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*-- The Quarterly --*

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The Pennsylvania Association  
on Probation and Parole

ALLENTOWN  
CONVENTION

SPRING ISSUE -- MAY, 1951

# THE QUARTERLY

Official Magazine of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

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# The Quarterly

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## Convention Opens In Allentown May 7th

Probation officers, parole agents, institutional workers and all others who are interested in correctional problems, will travel towards Allentown early in May to be on hand for the Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole which will meet in the Americus Hotel, from May 7 to May 9.

Allentown was chosen, among other reasons, because the President of our Association, Raven H. Ziegler, is Chief Probation Officer in Allentown, widely known and well liked in Lehigh County and beyond.

The Program Committee consisting of Richard G. Farrow, Mrs. Rebecca Whaley, and John Otto Reinemann (Chairman), aided by Raven H. Ziegler and Paul W. Tibbetts, have been at work for several weeks to prepare an outstanding program for this occasion.

At the time when this issue of "The Quarterly" goes to press, the program is shaping up as follows:



*Air View of Central City, Allentown, Pa.*



*Hotel Americus—Convention Headquarters*

On Monday, May 7, registration will be at 9 A. M. and the first general session will be held from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. This session is devoted to the "Technique of In-Service Training—A Demonstration for Probation and Parole Officers." Our old friend, Dr. E. Preston Sharp, with a group of probation and parole officers from Maryland, will be in charge of this program.

In the afternoon, from 2 to 4:30, a Workshop under the leadership of Arthur W. Prasse, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill, will discuss "Public Relations—A Vital Task for Correctional Workers." Participants in this panel will be Frederick Hicks, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Delaware County; John Anderson, Executive Director, Family Service, Allentown; and Ruth Greenwald and Paul J. Goerk, both of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County.

On Monday evening, a Fellowship Session with entertainment is planned.

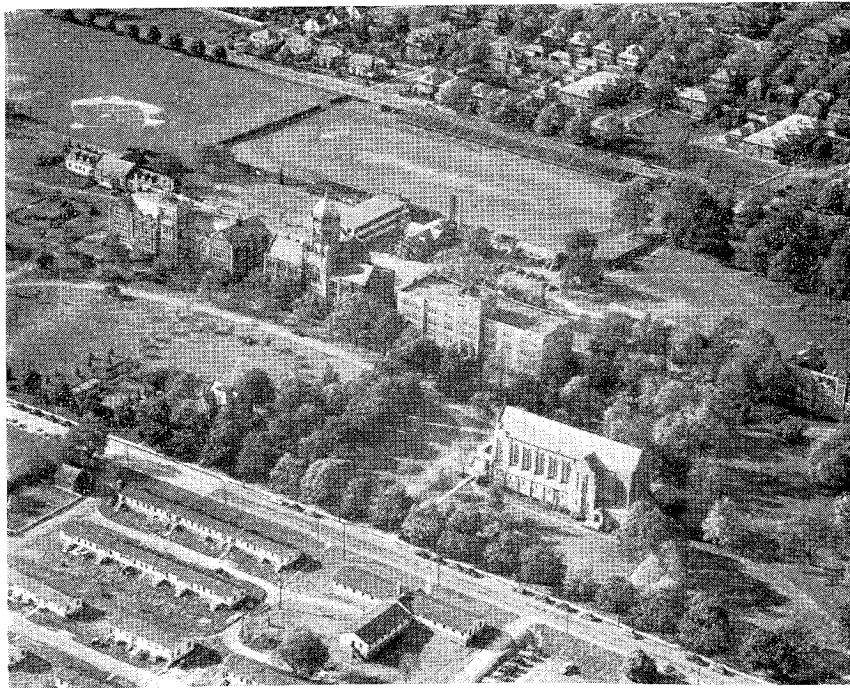
On Tuesday morning, the whole

group will go to the Allentown State Hospital, where its superintendent Dr. Roy W. Goshorn, and his staff will give case illustrations demonstrating the work of the Children's Unit of that hospital. Luncheon at the hospital will follow.

In the afternoon at 2 P. M., a general session will be held again at the Americus Hotel, devoted to the topic of "Legislation in the Correctional Field." This will be followed by the very important business meeting from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

The Annual Dinner at 6:30 P. M. of that day will have as its main

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*Muhlenberg College*

## Pennsylvania And The White House Conference On Children And Youth

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

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, held in Washington, D. C., in December 1950, was the active participation of state-wide committees, which were organized in all states of the Union and its territories for the purpose of preparing reports to the White House Conference.

In Pennsylvania, former Governor James H. Duff organized such an Advisory Citizen Committee, which met several times in Harrisburg and also regionally in various parts of the Commonwealth. Approximately 140 persons who are active in the field of child welfare were named as members of this group. The report of this committee, which constitutes a summary of 41 county committees, is devoted to the aspects of child labor and youth employment, education, health, juvenile delinquency, welfare, public assistance, and recreation. The chapter on juvenile delinquency points out that even if several reports from local communities speak of recent decreases in the number of children appearing before the juvenile courts, the committees have not considered the problem in quantitative terms alone. From the point of view of these unhappy children and their communities, so the report states, delinquency has a high personal and social cost. County committees trace the roots of delinquency to weak family ties, poorly developed religious faith and moral principles in parents and children, as well as to the unwillingness or inability of parents to assume sufficient responsibility for

their children. It is also recognized that the behavior of every child is continually influenced by his whole environment—home, church, school, playground—and by all the adults with whom he associates. These are some of the recommendations as contained in the report entitled "For Our Children:"

**Child guidance facilities should be more accessible to every county and existing clinics should be enlarged to accept more children.**

**Guidance counsellors are needed in the schools to secure earlier help for maladjusted children and those showing problem behavior.**

**Every county should have at least one juvenile probation officer with no duties other than those pertaining directly to the supervision of juvenile probationers; only qualified personnel should be employed in this capacity.**

**In order to stop the illegal but common practice of detaining juveniles in jail buildings and county homes, it is recommended that special facilities, such as subsidized foster homes, be developed; educational and recreational activities should be provided during detention.**

**Legislation is recommended to permit the co-ordinated handling of juvenile, domestic relations and adoption cases by a separate court, with a qualified staff. When children are involved, acceptance of counselling service should be obligatory on the parties to separation and divorce petitions before action is begun.**

**Careful study should be given to the policies and programs of existing institutions for delinquents; additional facilities for those not now adequately provided for should be considered in this study.**

**The activity on the part of individuals, churches and civic organizations is needed to develop preventive and treatment measurers, such as recreation programs, unofficial probation bodies and Big Brother and Sister Committees.**

On March 15th and 16th, Governor John S. Fine called a state-wide meeting to discuss the implications of this Pennsylvania report to the Mid-Century White House Conference. Governor Fine addressing this meeting promised that the state would do everything possible for the well-being of children because "all of us have a deep desire to provide the highest quality of those services necessary to the welfare of children." He injected however, a realistic note by warning that costly new services should not be established unless they were certain to bring acceptable results.

#### Juvenile Offenders

One of the panels of this Pennsylvania meeting dealt with "Juvenile Offenders: Prevention and Treatment." J. Francis Finnegan, Executive Director, Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia, acted as chairman, and Henry Lenz, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of York County, as recorder. Mrs. Paul W. Bruton, a member of the Board of Visitors, Delaware County, spoke on the role of the church, home and school in connection with the prevention and treatment of juvenile maladjustment and she reported on the active citizen participation in Delaware County for the provision of high standard juvenile court and detention services. She pleaded for an increase in the number of lay people, especially women, who should feel called upon to work for delinquency prevention and treatment on the local level. Donald Parlee, a high school student from Philadelphia, reported on a study project of his history class, which dealt with the juvenile delinquency problem. He and his classmates particularly devoted their research to such related matters as public housing and delinquency; the work of community coun-

cils and their efforts to strengthen protective laws for children and youth; the influence of motion pictures, radio and television upon children, and the matter of self-discipline of youth. Judge Gustav L. Schramm of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, presented the philosophy and development of the Juvenile Court during the past 50 years, and stressed as an important function of this court the protection of the rights of children, and in particular, the exclusive power of the juvenile courts, as judicial bodies, to decide the removal of a child from his own home. He also emphasized the need for the closest co-operation between the juvenile courts and the police. Attorney General Robert E. Woodside, former judge of the Dauphin County Juvenile Court, spoke on institutional needs. He proposed to use the Huntingdon institution as a medium security penitentiary and to transform the White Hill institution in such a way that one unit with a 900-inmate capacity could be utilized for defective delinquents and the other unit with a 500-inmate capacity for the projected state-wide classification and diagnostic center for commitments of adult offenders. There should also be a new industrial school erected in the center of the state, comprising two units of 750-inmate capacity each; one of these should be of the strictly custodial type, while the other should be an unwalled unit, and transfers of individuals between these two units, according to their special custodial needs, should be possible. These are the personal proposals of former Judge Woodside and as he emphasized, should not be construed as official plans of the state administration.

The deliberations of this meeting in Harrisburg, which was attended by 600 people from 58 counties, showed clearly that public officials on the state and local levels, as well as interested and active citizens throughout the Commonwealth, are taking

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## The Attack Upon The Pittsburgh Juvenile Court

"There is something everyone of you can do and that is to oppose any attempt to injure the juvenile court movement."

The speaker was Emil E. Burgess, Juvenile Probation Officer of Fayette County, at least 55 miles south of Pittsburgh and his audience was a group of men and women who had held the court in that county in its work with children.

"Any attack upon a leader in the juvenile court movement, is an attack upon every person seeking to help children by using the juvenile court, and this Geer-Jones bill must be defeated", the speaker declared.

The plea by Mr. Burgess is similar to a plea made in many counties by probation officers and others who watched the strange happenings in Pittsburgh during the last six weeks. What was taking place was definitely a threat to any and all persons engaging in a good juvenile program.

The Pittsburgh court, as you know, is headed by the distinguished Judge Gustav L. Schramm, probably the leading juvenile court judge in the eastern part of the nation if not the entire country. Judge Schramm has been called by many persons from every district to speak and to advise upon problems of children and juvenile courts. During the last two years he has been president of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

As head of the Pittsburgh court he has stood for the best methods and program throughout the years since the court came into being in 1934. The facilities of the court, its program and its service to children are all the products of Judge Schramm's planning, devotion and skill.

During that time, he has pioneered in the divorcement of the court and its staff from politics and other pres-

ures. Always the paramount consideration in Judge Schramm's mind has been the need of the child before him. As a result there have been people rebuffed and angered. Wanting special privilege or favor they have taken affront at the adamant attitude of the court in pursuing the single purpose of the court.

#### Geer-Jones Bill

This year, the enemies of the court, caring little for anything except vengeance upon a man and a court who refused to bend to their will, secured the support of two legislators, a Republican named Geer from Bellevue, a Pittsburgh suburb and a Democrat named Jones from the Hill district of the Steel City. These men, members of the House of Representatives, drafted a bill which they ironically termed "a Bill of Rights for Children" and announced as their objective the reducing of the Pittsburgh Juvenile Court to a minor role, both in its field of serving children and in prestige with the other courts of Allegheny County. Some of the things desired include:

1—Forbid Judge Schramm or his staff to question a child unless his parents or attorneys were present.

2—Require parental custody of children awaiting hearing instead of detention.

3—Require submission of social and pre-hearing reports to attorneys for the children. Thus all the information, which an enlightened court seeks in determining facts and circumstances, would be opened for public scrutiny, contrary to the philosophy of pre-hearing and pre-sentence investigations, now considered the private property of judges.

4—Channel appeals from Judge Schramm's court, which now are heard by the Superior Court, to the County Courts of Allegheny County,

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## President's Message – Adieu

The week of May 7th, 1951 will officially bring to a close the shortest year in my life, that year will also contain more precious memories than a probation officer could hope to amass in that period of time. There is a tinge of regret in that not all hopes and expectations were fulfilled.

My fellow officers, chairmen of committees and their members have cooperated at all times; for their services, efforts and sacrifices, I will always be grateful. In selecting appointees to serve on committees I attempted to designate such members who would give of themselves for us. Happily to say, I met with no disappointments.

After serving in the office of President for one year, it is more obvious than ever, of the many possibilities for the future of our Association. We are merely a sprout, or an entity with a fruitful future, providing we maintain our strength in spirit and willingness to serve clients, our community and our association. In this respect we should seriously consider several vital matters.

We can advance our fruitfulness by revising our By-Laws, adopting such By-Laws and Constitution as would be set forth in a petition for incorporation. Our membership should

give this serious thought and favorable action.

Public Relations is another avenue for success of our membership. During the past year the Publicity Committee did a splendid job; it is my feeling this committee should be enlarged, with representation from every sector of the Commonwealth. Our public would welcome information on the high standards prevailing in our institutions and the splendid work that is accomplished for their guests. Our Parole Board and its personnel command the respect of all our citizens. The Publicity Committee has plans to inform our citizenry of these facts and sell the work of those groups, in the same manner as a wide awake Probation Officer acquaints his community with his office. To accomplish this on a state wide level is no small problem, this should be given consideration.

In parting, thank you for the trust, and honor that you bestowed upon me, in future years I will always be mindful of the sincere friendships you brought into my life, and will always endeavor to promote the interests of our Association.

RAVEN H. ZIEGLER,  
President, Pennsylvania  
Association On Probation  
And Parole.

## Berks County Group Completes Basic Course For Correctional Workers

Under the leadership of Paul W. Tibbetts, Chief Parole Officer of Berks County, twenty-five social workers representing many agencies of the county were enrolled in a twenty-four week basic course for correctional workers, sponsored by Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction.

This group met at the Berks County Court House every Tuesday evening

beginning October 3, 1950, continuing until March 20, 1951.

Sessions were devoted to specific phases of correctional work and at many of the meetings there were speakers of specialized training in particular fields. Among these were Judge Warren K. Hess, who spoke on the functions of the Court, and Assis-

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## Award Diplomas for Completion of Course



Mrs. Doris M. Carney, D. P. A. Worker, receives her certificate on completion of a basic course for correctional workers given during the past 24 weeks by Paul W. Tibbetts, left, chief county parole officer. Presenting the certificate is Fred H. Miller of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction. Waiting to congratulate Mrs. Carney is President Judge H. Robert Mays.

## Incorporation, By-Law Change Suggested

Establishment of Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Foundation as the incorporated entity supporting the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and minor changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association will be the recommendations of the Ways and Means committee which was named by President Raven H. Ziegler to study the proposed incorporation and constitution change.

The foundation was believed by the committee to be the only way in which the probation and parole movement could incorporate without a complete overhauling of the present association's organization. A similar move last year in Pittsburgh by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges brought about the National Juvenile Court Foundation and a subsequent grant to Judge Schramm's group by the Mellon-Scaife interests, Pittsburgh. The money was earmarked for support of the Journal, official publication of the Council, a year book

and directory of juvenile court judges.

Purpose of a Probation and Parole Foundation in Pennsylvania would be to secure funds for publication of The Quarterly and other necessary expenses of the Association, including perhaps state offices for the purpose of helping probation and parole programs throughout the Commonwealth. The Foundation would have officers and a board, which in the instance of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges is the official family of the Council plus the Executive Committee.

Revision of the Constitution and By-laws would increase the number of people eligible for membership and liberalize the nominating process for office in the association. The latter is planned to end much of the "electioneering" which has taken place in recent years at the annual business meeting of the association.

Paul W. Tibbetts, Reading, is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

## Announce Candidates For Office

A slate of candidates for office in the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole will be submitted to the Allentown Assembly Tuesday, March 8, at the annual business meeting.

For President, the nominees will be Celia Gray Wolfe, superintendent at the Muncy institution for women and Hila Jolly, affiliated with the Laurelton institution.

Vice president nominees include for first vice Harry Cancelmi, Pittsburgh, and W. J. McFarland, Butler. For second vice there will be Edward Brubaker, Harrisburg, and Peter J. Franscino, Norristown.

Nominees for Executive Committee include Raven H. Ziegler, present

president, Allentown, and a person to be selected.

You will notice that in each instance the nominees have been from the same field. For instance Mrs. Wolfe and Miss Jolly are institutional people while Harry Cancelmi and Packy McFarland are with the Board of Parole. Ed Brubaker is chief probation officer at Harrisburg and Pete Franscino has the same position at Norristown.

By pitting people from the same field against each other in the state association, it is hoped to rotate the offices so that each of the three categories within the association, i. e. probation, parole and institution, will head the association once every three years.

## Girls Are Different ..

### Editor's Note:

With the impact of adult confusion and fear having profound effect upon the children of America, girls as well as boys, we feel that something should be said about the treatment of girls. We recalled a very interesting paper prepared by Mary Edna McChristie, referee of the girls' Division, Court of Domestic Relations, Cincinnati, which had been presented some years ago to the Cleveland convention of the National Probation and Parole Association. Entitled "Girls are Different," she says and we devote these next few pages to a discussion of the girl with problems and the point of view of those seeking to help her.

With the body of a child and the experience of a woman, our delinquent girl enters the interviewing room of the Probation department either sullen, poised, defeated or defensive. She may not know the name of the president of the United States or she may rate a mentality higher than that of her interviewer. No matter how stupid or how intelligent this adolescent usually succeeds in building up a defense that in sagacity, equals our own—for we all develop techniques of self protection that insure us our privacy. In her case, defense or a refusal to talk may mean escape from a long probationary period or a commitment to an industrial school.

Particularly are we blocked when we ask direct questions regarding this girl's sex experience. And why not? Why should she tell us something important, something that will precipitate her into revelations which she knows will meet with adult disapproval? Instead our girl evades, lies or grudgingly admits one boy when there may have been ten.

An effective worker will threaten a medical examination thus perhaps

gaining the desired information through fear. An understanding interviewer will note the blocking, pass it by for a moment and be conscious of only one thing—that this adolescent has disgraced, has shown a weakness of will, has found sex experience as an emotional outlet. That's enough to enlist our interest and to constitute a challenge.

### Details Unimportant

Contacts, places, numbers of boys and men, answers to these questions are relatively unimportant in the first interview. Later on after the girl's fears and antagonism have passed, these facts will be volunteered or at least consciously acknowledged. All too frequently the importance of exact information is overemphasized at any point in our relationship with the girl. In an overwhelming majority of cases, the girl, who comes into the juvenile court (sometimes as young as 12) plus all her other offenses, is either a chronic sex offender or has experimented along sex lines.

Some years ago before we differentiated between the offense as such and the circumstances surrounding that offense, the acknowledgement of sex experience constituted the classifying index of our case and very often clouded our judgment and made treatment valueless. Now we consider this experimentation with sex a break in the girl's behavior to be accepted and treated as we would say, any other departure.

Including, of course, truancy, running away, stealing, all the major and minor offenses juveniles so frequently commit.

With the aid of psychologists, psychiatrists, school and family histories, we can better understand the girl's attitude, her behavior, while being detained, her articulateness, her repressions, her discussion of sex practices. All these and many more avenues will open up to the acquisitive worker intent upon finding the rea-

sons why. Our work with juveniles will be spineless and ineffective if we underestimate the importance of the undercurrents, family loyalties, jealousies, attitudes of defeat, resentment, frustration and hopelessness.

The phrase "sex offender" at best a general term, is meaningless and lacking in diagnostic importance if we Probation officers do not make ourselves think clearly enough, investigate expertly enough to discover the motivating causes of this conduct irregularity.

As we work with sex offenders, activities including every phase from sex play to complete sex experience, may be classified under the following general headings. Even if we sense our own inability to arrive at a classification, the very act of typing will crystallize our thinking and make for a more effective handling of the individual child.

1—There's the uninhibited girl with a normal sex desire to whom we can occasionally offer something that is emotionally constructive. But no social worker with girls has illusions that a poor substitution is really effective—knitting instead of a caress, supervised group recreation instead of the thrill of being loved. These inadequate substitutions fail unless we are patient and understanding enough to realize that changing a habit pattern involves much time, months of it; that we must possess the vision to anticipate the girl's boredom and occasional lapses; that we must offer her something temporarily diverting and emotionally satisfying.

Personally I feel gratified when my promiscuous sex offender brushed off five or six boys and concentrated upon one; at least we had made her selective and there remained the chance that the one might later be eliminated altogether.

#### No Sex Instruction

2—There's the young sex delinquent who has had no sex instruction, the girl whose parents inarticulate, indifferent or ashamed, have prepared

a fertile field for gutter information, obscenity and later, satisfied curiosity.

In a nearby jail sits a man whose noble business it was to sort obscenities—what to sell the six year old—the ten and the 15. He is one of a group of lascivious contributors to delinquency who helped originate the idea of substituting on vile picture postcards of degenerate acts, the faces of children instead of adults—"greater appeal" we can hear him remark.

In these cases needing sex instruction, we are wisely assisted by our Social Hygiene Society, whose woman consultant educates the uninformed and tries to change the distorted ideas of the misinformed. Even the highly promiscuous sex offender can benefit from this contact and learn to give the sex relationship a wholesome interpretation.

We feel that giving sex instruction properly calls for special study but where no specially qualified agency enlists an interested and sympathetic worker with girls can prepare herself for this phase of her work. Sometimes a socially minded physician can be very helpful.

Incidentally there are men and women probation officers who could benefit by special instruction along sex lines—workers whose minds still carry shock, sin hangover, and a yen to talk a child out of an undesirable situation. They remind me of the remark of Jimmy just emerging from our psychological laboratory after a mental test: "They sure warp a fellow up in a hell of a lot of talk around here."

I am reminded of a girl of 12 whose mother threatened to withdraw her daughter from school if social hygiene were to be included in the curriculum. This child associated with the neighbor boy, 17, living next door. He ran in and out of her home continuously. One night, when her mother was attending a PTA meeting where she expounded her views on sex instruction, this growing boy and immature girl were left alone. He told her that when

a boy and girl liked each other this act occurred.

Months later when this bewildered child went to the delivery room, she held in her arms her favorite doll, relegated to the foot of the bed when the real baby came. A 12 year old victim of a boy knowing nothing but an instinctive drive, and an ignorant bigoted mother.

I recall the girl too, who did a Gypsy Rose Lee act for her boy friend. A note to her girl friend written after a trip with her parents read:

"We were living at the hotel. Boy, did we have a hell of a time. Boy, what a time. May and I went out with hundreds of soldiers this summer. One girl likes my Pop—she comes up every night to see him. Boy, what a terrible life I'm having."

This girl, 14, of normal intelligence, with a "Pop" who would have died rather than be guilty of an affair, lived in a lovely home, went to church and was never out after 8 p. m. She had had no actual sex experience for all her apparent sex sophistication. Her mother, married at 17, acknowledged a feeling of guilt regarding sex expression. This serious problem was easily met by sane sex instruction.

So we workers must sense potentialities and try to recognize the critical moment when a girl is ready to go from curiosity into actuality.

"What's the use in her response when a new behavior pattern is suggested. "If the whole world has gone mad there's little point in trying to plan any future we're sunk." And to her number may be added many whose sex attachments are due directly to the distorted ideas of patriotism and emotional response to the tensions of international conflict.

Again the reasons for discouragement may be indefinite and difficult to interpret. We have the girl with immoral parents, the girl with no psychical attractions, unpopular and unloved, who is the product of bad

heredity and looks ahead to a hopeless future.

At 10, Betty was found in a shack indulging in sex play with boys and girls her own age. At 14 she ran away, lived with an old man whose birthdate preceded hers by half a century. Later she was found with two drunken boys, arrested, held in a Kentucky jail and subsequently returned home for disposition.

#### Child Guidance Study

A Child Guidance Clinic study was made in an effort to find out why Betty was indifferent to every constructive suggestion or plan, why she had the fatalistic viewpoint of an adult, disillusioned and unhappy.

Let's turn the calendar back a few years. Betty's grandmother ran a house of prostitution and Betty's mother was one of her girls. This grandmother, threatened by the Juvenile Court, sent her daughter, then only 12, to a St. Louis community to marry a man of 43 years who had advertised in a matrimonial paper for a wife.

This man was a non-provider and epileptic. After his death, Betty's mother married a bigamist who was committed to the reformatory for being so careless about his numerous wives.

The mother of our girl was low mentally, highly emotional, and indulging in drunken brawls, while the stepfather was a drug addict and psychotic.

Incidentally, Betty when two years of age, had slept with her stepfather's father and had been misused sexually.

Betty's bad heredity included a malnourished body plus congenital syphilis. Her environment spelled rejection, insecurity, instability. In her family were immorality, psychosis, alcoholism, drug addition, instability, possible epilepsy, syphilis, all these and more. Yet in that many young sex offenders are potential prostitutes and deserve all the expert ser-

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## Doing Best You Can For That Boy Next Door

By Judge Vincent Hollaren,  
Nobles County, Minnesota

If you happen to browse through the history books one of these evenings you might run across the fact that Balboa lived on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama for 13 long uneventful years before he walked the narrow 31 miles west to fame and a lasting name in history. Yes, the vast Pacific ocean was just 31 miles away—right in his own back yard, but it took him 13 years to see it.

This fact seems to me to be an eloquent example of what is wrong with most of our plans today concerning juvenile boys and girls in general, not just the delinquent. We are a nation which produces the atom bomb, television, gum and miracle drugs, yet youths are becoming fed up with the plastic platitudes of their communities and more rural youths over the nation are becoming delinquents, dropping out of school, at a loss for direction.

We pass more laws, invent more commissions, set up adult ideas as how youth should conform, yet the parade of failures to hit the spot goes on and on. What is the matter?

### Passing Of Buck

Frankly, it isn't the passing of more laws, it is passing the buck. Isn't this making of laws and commissions and adult-praised programs a mere hope to cure all ills, seeking an agency to take over all of our responsibilities.

Then on top of those invented programs, we adults add our own burden of lawing against youth. "Don't play on the lawn; don't get on the pavement; get away from the flowers; don't dig here; don't fly your kite there; don't shout and disturb the meeting; don't do this and don't do that" until the kids begin to wonder whether they are wanted on earth.

We recently featured a Decade of Progress in Worthington, Minn., commemorating a decade notable for its absence of providing a place wherein kids can play and express themselves as youngsters love to do and by their natural rights should be able to do.

We have a city planning committee, we have old parks and new parks and growing parks, but they have mostly been taken over by adults with nothing in sight for the kids. And the same can be said for nearly every community in Nobles county and the state.

I wonder how many of you happened to read the October issue of McCall's magazine and its article "Leave It To The Kids." It seems the folks around the Edith Carvel school district of Minneapolis turned one solid block of city over to the kids. The man of a labor union put up a high net fence and that was the only adult precaution taken.

No supervised play, no adult bossing or planning or posing before the cameras. But within that block the kids can build shacks, dig caves, fly kites and dream the dreams of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer which will be the one true period of happiness in their whole life. And long remembered.

### Girls Build Play Homes

The girls build play homes, teach dolls, paint woodwork and out-decorate the boys. Entrenchments are thrown up, boards are sawed, circuses take place and thumbs are cracked and all their emotions, inhibitions and drives are worked out as nature meant them to be expressed. And no adult voice of "DON'T" jars their ears.

We are so concerned with guidance that I wonder if we are not creating a form of guided missile which we condemn because it does not go where

we direct it and it ends up much astray of our self-designed target, resulting in our delinquents maladjusted, neurotics and plain unhappy people.

The trouble with adults is that their hardened arteries have taken over the long-forgotten dreams of their youth. A gall stone replaced the heart.

Since we have talked about youth in general and their right to play—it is well to talk about the delinquent and what he needs most in a community.

Remember early last August when Dominick Atteo died because he could not get out of a hole in the very center of New York City?

I saved the clipping because this thought struck me then: They could see and talk with the man; the whole city was concerned; the most powerful city in the world, yet they could not get little Atteo out of the 18-foot hole—so he died within the sight of all. The most they could do was feel sorry. But most people soon forget.

A city of mammoth production, giant scales of merchandising, brains for blockades and United Nations debates yet with all these frills they couldn't get a guy out of a hole.

Now time and again we all fall into little personal holes—and youth will continue to get into trouble—and we know that if these delinquent acts are not handled properly they will lead into a hardened criminal. Yes, we have all the frills for youth, but we do not have much at the local level to help him get out of the "hole", the wrong acts.

We are told by the Bible that one lost sheep is an important sheep; but all our modern shepherding is set up for the sheep with the white fleece. And about all we have for the one black sheep is impatience. We haven't time, we can't get little Atteo out of a hole only 18 feet deep.

We haven't time for the boy in trouble because we have so many big things and important things to attend

to—meetings, lodges and clubs, so little Joe must get along or else.

### Boy Must Return Home

Now we know that no type of correction is finished or concluded until the boy or girl is able to live in his own community—hence it is reasonable to conclude that we should get this job done in the first instance in the community rather than sending him off to a reformatory—simply because we haven't the time to save him at home.

### Probation Officer Needed

What we need most of all for our truants, for our runaways, for the boy before court is a local level probation service. We have local money for weeds, for crop improvement, bridges but not one dime to get little Joe out on the right track so he can develop into a good citizen for the future.

This probation officer should live within the community to be served. He should not represent a state agency. If one or two counties need to get together to pay his salary all well and good. Three of our counties have hired one such officer and are extremely pleased.

Probation to be of good effect must be constant, it must be an affirmative program which takes in personal knowledge of the boy, his home, hobbies and gaining his confidence so that his wrong efforts can be turned into good efforts. And likewise, this probation officer should work with the home, church and school to gain those specific needs for the youth which may not be apparent on the surface.

Remember when we pointed out in a previous article how a defiant, "ornery" youngster was in rebellion against an alcoholic parent, we pointed out that it takes constant service to learn about and serve the specific needs of such a child. Yet he is important. Why should you as a community feel that your only obligation is to get rid of him? If we had this

(Continued on Page 25)

## Pollock Urges State Control Of Probation

At recent meetings of the Executive Committee comments have been made time to time regarding an article written by Herman I. Pollock appearing in the July 1950 Temple Law Review and titled "The Pennsylvania Correctional Program for Adult Offenders."

Mr. Pollock a graduate of Temple in 1924 with degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, has been Public Defender of the Philadelphia Voluntary Defender Association; a member of the Committee on Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement, Philadelphia Bar Association; is author of The Voluntary Defender as Counsel for the Defense and Law Student Training in Legal Aid Offices.

He begins his article by declaring: In 1944 a committee appointed by Governor Martin to survey existing correctional system of the Commonwealth and to make recommendations for its reorganization, in submitting its report, said:

For many years nothing constructive, either as to building or housing has been done. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has to start practically from scratch if it is going to surpass or even catch up with a number of states in the Union. "The following year legislation was passed to implement a number of excellent recommendations made by the committee and although the building program envisioned in its report was conservative when considered in the light of present day penological thinking, no funds have as yet been allocated for the purpose. The sad truth seems to be that Pennsylvania, which in the early part of the 19th century blazed the torch in penal reform throughout the world, has lagged behind a number of states which in recent years have inaugurated courageous, dynamic and progressive penal programs."

### What He Says About Probation

What does Mr. Pollock think about probation in Pennsylvania? This is what he has written.

"The use of probation as a corrective method followed that of parole by almost a half century. When probation was first adopted in Pennsylvania, it was hailed as a progressive step equal in importance to the substitution of imprisonment for the death penalty and capital punishment of the colonial years. Originally it was applied to the juvenile delinquent in the belief that the youthful offender could be treated more effectively outside rather than within prison walls. This belief arose from the conviction that prison life and its associations hindered the process of rehabilitating the young offender. It later came to be applied to the adult first offender who had been convicted of any crime except certain major felonies. Today probation may be granted by the court in all cases, except where the offense giving rise to the court's jurisdiction is first degree murder. Its potentialities as valuable corrective methods are great but unfortunately its effectiveness in Pennsylvania is diminished by the fact that the probationer is supervised by a probation officer appointed by the court of the county in which the offense was committed. The only qualification for the position of probation officer is that he be a discreet person. There seems to be little uniformity in the quality of supervision, guidance and control of our county probation services. There is no official connection between the probation service of a county and that of another and there is no official connection between county probation services and the parole services performed on the state level by the State Board of Parole.

The importance of county probation services in the correctional process

becomes apparent when it is realized that their jurisdiction extends not only over all persons placed on probation but also over all those receiving maximum sentences of not less than two years. Indeed, these county services supervise portion of persons granted conditional releases on probation or parole in this Commonwealth. As has been so aptly said in the past:

### "Demoralization" Of Institutions

"More and more as we develop a probation service worthy of the name, will the courts be reluctant to commit men, women and children to the demoralizing associations and discipline of institutional life and will give them their chance to redeem themselves under competent guidance and supervision among the associations and activities of everyday life.

This brief survey of our correctional system shows that within the last hundred years many important steps were taken to improve the institutional and non-institutional corrective processes of the Commonwealth. With the establishment of the Department of Public Welfare in 1921 efforts in this direction became centralized and were closely related to the correctional needs of the state as a whole. These efforts were all to the good but more needs to be done. The time has now arrived in the penal affairs of this Commonwealth when a choice must be made between comparative indolence and constructive action.

Penologists agree that it is the state and not the counties from which direction must be given if the program of conservation of our human resources is to be successfully carried out. Management and policy making must be at the top level, the system integrated and coordinated and the powers and duties conferred commensurate with the scope and sale of the problem. Such a state correctional program should include a campaign aimed at crime prevention as well as the perfecting of skills in the treatment of the offender. It is only under such a state structure that ac-

cepted and enlightened penological procedures can through a process of education, percolate throughout the correctional system and become a vital force for conserving human life and avoiding the wasteful expenditure of manye involved in haphazard institutional confinement.

The writer then ventures some recommendations which have aroused the antagonism of many probation officers working on a county level. For your information a few of his recommendations were:

1—That control over the entire correctional system be placed in a Department of Correction headed by an official of cabinet rank with responsibility for formulating policy and with authority to administer the Commonwealth's correctional program. The present Bureau of Corrections with its small staff and limited authority is not capable of either. As one of four bureaus within the Department of Welfare it is not in a position to make the needs of the program fully known or to exercise sufficient influence to achieve desired objectives.

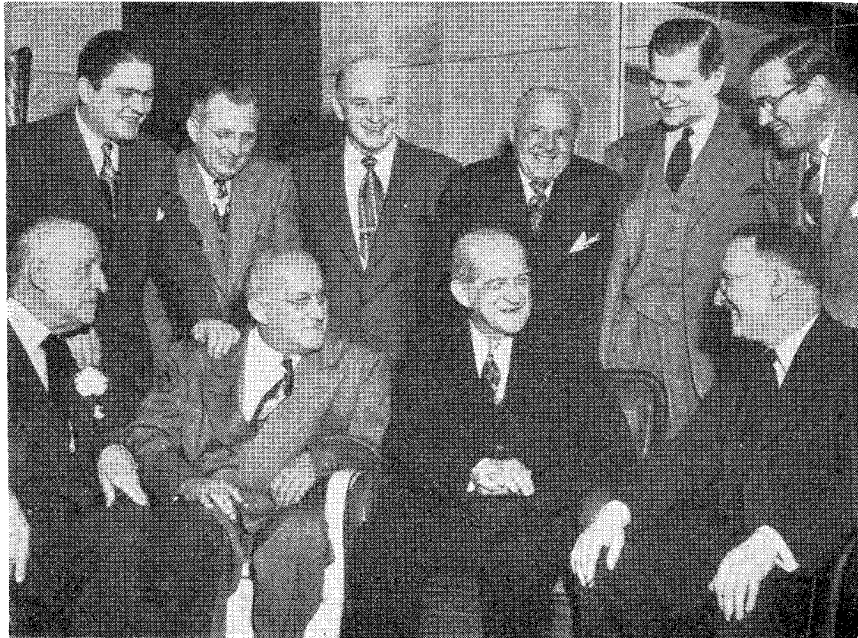
### Two Penal District

2—The division of the state into two penal districts should be abolished. This division was justified when the means of transportation were limited. It serves no useful purpose today.

3—Steps should be taken towards handling all probation and parole services on the state level. It could be accomplished by extending the power of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole so as to include all persons placed on probation as well as all individuals sentenced for a maximum period of less than two years. The former are usually first offenders; the latter casual law breakers. The possibility of restoring the man deemed worthy of release on probation or the person who committed a comparatively minor offense is markedly greater than that of rehabilitating the individual who

(Continued on Page 25)

## Jurists, Friends Honor Judge Marx At Triple Celebration Dinner



Judge F. A. Marx of Orphans' Court, seated second from right, was honored at a dinner given by fellow judges and a few close friends recently in the Berkshire Hotel in honor of his 75th birthday, his membership in the Berks County Bar for a half century and as a sitting judge for a quarter century.

With him, left to right are: Seated—George R. Howell, President, Reading Trust Company; President Judge H. Robert Mays of the Common Pleas Court, and Judge Forrest R. Shanaman. Standing—Assistant City Solicitor John E. Marx, a son; Fred S. Hoff, president of Hoff and Company; J. Hunter Rick, president of Stichter's Hardware Company; M. Bernard Hoffman, attorney; James F. Marx, another son and a former district attorney of Berks County, and Judge Warren K. Hess.

## The Parole Committee Of The Junior Chamber Of Commerce

Three years ago the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia organized a special committee known as The Parole Committee. The purpose of this committee was to provide individual sponsorship for young men between the ages of 17 and 21 who were released on parole and probation. The committee chairman, Louis M. Golden, Jr. of Philadelphia, and approximately six other members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce acted as sponsors for two boys who were released from a Federal Penitentiary. These two cases were used as test cases in order to study the practicability of such a plan.

To date, this committee has expanded from its seven original members to over 75 active members, all of whom are engaged in acting as sponsors for one or more boys. At the present time, the Parole Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia is actively sponsoring over 125 young men between the ages of 17 and 21 who are on parole and probation in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia. Although this group originally started on a sponsorship basis only, it has now branched out in the field of job placement and many other allied services. The committee also has helped to secure legal assistance for young men on probation; has provided the mechanics and means for two parolees to become married; aided in the enlistment of one parolee in the United States Army; and also assisted in the medical and dental care of a number of young men on parole and probation.

The committee has worked in close cooperation with the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the Pennsylvania Employment Service, the Pennsylvania State Parole Board, the Big Brother Association, the United States District Probation Office, the Crime Preven-

tion Bureau of Philadelphia, the Police Department, and many other allied agencies in the field of parole and probation. The committee counts among its members a legal counsel, a physician, a dentist, a psychiatrist, an optometrist, and a number of sociologists.

To date, the "mortality" rate of men on parole and probation returning to prison has been very low. Actually, only 4 out of 120 have returned to institutions and of these cases only one was of a very serious nature. At the present time, the entire group is interested in broad legislation to help the parolee in the State of Pennsylvania. Also a statewide committee has been organized, under the Chairmanship of Louis M. Golden, Jr., to contact and organize all Junior Chamber of Commerce groups in Pennsylvania. When this plan has been successfully completed, the final plan will be to organize every Junior Chamber of Commerce group throughout the United States of America. To prove that democracy and humanity are the real motivating factors behind this idea, this committee has sponsored all boys regardless of their race, color, or religion and regardless of the crime they have committed.

### IN THE COUNTIES

The trials and activities of a president of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole are told in humerous fashion in a letter from Raven H. Ziegler.

The lad has been busy, no mistaking, and he opens his letter by saying "After May 9th, I hope to revert to the age old custom, and devote the Sabbath Day for the purpose it is intended. I purpose to award a medal

to the guy who originated the remark "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

Besides being president of the association during the last year with its many committee and regional meetings, Raven has been teaching a class in correctional work in the "In-Service Training" program of the Department of Education and on April 23, his class graduated which of course was a great source of pride to Raven.

His brief sketch of the convention program was a master piece of humor. For instance, here is the program as he gives it (in private to us of course) and we are passing it on to you for the smiles it will bring.

Monday, a. m.—Dr. E. Preston Sharp and his gang of Orioles; p. m.—Public Relations—the silent man from Camp Hill, Prasse, and the Family Service of Allentown plus the Allegheny County Juvenile Court.

Monday night—most anything.

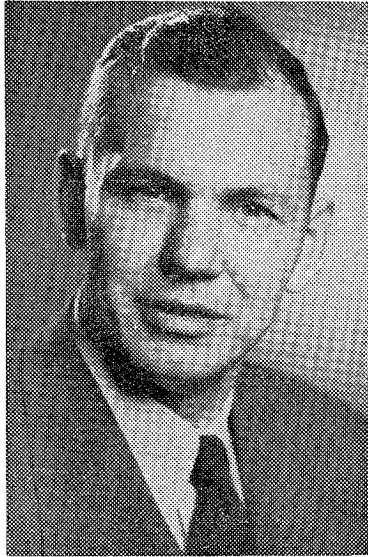
Tuesday a. m.—To the Allentown State hospital in busses, but we are not going to stay there. After lunch we are released.

And so on the program goes, with Raven introducing the little bits which make it typically Ziegler in authorship and something as wholesome and delightful as his personality.

On April 7, the state Exchange clubs gave to the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic at Grove City a fully equipped commercial class room with typewriters and business machines and dedicated the room to the former superintendent, Arthur T. Prasse, now the head of White Hill. Mr. Prasse attended the exercise, going back to the community where for 10 years he served as head of the rapidly expanding Junior Republic.

When old friends get together . . . Paul W. Tibbetts and family were the

guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. Preston Sharp in Towson, Md., three weeks ago and we are willing to wager that much of the conversation during the weekend centered around the affairs of probation and parole in Pennsylvania.



**REGIS HOOVER**  
Cambria County

New probation officers are expected to attend the Allentown convention including Regis Hoover of Ebensburg, Fritz Stirner of Chambersburg, Bob Shields of Doylestown and many others who have become active in the field during the last few years.

It's television now in Pittsburgh. A pioneer in the use of radio to take its program to the community, Pittsburgh's big juvenile court is making its bow on WDTV, Pittsburgh, with the charming Ruth Greenwald appearing to be interviewed by the tv emcee. "It was nothing, absolutely nothing" says the inimitable Miss G. although the confidential reports from the tv station indicate that she completely fainted before the program began.

Johnny Bower, probation officer of Lycoming county, is up to his neck in midget baseball plans. Johnny is a Williamsport man, where midget baseball got its start, and has been one of the prime movers of sports for youth in that city, being the founder of the church basketball league there, a model for many other communities throughout the season.

**Orchids to the nominating committee of Larry Campbell, Marguerite Biddison and Bill Baker. The committee has given much thought to the task of drafting a slate of candidates for the offices of the association and we think they have done an excellent job. At all meetings of the Executive Committee, Chairman Campbell has been present to aid the association with his advise and support.**

### New Books And Booklets

Frederick B. Sussman, **LAW OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** (The Laws of the Forty-eight States); Legal Almanac Series No. 22, Oceana Publications, New York, 1950.

The Legal Almanac Series serves the purpose of interpreting the law on various subjects in non-technical language. The present booklet, on the Law of Juvenile Delinquency, describes in a clear and concise form the many legal aspects of the juvenile delinquency problem. The eight chapters are devoted to the origin and purpose of the juvenile court, the definition of a juvenile delinquent, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the nature of the proceeding before the juvenile court, detention of children, the disposition of children's cases, the staff of the juvenile court, the state assistance to and participation in juvenile court work. To probation officers this publication is of special

value through its several informative charts, comparing the scope of jurisdiction and the type of procedure in juvenile courts in all forty-eight states. This is supplemented by a state-by-state summary covering the outstanding items on juvenile court legislation and practice. In the appendix the Standard Juvenile Court Act, prepared and published by the National Probation and Parole Association as a model law, is incorporated.

**MEET YOUR STATE INSTITUTION**, Radio Broadcasts by Staff and Board of the Pennsylvania State Institution, Huntingdon, Penna. (mimeographed) 1950.

During Pennsylvania Week in October 1950, the broadcasting station WHUN made time available for six broadcasts by members of the staff and board of the Pennsylvania State Institution at Huntingdon. The script of these broadcasts has been compiled in a 21-page mimeographed booklet. It is an excellent example of interpretation of institutional work to the public-at-large. Such good public relations' programs should serve as examples for other penal and correctional institutions, as well as probation and parole departments, for their "reports to the people." This booklet contains contributions by Commander John D. Pennington, Superintendent; Leonard J. Mack, Senior Psychologist; James M. Aikey Director of Social Service; George S. Porter, Parole Officer; Reverend Lambert M. Beiter, Catholic Chaplain; Reverend Marlin C. Bottiger, Protestant Chaplain; and John H. Biddle, Vice President, Board of Trustees.

**CONSERVATION OF HUMAN AND SPIRITUAL RESOURCES** (A Program Developed by the Philadelphia Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency); Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia, 1950.

As a follow-up to the National Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, held in Washington in 1946, the Philadelphia Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency worked for many months through the medium of nine panels in order to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the National Conference on the local level. Under the leadership of J. Francis Finnegan, 451 persons, including 271 professional people, 125 laymen, 30 clergymen from all denominations, and 25 students from senior high schools, participated in this work of research and interpretation. The 93-page pocket-size brochure contains reports from the church panel, the community-neighborhood panel, the home panel, the police panel, the recreation panel, the juvenile court and detention facilities panel, the school panel, the treatment resources panel and the community co-ordination panel. There is also appended a progress report of the continuing committee. This booklet bears valid testimony that citizen participation in delinquency prevention can be aroused and sustained. A considerable number of recommendations of the various panels has already been translated into practice. The continuing committee is striving to have the other recommendations, which so far have not yet been acted upon, carried out.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** (A compilation of information and suggestions submitted to the Special Senate Committee to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce relative to the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the United States and the possible influence thereon of so-called crime comic books during the 5-year period 1945 to 1950); United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1950.

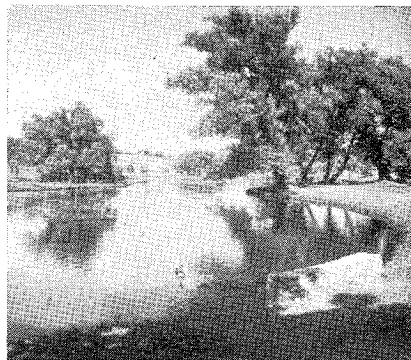
It is little known that the so-called Kefauver Committee, which has

been so much in the limelight for its investigations into gambling and racketeering, also devoted some of its time to the problems of juvenile delinquency. This 254 page booklet contains answers from public officials to a questionnaire sent out by the committee in August 1950. The following questions were included: Has juvenile delinquency increased between 1945 and 1950? Have juveniles in recent years tended to commit more violent crimes such as assault, rape, murder and gang activities? Is there any relationship between reading crime comic books and juvenile delinquency? Would juvenile delinquency decrease if crime comic books were not readily available to children? Replies were received and are published in this booklet from a great number of probation officers throughout the country, child guidance experts and—as regards the specific problem of comic books—from publishers of comic books. From Pennsylvania, Mary Rinsland Archer, Juvenile Probation Officer, Lackawanna County, Scranton, and Joseph A. Homer, Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, contributed statements.

#### CONVENTION OPENS

(Continued from Page 4)

speaker, Mr. Nicolaas Pansegrouw of the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations; he will speak on



BOATING POND

“International Aspects of Correctional Work.” Mr. Pansegrouw is known for his outstanding research work in the field of probation in many countries and is a most interesting and stimulating speaker. Distinguished guests from city and county will be honored at this meeting.

On Wednesday morning, another general session will be held at 9:30, and the topic will be “The Inter-relationship of Correctional Agencies in Pennsylvania.” An actual case presentation is planned.

The final luncheon session will be addressed by Hon. Gene D. Smith, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Hon. Robert L. Kunzig, Deputy Attorney General.

All readers of “The Quarterly” will agree that this Conference promises to be an outstanding event in the history of our Association, and a record number of attendance is expected.

#### PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 5)

seriously the recommendations of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth and are striving to translate them into practice in our own state, with due consideration to the special exigencies of Pennsylvania.

#### THE ATTACK UPON PITTSBURGH JUVENILE COURT

(Continued from Page 7)

making in fact the Allegheny County Juvenile Court lower in prestige than the County Court, which is subordinate in position to the Common Pleas court.

Moreover, Geer and Jones asked the House to approve a resolution which would direct the Joint State Government Commission to:

1—Hear all complaints against the Juvenile Court.

2—Determine if the complaints are well founded.

3—Rehear deserving cases and find if the children are being sent to institutions unjust and unfairly.

4—Recommend to the Legislature if it should reform or abolish the Juvenile Court.

Just 18 months ago the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole participated in a state-wide meeting commemorating the 50th birthday of Juvenile Court in the nation. At that time the theme of correction of children instead of punishment was discussed and Pennsylvania's own court plan, which traces its birth to 1903, was applauded. At that time the birth of the big Pittsburgh court in 1933 was discussed and the speakers spoke with pride regarding its advance and position in the nation. In 1951, just a few months later, came an attack to kill the court.

Of course Pittsburgh came to the defense of its court. Many prominent people interceded including District Attorney Rauhauser who said:

“The Juvenile Court of this county has done much to curb juvenile delinquency and generally deal with the juvenile problem. It is the experience of this office . . . that its duties are carried out by most sincere and conscientious people.” Other leaders who spoke out for the Court included Mayor David Lawrence and Mrs. John Phillips, the latter being one of the outstanding women of Allegheny County and a leading figure in the legislative campaign of 1933 which brought about enactment of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court bill.

“There is something every one of you can do”, said Emil E. Burgess. By these words Mr. Burgess was recognizing that the Juvenile Court is a state-wide movement for the advancement of children and the solution of problems and the particular attempt to destroy the Pittsburgh court had ramifications which extended from the Ohio line to the Delaware river. Members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole can take considerable pride in the knowledge that its president, Raven H. Ziegler, contacted legislators and

took an active part in the defense of Juvenile Court and Judge Schramm. There was much that he could do and did for all of us and the association.

### BERKS COUNTY GROUP

(Continued from Page 8)

tant District Attorney John V. Boland, who discussed procedure in the District Attorney's office.

As a planned part of this course the class group made field trips to the following institutions, Pennsylvania Inrustrial School at White Hill, Wernersville State Hospital and the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy.

All members of the enthusiastic class group concluded that a fitting climax to this very helpful basic training would be a banquet at the Berkshire Hotel in Reading, which was held on March 27, 1951, and at which time each one of the twenty-five enrollees received a certificate of award presented by Fred H. Miller of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction.

The guest speakers of the evening were President Judge H. Robert Mays and Judge Forrest R. Shanaman.

Paul W. Tibbetts, our capable leader in this great work was presented with a Schaefer DeLuxe Pen and Pencil Set as an expression of appreciation from the class.

The member group of this class anticipate the opportunity of participating in further study by attending an advance training course next Fall under the direction of the Public Service Institute.

### GIRLS ARE DIFFERENT

(Continued from Page 13)

vices the community and courts have to offer.

6—There's the sex delinquent who longs for love and affection, who rushes from a sordid home into the arms of her lover, the rejected child yearning to belong. This group con-

stitutes a large number of our complaints. Appreciation of these girls as individuals encouragement, placement in different surroundings, intelligent personal guidance is often extremely fruitful of results.

7—There's the rare type of case, the girl with glandular disfunction whose record carries the word "hyperdonidism" and whose case is one for the glandular therapist. Many a girl is sacrificed because a worker fails to recognize the limitations of her service or the contributions made available by science.

### Individual Differences

Classifications may vary as cases vary, but one thing we do know—sex delinquents should not be lumped as sex delinquents. Each girl after thoughtful research and diagnosis will not fall into a particular category. Effecting this differentiation will help us discover the motivating causes and only then will our case begin to assume reality and to take on the possibilities of success.

Between the young adolescent intimate with one boy convinced that she has solved the mystery of existence and the seasoned sophisticate, from whose ready-made lips issue vulgarities and obscenities, lies the great group of sex delinquents awaiting your skills, techniques, tolerance and understanding.

Marilyn, untrained in any line of work and possessing a few tricks to attract men, coolly decided upon prostitution as a means of supporting her mother and herself. When our interview was ended this girl gave me a most disconcerting moment. With her eyes looking straight into mine, unconsciously she sounded a challenge to probation officers.

"If you do not like what we do, what have you to offer as a substitute?" Added to her voice were the voices of thousands and thousands of America's young girls asking the same question.

### DOING BEST YOU CAN FOR BOY

(Continued from Page 15)

local-level probation service in our counties, more agencies, more high-priced state officers and we would be saving youth without the stigma of commitment to a state institution.

#### Lack Of Understanding

It is apparent even among the professionals which have visited us time to time that there is a lack of understanding of what is meant by the term local level.

It is not just a geographical area or small community for its details apply to the city as well as the rural districts. Nor is it merely a desire for control of a department because it has no link with mere political powers or ambitions. Decidedly it is not that narrow, shallow or selfish and for that reason, not so readily understood.

The local-level approach is really a way of thinking, a philosophy so true and uninvolved as the Sermon on the Mount. It is a belief that each child has certain inalienable rights, and that the mistakes of the adults of a community shall not be visited on its youth. Kindliness and neighborliness must be within its theme. It is a bringing of any lad, mixed up in his thinking and actions, as close to you as the lad next door; and as concerned over him so that he may never become just a case number. It is having infinite patience with that kid, knowing that he might slip again and again to the exasperation of all before he is finally righted. And you keeping on with him no matter how many doubt and express their exasperation. It is devoid of theory because it is so full of human compassion. Each of these elements and all of them make up the true local-level approach.

Thus when a child becomes at odds with the law, we should not be solely concerned with setting a public machine, state or county into motion to punish that child, or remove him from our community, but our immediate concern should be to adjust him in a normal life with normal sur-

roundings and to gain an understanding of his case, of his problem which he himself faces and thus bring him around to correct thinking and moral action—to do it with as little public show as possible.

### POLLOCK URGES STATE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 17)

is paroled after he has served a long term of confinement. Yet under our present system instead of placing the probationer and the less serious offenders under our best trained and skilled state probation services, they are frequently put under the supervision of inexperienced "discreet" persons under a lax local system of discipline and control. It is not until the county probation officer has failed in his effort and the man commits a more serious offense and receives a substantial prison sentence that jurisdiction over the offender is belatedly granted to the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. The present system operating on two separate levels is wasteful of human lives and the taxpayers money. All parole and probation should be centered in the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

### CERTIFICATES GIVEN 25 SOCIAL WORKERS

Twenty-five social workers of Reading and Berks County received certificates for completing a 24-week basic course for correctional workers given by Paul W. Tibbetts, chief county parole officer.

The workers were congratulated on their achievement by President Judge H. Robert Mays and Judge Forrest Shanaman, at a meeting in the Berkshire Hotel. Tibbetts presided at the meeting.

The certificates were presented by Fred H. Miller, of the Public Service Institute of the Department of Public Instruction, an advisor to the correctional course.

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