

John W. S. ...

-- *The Quarterly* --

The Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

State Convention, May 7, 8 and 9

New By-Laws

Eastern Regional Meeting

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THE QUARTERLY

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State Convention May 7, 8, 9; Allentown Chosen As Location

Annual convention of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole will be held in the Americus Hotel, Allentown on May 7, 8 and 9.

Inasmuch as the president, Raven H. Ziegler, is chief probation officer of the Lehigh County courts, with offices in Allentown, the president will be host to the assembled correctional workers.

Work of planning for the convention will begin about February 1 with a special committee putting together a program that will be both constructive and informative. Special emphasis is being planned on the twists and turns which current events are giving to the civilian economy and field of correctional work. Before May, it is thought that much of the impact of

the present national emergency will be defined and a general discussion of mutual problems because of new conditions, will be most helpful to all workers in the service.

Youth Participation

Another feature being explored is the participation of youth in the program. Success of youth participation in the White House conference of December 3 to 7 at Washington has stimulated planning of similar participation on a state level.

In addition to outstanding speakers and discussions, President Ziegler is planning entertainment and social activities for the assembled probation and parole officers and institutional workers.

New By-Laws, Constitution Studied By Committee

Work of studying the By-Laws and Constitution of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole will begin within a fortnight with the purpose being to submit changes and amendments for consideration of the next Assembly of the Association. Making the study will be Paul W. Tibbetts, Reading, John M. DesRochers, Mrs. Florine Wagner, Arthur T. Prasse and William D. Gladden with Mr. Tibbetts as chairman of the committee.

During the study, there will be considerable attention paid to a suggestion aired at the Pittsburgh convention last May of the Association. At that time, some members of the Association proposed incorporation of the Association on a non profit basis to finance The Quarterly and other expenses of the association.

Judges Incorporated

These same advocates of incorporation point out that the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges have incorporated during the last year and have been granted \$6,000 for the calendar year of 1951 by the Mellon Scaife Foundation. The Judges formed the National Juvenile Court Foundation which receives gifts and finances the activities of The National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

In event incorporation is approved by the Association, there must be changes in the present Constitution and By-Laws. Likewise many feel that the present method of selecting officers makes for conflict in the conferences and that some plan should be adopted wherein officers rotate yearly between the three classifications in the Association, probation officers, parole agents and institutional workers.

Allegheny Leads In Radio, Television Court Programs

Presentation of a metropolitan court program by radio and television is bringing the Allegheny County Juvenile Court to the attention of courts in and beyond the boundaries of Pennsylvania.

In radio programs, planned by Paul J. Goerk, member of the court staff,

one or more programs sponsored by the Juvenile Court. At that time the theme was the first half century of juvenile court in the nation, the meaning of juvenile court and its place in the community's planning for children.

Schools Aid

Last year schools were brought into the program as well as women's groups, PTA units and other interested persons. Scripts were prepared by the staff of the court and in some instances cases were dramatized by the probation officers. Many probation officers appeared before the microphone in the program, which included two stations and ran from October 1949 to June of 1950. The season ended in a concentrated two weeks project over all Pittsburgh stations coincidental with the state probation and parole convention and the national conference of the juvenile court judges.

For the new season, there are two separate projects underway in Pittsburgh. Mr. Goerk organized groups of workers into teams which visit the various high schools of Allegheny County, public and parochial, discussing cases in which social problems of interest to adolescents are contained. Then students, together with the probation officers and in many instances Judge Schramm, appear before the microphone to broadcast. Scripts are prepared by the staff under the direction of Mr. Goerk.

Community Groups

A second project involves community groups under Robert Whitfield, also of the staff. Mr. Whitfield and his workers are enlisting important community groups in sections of Allegheny County, such as boroughs and townships, and then arranging broad-

(Continued on Page 26)



PAUL GOERKE

and aided by Miss Ruth Greenwald, a probation officer in the court, schools and other groups in greater Pittsburgh are brought to the radio weekly to discuss cases from the files of the court. The entire plan is under the direction of Charles H. Bowser, assistant chief probation officer.

Radio activity was accelerated in Pittsburgh about two years ago, when every station in Pittsburgh carried

Christmas At White Hill

Christmas in an institution was not the dull, drab affair at White Hill as in former years. The new superintendent, Arthur T. Prasse, saw to that.

With a population of about 1400 young men, Mr. Prasse decided that something must be done to bring some Yuletide happiness to the institution. This is what happened!

Long before December 25, Mr. Prasse communicated with various organizations, asking for neckties. Mr. Prasse is both persuasive and eloquent in his requests and soon neckties, bow and full length, loud and somber, were coming to the institution.

The neckwear was cleaned and made presentable for gifts and each boy at White Hill got a present despite his absence from home or the other circumstances affecting his own personal fortunes.

Other Plans

The new superintendent had other tricks up his sleeve. He had a choir of 150 voices organized and trained in Christmas music so that when Christmas Eve arrived the choir paraded through Harrisburg singing the lovely carols of the season. The governor and his lady were serenaded and other prominent citizens of the state's capital city.

Later that evening, Mr. Prasse and his staff entered every wing of the institution with a battery of Santa Clauses and not only gave to each boy some evidence of the season of Good Will but also met each person and for a moment, at least, shared his Christmas.

At White Hill, it was soon discovered by Mr. Prasse, there were 150 young men who were the fathers of children and by asking and receiving financial aid, Mr. Prasse secured a fund sufficient to buy gifts for each child. The presents were suitably

wrapped and mailed from Harrisburg so that every child heard from Daddy on Christmas.

"We gave a Christmas to everybody," the new superintendent declared in reviewing the happenings of the holiday. Mr. Prasse has been at White Hill as superintendent since September.

New Building At Muncy

Things started to hum at the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy when the new prison industries building was dedicated at the institution recently by Governor James H. Duff. The new building houses the Power Sewing shop, class rooms and occupational therapy facilities and the dedication took place just as the last issue of The Quarterly went to press.

Probation and parole officers have a special interest in Muncy because its superintendent is Mrs. Celia Gray Wolfe, first vice president of the Association.

Cost of the new structure was \$275,000 and the building was erected from profits of the new state prison industries.

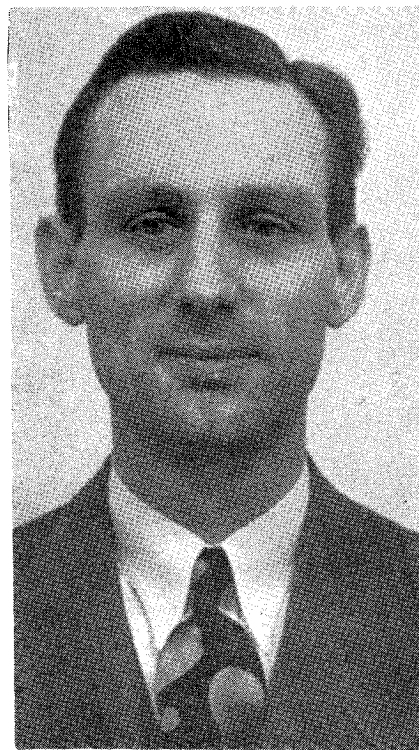
Included in the dedication and cornerstone laying program were the placing of documents in the cornerstone by Mrs. Wolfe; remarks by the Secretary of Welfare, William C. Brown and F. Herbert Cooper, superintendent of the Prison Industries Division.

**ARE YOU A MEMBER
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
ASSOCIATION ON
PROBATION AND PAROLE?**

Probation At The Federal Level

By Edward J. Hendrick,
Chief U. S. Probation Officer,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Editor's Note: This paper was presented by Mr. Hendrick at the Eastern Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, in Media, Pa., on November 28, 1950.



EDWARD J. HENDRICK
Chief U. S. Probation Officer,
Philadelphia

When I received the invitation to appear before you today and speak briefly of probation at the Federal level, I experienced mixed feelings.

There was the immediate feeling of gratification caused by the thought of participating actively in your conference, but as I began to consider the subject matter in terms of my audience I realized I must be highly selective. For here I am not addressing amateurs to whom probation is an unfamiliar term, nor am I facing persons who because of hostility toward any correctional treatment that is given outside of prison walls must be sold on the efficacy of probation. What then, I thought, can I say of Federal Probation to such an informed audience, which will escape being trite, repetitious and dull?

After some consideration I decided my best approach would be to pass over the functions of Federal probation officers, which are generally well known to you, and substantially similar to those of the county and state probation and parole officer, and speak as fully as time will allow about some of the accomplishments, past and present, in the Federal System and of some of the main problems facing us.

Just twenty-five years ago, on March 4, 1925, the Federal Probation Act was made law by President Coolidge's signature. Prior to that time a Federal judge could not suspend sentence in any case. Several had tried such a disposition but the Supreme Court in the Killets case finally decided that such a disposition was illegal. Hence, until the Probation Act was passed it was in effect mandatory that every convicted defendant be sentenced to jails or penitentiaries. (The only exceptions would be the comparatively few cases which could be disposed of by fines.) This state of affairs existed at a time, mind you, when the actual practice of probation was more than fifty years old and when most of the states in the union had probation laws and departments to administer them. In truth then, the Federal Probation System is the baby

of the crowd. Yet in twenty-five years there has evolved from a dormant, printed piece of legislation a living and progressive organization consisting today of 287 probation officers and 203 probation clerks. Concomitant with this growth in organization, there has been a growth in value of service. From a time when judges could commit only to jails and reformatories we have progressed to the day when, during the fiscal year 1949, out of a total of 36,264 defendants appearing in criminal court, 11.6% were fined, 39.2% were committed and 40.4% placed on probation.

Advantages Of Probation

The economic and social advantages of the use of probation are too well known and too readily admitted by this audience to warrant lengthy presentation. Suffice it to say by way of pleasant recollection that as of June 30, 1949, 29,726 charges were under the care of Federal probation staffs. The daily cost of probation in 1949 was 18.5 cents compared with the daily cost of \$3.12 for each person imprisoned, making an annual difference of \$1,071.27 per person. Thus if the persons who were under probation supervision in 1949 had been treated in institutions the cost in round figures for their care would have been \$24,550,000 as compared with \$1,500,000. Nor has the community's safety been endangered by the ever increasing use of probation. Statistically the highest rate of violation by Federal probationers and parolees has never exceeded 15.3% and the proportion of revocations of probation is generally about 4% to 6%. In spite of these heartening figures, adversaries of probation have often hinted that many probationers, though successfully lasting out the period of probation, relapse subsequently to their old ways. I would like to tell you at this point of a research study sponsored by the Federal System to determine the long-range efficacy of probation when properly

applied. Dr. Morris G. Caldwell, Professor of Sociology, University of Alabama, in conjunction with the probation staff of the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, selected 1,862 adult Federal probationers whose probation was terminated during the period from July 1, 1937 through December 31, 1942. From this number there were selected for personal interview 498 former probationers chosen at random but in such a manner that the distribution among white males, white females, Negro males and Negro females would conform with the distribution in reference to race and sex of the original 1,862 probationers. The expectation was that from 498 persons as many as 400 could be located and interviewed. All 498 cases were cleared with the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in reference to criminal records and checks were made in reference to those records with the courts of communities in Alabama where the former probationers lived during the post-probation period and communities of other states where any of them lived for approximately a year or more. Every effort was made to make the inquiry into subsequent criminal records thorough.

Of the 498 persons, 38 were found to be deceased, 45 were not available for interview, and investigations of 34 were not completed. The remaining 381 were interviewed and investigations completed. In respect to subsequent criminal records, information which is believed to be reliable was secured in reference not only to the 381 persons but to 7 others who were not available for interview.

Of the 388, 320 or 82.5% appeared to be without conviction of any kind during the period after their probation, 6 or 1.5% were convicted only of felonies, 4 or 1% were convicted of both felonies and misdemeanors and 58 or 15% were convicted of mis-

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The Mid-Century White House Conference On Children And Youth

By John Otto Reinemann
Director of Probation of the
Municipal Court of Philadelphia,
And Associate Editor of "The
Quarterly."

The history and the name of the White House Conferences go back to the year 1909. In January of that year,



DR. JOHN OTTO REINEMANN

some 200 persons met in the White House itself to discuss matters of child care. The suggestion for this first White House Conference on the care of dependent children came from a young lawyer who had been raised in a Washington orphanage. He felt that it was desirable to develop a fresh and constructive program for child caring agencies. Some of the results of the first White House Conference, which was convoked by President Theodore Roosevelt, were the Mother's Pension movement, which

later developed into the Aid to Dependent Children's program, and the establishment of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

The second White House Conference on Child Welfare standards, which met in 1919 upon the call of President Woodrow Wilson, was most influential in regard to the protection of maternity and infancy, and the setting up of child labor standards.

A decade later, in 1930, another White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was called by President Herbert Hoover. The famous Children's Charter was adopted by this Conference.

The fourth White House Conference was held in 1940; President Franklin D. Roosevelt had signed the invitation to this gathering, which discussed "Children in a Democracy." It considered two aspects, namely, how democracy can best serve its children and how children can best be helped to grow into the kind of citizens who will know how to preserve and protect our democracy.

The fifth White House Conference on Children and Youth was called by President Harry S. Truman and met in Washington from December 3 to 7, 1950. Over 6,000 people from all states of the Union, the territories and possessions attended. There were also present 300 international observers from 41 foreign countries. Pennsylvania had sent 97 delegates, and in addition there were a number of persons present who are living in Pennsylvania but represented national organizations such as the American Bar Association, the Child Welfare League of America, etc. Among the delegates from Pennsylvania were the following individuals who are particularly active in the fields of correction and probation: Judge Gustav

L. Schramm, former Judge Nochem S. Winnet, Ralph C. Busser, J. Francis Finnegan, William D. Gladden, Ira C. Mills, Arthur T. Prasse, John Otto Reinemann, Leon T. Stern, Robert C. Taber, Paul W. Tibbetts, Raven H. Ziegler.

Most of these people had been members of the Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee on the White House Conference which had been active for several months before the Conference and will continue to function in the future. It was one of the characteristics of this White House Conference that in all the states and territories, state-wide and local committees had been engaged for many months and even years in preparing reports on all matters relating to childhood and youth within their areas and to submit these findings to the general conference. It has been estimated that over 100,000 people in more than 1,000 communities participated in these local and state studies.

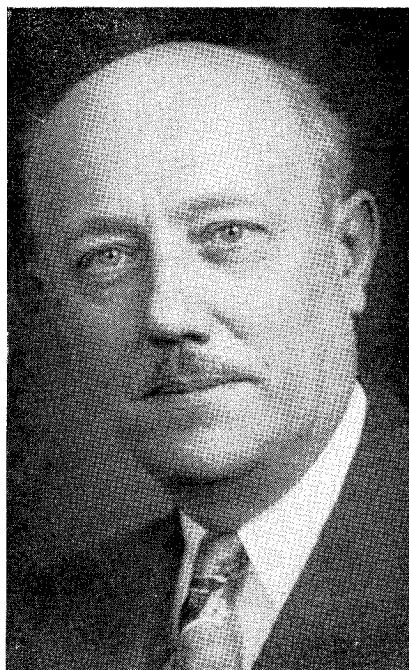
Met In National Armory

The Conference met in the enormous hall of the National Guard Armory. While the one part of this hall was used for exhibits, conference offices and eating facilities, the other half served as meeting place for the plenary or general sessions. On the one end of this hall, a stage was erected, draped with a blue curtain, where the speakers and officers of the conference were sitting. As a background, in the literal sense of the word, there was a gigantic blown-up photograph of a group of children, boys and girls, of different ages and racial groups. The seals of all the states were on the railing of the balconies. It was a thrilling experience to attend these sessions as a member of a large group of devoted and earnest people.

The central theme of the Conference was defined as "furthering healthy personality development." The selection of this general topic, phrased in words which are easy to per-

ceive, indicated that not one specific part of the child care program was in the foreground of this Conference but that the child's whole personality was the subject of its deliberations and discussions.

The Conference was excellently organized and impressively staged. The meetings were well attended and there was no falling off of attendance toward the end of the Conference.



JUDGE GUSTAV L. SCHRAMM

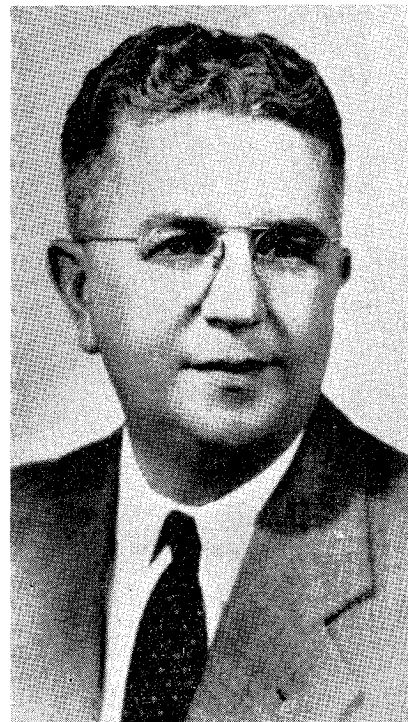
The plenary sessions were addressed by nationally known authorities such as Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, who acted as chairman of this White House Conference; Leonard W. Mayo, Director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children; Dr. Benjamin Spock, Co-Director of the Rochester Child Health Institute, Rochester, Minnesota; Allison Davis, Professor of Education, University of Chicago; Dr.

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Eastern Regional Meeting Of The Pa. Association on Probation and Parole

In spite of inclement weather, about one hundred probation and parole officers, as well as others interested in correctional work, assembled in the Delaware County Court House in Media on November 28, 1950, for the Eastern Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

President Judge Harold L. Ervin,



JUDGE ARTHUR P. BRETHERICK
Delaware County

of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas presided over the morning session, which consisted of a panel discussion on "Probation and Parole at Federal, State and County levels."

Edward J. Hendrick, Chief U. S. Probation Officer of the Eastern Dis-

trict of Pennsylvania, presented the Federal point of view. His informative paper is published in full on another page of this issue.

Dr. G. I. Giardini, Superintendent of Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, emphasized three focal points in any probation and parole program. Speaking particularly of parole, he dealt with (1) the parolee, (2) the parole agent, and (3) the community.

- (1) The parolee as a human being has certain humanly understandable attitudes, as, for instance, suspicion against the law, the courts or police authority in general. These attitudes must be changed. If rehabilitation is to be achieved, such changes should already start through treatment in the institution.
- (2) The parole agent as a human being has his own prejudices, biases and urges. He might either not trust the parolee or, in the other extreme, be too gullible and find excuses for the parolee's behavior. He might have definite, though unconscious prejudices, for instance, against sex crimes. The good parole agent, therefore, while working with the parolee should also evaluate his own attitudes and consciously work on them. In his relationship to the parolee he should consider it one of his functions to emphasize how much freedom there is within the limits of parole, rather than to point out exclusively the restrictions inherent in parole.
- (3) The community or society also has its faults and prejudices, and it is our job to convince the community by educational

Where Meeting Was Held



Winter scene at school visited during Eastern Regional Conference.

Elwyn Training School



Scene of Eastern Regional Conference November 28

persuasion that such services as probation and parole are good economies in the long run for society. We should expect from the community to give the parolee "an even break," namely, to make it possible for him to earn a living and to live a fairly human life; for the real test of our correctional treatment only comes after the offender leaves the institution. Thus the final objective of parole work from this three-cornered angle is to see to it that the individual parolee is integrated into society; if that is achieved, the parole agent can drop out of the picture.

Albert G. Fraser, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, reviewed the history of probation and parole services on all three governmental levels during the past twenty-five years. His remarks were full of optimism. He particularly pointed out the great strides which have been made in the Federal probation system during the last quarter of the century; the change in attitudes of judges in local and federal courts regarding the handling of people accused of crime and delinquency; the increasing number of in-service training courses, and the acceptance and use of social case work concepts in the correctional services. Mr. Fraser predicted further encouraging progress during the next twenty-five years.

The presentations of the three previous speakers were summarized by Judge William R. Toal of Delaware County Court. Speaking of probation and parole officers, he said that they are "doctors in the social family" dealing with human beings and using treatment and therapeutic measures in their daily work.

Judge Bretherick Presides

During the luncheon at which Judge Arthur P. Bretherick presided, a scroll was presented by the President of the Pennsylvania Association on

Probation and Parole, Raven H. Ziegler, to Mr. E. M. Hackney, Chief Probation Officer of Quarter Sessions Court, Philadelphia County, in absentia, in view of his long standing services in the probation and parole field. Judge Henry G. Sweney was the main speaker at the luncheon. He emphasized that judges in their decisions in criminal cases are immeasurably aided by psychologists and psychiatrists and that they have real confidence in



JUDGE WILLIAM R. TOAL
Delaware County

the probation officer who functions as a social worker of the court in assembling the social and human facts and in making recommendations to the bench. Such help from social work, psychology and psychiatry, gives the judge a feeling of security and it also places upon the judge the

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The Challenge Of Delinquency

By Negley K. Teeters and
John Otto Reinemann

Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1950

Reviewed by Leon T. Stern
Consultant on Penal Affairs,
Pennsylvania Citizens Association
For Health and Welfare

"The Challenge of Delinquency" is in itself a challenging book. It is unusual to be able to say this about a volume that presents itself as a text written by a college professor and a court administrator and should be indeed welcomed by the probation and parole officers and correctional workers of the State.

The authors bring both scholarship and ripe experience to their task. Dr. Teeters is well known as a professor of sociology at Temple University, Philadelphia, and author of many books in the prison field, and for his rather practical approach to teaching techniques through obtaining field work assignments for his students in agencies dealing with delinquents.

Dr. Reinemann is the Director of Probation in one of the largest departmentalized social courts in the country, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. For years he headed work in the juvenile division and in the research service of the court and has also conducted correctional in-service-training courses for the Public Service Institute of Pennsylvania. Dr. Reinemann has had experience of almost two decades in this country in the court field and was in charge of juvenile services in Germany before the advent of the Nazis. He is now nationally known in the probation field in America.

Their joint task has been divided by the authors most effectively both as to the discussion of the problem in general and division of labor as writers. Although the material has been thoroughly and smoothly integrated, each author has assumed responsibility for certain chapters so that we

know what to expect on the basis of the individual backgrounds and experiences of the writers.

Dr. Teeters deals with delinquency as a national problem, early methods, biological and psychological approaches, nationality and racial factors, socio-economic and cultural conditions, institutional care and preventive services.

Dr. Reinemann's contribution is concerned with the broad control and treatment of juvenile delinquency by the processes of apprehension, detention, investigation, the juvenile court, probation, social action and interpretation.

The scope of this book is wide indeed covering such additional matters as delinquency areas; the broken home; delinquency and the influence of movies, radio and comics. Crime prevention work of police departments; the role of the policewoman; the school's responsibility, especially the job of the school counselor; the child guidance clinic; social case work and social group work in relation to delinquency control, are analyzed.

The consideration of citizen participation in relation to neighborhood and community councils, area projects and youth organizations assisting in delinquency prevention, touches the community aspect of the problem. More popular presentations are concerned with the "easy money" complex of our culture related to delinquency behavior; zoot-suit riots; the national disgrace of children in jails; responsibility of parents for the delinquent acts of their children; juvenile traffic violators; forestry camps for the rehabilitation of adolescents; foster home placement for delinquent children, and the young sex delinquent.

50 Illustrations

The 50 illustrations including many pictures showing early efforts in this

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Uniform Support Of Dependent's Legislation

By John Otto Reinemann,
Director of Probation of the
Municipal Court of Philadelphia

One of the most vexing problems in the field of domestic relations courts is the fact that husbands and fathers who have deserted their homes and who have been ordered by the courts to support their families, can so easily escape their moral and legal obligations. They only have to move into another state and there can feel reasonably safe from the arm of justice, which in these cases certainly proves to be a rather short and badly crippled arm.

While the Dyer Act makes it a federal crime to take a stolen automobile across a state line and the federal law enforcement machinery is set into motion to catch the culprit, no such federal legislation exists for the enforcement of support orders which are flouted by fugitive husbands and fathers. At present, therefore, the cumbersome and costly method of extradition has to be resorted to in order to bring these defendants back to the jurisdiction where their dependents reside. However, these extradition proceedings frequently run into legal snags. In some states, desertion and non-support does not constitute an extraditable offense; in others, non-compliance with the support obligation on the part of husbands and fathers is considered a crime only if the dependents have become public charges; district attorneys' offices often are reluctant to use their funds for extradition proceedings in situations where the defendant has moved to a far distant state and the ensuing costs for dispatching two law enforcement officers to that state plus the traveling fares for the defendant and these officers back to the home state would be prohibitive.

Every probation officer charged with the handling of cases of juvenile delinquency, child dependency and desertion, has experienced the great injustice inflicted upon dependent wives and children of these unscrupulous fugitives. Many of these families have become so destitute that they must be supported by public assistance funds.

Reciprocal Legislation

Bills have been introduced into Congress which would make the behavior described here a federal crime; however, for constitutional reasons, the chances of their adoption by Congress are slim. But a suitable remedy has been devised through the adoption of reciprocal legislation by various states. These laws, in brief, make it possible that a deserted wife in her own behalf and for her children, can start non-support proceedings before the court having jurisdiction over such matters (i. e. court of general jurisdiction, juvenile court, children's court, domestic relations court, family court, etc.), in the county where she resides. The court of this state, in this context called the "initiating state," will accept the petition of the wife and gather all the evidence for the proceedings. It will then transmit the assembled record to the court having jurisdiction in the county where the defendant resides, in this context called the court of the "responding state." There the defendant will be summoned and the petitioner will be represented by a public official, namely a prosecuting attorney, corporation counsel, city solicitor, attorney general, or representative of state or local public welfare departments. The court in the responding state, on the basis of the evidence received from the court of the initiating state and the testimony at its own hearing, will fix the amount for the

support of the family. This court will also enforce these orders, collect the moneys and transmit them to the court of the initiating state for the benefit of the petitioning wife and children.

Such procedure is only possible if both the initiating and the responding state have on their statute books this reciprocal legislation. At present thirteen states (Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma and Virginia), Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have enacted legislation of this kind. The experience of these states has proven the great advantages resulting from this legislation, although the success is necessarily limited by the fact that only slightly more than one-fourth of all the states of the Union have so far enacted such laws. It is hoped that within the next few years all other states will realize the many benefits of this legislation and that their legislative bodies will pass the necessary amendments to their present support laws.

The Council of State Governments has prepared a manual of procedure with respect to "Reciprocal State Legislation to compel the Support of Dependent Wives and Children Within and Without the State." This manual contains a model act based on the law in New York, the first state to translate this idea into legislative and administrative practice. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State laws also published a "Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act," which was approved by the American Bar Association at its meeting in Washington, D. C., in September 1950.

Legislation Endorsed

The Governors' Conference held in West Virginia in 1950 and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges at their meeting in Pittsburgh last spring endorsed this legislation. It was favorably reported on at the

Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington in December 1950. Among other national bodies concerned with such legislation are the National Desertion Bureau and the National Probation and Parole Association.

It is hoped that Pennsylvania in 1951 will help to swell the ranks of those states that can boast of this progressive and humane piece of legislation. Probation officers should be particularly interested in its adoption because they can well testify to the inadequacy of the present procedure. Probation departments are mentioned in the model laws as the agencies to be responsible for the collection of the payments by the defendants. It is also suggested that the court in the responding state, at the time of issuing the support order, shall place the defendant on probation on such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper or necessary to assure faithful compliance by the defendant with such order. It is greatly to be welcomed, therefore, that the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at its meeting in January 1951 decided to include the endorsement of this legislation among its legislative proposals. In a report to the Joint State Government Commission concerning the Department of Public Assistance, Deputy General Robert L. Kunzig in April of last year urged the adoption of reciprocal support of dependents' laws by the next legislature.

Public opinion, especially through the interest of civic groups, women's organizations and social agencies, should be aroused in favor of this legislation. The advantages to be obtained may be summarized as follows:

1. The existence of reciprocal and uniform laws of this kind in all the states of the Union will deter husbands and fathers from escaping the jurisdiction of the

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President's Message

By Raven H. Ziegler,
President, Pennsylvania Association
On Probation and Parole

For the year of 1951 I wish to extend to all our members my sincere wishes for good health, happiness and such prosperity as you anticipated before the Salary Board met.

Following the annual meeting in Pittsburgh I was determined to pursue matters pertaining to our Association which would be of interest and benefit to its membership. It has been gratifying to know that our committees are functioning especially the Legislative, Membership, Publicity, and Quarterly Committees; our attendance at the Executive Committee meetings has been satisfactory, the meeting scheduled for November 27, 1950 in Philadelphia was cancelled because of travel conditions existing on that date.

The Regional meetings in 1950 were held in Meadville, Johnstown, and Media; the purpose of selecting these cities was an effort on the part of the Association to get more people interested in our program in these localities. Angelo Cavell, our secretary and treasurer, was responsible for the arrangements, program, and accommodations for the Meadville meeting which was enjoyed by all present.

Regis Hoover, Chief Probation Officer of Cambria County, hit the jackpot at Johnstown, this having been the Central Regional meeting, all present agreed it was the best attended and most excellent Regional meeting ever held away from an institution. Mr. Hoover was appointed to this office only a few months before the meeting and with the help and guidance of President Judge, John H. McCann, Judge Ivan J. McKentrick, and Judge George W. Griffith, accomplished a job well done. It was encouraging to greet the many visiting judges from neighboring counties

and have them participate in the program.

Neal T. Dougherty, chief probation officer of Delaware County, together with the entire staff of his office, are to be complimented for the successful Eastern meeting held in Media. We wish to compliment President Judge Harold I. Ervin, Judge Henry G. Sweney, Judge William R. Toal and Judge Arthur P. Bretherick for their participation in the program and other activities of the day. Ninety-two persons registered for the morning session being held in the Court House followed by a luncheon meeting at noon; transportation was provided for a visit at the Elwyn Training School where Dr. E. A. Whitney greeted the group and then conducted a tour of the buildings of the institution; Dr. Whitney presided at a short meeting where questions, answers, and discussions brought out the methods, program, and problems of the institution; all that participated in this visit gained invaluable information and ideas concerning Elwyn.

On January 12, 1951 the Executive committee met in the offices of our genial and always helpful, Mr. Ira J. Mills, where plans for the program of the annual meeting on May 7th, 8th, 9th, 1951 at the Americus Hotel in Allentown, were discussed.

Actions Misunderstood

All too frequently actions of the Executive Committee and officers of the Association are misinterpreted by some of our members. Since assuming the office of President, I have attempted to obtain expressions and suggestions from members throughout the state with the hope of getting constructive ideas to better our program and obtain more concerted efforts from our members. Many such letters and some personal visits have gone unheeded, so that my feeling is that

(Continued on Page 25)

State Parole Board News

With the beginning of a new year we would like to introduce the members of our staff, especially those who have come with us since the last report.

Miss Freeda M. Keiser continues in her position as Advanced Stenographer. She comes from West Milton, Pa., and has been with us since June 20, 1949.

Miss Molly M. Conner has been employed with us since November 10, 1949 as Principal Typist. She hails from Orangeville, Columbia County.

Miss Nancy Geesey came to us in April, 1950, as Principal Typist. She has had prior experience with the Department of Public Assistance.

They replace Mrs. Ruth Coan, Mrs. Dorothy Stone and Miss Dorothy Gordon who resigned to accept other positions, except Mrs. Stone, who remarried.

Col. C. B. DeShields transferred to District Office No. 1 in May, 1950, replaced by Joseph B. McNamara, who is from Harrisburg, and was employed at the Pennsylvania Industrial School for about nine years. Mr. McNamara is a veteran of World War II.

Mr. John C. Bircher resigned as Parole Agent June 15, 1950 to enter the sales field. He was replaced by Mr. Frederick M. Smith, who lives in Middletown, Dauphin County. Mr. Smith has had 12 years service with the Department of Public Assistance as Visitor and Supervisor. He also is a veteran of World War II.

Philadelphia

Mr. Itri, assistant supervisor of District Office #1, is now acting as a field instructor for the Public Service Institute of the State Department of Public Instruction. He is teaching

a special basic course of twelve weekly class sessions for institutional personnel at the House of Correction, Philadelphia County. The subject matter generally pertains to the methods and principles in dealing with offenders.

District Office #1 put out the welcome mat for two new agents who recently became part of the staff. Harry E. Rodgers, former court calendar clerk at Philadelphia County Prison, officially began his duties as a Parole Agent on November 27, 1950, and Mr. Joseph A. Curran, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., followed suit a few days later on December 1, 1950. Welcome to the fold!

John Bright gave District Office #1 a pleasant surprise on October 16 with his appearance in the office, announcing that he had been discharged from the U. S. Navy and was resuming his duties as a parole officer for the State.

Fond farewells were bade Tom Feeney, who left September 14, 1950 when he became activated into the U. S. Army. 1st Lt. Feeney is now stationed at Aberdeen, Md.

Thomas R. Johnston, student at the Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, is working on a field work assignment in District Office #1 as one of the requirements for the degree of Master of Government Administration. Tom spends each morning in the office before going to class, and will be working here until the last of January 1951, when he completes his work at the Institute. Tom's home town is Cheswick, Pa. He spent three years in the U. S. Navy, and was graduated from Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., with an A. B. degree in History and Politics.

The stenographic department lost one of its old stand-bys when Irma Volpi resigned, effective October 31, 1950, to take over a new job in private enterprise. Irma's service, which began in March 1943, was terminated with a banquet at the State House at

which time she was presented with a camera and flash attachment as a remembrance from the girls and the Institutional Department. The office will long be filled with memories of "My friend, Irma's" witticisms and her efficiency.

Mary Devitt, a very pretty addition to the stenographic department, began working with the Institutional Department personnel December 4, 1950. Mary already seems like one of the family and we sincerely hope she will enjoy her work with us as much as we will enjoy having her.

Charles B. Mitchell terminated his services as a parole officer September 30, 1950 to join the staff at Old Christ Church, Philadelphia. Charlie seemed enthusiastic about his new work and we wish him well.

Ben Plank has been on sick leave since December 1. His friends at District Office #1 are anxiously awaiting his return and wish him a speedy recovery.

Williamsport

Agent Cavanaugh recently had a pleasant experience while visiting his brother-in-law, Albert Quinn, of Baltimore, a writer for the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Quinn had an appointment to see Governor-elect McKeldin. Agent Cavanaugh accompanied him to the Governor's Office and was present when Mr. Quinn was asked by the Governor to be the Assistant Governor during his four-year term which starts in January 1951. Mr. Quinn accepted the appointment and began his duties on January 10th.

Mrs. Mae Hartman, senior stenographer, had her third flood experience on November 25, when the Susquehanna River overflowed its banks and flooded the city of Lock Haven. There are five feet of water on the first floor of Mrs. Hartman's home and she was marooned for three days.

Mrs. Helene Boyd, senior stenographer, whose hobby is oil painting, recently exhibited three paintings at the Williamsport Hobby Show and

as a result sold four of her paintings, two winter scenes, a French fishing boat scene and a flower study. She has been active in this hobby for the past five years.

Agent W. Glenn Adams was not aware that there was a flood in process in Lock Haven during the latter part of November, so when the electric current at his home in Mill Hall failed and made it impossible to keep things fresh in their refrigerator, he and his wife decided to take their food to the home of Mrs. Adams' mother on the Great Island below Lock Haven. Within an hour after reaching there, the Island was badly flooded and none of the occupants of the home were able to leave. However, later Agent Adams was rescued by a State Police Launch and then aided the State Police in rescue operations for a day and a half.

Supervisor James Daly has been requested by the Williamsport Junior Chamber of Commerce to be their guest speaker at their January meeting on January 23rd. He will speak on the Pennsylvania State Parole System and how it functions. The Williamsport Junior Chamber of Commerce has a Parole Committee headed by Mr. Frank Karvey, which has given excellent service to inmates of state prisons who need employment and sponsorship. It is a very active organization.

Erie

During leave of absence of Angelo C. Cavell, Paul T. Marnen is acting as Agent in Charge of the Erie office. Mr. Marnen has been active in the State parole service for nearly eleven years.

Mr. David G. McCarty, formerly of the Department of Public Assistance, was recently appointed as an Agent on a probationary basis to the Erie office. He is a native of Erie County, a World War II veteran, and has studied law. He has many friends in this area who wish him the best of success on his new job.

Butler

Agent Vincent A. Hanratty has moved to Butler, Pa., from Pittsburgh. Mr. Hanratty recently purchased a home at 401 West Penn Street, Butler, Pa.

Frank W. Nelson of Erie, Pa., has been assigned to this office, replacing former Agent George Marbach.

Altoona

On September 1, 1950, Mr. Lewis E. Smith, former assistant supervisor of the Altoona Department of Public Assistance, was appointed parole officer in District #9 and assumed his new duties at once.

Agent Russell H. Ault delivered an address on The Pennsylvania Board of Parole before the Kiwanis Club of Huntingdon, Pa., in December 1950.

Former Parole Agent Albert R. Fleming, who has been in ill health for several years, recently returned to Altoona, Pa., with his wife, after having spent an enjoyable and lengthy period of rest and recuperation at Lake City, Florida.

IN THE COUNTIES

County probation officers will be interested in the recent report, submitted by the Legislative Committee of the State Association, which includes approval of legislation to return to judges the fixing of salaries and mileage for probation officers.

At the present, by statute, this is the business of the Salary Board and in general probation officers have suffered in financial recognition.

Other important legislation recommended includes clarification of the Juvenile Code as it pertains to motor code violators between 16 and 18 years of age. Likewise the legislative committee opposed the proposed legislation which would abolish the office of Adult Probation Officer in the Quarter Sessions Court, placing the supervision of probationers in the hands of the State Board of Parole.

These important positions of the Legislative Committee were approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Harrisburg in January and became the official policy of the association.

Erie county's probation system received a two-page spread in a Sunday newspaper in that city during recent weeks.

In the newspaper coverage Ed Thomas and Mrs. Spencer, probation officers, together with state parole agents, were mentioned together with the various functions of their offices.

"Christmas Spirit at State Home" was the head over the newspaper story appearing in a Williamsport newspaper to describe the holiday at Muncy, the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for women.

The story read:

"Staff officers at the State Industrial Home for Women, whose work was increased due to preparations for Christmas at the home found these added activities well worth while. At no other time, perhaps, would so much extra work be done with such interest and enthusiasm. The hustle and bustle, the eager co-operation and spirit of the girls at this time, made their additional tasks a sort of rite instead of chore.

"Nearly all departments at the home participated in contributing their part to the Christmas festivities.

Frank Smith Cottage of which Mrs. Grace Wood is housekeeper was typical of Christmas preparations carried out at all cottages on the farm. The Christmas tree and greens for trimming the cottage were brought in. One of the chief pleasures of the holiday season, trimming the tree and cottage, was soon accomplished and some extra baking was done in the cottage kitchen. On Christmas Eve, each girl was encouraged to have a display of gifts in her room. At that time, Mrs. Celia Gray Wolfe, superintendent,

visited to see the gifts. A turkey dinner, served in banquet style was enjoyed on Christmas Day. Although the cottage officers have their own dining room, Mrs. Wood said that those on duty in Smith Cottage Christmas Day ate in the girls' dining room.

To complete the Christmas preparations, a parcel department was set up to handle the outgoing and incoming packages. This seasonal department was in charge of Mrs. Edith Stolz. Packages were wrapped and inspected there.

Two robed choirs, under the direction of Miss Nan Lumley, music supervisor, presented the annual cantata on Sunday before Christmas. Several solos and duets were featured.

Pennsylvania George Junior Republic will dedicate a new cottage during the next few weeks, the cottage, planned to provide dormitory facilities for more than 20 boys, being called the John Benton Cottage after a boy killed in Korea last fall while fighting under the banner of the United Nations.

John Benton came to the Grove City correctional school about eight years ago without family or home and remained in the school for seven years graduating finally to a minor position on the staff when he quit to enter the armed forces. In the listing of next kin, John gave the Republic and when the sad tidings of his death in action was made by the War Department, the notification was addressed to the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic.

Forty of John Benton's fellow citizens in the Republic have formed into companies to drill under the supervision of the Grove City American Legion post so that they will have some knowledge of military movement and maneuver when they take their places eventually in the armed forces of their country in the not too distant future. These boys are past 16 years of age.

The Pennsylvania George Junior Republic is now under the administration of William D. Gladden, formerly of the Fayette County and Allegheny County Juvenile Courts. Mr. Gladden succeeded Arthur T. Prasse when Mr. Prasse became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill.

The 30th anniversary of the Williamsport Sunday School Basketball League, which is a living monument to the efforts and planning of John H. Bower, Lycoming Probation Officer, had a Booster Night program Saturday, January 27 at the Williamsport High School gymnasium.

In a splendid program, the league had contests going in three courts from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The Williamsport league was organized in November of 1921 by Mr. Bower. Its present president is J. Mark Good and it is the oldest and largest church league in America.

Congratulations again, Johnny Bower.

Has your county been on the radio with the story of probation and parole and what good services in this important field mean to the special health of your community?

Several counties have entered into an agreement with area radio stations where regular broadcasts are made throughout the winter season, with the probation officers and important lay citizens discussing the problems of such important subjects as juvenile delinquency, preservation of the American home and the rehabilitation of adult offenders.

Scripts have been prepared under the direction of Miss Ruth Greenwald of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court. Miss Greenwald is the chairman of the Publicity Committee, which is planning the statewide radio project as well as newspaper and magazine notice of pro-

bation and parole throughout Pennsylvania.

You may secure information from Miss Greenwald regarding radio by simply writing to her care of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, 3333 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, 13, Pennsylvania.

REGIONAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 11)

responsibility to interpret on behalf of the court to the public the value of social and medical services in the judicial processes.

The afternoon was most profitably spent by visiting the Elwyn Training School where Dr. E. A. Whitney,



**THE HON. JUDGE
HAROLD L. ERVIN**
Delaware County



**THE HON. JUDGE
HENRY G. SWENEY**
Delaware County

Superintendent of this institution, led a very extensive tour through the various buildings and interpreted to the group the philosophy, purposes and the program of this treatment facility for the feeble-minded.

A visit to the juvenile detention home, called Fronefield Hall, followed, where Judge Sweney explained the informal juvenile court procedure which is being used in Delaware County and where the newly appointed Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, Frederick J. Hicks, outlined a most promising program for the use of this detention facility as a real study home.

The highly successful meeting was concluded with a fellowship session with refreshments in the Court House basement. Much credit for the planning and the successful execution of the program is due to Chief Probation Officer Neal T. Dougherty and to Chief Desertion-Probation Officer, Joseph Mielcarek, of Delaware County.

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 8)

Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History; and Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau. The Tuesday morning session was addressed by President Truman. Referring to the grave international situation, the President stated that we cannot "insulate our children from the uncertainties of the world in which we live or the impact of the problems which confront us all." As one of the Conference goals, President Truman pointed out that "our teachers and all others who deal with our young people should place uppermost the need for making our young people understand our free institutions and the values on which they rest. Nothing this Conference can do will have a greater effect on the world struggle against Communism than spelling out ways in which our young people can better understand our democratic institutions."

31 Panel Groups

The core of the conference work was done in 31 panel groups which met on two mornings, and in 35 work groups which met in three sessions, totalling 9½ hours. Further, there was also one concurrent meeting of five professional interest groups, namely, Education, Health, Law, Religion and Social Work.

For those who still had time left within this crowded program, there were motion pictures relating to child training, mental hygiene, delinquency, etc., and dramatic skits sponsored by the National Committee for Mental Health. The following topics which were assigned to the 35 work groups, may give an idea of the various approaches and special interest fields that were covered by this Conference: Infancy and early childhood; Childhood; Preadolescence; Adolescence; Young adulthood; Contributions of family life to healthy personality development; the role of the church;

Contributions of the school; Health services; Social services; Vocational guidance and placement services; Working conditions; the use of leisure time; the law, the courts and the protective services; Spiritual values; the effect of conflicting standards; the effect of the neighborhood "climate"; the effect of family income; the effect of prejudice and discrimination; the significance of aesthetic experience and artistic expression; Mass media as channels for influencing personality development; the effect of mobilization and war on healthy personality development; Children in families with inadequate incomes; Children with part-time parents; Children on the move; Children with severe emotional disorders; Children who rebel; How changes are brought about in community attitudes affecting children and youth; the assessing of needs in community planning; the enlisting of labor, business, civic and other special groups; How democratic leadership functions in community planning; How the professional worker helps to achieve community growth; What kinds of organization at national, state and local levels will best facilitate citizen participation and community action to implement the recommendations and other findings of this Conference.

Many of those who are actively engaged or otherwise interested in the correctional field attended the very stimulating sessions of Work Group No. 15, which dealt with the "law, the courts and the protective services as these affect healthy personality development." Among the topics discussed in this work group were: the Juvenile Court and the Family Court; the role of the police in the handling of children; the law affecting children and the family; continuity and coordination of all services for children on the local and state levels. The recommendations from this work group, which were adopted unanimously by the general conference in its closing session were the following:

1. That there be a comprehensive study of the present body of law relating to children and families and the methods of implementing such laws.

2. That law schools include courses on family law and the relationship of the law to other professions, and schools of social work include courses in the law and its philosophy.

3. That standards be developed for juvenile services by police departments.

4. That, in accordance with state-wide standards, courts of superior jurisdiction, with judges qualified in the law with an understanding of social and psychological factors, and with qualified probation staff and auxiliary personnel, be available for all cases involving children with problems that require court action in rural and urban areas.

5. That the preventive and treatment functions of social agencies, police, courts, institutions, and after-care agencies be co-ordinated so as to insure continuity of service.

Variety Of Members

One of the most outstanding characteristics of this White House Conference was the great variety of its members. Not only were all regions of the country, cities as well as rural districts, represented; also in respect to the manifold interest spheres, people engaged in innumerable specific aspects of childhood and youth were present. It is impossible to describe within the space of such an article the many professional groupings, as well as organizations, which had sent delegates to this gathering. There were represented the fields of early childhood training, education from the kindergarten level all the way up to colleges and universities, special education for the physically and mentally handicapped, vocational education and guidance, religious training, pediatrics, preventive medicine, re-

creation and physical education, group work, social security, child welfare (public and private), family welfare, child guidance, delinquency prevention, juvenile courts and probation services, institutional placement for dependent, neglected, feebleminded and delinquent children, the law concerning children and family, community and civic efforts on behalf of children, parent-teacher associations, and many others.

Another characteristic feature of this Conference was the fact that youth itself participated in a most forceful and constructive way. About 500 high school and college students and representatives from numerous youth organizations were present. They contributed a great deal to the deliberations of the work groups, panels and general sessions. One plenary session on Monday night was exclusively devoted to the theme "Youth Speaks to the Mid-Century White House Conference."

The Conference in all of its meetings placed particular emphasis on the interplay between federal, state and local bodies. Although the Conference was held in Washington and federal agencies had been most active in preparing and calling the Conference, it could certainly not be considered as being dominated by the federal government. Special stress was also laid upon the collaboration between public and private, and between professional and lay groups. Interdisciplinary co-operation was emphasized again and again. It might be of particular interest to the readers of "The Quarterly," that the science of law for the first time in the history of White House Conferences was exceedingly well represented. At one of the special meetings of the legal profession, approximately 75 persons, most of them trained in the law, and either practicing attorneys, judges, district attorneys or law professors participated in a panel discussion on the "Implications of the Conference for the Legal Profession." Although

in the final session, when the conference platform was adopted, a number of divergent opinions on controversial subjects were expressed, the unity of purpose which governed the whole proceedings was manifest throughout these five stimulating and exciting days. The most controversial issue which became apparent during the final session concerned the matter of separation of church and state, and the related question of federal aid to education.

Grave International Crisis

Meeting in the first week of December 1950 in the capital of our country, the conference was naturally overshadowed by the grave international situation. During the same week the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee had come to Washington for the most important conferences with the President regarding the preservation of world peace.

Now the Conference is over, but the follow-up work has just begun. This, too, must be regarded as one of the significant characteristics of this Conference, that it projected its recommendations into the next ten years and that the platform which it adopted repeatedly and strongly emphasizes the need for a community-wide approach to the problems of children and youth. Thus it will depend on the active and alert interest of individual citizens, as well as groups of lay persons and professionals in the local communities, to carry on in the spirit which highlighted this fifth White House Conference and to carry out its many practical proposals for the best welfare of America's young generation. The basic philosophy of these efforts is—in the words of the opening phrase of the Conference platform—the belief "in the primacy of spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every human being," and the recognition "that these are essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship."

PROBATION AT FEDERAL LEVEL

(Continued from Page 6)

demeanors only. Misdemeanors for the purpose of the study were taken to mean all offenses other than felonies and included trivial traffic violations for which nominal fines were imposed.

Important Information

When the report is completed it will contain much pertinent information concerning the 381 former probationers interviewed in addition to their subsequent record as to crime. A few items can be stated now. Approximately 54% of the total group were from urban areas (with a population over 2,500), 33% from rural-farm areas (with population of 500 to 2,500), and 12.5% from rural non-farm areas (with a population under 500). The median age of the 381 on the date of the interview was approximately 41 years. The period which had elapsed since the close of their probation ranged from 5½ to 11½ years and the median period after probation was 81.3 months or nearly 7 years. Eighty-eight of the 381 were in military service during the recent war and of these all received honorable discharges except three who at the time of the inquiry were still in the service. Only seven had convictions of court-martial offenses as ascertained from military discharge papers and through personal interviews.

The fact which is, of course, of the greatest significance in judging probation as a method of treatment for crime, is the large proportion of the probationers studied, 82.5%, who were free from conviction of subsequent offenses, and 97.5% who were free from convictions of felonies. It would be a mistake to draw too sweeping conclusions from one study in a single district. Nevertheless, there is no reason to suppose that the subsequent records of probationers in other districts where the subjects were selected with care and the supervision was effective would not be equally

good. In any event it is gratifying to know that in the one district in which a study has been made under conditions carefully designed to insure accuracy and thoroughness, probation appears to have been efficacious to a high degree."

Study Underway

At the present time in our Philadelphia office a similar study is underway with 500 cases selected from a universe of 1,847 probation cases closed between January 1, 1939 and December 31, 1944. This study is being made under the direction of Mr. Ralph W. England of the Sociology Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and we expect to have at least preliminary conclusions in about one year.

The problems we experience at the Federal level are in the main, I believe, the same as those experienced at state and county levels. Generally, I think, they could be classified as (1) insufficient personnel with the result that services must be spread pretty thin in many places; (2) community ignorance of the basic purposes and values of probation and parole with the result that community cooperation which the probation officer needs especially in the areas of employment and sponsorship, is deficient; (3) a lack of understanding on the part of many enforcement officials, prosecutors, jailers and sometimes judges, of the possibilities and limitations of probation and parole with the result that the offender is not handled with a unified attitude from the beginning to the end of the correctional process.

Inroads are steadily being made on the personnel problems. In the Federal System very heartening strides have been made in the way of increases in number, qualifications and salary scales for probation officers. Community ignorance, too, is being combated by good publicity and each worker in the field should accept personal responsibility for interpreting

to his immediate community the value of his work. The splendid achievements of the Philadelphia Junior Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring probationers and parolees is sound evidence that community resources can be enlisted.

The solution to the final problem, viz. lack of unified attitude within the correctional family will be found certainly in a unified system of pre-service and in-service training for every branch of that family. That achievement is probably many a year distant. Temporarily, I believe, the judges of our courts and members of our parole boards can materially assist the good results now being obtained from probation and parole. They must bear in mind that while the use of probation and parole saves the defendant from prison or delivers him early from his committed term, the mere avoidance of penal commitment is not the objective of these procedures. Rather, they are designed to accomplish with the person, while he resides in the community, certain improvements in his mode of conduct—and to accomplish them **in better fashion** than can be achieved in an institutional setting. This point of view stamps these release procedures as treatment processes and implies that they should not be used (1) as mere leniency or as a reward for persons who have cooperated with the Government as witnesses or speeded the court's business by entering guilty pleas; (2) when the facts disclose that by virtue of attitudes, mental limitations, environment and other attributes, the person cannot be expected to respond to such outpatient treatment but will better be cared for in an intensive institutional routine.

Consistent application of this philosophy to the greatest extent that human evaluation and judgment will allow, can, I am sure, achieve more constructive results and develop in the minds and attitudes of all concerned with the correctional process the conviction that sentences to pro-

bation and releases on parole are, in fact, prescriptions for better futures and not penalties for bad pasts.

DEPENDENT'S LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 14)

residence of their wives and children. It is estimated that 1,000,000 women and children are victims of family desertion; this figure includes 750,000 children under 16 years of age. In a large number of these cases the husbands and fathers have escaped into other states.

2. The adoption of the proposed legislation will considerably increase the number of cases in which the husbands and fathers will voluntarily, or if necessary through legal enforcement, comply with their support obligation.
3. The number of families receiving public assistance will decrease if support orders can be and are enforced wherever in this big country the husband and father may reside. In this connection it is noteworthy that according to a statement by the Social Security Administration in June 1949 the total annual bill for aid to dependent children because of fathers' desertion amounted to approximately 205 million dollars for the nation and the states.
4. This legislation will reduce conduct difficulties among children whose mothers now are forced to work full-time or part-time because no support from their fugitive spouses is forthcoming; for, we have learned that lack of supervision in the home is one of the main contributing factors to delinquent behavior.
5. Fewer dependent children will have to be placed in foster homes because their mothers can stay at home if support moneys will

be received from the breadwinner, even if he has chosen to reside in another state.

6. The tax-paying public consequently will save money because there will be less need for public expenditures in the form of assistance grants, placement of children and other social services required by deserted and dependent families.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 15)

our members are somewhat to blame in retarding our progress.

Several years ago Mr. Leon T. Stern made a survey of the Probation Offices in our Commonwealth, his findings were astonishing in many respects. You, the officers, that deal with all the neglected, dependent, and delinquent children in this Commonwealth have been told by many, how and what you should accomplish, but no one has been concerned about your working conditions. My feeling is that a united effort on the part of all Probation Officers channeled through our Association could correct a lot of ills.

Please convey your thoughts and ideas to your officers, so that a definite goal may be established and in this manner problems may be solved for all our members. Keep your eyes open for new legislation that may be introduced within the next few weeks, convey your expressions to the chairman of our legislative committee, Mr. Peter Frascino; ideas for publicity should be submitted to Miss Ruth Greenwald; suggestions for the Nominating Committee should be forwarded to Mr. Lawrence Campbell; in the event that you have any particular suggestions that might be material for our annual meeting, submit the same to your president immediately. Please inform your judges of the date and place of our annual meeting and invite them to be present and participate in our discussions.

RADIO, TELEVISION PROGRAMS

(Continued from Page 3)

casts in which the participants discuss children's needs in their communities and the part the juvenile court plays in the meeting of these needs. Miss Greenwald is active in this committee.

In recent months, Pittsburgh's lone television station WDTV, through its film program, Pitt Parade, has given considerable time to the juvenile court, showing events of special interest. A live program in the WDTV studios has not been attempted.

CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY

(Continued from Page 12)

and other countries in child care and correctional treatment, add interest to the book as do the 15 case histories. The volume succeeds in combining the popular and the scientific. There is an extensive bibliography and indexed text material for the student interested in the research aspects of the problem.

The authors have succeeded in the program which they set for themselves, to give the story of delinquency not from the sectional point of view, but rather as a national picture. They have laid special emphasis for us on the evaluation of attitudes and mores of the adult society in which a child grows up and in which his character and behavior are formed. They have selected examples of the efforts to meet the challenge of delinquency through governmental machinery and through citizen action in many parts of the country.

We can commend this book to judges, probation officers, and lay persons interested in this serious and growing problem of the nation.

As the writers tell us, the challenge remains but the earnest student of social development and movements need not be discouraged by its magnitude. The authors have been critical when criticism is needed but have illuminated their criticism by a spirit

of fidelity to research and humanitarian thinking.

All those concerned with children in trouble should be grateful to them for what they have done, and last but not least, the instructors and students in schools and colleges as well as those in in-service-training courses and lay study groups, should be grateful for a book which is attractive, easily read and assimilated.

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