and a very conventional, humdrum story of pilfering from pushcarts started to be unraveled. Being new in the field, I found the story dull. I expected something more

exciting. Ten minutes went on, fifteen minutes. The judge was talking to the boy. I don't know at what moment it was, but I do know that at a certain time, under the influence of the way in which Judge Cabot talked to that boy, his look, his manner, everything about him—my boredom was overcome, and I felt that this bedraggled, tousled Italian boy from the north end of Boston was enormously important, enormously significant. I became absorbed in him, not only in his past, but in his future.

Now if the effect of Judge Cabot upon a stranger in his court was that, you can readily imagine what the effect upon the boy was. It is exactly that kind of thing that is happening here in the Juvenile Court of Pittsburgh. I found our visit to the Juvenile Court yesterday afternoon impressive; but the most impressive part of it to my mind was the sight of that small, barely furnished room back of the court in which Judge Schramm carries on his intimate conversations with the youngsters who come before him, where he practices that personal relationship which it seems to me is of the very essence of the work of the juvenile court.

Basis For Failure

So much for what ought to be done. Let me give you now an example of failure;—and this comes from my own experience. Some years ago I was instrumental in placing in a government department in Washington a graduate from a training school. His career of delinquency had not been a serious one. His record in the school had been good, and there was every reason to believe he would succeed. When he was placed I used to get him into my office about once a week and inquire as to how he was getting along. His answer was always that he was getting along well. I asked if there was anything troubling him, and he said nothing was troubling him. The interviews lasted, I should say, about five minutes. After some four or five months that boy got into some very serious

trouble. I recommended him for a sentence to the reformatory of from one to three years. He begged me not to make that recommendation, but I persisted in it. While he was in the District of Columbia jail, I went regularly to see him every week. He was sent to the reformatory, and after he got to the reformatory he wrote me a letter in which there was one sentence which as long as I live I shall remember because it was one of the severest reprimands I will ever receive in the course of my life. The sentence was this: "I never realized that you were interested in me until you came to see me in jail." Now what did that mean? That meant that my contact with him, my supervision if you wish to call it that—and it was supervision because I was his parole advisor and therefore responsible for him—that that contact while outwardly correct was inwardly worthless. I had been satisfied with a perfunctory relationship. I had not dug down below the surface. I didn't know what was going on in the boy's mind. I accepted his assurances that all was well at their face value.

Now that is an example of what many of us do and why many juvenile delinquents and youthful offenders go on from one institution to another. Granted that we have established this relationship of caring, to use the language of Judge Ricks, what happens then? How is it continued? What is the essence of the relationship?

Basis For Relationship

About ten days ago a group of us adults got together with two youngsters in Atlantic City who were going to speak on one of the programs of the section on delinquency. One of the youngsters was 22; the other was 18. They were both boys who had grown up the hard way. Their education was extremely limited. They were working boys. We discussed what exactly was the right kind of relationship between adult and young-

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Huntingdon Report Discusses Needs

Commander John D. Pennington, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Institution at Huntingdon, recently published a very informative and encouraging biennial report of the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents covering the period from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1950. The following are some excerpts from this document.

"We are firmly convinced that the basic needs of the defective delinquent are no different from the basic needs of all of us. He needs the best possible physical health and well-being, emotional security within himself and his environment and meaningful education toward reasonable vocational success, personal satisfactions, and social adjustment in adulthood.

"Our experience and observations and results to date with defective delinquents have only more firmly fixed our belief that their institutionalization need not necessarily represent a "dead end" procedure. It has unswervingly been our purpose to adopt and apply every possible scientifically sound principle, within reason and budget means, to the reclaiming of the defective delinquent, just as is being done with the normal offender elsewhere. The need is certainly just as great, so why not the means? Furthermore, our parole success for defective delinquents amply demonstrates their positive response to an effective rehabilitative process.

"Starting in 1945, this institution has maintained a perpetual parole study for those defectives released from this institution. The study has been completed for 1949-50, and we now have statistics for a five year period. In time lapse and number of cases, our data start to have significance. There were 648 discharges in the past five years. Of that number 22.2% had become recidivists as of June 1, 1950. Considering only those 151 released in 1945-46, we find that after five years 50, or 33.1%, have

become recidivists. This is a most significant and hopeful reflection on parole success.

"We also find from our study that the lower the intelligence, the higher the success of parole and, conversely, that the higher the intelligence the lower the success of parole. We show this as follows:

I. Q.	% of Failure
Below 60	15.1%
Below 70	19.1%
Above 70	27.3%

"The course of our present trend in population is consistently upward. There has been a steady growth from a low of around 450 to a current count of 867. This is with in 235 of our maximum capacity. While it is true that this institution formerly housed and provided training for a population of around 1200, it must be remembered that defective delinquents cannot be treated entirely like normal offenders. More minute classification of this population in housing, work, and recreation is required. More facilities of this kind are accordingly required for this purpose. There is the further problem of an unlimited age group from 15 up to be considered, which we did not have with the normal population. This wider age range must be treated accordingly and calls for more facilities for care, custody and employment. All in all, we are faced with an increasing number of special care and problem groups necessitating special provisions."

Mr. Wayne H. Prather, who for the past years has served as assistant principal to the Public Service Institute, recently took a position in the newly organized Bureau of Children's Service of the State Department of Welfare. Mr. Fred H. Miller, advisor, Public Service Institute, will in the future be responsible for the correctional in-service program as offered by the Public Service Institute.

IN THE COUNTIES

First regional meeting at Meadville was a stimulating affair, although attendance did not measure up to the figures set last year. In 1949 the western regional saw all records broken at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic,

Doing a magnificent job, however, at Meadville October 2nd in the role of local chairman and organizer, was Angelo Cavell, Secretary-Treasurer, who is the supervisor at Erie for the Board of Parole. Mr. Cavell worked hard to make the Meadville affair a successful meeting.

The program included a panel discussion in the morning with Mrs. Florine Wagner of Allegheny County as one of the participants, talking on the challenges to probation and parole officers in a county office. Her associates were Richard H. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, who talked about challenges to parole officers on a state level, and Charles G. Heuer, Federal Probation Officer at Erie, who discussed Federal problems.

At noon in the Lafayette Hotel, a luncheon was served with Judge Gustav L. Schramm of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court as the speaker. Judge Schramm pointed out the importance of correctional work in the confusion of international worries and urged probation and parole officers, as members of government, to understand and accept the responsibility faced.

The afternoon session, under the supervision of Ira J. Mills, Department of Welfare, discussed detention homes with the speakers, including Joseph A. Homer, Chief Probation Officer, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, and George Black, Department of Welfare, Pros and cons of the Detention Home problem were discussed with questions being asked by the conferees at the conclusion of the formal portion of the program.

New Chief Probation Officer at Cambria County is Regis Hoover, who will be host October 23rd to the Central Meeting in the Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown. Mr. Hoover was appointed a few weeks ago to succeed Miss Bennett at Ebensburg; Miss Bennett retired and presently is in Florida.

Mr. Hoover has been in federal service for some time and brings to the probation office in Ebensburg years of experience in working with people. He was in attendance October 2nd at Meadville.

The reason there isn't a bigger story with pictures about our friend, Celia Gray Wolfe, is that she refused



THE BRIDE

to give us the details and the photography. A shy person, Cecelia smiled and shook her head when we besieged her in Harrisburg September 8th for all the particulars of her recent plunge into matrimony.

"Just tell them that I'm married," she said. The bridegroom, Kenneth Wolfe, employed at the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, and Miss Gray were married in Philadelphia by

Judge Smith, head of the Muncy Board. The wedding took place shortly after the meeting of the executive committee at Muncy July 28th.

"Why not a complete story with all the details which your friends will want?" we asked Celia.

"Sorry, but just tell them I'm married," she answered and this is what we have done.

All her friends in the probation and parole circles in Pennsylvania extend to her their best wishes for a happy married life.

Angelo Cavell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, is taking a year's leave of absence to enter personnel work for a private insurance concern. Angelo, one of the most popular in state parole service, will continue to live in Erie and remain as Secretary-Treasurer until next May, he told us.

World series results are now ancient history but at the turn of the month, the lives of all eastern probation and parole officers was disrupted by the ups and downs of the Whiz Kids, the Philadelphia Phillies.

When Arthur Prasse became superintendent at Camp Hill, his staff facetiously announced that he could not enter the grounds until he has laid aside all allegiance to the Pittsburgh Pirates, Arthur being from Grove City, and embraced the cause of the Phillies, the peoples' "cherce" from Lewistown to Camden.

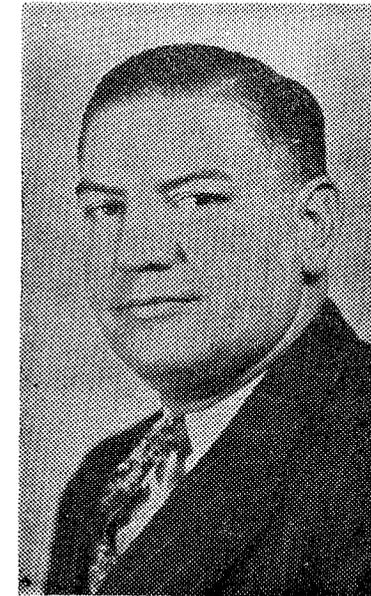
"As if that were hard to do," laughed the indomitable Mr. Prasse. "Here the Pirates were in last place and the Phillies in first. I just loved the Phillies."

Lawrence Campbell of Mauch Chunk has promised an article soon for the Quarterly on the use of recreation in Carbon County to combat Juvenile Delinquency. Larry claims that it has cut down delinquency figures in his county in a striking way.

New probation officer in Franklin County, Chambersburg, is Fritz Stirner, formerly attached to the staff of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court. Fritz succeeds Bob Hallman, who resigned to move from the state. The change from Hallman to Stirner came about August 15th. Fritz is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of Juniata College.

PRASSE HEADS CAMP HILL: To Have Active Role at Junior Republic

Superintendent of Pennsylvania Junior Republic since 1940, Arthur T. Prasse relinquished active control of the Grove City boys' school September 15th to become superintendent of



ARTHUR T. PRASSE

the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill. At Camp Hill he succeeds Superintendent Keller.

Mr. Prasse, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole,

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Department Of Welfare Reorganizes

To facilitate the work of the Department of Welfare and to streamline bureaus which have become unwieldy in size and scope of work, the Secretary of Welfare, the Honorable William C. Brown, has effected a reorganization.

The former Bureau of Community Work has been replaced by the Bureau of Homes and Hospitals and the Bureau of Children's Services. The Bureau of Corrections has been abolished and in its place has been created the Bureau of Penal Affairs. Ira J. Mills, formerly Director of the Bureau of Community Work, will serve as Director of the Bureau of Homes and Hospitals, and as Acting Director of the Bureau of Children's Services. Wayne H. Prather has been named as assistant director of the latter bureau. Fred W. Brady, director of the former Bureau of Corrections, is the director of the new Bureau of Penal Affairs.

The separation of children's affairs from the field of hospital services recognizes the increased need for greater emphasis upon all phases of juvenile problems which has developed within the past decade. The employment of additional personnel in the newly created Bureau will enable the Department to offer assistance in a greater number of cases than heretofore.

The Bureau of Children's Services is comprised of the Division of Supervision and Licensing, headed by George H. Black as chief; and the Division of Rural Child Welfare, with Miss Helen C. Hubbell as chief.

Bureau of Children's Services has, as its functions, the administration of the Infant Boarding Home Act, the Children's Boarding House Act, the Importation Act, the Crime Prevention Act, and the supervisory responsibility of the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance for children not in their own homes.

Supervision Responsibility

In general, the responsibility of the Bureau is one of supervision, inspection, and counseling to improve the general standard of care and services provided by both public and private organizations. The work of the Bureau is carried on largely through other institutions and organizations providing direct service to the 40,000 children who are away from their parents' homes.

The Bureau of Children's Services also works with county commissioners for establishment of a program of child welfare services within a county; the interpretation of a child care program to the community through meetings, speeches, etc.; working with county commissioners for the purpose of interpreting needs and attitudes of the county in relation to children's services; regular visitation to the counties for conferences in relation to difficult case situations, the supervision of staff, administrative problems, and over-all community problems.

The Bureau is responsible for giving service to (1) children received for care away from their own homes by order of the juvenile court; (2) children received for care away from their own homes and parents or relatives who request this service from the agency and who continue to carry on as much responsibility, financial and otherwise, as is within their capacity.

The Bureau of Homes and Hospitals consists of four divisions: The Division of Survey and Construction with Craig H. Fluent as chief; the Division of Incorporation and Solicitation with Mrs. Henrietta Woffenden as supervisor; the Division for the Aged with Mrs. Margaret S. Cramer as supervisor; and the Division of Supervision and Licensing with Miss Margaret M. Dorsey as chief.

The new Bureau of Homes and Hospitals will handle the administration of the Federal-aid Hospital Construction program; the administration of the Solicitation Act; the inspection and supervision of the 60 county homes for indigent persons, and the inspection of 175 state-aided hospitals; the licensing and inspection of 73 private hospitals plus 276 nursing and convalescent homes; the inspection of maternity departments of non-profit hospitals not state-aided, state-owned, or licensed by the Department of Welfare; inspection of nine special hospitals, such as children's orthopedic hospitals; and the review of quarterly reports submitted by state-aided hospitals and the review of maternity registers maintained by licensed maternity hospitals.

Inspecting County Homes

The new Bureau in inspecting and supervising all county homes is responsible for general administration as to business methods, records, and procedures; physical facilities, such as plant, equipment, and personnel; housekeeping standards such as cleanliness, adequacy of diet and housing, hospital and nursing care, and infirmary and patient care. The Bureau also supervises the 20 state-aided homes for the aged.

Other functions of the Bureau call for the conduct of an annual survey of hospital facilities in Pennsylvania; the preparation of plans and the establishment of a system of priorities for applications for federal-aid, establishment of annual construction schedules, conferences with architects on preparation of plans and specifications, and reviews to determine compliance with federal and state requirements; inspection and auditing projects during construction; the reviewing of all contract modifications and equipment lists of general hospital construction, and the maintaining of accounting control on all project receipts and expenditures.

The Bureau, in its Division of Incorporation and Solicitation, carries

out the duties specified by the Solicitation Act; to accept, review, and issue requests for certificates and registration under the act. This involves determination of whether contracts entered into in connection with fund raising activities do not exceed the 15 percent allowed by law. In addition, compliance with the Solicitation Act as administered by the Bureau, requests the accompaniment of a copy of the Constitution and Pennsylvania laws for the application and a charter as incorporated; minutes of meetings for the past year indicating a functioning body assuming responsibility for the organization's activities.

Applications for the right to solicit are renewed on an annual basis and the Bureau reviews audits to determine whether funds have been disbursed for charitable, benevolent, humane, or patriotic purposes. It is the duty of the Bureau to thoroughly investigate all new applications and applications for renewal when necessary; and to investigate complaints as to irregularity and if information is sufficient to revoke certificates that had been issued.

The Bureau of Homes and Hospitals also approves or disapproves articles of incorporation and articles of amendment forwarded by county prothonotaries for certain non-sectarian, charity and eleemosynary institutions and societies in which indigents are treated or maintained. The Bureau must conduct investigations to establish need. The Bureau also approves or disapproves applications for certificates of authority forwarded by the Department of State.

The former Bureau of Corrections functioned in little more than Bureau name only and consisted of a conglomeration of duties not designated within any decentralized divisions.

New Departments

The Bureau of Penal Affairs now consists of the Division of Visitations and Inspections, the Division of Records and Filing, and the Division of

Classifications, Transfers and Releases.

The state-owned penal and correctional institutions under the direct jurisdiction of the new Bureau of Penal Affairs include the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, the new Eastern State Penitentiary at Graterford in Montgomery County, the Western State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, the new Western State Penitentiary (Rockview Branch) at Bellefonte in Centre County, the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy in Lycoming County, the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill in Cumberland County and the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents at Huntingdon in Huntingdon County.

The Bureau of Penal Affairs provides State supervision and inspection for the 70 county prisons throughout the Commonwealth; the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox; the House of Correction at Philadelphia; the Home of Industry at Philadelphia; and 445 city, borough and township lock-ups.

The Bureau of Penal Affairs is vested with regulatory powers to direct, supervise and inspect all State penal and correctional institutions and all prisons, jails and places of detention maintained by any county, city, borough or township of the Commonwealth. All these institutions are visited and inspected at least once a year for the purpose of examining methods of detention and the treatment of those confined. In addition the Bureau examines methods of management and the official conduct of managers or other officials charged with management which pertains to the safety and welfare of the inmates.

During the biennium ending May 31, 1950 a total of 1,111 inspections and reinspections were made and 2783 recommendations submitted calling for the rectification of certain objectionable conditions.

Pennsylvania's penal institutions are classified as to maximum, medium and minimum custody.

Classification Activities

Classification activities of the Bureau of Penal Affairs center around classifying inmates so they may be grouped in those institutions having the proper facilities for their rehabilitation. During the past biennium a total of 695 inmates were transferred from one institution to another, these transfers having been made after exhaustive study by the Bureau of Penal Affairs and officials at the institutions.

Classification and reclassification summaries are used by the State penal and correctional institutions and aid the program of classification of inmates and provide the necessary information for furthering the inmates' rehabilitation.

The reorganization of the Bureau of Penal Affairs is the basic step in carrying out a complete revamping of Pennsylvania's penal system. The Bureau is now set up in great degree to function as a modern, streamlined agency ready to work with a central classification center as soon as this has been established. This classification center is at the present the subject of extensive studies by the Department both as to answering immediate needs and a long-range program for the future. It is proposed that this central classification center serve the entire State with those persons sentenced by the Court sent first to the classification center where clinical specialists will determine to which institution the prisoner should be sent.

Pennsylvania's penal and correctional population today is running at approximately 8,000 which during the recent years has shown a steady increase. Every effort is being made to meet these needs but present facilities are not adequate and require supplement. In doing this, it is necessary to virtually reorganize the entire penal system of Pennsylvania.

Publicity Committee Details Plans

Newspaper stories and radio programs throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania telling the story of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and its program are being planned by the Publicity Committee, its co-chairman, Miss Ruth Greenwald of Pittsburgh's Juvenile Court, has announced.

With little time, Miss Greenwald sent advance stories of the Meadville

stories, both current and none dated.

2. At least one and perhaps five radio programs on the various radio stations in the state, with special emphasis on stations in metropolitan areas.

In turn, the Publicity Chairman asks every association member to cooperate with the committee, through her address, the Juvenile Court, 3333 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, with news stories and pictures touching upon probation, parole or institutional news, especially when such material is available between issues of The Quarterly.

Miss Greenwald and her committee have a budget of \$100 with which to operate.

Membership Drive

A four-point program is planned by Chairman Paul J. Goerk and his Membership Committee for the 1950-51 year to build up the membership rolls of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole to the 500 figure.

Mr. Goerk listed his plan at the Executive Committee meeting held in Harrisburg September 8 which is as follows:

a. Classification of all probation, parole and institutional workers in Pennsylvania according to membership or non-membership in the association.

b. Dividing the lists of non members geographically for distribution to committee members for the purpose of solicitation to join.

c. Encouragement of all persons engaged in correctional work to attend regional meetings by letters and personal invitation.

d. Activity of membership committee members in regional and annual meetings and other affairs of the association.

Mr. Goerk's committee was voted \$50 for expense in this work.



MISS GREENWALD

Regional conference during the past week and plans to be active in publicizing the two other regional conferences, at Johnstown Oct. 23 and Media, Nov. 28.

The Publicity Committee plan is as follows:

1. Compilation of a mailing list of newspapers located in various parts of the Commonwealth. Use of the mailing list in the distribution of news

Volunteer Parole Sponsors Lauded

By

CARROLL J. DUGGAN

Supervisor, Men's Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia

NOTE: Several months ago, the Junior Chamber of Commerce approached the Municipal Court of Philadelphia with a program of individual sponsorship of young parolees by members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce group. In a future issue of "The Quarterly," it is hoped to give an evaluation of this program which was jointly sponsored by the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the Junior Chamber of Commerce and which proved very successful. The following is an excerpt from a speech which was made by the Supervisor of the Men's Division of the Municipal Court, in charge of parole supervision, to the Parole Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at the time when this program was being launched.

John B. Kennedy lately offered a definition, new to me at least, of an after dinner speaker. He said that the usual man in that position seemed to know when to get up, but not to know when to shut up. I promise you to keep that item in mind. But if I shall be brief, let not my brevity be taken as a measure of the importance of this meeting; it is of greater significance than any of us have so far gauged. The possibilities inherent in this movement on which you have embarked are not yet fully discernible even to ourselves; nor can we at this early moment foretell where your interest and participation will attain their ultimate greatest effect.

At the moment, by way of modest beginning, you have volunteered to

lend a hand in the field of parole supervision. A century ago, one lone individual in Boston blazed his solitary way into the forest of probation. He could not have foreseen the elaborate later development of his idea; we cannot now foresee just where your activities will lead. It is inescapable, however, that your accomplishments can be faster, more comprehensive, more far reaching.

Assets At Command

Consider for a moment the assets at your command: you are a highly regarded organized community force; you are the representative of almost, if not all, the varied business activities of the community; individually and collectively you enjoy social and economic prestige. You have access to and business relations with all pursuits in the city including those not directly represented in your membership. You are predestined as time goes on to be the eventual community leaders of Philadelphia. And with all that wealth of background you are now offering yourselves as sponsors to ease the difficulties of unfortunate youths rejoining the community after a period of reformatory treatment. I think there is much more than accident in the fact that sponsors were first set up ages ago in a purely religious relationship to their charges; there is much of a religious nature in your offer of friendship, counsel, guidance and interest extended towards these wards of the court; you take on this task knowing that there is no tangible reward, and some of you perhaps are already experiencing some of the inevitable disappointments. For disappointments there are sure to be, but you will find in the long run they will be richly offset by the personal satisfaction and pleasure that will be your lasting compensation.

(Continued on Page 49)

Two Approaches In Treating Delinquency

By **JOHN J. ALDEN**

Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Juvenile Court, Cleveland

The treatment of the delinquent is oriented around two generally recognized motives for his rehabilitation, namely the social and the individual. The social point of view is concerned with society's protection and expects that the individual be incarcerated. The individual approach implies that the rehabilitation of the delinquent is best achieved by treating him in his own community setting. The extent to which treatment facilities will be provided to implement either of these aims is determined and brought increasingly to our awareness by the necessity and convenience of practical, political, administrative and budgetary considerations.

In the juvenile court and in the network of agencies which might serve it, especially in the more populous centers, a compromise is sought in aiming at individualized rehabilitation. An individual or clinical approach aims to remedy both the delinquent's subjective disorders and the objective factors bearing upon him in his environment. The former have received much attention in exhaustive studies in the fields of psychology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis, and have pointed up the underlying significance of the delinquent's symptomatic behavior. The latter have been just as assiduously concentrated upon by sociologists and other social scientists, so that the general philosophy of treatment rather than punishment dominates our thinking with respect to the delinquent. We think in terms of therapy rather than some more or less punitive reform measures.

The handling of the delinquent in the juvenile court attempts to approach the ideal of treatment and therapy. It begins at the point of intake where citizens, parents, school

personnel and police officers seek the help of the court with problems of behavior. Much preventive work is accomplished by referral of these petitioners to social agencies, to private institutional resources and to psychiatric and mental hygiene facilities in the community. Where it is indicated that the court, through its unofficial procedure in hearings before the referees and through the services of its probation staff, can be of assistance, the court assumes responsibility and discharges it to the best of its ability.

The juvenile court judge holds the key position in determining what treatment procedure shall be applied in any given official case. His responsibility is that of adjusting the child's behavior as delinquent. Sound decisions in his dispositions are based upon the expert guidance of a well-trained probation staff and good clinical facilities. These include the services of psychologists and psychiatrists and of medical and supervisory personnel in adequate detention facilities. They are also dependent to a very great degree upon public and private community facilities which are staffed by social work personnel.

Two Concepts

Growing out of the two aforementioned motives for rehabilitation have developed two general concepts of treating the delinquent: the first in his own environment and the second within a controlled environment. The former method embraces such services as probation, social agency case work and psychiatric and mental hygiene aid. Sometimes more than one class of treatment service may be applied in the same case. As indicated earlier, the development of adequate community resources and trained personnel to treat the individual delinquent in his own environment rather than to unnecessarily subject him to confinement poses a considerable

challenge. If the delinquent is to be helped to develop responsibility, self-control and to achieve social and vocational adjustment to an optimum degree he is likely to do so to a much greater extent in a free environment than he will in a segregated group of fellow delinquents. The delinquent's rehabilitation must be effected in the setting of a normal social environment, usually in his own home. Institutional segregation implies instead the creation of attitudes and habits appropriate to a narrowly limited environment with few opportunities to bring out the socialized responses that are necessary to develop the responsibility and conformity of the individual outside the institution. In addition, there is far less stigma attached to non-institutional placements, where these seem to be necessary, than there is to those in an institution. The child who is treated under probation or by some form of non-authoritarian social agency does not have as serious a handicap to his reputation. His attitudes toward himself and those of others toward him are not, therefore, so great a barrier to his desirable social adjustments in the community.

Treatment of the delinquent in a controlled environment usually means that the juvenile court depends upon institutional confinement in training schools, industrial schools, and reformatories. Shelters, detention homes and boarding homes must also be included in this classification. These stress the necessity of protecting the community against the child's misbehavior, preventing his further wrongdoing, and deterring other potential offenders by his example. There is an increasing tendency to try to develop clinical methods directed toward the rehabilitation of the delinquent within institutions.

Among the disadvantages of institutional confinement for the delinquent is that commitment entails unfavorable associations with other delinquents and perhaps insufficient op-

portunity to develop the desirable qualities of character which he will need when he returns to the community from which he came. However, there are aspects of institutional programs that make it necessary to use them in some instances. They do provide some temporary security to the community by removing the child from his delinquent surroundings. A fuller, more active, and sometimes more interesting program may be open to the delinquent in the institution than he has known in his own home or community. He may receive some training in academic or occupational programs that will stand him in good stead later on. Particularly if he is an older child or defective, abnormal, or seriously delinquent, his segregation may be necessary in protecting both himself and the community and may, in addition, provide for some sort of treatment that would not be available outside of the institution.

Foster Home Treatment

The foster home is a special treatment facility. Ideally it provides an atmosphere similar to that of the home and may offer also some of the affection and individualized attention that a young child needs for his sense of security. It also affords him the intensive attention of a private caseworker and/or a mental hygiene clinic.

There have been several efforts in recent years to define the circumstances under which removal of the child from the home may be justified. These apply to the adjudicated delinquent as well as to neglected and dependent children. The White House Conference of 1930 on Dependent and Neglected Children formulated the following:

"Removal from the family home is warranted when the child presents deviations from normal standards of physical or mental health or deviations in behavior beyond the capacity

(Continued on Page 47)

Five-Point Legislative Program Talked

Legislative Committee of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole met August 11 in Montgomery Hall, Jeffersonville, and adopted a five-point program for submission to the Executive Committee for adoption or rejection. At the meeting were Peter J. Frascino, Norristown, chairman; Edward Brubaker, Harrisburg; William J. McFarland, Butler; J. M. Dunlap, Oakdale and President Raven H. Ziegler, Allentown.

The group asked the Executive Committee to consider for its legislative program, during the coming session of the Assembly, the following items:

1. A change in the juvenile court law which would return to the county of legal settlement, for hearing, any juvenile committing an offense in any other county.
2. Change in law regarding jurisdiction in the instance of juveniles committing motor violations.
3. Clarification of financial responsibility of counties committing persons, adult or juvenile, to institutions.
4. Amendment of the Salary Board Act, taking out of the hands of Salary Boards such things as compensation for probation officers and court attaches, and remanding the same to the Board of Judges in the respective counties.
5. Discharge of all juveniles from Juvenile Court jurisdiction upon reaching 18 years.

This committee's recommendations do not commit the Association or its Executive Committee, the latter meeting at Media November 28, to accept, amend or reject any or all of the items in the recommendation. The adopted program then finally becomes the legislative goal of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in its representations to the Legislature meeting in January.

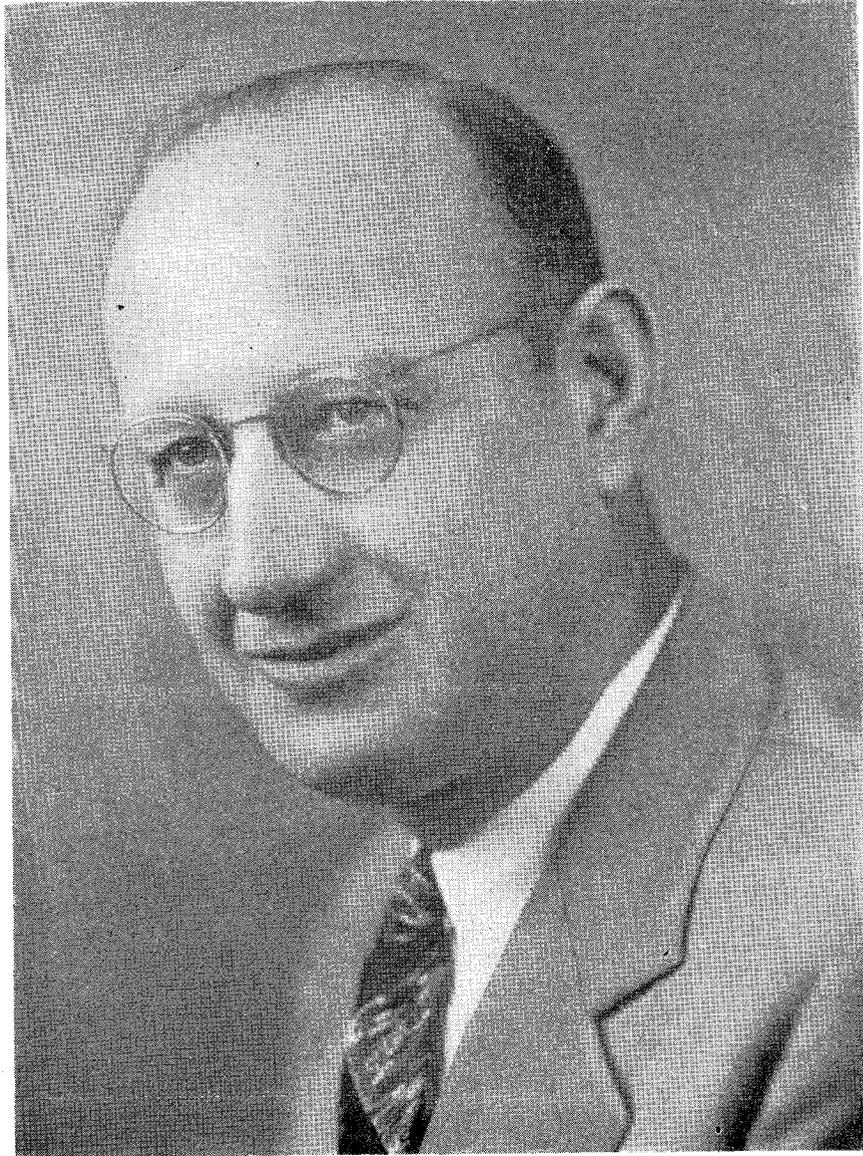
In Service Classes

For the eleventh consecutive year, the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction, has offered in-service training courses to probation, parole and custodial officers throughout the state. In 1949-1950, eight such courses were conducted: there were four basic and two advanced courses; and in addition two special courses were offered to crime prevention officers, including police-women. The locations were Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy; at the latter institution, a basic and an advanced course were held. A total of 136 men and women successfully completed this in-service training and received certificates of attainment.

White House Parley

As reported in the previous issue of "The Quarterly," Pennsylvania has made great preparation for an active participation in the forthcoming White House Conference on Children and Youth in December 1950. According to reports received from Miss Helen W. McManus, executive director for Pennsylvania, county committees have been organized in 49 of Pennsylvania's counties, which is an admirably high score. From the very beginning, emphasis was laid in our Commonwealth upon the active participation of citizens on the county level. The reports of county committees regarding services offered and services needed for the children in their respective communities, will be assembled regionally and then on a state-wide basis for a final report of Pennsylvania to the nation-wide Conference.

Montgomery County Probation Officer



Peter J. Frascino, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and Chief Probation Officer at Norristown.

State Parole Board News

Philadelphia—Men's Division

The staff sends sincere and hearty wishes for a speedy recovery to Mrs. Myra Shellender of the stenographic department, who was seriously injured in an accident the 13th of June. Mrs. Shellender is convalescing at home after a three-week sojourn in the Hahnemann Hospital.

There was a lot of cigar smoke blowing after Agents Harold Miller and Albert Kilby announced the births of their new sons. Congratulations to the happy parents. Both fathers report the "new arrivals" are making satisfactory adjustments and have no problems at this time. (Fathers secretly wish they could change places, but confidentially report they are making plenty of "changes" otherwise.)

Agent John Bright of the Institutional Department left for active duty in the U. S. Navy August 16, 1950. His good humor and congenial personality will be especially missed.

Agent Carl Svenson has resigned from active service as a parole agent to move to Florida, where he convalesced after a recent operation. His new address will be: Box 1056, Route 4, Tampa (7), Florida.

Vacation trips have taken staff members to distant points. Assistant Supervisor Cohee went as far as Brewster, Maine, by way of Cape Cod. Bernice Osmond spent two weeks at Miami Beach, Florida, for a "second honeymoon." Mary Moy took a week's trip to Canada, via the New England states. Laura Wroten went to Wisconsin and returned through Canada. Assistant Supervisor Itri settled down at Wildwood, New Jersey.

Philadelphia—Women's Division

Miss Thwing went to California on her vacation, her first trip to the West Coast. She had a wonderful time and saw many strange and beautiful things about which she will talk freely with the least encouragement.

Wilkes-Barre

The staff enjoyed the vacation period. Mr. Meiss, as usual spent his vacation in Canada fishing. He reported the weather wasn't "right" and the fishing not so good. Mr. Colley enjoyed the "salt air" of Atlantic City, with Miss Gatcha spending her vacation in the Poconos. Unfortunately, Mrs. Hebsacker's vacation was saddened by the death of her father. Mr. Luce, Mrs. Gaughan, and Mr. Taylor enjoyed their holiday in August. With vacations over, the staff will settle down for the fall and winter rush of business.

Williamsport

Mrs. Mae Hartman, senior stenographer, has finally become weary of travelling 56 miles per day from her home in Lock Haven to the office and return by bus, and has purchased a Plymouth for that purpose. We hope the Plymouth schedule is as accurate as the bus schedule.

Agent W. Glenn Adams recently spoke about the State Parole System at the Lock Haven High School during the "Know Your Public Agencies Week" program. This talk was to the entire student body.

Mrs. Helene Boyd recently received notification of her permanent Civil Service appointment as senior stenographer. Congratulations, Mrs. Boyd.

Agent John Cavanaugh, after a four-month search for a house in Williamsport, finally found a landlord who wasn't afraid to rent to a man with a wife and three children. The Cavanaugh's moved from their home in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, to Williamsport on August 23, 1950.

Butler

Agent Vincent Hanratty has purchased a home in Butler, Pennsyl-

vania, and he plans to take some of his vacation at the time he moves. He will move to Butler just as soon as his house is vacated and ready for occupancy.

Agent Marbach, USNR, is awaiting a call from the United States Navy. He is in the reserves and has been awaiting official notice for his return to active duty. This of course is contingent upon the number and age of those being recalled before him.

Altoona

Because of poor health, Mrs. Mabel Irene Gallagher, senior stenographer, left on July 16, 1950, for a month's leave of absence with relatives in Jacksonville, Florida. Her condition improved and she reported back to work on August 16. On June 1, 1950, Miss Mary Venettozia, resigned as senior stenographer to accept a promotion with the Altoona PSES.

During Mrs. Gallagher's absence, Miss M. Jeanne Zeiders and Mrs. Marian McGregor, provisional senior stenographers, have been working in D. O. No. 9.

Agent Russell H. Ault is completing a new duplex brick dwelling in State College, Pennsylvania, and expects to occupy part of it by September, 1950.

Agent Orange C. Dickey has made rapid gains in health, under the treatment of local doctors. He is looking forward to a much-needed vacation during the month of October.

Supervisor J. Fred Kurtz is spending his September vacation at Atlantic City.

Explain Corporation Benefits To Group

The advantages of being a non-profit corporation are manifold. One of the main advantages is the facility of operation in that the corporation can act through its president and secretary or any officer designated without the necessity of having meetings of the

entire association. Furthermore, the corporation is perpetual and the death of one of the officers does not interfere with its operation.

In the event the corporation may desire to expend, or even if it so wishes go into another state, it may be registered under a certificate of authority for a foreign corporation, and can thus merge, unite or absorb any other association or corporation.

In the corporation, the members are not liable individually for any debts that may arise, whereas in a voluntary association there is the probability that each individual member could be liable for any debts contracted, and this cannot in any event happen in a corporation.

In the event the corporation desires to own real estate, it can hold it and convey by simple resolution whereas if a voluntary association desires to hold property and convey, it requires various court proceedings.

A corporation may by its legal entity secure funds more easily and without any individual financial responsibility of the members.

The trend in modern times has been towards non-profit corporations, and the majority of associations are usually non-profit corporations.

Mrs. Hansen Back, As Secretary

Returning to active duty for The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole as its secretary is Mrs. Margaret Hansen of Harrisburg, for a number of years secretary to Dr. E. Preston Sharp, when the latter was director of the Bureau of Community Work of the Department of Welfare.

In 1947, Mrs. Hansen left the Association and the employ of the Bureau shortly after her marriage. Being Miss Margaret Niccols prior to her marriage, Mrs. Hansen is a native of Fayette County. She presided at the conference desk in the role of secretary at the September 8 meeting.

New Books And Booklets

CURRENT APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY—1949 YEARBOOK of the National Probation and Parole Association; edited by Marjorie Bell.

As always, the newest yearbook of the N. P. P. A. is a fountain of information. It is only natural that in the anniversary year of the juvenile court, several articles deal with this subject. The detention home services are discussed from the point of view of the general activities program in the detention facility, as well as the role of the school and guidance service. "The Psychopathic Adolescent Offender," "The Girl Runaway," "Organization of Juvenile After-care" are other valuable papers in the field of the young offender. A stimulating paper by Judge Paul W. Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, is entitled "Our Legal Horror—Divorce." The important problem of interpretation is dealt with in two articles, one called, "Selling Corrections," and the other, "Interesting the Community in the Juvenile Court." As customary, a legal Digest covering legislation and court decision in the year 1949, affecting the various aspects of correctional work, is included.

FEDERAL PRISONS 1949—A Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, covering the period from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, makes stimulating reading. Regarding Federal juvenile offenders we are informed that the trend in number of juvenile cases disposed of by Federal courts continued downward. Automobile theft, or more technically speaking, driving a stolen automobile across the state line was the offense which brought more than half of the juveniles to court. Other interesting

highlights in the report are the growing use of group therapy methods in Federal correctional institutions, the spreading activities of "Alcoholics Anonymous" with local chapters in eleven institutions, and a trend to make visiting rooms in the institutions more informal. At the National Training School for Boys in Washington and other institutions, internships are available for male and female students in the fields of social casework, psychology and education; at the end of the reporting period, 19 young men and women had been accepted from eleven colleges and universities and were assigned to five Federal institutions.

CURRENTS in Pennsylvania's Health and Welfare.

Now that the first four issues of the quarterly publication of the Pennsylvania Citizens Association for Health and Welfare (formerly the Public Charities Association) have been issued, it can well be said that this new venture constitutes a most valuable and helpful contribution to the promotion of modern thinking in the health, welfare, and correctional field. Not only is the external appearance of this new magazine one that catches the eye and the interest of the reader at once, due particularly to the excellent printing and interesting charts, but also the contents of the articles, none of which is too long, make this magazine an example of good interpretation of social problems. The readers of "The Quarterly" will probably be mainly interested in such articles as "A Psychiatrist Looks At Pennhurst," by Dr. John A. Rose (Fall 1949 issue); "The Boy Who Moved a County," by Leon T. Stern; "Community Control of Sex Offenders," by Dr. Philip Q. Roche (both in the Winter 1950 issue); and "A Program for Pennsylvania's Prisons," by Judge Robert E. Woodside (Summer 1950 issue).

New Youth Study Center In Philadelphia

The steel construction of the new Youth Study Center located at 20th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, is growing rapidly. Its completion is expected in early spring 1951. This new Youth Study Center will serve as a facility for boys and girls of juvenile court age, i. e., up to the 18th birthday, who have been referred on charges of delinquency and who are awaiting the disposition of their cases. It is, therefore, a detention facility, but as the new name implies, it is contemplated to emphasize the study of the child pending the disposition of his case, rather than the purely custodial aspect. Consequently, it will have sufficient rooms and equipment for clinical study, including psychiatric examinations, schooling, recreation, etc.

It is hoped that the staff to be appointed will be of the highest qualifications in order to carry out the fine program to which the Youth Study Center of Philadelphia will be dedicated. Recently Sherwood Norman, consultant on probation of the National Probation and Parole Association, was asked by President Judge Frank Smith, of Common Pleas Court No. 5, Philadelphia, and chairman of the Board of Managers of the House of Detention, to prepare a study regarding the staff requirements and intake policies of the new Youth Study Center.

Dr. Claudy New Warden

Members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole heard with great interest on September 1st, the announcement of the retirement of an old friend, Warden Stanley P. Ashe, after 27 years as head of the Western Penitentiary, and the transfer of Dr. John William Claudy from Rockview prison to the head of Western. Only last May, Warden Ashe was honored by the state association at its Pittsburgh conference because

★ of his long and meritorious service as warden of the large penitentiary.

There is a story within a story in the retirement of Warden Ashe and the appointment of Dr. Claudy. The new warden was a Pittsburgh Presbyterian minister until January 1, 1933 when he became a penal institution head. During his ministry he was head of the Northern Presbyterian Social Activities program. In returning to Pittsburgh he came home to a community where he had many friends.

"I found out how helpful my Pittsburgh friends were when I started to hunt a house. I told Dr. Hubert Wagner to let me know if he found two store boxes near running water. I would use them for a house. He and Charley Danver (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette feature writer) helped me find the home where I now live."

We asked Dr. Claudy what Warden Ashe was doing since retirement. Last April when he had a long conversation with the retired prison official, he was speaking of the days ahead when he would be in retirement.

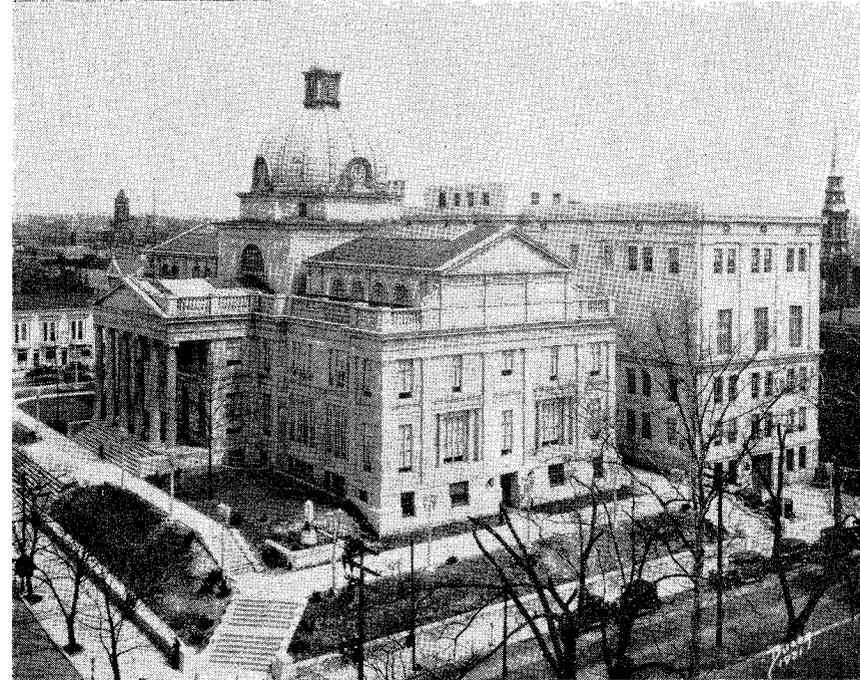
"He and his family plan to remain in Pittsburgh," Dr. Claudy said "I call him the Warden Emeritus and told him that is what he is."

Warden Ashe completed 27 years as head of the Western Penitentiary and became one of the best known penologists in America during that time.

He was head of the Connellsville, Pennsylvania, city schools before undertaking service as warden. His memory of the years at Western and his earlier days as a school teacher is very keen and he delights in recalling the work and his old friends.

Throughout his stay as head of the Western Penitentiary, Warden Ashe consistently eschewed publicity and refused to reveal names of prisoners or their stories to national magazines or radio networks.

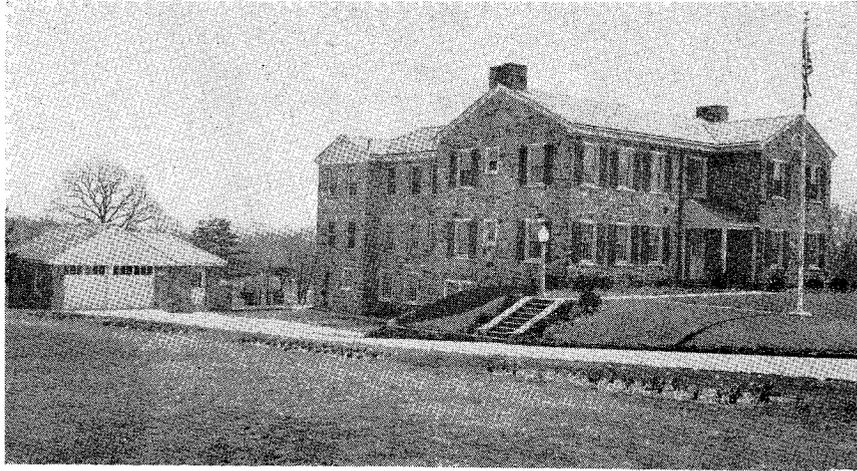
The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole



Courthouse, Norristown

Salutes Montgomery County, Its Courts, Probation Staff and County Government

Detention Home In Montgomery County



Excellent facility operated by county to care for the needs of its children.

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Haroll B. Godshall—Secretary to the Board of Managers.

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Peter J. Frascino, Chief Probation Officer

Elmina R. Brant, Probation Officer

The Judiciary



THE HON. HAROLD G. KNIGHT,
President judge



THE HON. GEORGE C. CORSON



THE HON. WM. F. DANNEHOWER

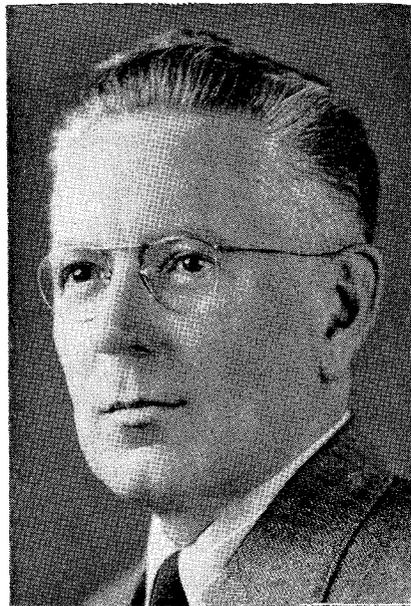


THE HON. E. ARNOLD FORREST

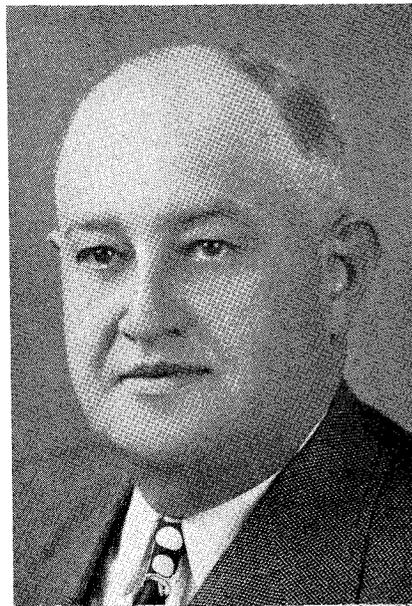
The County Commissioners



FRED C. PETERS,
President of board



FRED C. HILLEGASS



RAYMOND K. MENSCH

County Officials



THE HON. J. BURNETT HOLLAND
Orphans Court



EMMA R. BRANT,
Female probation officer



JOHN A. LAFORE, JR.
Controller

Judge Knight Tells Juvenile Court Aims

Harold G. Knight, President Judge
Court of Common Pleas,
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

This year, 1950, marks the 51st anniversary of the establishment of the first juvenile court in the Americas. During this half century our people have become increasingly aware of the significance and great importance of these tribunals, and the judges who preside over them are increasingly aware of the responsibility and opportunity for service their duties impose upon them.

My associates and myself preside over the Courts of Montgomery County. They are busy courts with unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, but I consider that the most important work that I do is in the juvenile court.

A juvenile court without a hard working, conscientious and efficient probation staff could accomplish little. Obviously the judge cannot himself collect the necessary information about a child to enable him to make a wise decision upon which the whole future of the child may depend nor can he personally see that his directions in any particular case are carried out.

These vital functions must be performed by probation officers. I attended the meeting of your organization in Pittsburgh this year and I was impressed with the earnestness and desire for knowledge that pervaded that assemblage. Every one I met and every group with which I sat talked shop.

Let us hope that the next fifty years will bring with them an increasing knowledge and a better understanding of the cases of juvenile delinquency and that the juvenile courts and all those connected with them may ever go forward in their

work for the welfare of the children of today, the citizens of tomorrow.

PETER J. FRASCINO

Entered the Juvenile Probation Office, February, 1941 as an assistant. Held this post until Nov. 1946 when he was appointed chief of the Juvenile Probation Department.

Prior to the time he entered the juvenile field, Mr. Francino was a tipstaff for the Hon. William F. Danenhower from Jan. 1934 until Feb. 1941.

Mr. Francino was born in Norristown, Pa. and resided there all his life. He is a member of the West Norriton Lions Club, Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, former director of the Montgomery County Mental Hygiene Society, and member of Montgomery Fire Co. of Norristown.

ELMIRA R. BRANT

Entered the Juvenile Probation Office, August, 1947, as female probation officer.

Prior to the time she entered the juvenile field, Miss Brant was connected with the Montgomery County Children's Aid Society. Miss Brant is a graduate of Norristown High School and Ursinus College. Miss Brant has been active in community affairs in the Norristown locale for many years.

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ASSOCIATION ON
PROBATION AND PAROLE?
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Schools Aided By Juvenile Court

By DR. MABEL KESSLER
Supervisor of Special Education,
Montgomery County

The work of the supervisor of special education in the schools of the various counties of Pennsylvania can be greatly aided by the cooperation of the juvenile probation officers and courts of the county.

In Montgomery County this cooperation of the juvenile authorities has been greatly appreciated and has benefitted school children as well as teachers and administrators.

A few sketches of our mutual problems will further illustrate the extent of this cooperation in Montgomery County.

Harry entered the first grade, unable to speak English, dirty and ill kempt, stealing lunches from other children. The teacher and school nurse got no cooperation from the home in which the mother was abused by her husband and mother-in-law. The income was adequate to care for the family but the father refused to use it for this purpose. After a period of study by the probation officer and other community agencies, a period in which the two children now in school were almost lawless in their school attendance and associations, the juvenile probation officer removed the children from the home so they might have a chance to grow into self-respecting citizens.

In another case a school teacher feared a boy of 10 years of age would harm other children because he threatened to kill a particular boy in a fit of temper. Johnny was studied and found not to be a criminal type nor even exceedingly impulsive. The school principal, at the request of the teacher, told the parents the boy could not return to school. And the parents, in desperation, came to the county probation office. A plan

was worked out between the probation officer and the Supervisor of Special Education to return the boy to school under conditions satisfactory to parents and school.

Many cases of similar types occur from year to year. Informal conferences and chats about the problems of these children, through psychological and psychiatric study of the young people concerned, and above all concerted plans for the future welfare and education of the boys and girls characterize the work of the juvenile probation office of Montgomery County.

History Of Detention Home

Montgomery County has been interested in the proper method of detaining children who have become involved with the law for many years. As the result of the law of 1905, the Montgomery County Commissioners purchased a building at 19 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa., to be used for the detention of children awaiting a hearing before the juvenile court. This building was opened for the detention of juveniles on July 15, 1905. The detention home was in the central section of Norristown. Windows were covered with heavy reinforced wire. A small play area was in the rear of the building. The entire play area was surrounded by a tall wooden fence. As the juvenile court commenced to grow, it then became necessary to find more suitable facilities to detain children awaiting juvenile court hearing. Larger quarters were needed and the County Commissioners arranged to remove the House of Detention from 19 Airy Street to 531 Cherry Street, Norristown. The new detention home provided many features that were lacking in the first detention home. This detention home was in operation

from February, 1913 until August, 1934.

Committee Acts

During 1933 a committee headed by the Hon. Harold G. Knight and the Montgomery County Commissioners realized that new facilities to detain the children of Montgomery County should be provided. The committee decided that the House of Detention should be removed from the congested area in Norristown to the out-lying suburban area. After careful consideration the committee visited numerous sites and decided that a portion of the Jarrett farm on Port Indian Road in West Norriton Township was the ideal place to erect a juvenile detention home. A plot of ground consisting of 30 acres, including woodland, was purchased. Plans were drawn for the erection of a modern juvenile detention home. Montgomery Hall was dedicated on August 9th, 1934. The name Montgomery County House of Detention, after a careful study by the Board of managers and the Hon. Harold G. Knight, president judge, was changed on September 26, 1947 to Montgomery Hall.

Montgomery Hall consists of stone construction, steel and concrete throughout the building, making it fireproof. There are 51 rooms in Montgomery Hall. All of the children confined at Montgomery Hall have individual rooms. There are indoor recreation facilities, laundry etc. The second floor is entirely used for the boys with their own living room, reading room, lockers, baths. The girls are housed on the third floor and have the same facilities. Television has been installed for the use of the children.

The board of managers, ever alert to provide the best for the children confined at Montgomery Hall, arranged for the completion of a modern out-door play area. This playground consists of a tennis court, badminton court and basket-ball court all of regulation size. Swings, see-saws and

sliding board are provided for the smaller children. Experts agree that the play area is one of the finest in the state.

Purpose of Detention

The following rules are carefully observed and followed by the Probation Department, together with instructions to the staff of Montgomery Hall.

1. The detention period should be as short as possible, so that interruption of the child's normal life is minimized.

2. Detention must guarantee physical care and custody under safe healthful conditions. In those rare instances where maximum security is required, and the jail is the only place where such security is provided, the youth must not be within sight or hearing of adult inmates.

3. Detention must help rather than hinder the child's growth in responsibility for his own behavior.

4. The detention home staff should observe and should keep the basic rights of childhood, while a child is in their care, as their aim.

Upon arrival at Montgomery Hall, the child is greeted in a friendly manner. He or she is taken to the office where the necessary information for admission is obtained. Upon completion of the admission blanks, the child is taken to the shower rooms. The child has been provided with clothing, towels, wash cloths, tooth paste and brushes. His own clothing is taken to the locker room where it remains until he leaves the hall. A physical examination is then made. Psychological tests are made. A staff psychiatrist is called in the event the child is so disturbed mentally that the expert opinion of the psychiatrist is needed to help the child.

Rules and Regulations

All older children must arise at 6:30 A. M. Following preparations for the day, the children eat their breakfast at 7:10 A. M. Prior to

eating the children say grace. All of the children are assigned specific chores, such as sweeping the dining room at the completion of meals, raising and lowering of the flag, cleaning shower rooms. All assignments are made by the chief probation officer. Boys are shown their respective assignments and the honor system is used. At 11 A. M. the boys prepare for the lunch period at twelve noon. Upon completion of their lunch they again return to their respective duties until 3 P. M. when they are taken to the play area. After three o'clock the children remain out-doors until dark and then listen to television until bed time at 9:30.

JUDGE KNIGHT LEADER IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The family of Harold G. Knight, president judge of the Montgomery County courts, came to America in 1682 and settled in Byberry. In the intervening years the family of Judge Knight has been active in the affairs of the communities in which they live and the Montgomery jurist is no exception.

Born in Philadelphia, the son of Alexander and Cordelia (Grove) Knight, the judge has resided in the eastern part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania throughout his life and has made a splendid contribution to his area through a lifetime of leadership and service.

In 1886 the family moved to Ambler and he has resided there ever since. He attended Sunnyside Academy, a private school conducted by his two aunts, Sarah A. and Cordelia E. Knight, and graduated from this school in 1898. He studied law with H. R. Hinckley, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1902, and to the Montgomery County Bar in 1904. Later he was admitted to the Superior and Supreme Courts of this State and the Federal courts.

For eighteen years he had offices in Ambler and Philadelphia, but on account of increasing practice in Montgomery county he closed his Philadelphia office and opened an office in Norristown. In 1926 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Faber Miller. In 1927 he was elected for a ten year term, and in 1937 for another ten years. During his tenure in office he has tried many unusual cases in which his knowledge of law, coupled with his sense of justice, has been clearly demonstrated.

Judge Knight has been president of the Wissahickon Fire Company; Early member of Montgomery County Firemen's Association; President of the Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association; Director of First National Bank of Ambler; Montgomery Trust Company; Peoples National Bank of Norristown; Wissahickon Building and Loan Association and the Ambler Building and Loan Association. He was attorney for Ambler borough, Horsham and Upper Dublin townships and a number of public school districts.

He officiated during the 1st World War in the many public and legal requirements, especially the food administration. He helped organize the North Penn Community Centre, was for years its active president, and now its honorary president. In 1937 Ursinus College conferred the LL.D. degree upon him, and 1938 Temple University conferred the LL.B. degree. He is now a trustee of the Abington Memorial Hospital Alumni Association of Montgomery County.

Judge Knight has been twice married; first to Anna M. McIlhanney, who was the mother of his three children, Harold G. Knight, Jr., killed in Okinawa; Ann, married to Richard H. Gifford, of Gwynedd-Valley; and Alexander Knight, Attorney. His first wife died in 1934; and since 1938 he has been happily married to Elsie Peters Bell, of Glenside.

His association with various projects shows his mental pliability and capacity, his energy and tireless qualities; his disposition to serve, mostly without monetary reward. The writer's ancestors were here when Giles Knight came from England to America with William Penn in 1682, and ever since their family and mine have not been

far apart, and, the Knight family, taken as a whole, stands for intelligence, industry, honesty and sobriety; and, as good Quakers their aim is and always has been to strive for the elevation, the happiness and betterment of mankind. The smear of greed and subterfuge does not mar the face of Hon. Harold G. Knight.

Thank You Montgomery County

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole is indebted to its friends in Montgomery County for their splendid cooperation and assistance.

Montgomery County with its splendid judicial leadership headed by Judge Knight and its cooperative probation staff with Peter J. Franscino as chief has taken a front rank in probation and parole and planning for the needs of children in the Commonwealth.

RAVEN H. ZIEGLER,
president.

Many Pennsylvanians At St. Louis

Many Pennsylvanians were at the St. Louis Congress of Correction during the last fortnight. Included in the delegation were Judge Gustav L. Schramm, Leon T. Stern, Arthur T. Prasse, Celia Gray Wolfe, Harry J. Cancelmi, Major Henry Hill, Dr. G. I. Giardini and others who are well known to the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association membership. Former Pennsylvanian Dr. E. Preston Sharp was elected president of the National Council of Juvenile Agencies.

Praise Montgomery Hall

By **MRS. FRANCES F. LOVERIN**
Department of Welfare

My impression, after one brief visit to Montgomery Hall, is that the physical plant and grounds are excellent. The philosophy is one of respect for the child and his feelings as an individual. What is best for his own interests in future planning is promoted by the pooling of professional opinions and recommendations of the doctor, psychologist, and psychiatrist, working as a team with the probation officers. The stated purpose of detention, as sent forth by the chief probation officer, is that staff and children develop mutual respect and acceptance of each other and this is basic. The children are not made to feel like criminals nor are they to be treated as such and this is equally important in developing a working relationship.

While detention costs at Montgomery Hall are probably higher than many detention facilities, we must keep in mind what we are paying for. Money spent on a child during a short period of detention, in quarters like Montgomery Hall, seems to be a more constructive investment than the long

term care costs in a correctional or penal institution. Probably we do not know the full deterrent effects upon a child disposed to delinquent behavior, after he has had a short detention period where there is a program in operation such as we find it at Montgomery Hall. A child needs help in coming to the realization that he must take responsibility for his own action, which society does not condone and which, at least temporarily, segregates him.

Although Montgomery Hall provides group living it also provides opportunity for many individual choices such as in the matter of color scheme in the room which will be the child's very own during his stay at the Hall.

Excellent play and vocational facilities are provided and well supervised in this high standard institution.

Study Children

During the past years there has been an increasing awareness and recognition of emotional factors as underlying and motivating causes for delinquent behavior and antisocial acts. In keeping with this concept and to further the available services at Montgomery Hall the appointment of a consulting psychiatrist was made in October 1949.

Children are referred for psychiatric examination by the probation officer and the result of this study is available at the time the child is presented to the court. Thus the psychiatrist functions as a friend of the court and presents his findings to the presiding judge hoping the psychiatric evaluation and recommendations are helpful in determining the disposition to be made.

The child is studied as an individual and during the psychiatric examination an attempt is made to evaluate him in light of his make-up as well as environmental influences and home standards as pictured in his

social history. An estimation of his intelligence quotient is available as determined by the consultant psychologist. In certain instances the personality study is made more complete by Rorschach Test.

To mention briefly the offenses which have come to the attention of the psychiatrist repeated stealing, truancy and running away, incendiarism or fire setting and sexual offenses predominate. In each instance, recommendation is made for a constructive plan of rehabilitation or adjusting the offender in which the underlying difficulties would be remedied. These recommendations may include supervisory care in the community, out-patient psychiatric care, particularly where neurotic character traits are prominent, or institutional placement where safeguarding is necessary. Thus the psychiatric service outlined above, which is primarily a diagnostic service, may well be the forerunner of therapeutic planning to meet the individual needs of the child offender.

Judge Knight Aids Court

The splendid facilities provided for juveniles in Montgomery County can be attributed to the interest taken by the Hon. Harold G. Knight, president judge. Judge Knight for years sat in the juvenile court and personally helped many to become good citizens. His personal interest has been shown on many occasions when he has taken his valuable time to help children in distress. As the result of Judge Knight's actions all juvenile court hearings are held in the Grand Jury room and are private. The public is excluded from the sessions of juvenile court.

The entire judiciary of Montgomery County is concerned about the welfare of the children who become involved with the juvenile court. The judges at all times are never too busy to advise the probation officers who seek their advice.

Judge Knight is recognized as an expert in the handling of juvenile cases throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. With Judge Knight leading the juvenile court, we can expect the best for the children of Montgomery County.

Executive Meeting

On June 23, 1950 the Executive Committee had its first meeting in the office of Honorable Ira J. Mills in the Educational Building at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Those present included: Angelo C. Cavell, Secretary, Dr. John O. Reinemann, J. Harry Cancelmi, Paul R. Tibbetts, Raven H. Ziegler, President.

The purpose of this meeting was to approve appointments of chairmen and members of committees to serve the Association during the ensuing year. A concerted effort was made to select members of our Association for these appointments from all sections of the Commonwealth, further that it was our sincere belief in linking these appointments that we should have members of the Association that would give of their time and effort and prove themselves efficient representatives of the Association. The names of the chairman and members of the various committees as approved at this meeting appear in another portion of this Quarterly.

The only other matter that was discussed at this meeting was a unanimous decision to have the next meeting of the Executive Committee at the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, Pennsylvania.

Muncy Meeting

July 21, 1950, the Executive Committee had its second meeting of the year at the State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, with the following in attendance:

Celia K. Gray, J. Harry Cancelmi, Dr. John O. Reinemann, Paul W. Tibbetts, Ruth Greenwald, Lawrence R. Campbell, Paul Goerk, Peter Frascino, William D. Gladden, Raven H. Ziegler, President.

Others in attendance at this meeting at the request of the Committee included Leon T. Stern, member of the Legislative Committee; Mrs. Rebecca Whaley of the Membership Committee; Helen Hierholzer of the Resolu-



SHERIFF SAMUEL H. GLASS

tions Committee; Elizabeth E. Leader, Walter Barnes and Howard D. Pindell of the Publicity Committee. Mrs. Leola Curtin, past president, also was present at the invitation of the Committee.

During the course of the meeting, the following items of business came up for consideration and disposition.

A motion was made that non-members of the Association attending Regional meetings should be requested to pay a Registration Fee of \$1.00.

Regional Meetings—Each Regional meeting was given separate consideration by the Committee and after lengthy discussions the following motions were made and carried unanimously.

Central Regional meeting to be held at Johnstown sometime between

October 15th and November 15th, 1950; the president to contact Judge McKendrick to arrange for a chairman, program and date of meeting.

Eastern Regional meeting to be held at Erie, Pennsylvania sometime between September 15th and October 15th, 1950; the president to arrange with Mr. Angelo Cavell, the latter to assume the chairmanship for that meeting.

NOTE—This was changed to Meadville for October 2nd.

Eastern Regional meeting to be held at Media sometime between November 15th and December 15th; Mr. Neil Dougherty to make the necessary arrangements for program, place and date of meeting.

A motion was passed that the respective chairmen for these regional meetings be requested to attend the next meeting of the Executive Committee at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on September 8, 1950, in order to complete the detailed arrangements for the respective meetings.

There was considerable discussion on the Workshop idea relative to the Regional programs; a motion was passed to the effect that the President should appoint a committee to study the Workshop plan for the purpose of preparing a more adequate program.

After some discussion a motion was passed that the next annual meeting be held in May, 1951 in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

A motion was passed to the effect that the next meeting of the Executive Committee should be held on Friday, September 8, 1950 at 2:30 P. M., in the Education Building at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

It was a privilege for the Executive Committee to hold this meeting at Muncy, with Miss Celia Gray the hostess; her hospitality and perfection of arrangements were deeply appreciated by each of her guests.

RAVEN H. ZIEGLER, President
Pennsylvania Association on
Probation and Parole.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF

(Continued from Page 8)
ster. The discussion lasted from eight in the evening until eleven. Now they said there were two things they didn't want at all, that they ruled out instantly. One was the adult who tried to impose ideas upon them. They wouldn't have anything to do with him. But then they went, interestingly enough, to the other extreme and they said they wanted even less to do with the adult who sat back and was passive. Of course, I thought at that point, of social workers and their talk about what they are pleased to call "dynamic passivity." They wanted, they said, an adult who pitched in and contributed something to the discussion. Well, having ruled out these two extremes, the question was, "How do you define what lies in between?"

We tried the word "help." No; they didn't want anything to do with "help." "Help" meant a hand-out. Then we tried "advice" and "counsel." They had had enough advice and counsel. No; those were no good; they were sick and tired of that. That was the specialty of adults, and they didn't like it. The best we could do was that the adult—and mark this word—the adult should "toss out ideas." "Toss" is a fairly strong word. It implies a certain vigor and force behind it. Toss ideas out for them to chew over, to argue about, to apply in whole or in part or to reject. That was the process they thought was the sound relationship between adult and juvenile.

Well, that's all very well for the process, but what about the content? Have you ever thought—I'm sure you have—exactly what you talk about to a juvenile delinquent or a youthful offender or an adult criminal after you have gotten through the stage of the job, the place where he is to live, and the other things that are included in the picture? Well, I submit to you—and this is another point I would like to underline—that you talk to him about this kind of subject: Well, why should you not steal? Why

not pull off a stick-up job? Why not lie? Then to get back to my own experiences, I remember a long correspondence that I carried on with one of the boys I have followed for a number of years now. He was in the penitentiary for about six or seven years, and the subject was whether there was such a thing as disinterested friendship. He said there wasn't; I said there was. We argued that back and forth in correspondence for the better part of six or seven months. It was a perfectly natural misunderstanding: Of course, he had never seen any human relations except on a quid pro quo basis, and naturally I had had a great deal to do with genuine friendship.

I am carrying on a discussion now orally and by letter with a boy who is locked up, going to come out pretty soon—and I'm afraid you'll smile when I mention this—on the positive values in suffering. This boy has made a perfectly crazy marriage, as some of the youngsters we deal with do, and his wife has put him through an appalling experience since he has been locked up, and she is going to put him through a worse experience when he gets out. I have been trying to get across to him that suffering has positive values. It is a maturing experience if you can accept it. It can wreck you and pull you down, but it also has positive values. I am getting somewhere with him. He is beginning to understand that very important phase of living.

Spiritual Values

Now if we are going to talk and write in that way, what are we really doing? We are not talking about "psychopathic personalities." We are not talking about inferiority complexes and all the other things we read about in the literature. We are talking—and here is the point I want to drive home to you—we are talking in terms of philosophy, of ethics. We are talking in terms of spiritual values. We haven't faced that. Many of us refuse to face it. Many of us refuse to recog-

nize that spiritual values are real. But I think if we really dig into our experience, if we get outside of ourselves and our professional training, we will recognize that is what we are doing. But if we are going to do that, obviously we want to get into this field individuals of maturity, individuals of broad living experience, individuals who are fashioning a sound philosophy of life for themselves and who are at least trying to put that philosophy of life into real practice. How are we going to get them? It isn't through examinations. It isn't through tests. It isn't even through interviews. There is only one way, it seems to me, that we can achieve this result, and that is by having clearly in mind what we are looking for and then watching the individuals in our particular organization, watching them perform, because the individual who is routine-minded gives himself away quickly and the individual who is not routine-minded, who has the qualities I have been talking about gives himself away even more quickly.

In what I have said to you this afternoon, I am not minimizing the contributions of psychology, psychiatry, and sociology. All of them have made valuable contributions to our work with youngsters. Let's use them. Let's use them up to the hilt for all their worth; but let's recognize that besides those things we need even more individuals who are capable of caring, individuals of maturity, individuals who have a sound orientation for their own lives.

Thank you very much.

TWO APPROACHES

(Continued from Page 18)

of the family to deal with. Here may be included. . . delinquent behavior . . . but none of these deviations themselves constitute adequate reasons for removal, unless evaluated in relation to the family setting in which they are found.

"Removal of children from the home may also be warranted when

relations between parents and children and between them and others in the family group show stubborn resistance to case work treatment in the given setting and when temporary removal to foster care may make possible a re-education of the members of the group for life together, or for more wholesome relations even in separation. There are also rare situations where the form of the family group affords an impossible setting for child development. As already pointed out, incomplete families are not necessarily unsuitable settings for child development, and social work is learning new ways of filling gaps in the motherless as well as the fatherless home, but foster care is still necessarily resorted to when other plans fail or when complete orphanhood exists."

We may generalize and say that good foster home facilities offering an optimum degree of affection and concern for a delinquent's welfare are much to be preferred to institutional placement. The test should be not simply the prospects of success in an alternative treatment, like probation for example, but the relative potentialities for rehabilitation between the two or more forms of treatment and the relative benefits and injuries that may be derived from each.

It seems logical to assume that where the child is relatively "normal" and where his family situation is not extremely deficient in healthy emotional relationships, the only real justification for taking the delinquent out of his home and confining him in an institution is in situations where his conduct implies a serious threat to person or property in the community.

AMERICA MUST

(Continued from Page 2)

fluence upon children, recur again and again in individual case situations, whether they arise in a European country or in any city or town in the United States, or probably in one of the population centers of Asia.

Thus the common basis, notwithstanding differences in governmental set-up and administrative machinery, is that human beings have somehow defaulted because society failed them, and that the only constructive, scientific and successful approach is the humanitarian approach, stressing the value and dignity of the individual and the preciousness of human life.

Constructive Work

Another very satisfactory impression which those of us who met at Lake Success during these committee meetings have gained, is that the United Nations, especially when this body deals with less controversial subjects, is not only very much alive, but performs a most constructive work. There is a definite atmosphere of permanency in the work of the United Nations as it is going on in Lake Success and elsewhere. In the field of social betterment the United Nations' work has received particular impetus through the Point Four Program as announced by President Truman. Part of the economic assistance to undeveloped areas is the social improvement of living conditions in those areas. Social welfare, therefore, plays a vital role as a part of the Point Four Program. In December 1949, the United Nations Social Commission held a two weeks' session devoted to a work program for agencies in the field of housing, child welfare, rehabilitation of the handicapped and other branches of social work. It was decided to include the study of crime prevention and treatment of the offender in such program. According to the "New York Times" Report of December 6, 1949, it was suggested that emphasis be placed on an analysis of methods for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Further quoting the "New York Times": "Apart from studies of the treatment of young offenders, a study should be made," the South African delegate said, "of measures that have been taken in a number of states to assist the pre-delinquent or maladjusted young person."

In conclusion, I would like to quote from the Charter of the United Nations which was founded to "reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of man and woman" . . . "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;" . . . "to promote international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and to assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

THE CHALLENGE OF

(Continued from Page 5)

mentation. It needs to make an appeal to the incoming generation of trained lawyers and trained social workers as promising a useful and honorable career of service, not merely upon the bench but in its administrative positions. It needs the cooperation of all the forces for intelligent direction of social control toward bringing all the influences for good in the community into integrated action for the elimination of sources of delinquency and promotion of conditions of developing individual character.

To pride in what the court has done we must add confidence that it can do no less well and even better and more fully what lies before it to be done.

Honor Famous Judges

We honor the names of deservedly famous judges who while upon the bench in the formative era of American law laid the foundations of the system under which we have been able to set up a system of adjusting relations and ordering conduct among one hundred and fifty millions of people. Some day we may realize that the names of a handful of judges who have made and are continuing to make our system of juvenile courts and family courts and courts of domestic relations effective for their common purpose will deserve equal recognition in legal history.

You who sit in American juvenile courts and their outgrowths are called to do a great work. You are called to carry on an outstanding forward step in the development of human powers to their highest unfolding—in the maintaining, furthering and transmitting of civilization.

IN THE COUNTIES

(Continued from Page 11)

built many new buildings and brought the Republic from the brink of insolvency to a high position in the Commonwealth. The new school building and gymnasium, as well as other structures, marked the Republic as one of the most progressive and successful institutions of its kind.

His success attracted the attention of others and recently he has been under consideration by various institutions for top administration posts. Until he accepted the Camp Hill job, he had refused to leave Grove City.

He will continue to have a leading role at Grove City and will be active in behalf of the Mercer County institution, although he is moving his family to Camp Hill.

VOLUNTEER PAROLE SPONSORS

(Continued from Page 16)

As this new venture proves its effectiveness here in Philadelphia it can be extended to other communities throughout the state. As experience piles up pertinent data, out of this experience will come concrete suggestions for change and improvement. The prevailing practices in the correctional field can be reviewed, appraised, improved, desirable changes in our institutions can be determined, new and modernized practices endorsed and eventually, if necessary, can be compelled. There is no end to the possibilities.

Welcome To Field

The more I speculate on the importance of your participation in this work, the more eagerly I bid you welcome to this field, and the more earnestly I assure you of our complete cooperation.

SHORTS

Tractor Shop

Montgomery Hall is equipped with a tractor shop, woodworking shop, and during inclement weather boys are taught to make benches, to paint, and to develop other crafts.

Cultivate Three Acres

Three acres of ground are under cultivation with garden crops. Montgomery Hall provides fresh vegetables, berries, asparagus, rhubarb and grapes to its children grown in the gardens.

Landscaping Completed

Extensive landscaping has been completed. The present lawns cover an area of six acres. Flower beds provide the Hall with fresh cut flowers from early spring until late fall. Woodland has been cleared and is now in the process of being thinned.

Bierstein Praises Hall

Mr. John R. Bierstein, Harrisburg, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole during the 1940-50 period made the following comments on Montgomery Hall:

"With the homey surroundings and the understanding treatment accorded all juveniles committed here, one can readily understand why Montgomery Hall has carved for itself a distinctive place in the treatment of juvenile delinquents. One noticed immediately the air of cleanliness and orderliness about the building. Painted walls and ceilings with soft pastel shades made everything seem to gleam and sparkle. A unique feature of this building is a section set aside where independent power and light can be supplied by batteries in the event the city electricity is shut off."

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