
-- The Quarterly --

The Pennsylvania Association
on Probation and Parole

IN THIS ISSUE

Central Regional Meeting, Sunbury Sept. 24, 25

Eastern Regional Meeting, Westchester Oct. 22

Western Regional, Washington, Pa., Nov. 19



SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

THE QUARTERLY

Official Magazine of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Published four times a year by The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, Uniontown, Pennsylvania

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The Quarterly

Vol. IX

Uniontown, Penna., September 1, 1951

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Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole In Allentown, May 7-9, 1951

By **DR. JOHN OTTO REINEMANN**
Director of Probation,
Municipal Court,
Philadelphia

From all parts of the Commonwealth, probation officers, parole agents, institutional workers and other social workers, interested and active in the correctional field, convened in Allentown for the annual conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. There were 166 registered participants at this Conference but most of the meetings had even higher numbers of attendance.

The assembled Conference members were welcomed by the Mayor of Allentown, Honorable Donald V. Hock. Since May 7 happened to be "Student Government Day," the young people from the Allentown High School had taken over the municipal government on that particular date. Mayor Hock, therefore, asked Edward Cahn, "Mayor" for the day, to welcome the Conference.

The Monday morning session was devoted to a presentation of the "Role Playing Technique for In-Service-Training." Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Chief of the Division of Training Schools, State Department of Public Welfare, Maryland, explained this technique as a demonstration of how to conduct and how not to conduct an interview. It was a forceful and dramatic demonstration of the proper and the false techniques. With Dr. Sharp were J. Lewin Burris and G. Ervin Miller, of the Division of Parole and Probation in Maryland, Charles F. Snyder, Chief Probation Officer, Probation Department, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and Wallace Reidt, Managing Director, Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission. They

acted out an interview with a convicted prisoner concerning a pre-sentence investigation, and an interview with a prisoner from a county court, who had been placed on parole. Dr. Sharp explained the possibilities of these dramatic demonstrations as valuable tools for in-service-training programs. Valid proof for the impression which this role playing technique made upon the audience was the prolonged question period from the floor which followed.

The afternoon session consisted of a workshop under the title, "Public Relations—A Vital Task for Correctional Workers." It was chaired by Arthur W. Prasse, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill. There were four panel participants: John Anderson, Executive Secretary, Family Service of Lehigh County, Allentown, presented a paper entitled, "Hatching a Detention Home in Lehigh County"; it is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of "The Quarterly." Ruth Greenwald, Probation Officer, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, read a paper by Paul J. Goerk, who was unable to be present, dealing with the radio program of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court; this paper, too, is reprinted in the current issue of "The Quarterly." Robert Whitfield, also of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, enlarged upon this program, which draws in high school classes as well as community groups. He further mentioned some recent television broadcasts which the Allegheny County Juvenile Court had produced, with Judge Gustav Schramm and Miss Ruth Greenwald as participants. Frederick J. Hicks, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Delaware County, Media, described the close working relationship with other social agencies in the

community as part of the public relations program of a juvenile court; this includes referrals of children to the child guidance clinic, commitment to foster home agencies, the utilization of school counseling services and of family service agencies. An attempt is also being made to achieve an equally close working relationship with the 39 different police districts of the county. In the discussion which followed, Arthur Prasse spoke of the public relations program of White Hill, especially the singing of their

Parole; William Gladden, Superintendent of the George Junior Republic; John Lawson, Parole Officer, of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill; Fred Miller, of the Public Service Institute, and others.

Visit Detention Home

Following the workshop session, a bus load of conference members visited the detention home, which is a model facility and in its structural appearance, and through the friendly attitudes of its caretakers, produces a real homelike atmosphere for the children who are staying there pending juvenile court decision.

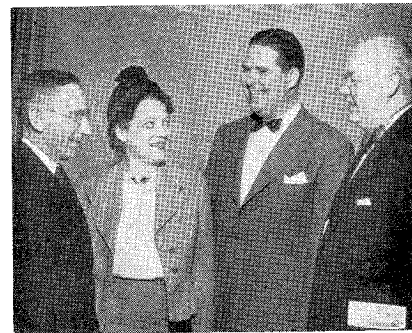
An unusual fellowship session was enjoyed by all those present in the evening. True to the local characteristics, a group of Pennsylvania Dutch men and women provided a highly entertaining program of folk songs and dances, in which many members of the audience joined.

Tuesday morning started with case demonstrations at the Children's Unit of Allentown State Hospital. Dr. Roy W. Goshorn, Superintendent, and the following members of his staff, Dr. Raymond Shettel, Acting Assistant Superintendent; Dr. Max Rossman, Clinical Director; Miss Helen Smith, Directress of Nurses; and Henry R. Passaro, Psychologist, explained the problems presented by children who are committed for observation and treatment to this unique facility. In particular, "Primary Behavior Disorder," and "Electroencephalogram in Behavior Problems" were discussed. Actual cases were demonstrated in the form of interviews by staff members with the individual children. A lively question period followed, and then a delicious buffet luncheon was served at the institution.

Back at the "Americus Hotel," the convention headquarters, the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of "State Legislation in the Correctional Field." Leon T. Stern, Consultant, Penal Affairs Division, Penn-

(Continued on Page 26)

President Congratulated



Miss Celia Gray, new president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole receiving congratulations from Judge Henninger, Robert Kunzig and Eugene Smith after her election to the chief office of the association. Mr. Kunzig, deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania and Mr. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, participated in the final luncheon program.

choir in the neighborhood churches, the visits of various juvenile court judges to the institution, and the publication of the magazine "Headliner," which in its major part is written by the boys and young men in the institution. A number of other examples of good publicity were mentioned in the discussion, especially by Leonard Mack of the Pennsylvania Institution at Huntingdon; Dr. G. I. Giardini of the Pennsylvania Board of

Regional Meetings

Central—Sunbury—Sept. 24, 25.
 Eastern—Westchester—October 22
 Western—Washington, Pa.—Nov. 19.

Back in 1944-45, when the Second World War made travelling difficult and hotel room scarce, the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole conceived the idea of regional conferences to supplement the annual convention.

If correctional field workers could not come to the annual conference, meetings of the association would be taken to the various areas of the state. This was the philosophy and it was put into effect with the result that each fall since that period before atomic fission and inflation there have been two and most of the time three meetings, each one planned for one day and arranged to attract the attention and attendance of probation, parole and institutional workers within a 100 mile area of the city in which the meeting is held.

There were other features. For instance, at the regionals the Association introduced itself to the community rather than stand by a conventional program of formal instruction. This year there will be several innovations. First at the Sunbury meeting a two-day program is being planned with the second day being drafted to bring to the session non-Association members such as judges and those in fields allied to that of correction including DPA, home and school visitors, Red Cross, policemen and women.

The second day at Sunbury will be the occasion when the Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Association will play host to many such people in the northern tier of Pennsylvania counties, to introduce the association to that area of the state where at the present time there is a minimum of probation and parole services.

There is a possibility that the second day of the Central Pennsylvania Regional conference at Sunbury will be one of the "travelingist" in the history of association meetings.

President Celia Gray Wolfe is planning a tour of three institutions that day and if the plans bear fruit, those in attendance will visit Laurelton state colony for defective delinquent women, the Selinsgrove Epileptic colony and the Lewisburg federal penitentiary.

Any one of these institutions would be an interesting place for those identified in correctional work. The opportunity to visit all three the same day constitutes a three-star attraction which should make the Sunbury event a banner one.

The Edison hotel, Sunbury, will be the location for the experimental meeting and also for the program the day before when the regular Central Pennsylvania regional program is given. Last year Johnstown was the scene of this meeting.

An adequate program is being arranged in Harrisburg by a special program committee for each regional conference and emphasis this year will be on the workshop plan of presentation. There will be sessions in which the area indicates its problems and then will come contributions in the way of suggestions and experiences from the probation and parole officers of other districts.

The Eastern regional, last year held at Media, will take place at the Century Club in Westchester on October 22 and the Western is slated for Washington, Pennsylvania, on November 19. Last year the western group met at Meadville.

If most of us are ashamed of shabby clothes and shoddy furniture, let us be more ashamed of shabby ideas and shoddy philosophies.

President's Message

As President of OUR Association, I greet you!

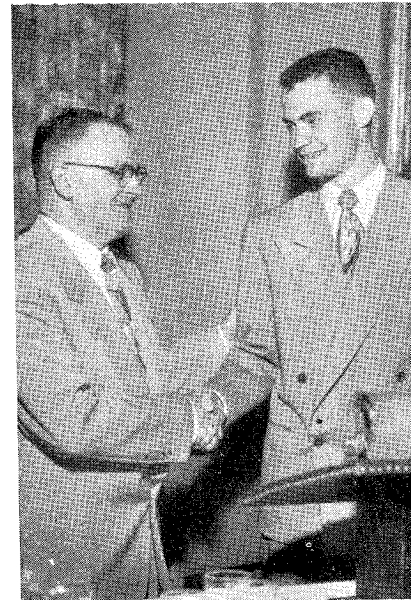
The problems confronting our group are many and varied. Our Association serves as a common meeting ground for presenting perplexing situations, discussions from all angles and, finally, at least a start toward solutions. Human nature being as it is, we sometimes believe our own problems are paramount. Hearing of

other situations equally as disturbing is a challenge to all of us. Then, working together as a unit is certainly broadening. Naturally, we do not always agree, but, certainly we gather information and ideas. The sifting process of ideas exchanged usually finds at least a few applicable for trial in our own particular field.

The standards have been established, the objectives have been listed—only with a concerted effort from all members can we carry on toward our goal.

With mutual understanding of our problems and confidence in our ability to attack them harmoniously, may we go forward together.

Said Mr. Ziegler to Mr. Cahn



When the Allentown convention opened, probation, parole and institutional workers heard a splendid address by two Allentown mayors. Pictured above is Eddie Cahn, senior in the Allentown High School, who was mayor for a day and as the chief executive of Allentown, presented the key to the city to Raven H. Ziegler, president of the association. It was a happy occasion, as the smiles on both faces indicated.

Training School Meetings

National Association of Training Schools will meet in Chicago in 1952 and is interested in drafting a program at Chicago which will be responsive to the needs and interest of those in attendance.

Included among the themes considered for discussion are:

1—What is the place and function of a child guidance clinic within a training school?

2—Are full-time chaplains in a training school program integrated as part of the clinical team in the thinking of administrators of training schools.

3—What part is psychiatry increasingly playing in the field of training schools.

The world of today needs the perspective of scholarship as never before.

A Word From The Wise

To the unwilling, the wing of a gnat is a crushing burden.

1952 Conference May Meet In Grove City

Next convention of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole may be held in Grove City about June 10. This was the thinking of the Executive Committee of the Association at its meeting in Muncy July 20. At that time The Pennsylvania Junior Republic was contacted about the use of the facilities of the boys' correctional school for meetings. Also Grove City College was discussed with the thought that one of its big dormitories should be used for a three day period with meals being served there and rooms provided for the visiting correctional workers. Banquets of the Association would be served in the Republic dining room.

Several features of the Grove City site for the 1952 convention were pointed out by the Executive Committee. With Grove City College dormitory in use, the conference would have splendid housing accommodations at a modest rental. In addition the selection of Grove City as the convention city would mean that many counties in the western area as well as in North Pennsylvania would attend, something that does not occur when the East is the region in which the assembly convenes.

The College dormitory, according to the authorities at the school, would be available for June 10. Grove City College facilities annually are used by various groups, including many church organizations, as location for meetings and retreats. They are furnished pretentiously, the physical facilities of the college being superior to that of many of the bigger colleges in the Commonwealth.

Build today then strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place
From "The Builders"
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Juvenile Agencies Meet In Chicago, On 18-19-20

Forty eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 18, 19 and 20 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. Dr. E. Preston Sharp, an old friend of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, a former president of our organization, is president of the National Conference.

Joining in the National Conference will be the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the Illinois Probation and Parole Association. Judge Gustav L. Schramm, immediate past president of the Juvenile Court Judges Council is a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies.

Included on the program will be such topics as "Blue Printing" Juvenile Agencies for 1960; Juvenile Drug Addiction; Juvenile Tensions in the Midcentury Decade; The Training School of 1960; Importance of Knowledge of Cultural Patterns in Dealing with Children; How Youth Feels about the Kefauver Committee's Investigation with youth participants scheduled.

Those planning to attend should write Miss Catherine Lowery, room reservation manager, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. for reservations.

America today needs men
Of courage and of vision clear
To bring into our lives again
The spirit of the pioneer

America needs men of might
And character to win their way
Across a wilderness of night
And win for us a better day.
—O. Lawrence Hawthorne

To Debate By-Law Changes

Proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, plus a general discussion of a plan wherein a Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Foundation would be created are two unsettled problems to be aired by letter to the entire membership before January 1.

At Allentown convention last May, when it appeared that nothing concrete would be secured from further debate on the problems of revision of by-laws and proposed incorporation of a foundation, it was decided to withdraw both questions until next year with the membership receiving full information concerning the pros and cons by the first of 1952 to permit consideration and discussion at the next general assembly.

Both proposed steps are important. For one thing the constitution is believed to be antiquated as well as the by-laws because so many persons in allied fields are excluded from membership in the association. Each year finds the social services widening their horizons and no probation or parole office, worthy of its name, can operate isolated from other agencies who offer service to the welfare of the client. Hence, many in the Association feel that the state probation and parole movement should be a larger association than simply a program of probation and parole and institutional workers but also should have many other interested and professionally allied persons.

As to the creation of a Foundation, advocates of the plan point to the National Probation and Parole Association and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges as champions of incorporation. Both groups, to further their respective causes, have incorporated and their incorporations solicit funds with which to finance greater services, scopes of influence and growth of organization.

Juvenile Court Plan

In May of 1950, the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges created a Foundation which received an important financial grant from the Mellon-Scaife interests of Pittsburgh, permitting the publication, among other things, of a magazine, a year book, a directory and other services are being planned in the juvenile court field.

The National Probation and Parole Association annually takes a considerable sum from Pennsylvania in gifts to further the national probation and parole program, very little of which is a part of the immediate problems of probation and parole in the Keystone state.

Such important problems as civil service for probation and parole officers, adequate in-service training and qualification criteria for new workers would be nearer solution if a foundation and adequate financial support were secured, it is argued.

HOWARD DAVIS DIES

Howard Davis, administrative assistant in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, passed away suddenly in August after a short illness. Mr. Davis's body was found in his car in Butler county after death had resulted from a heart attack.

Howard Davis had been a social worker in the Pittsburgh area for some time and had served the juvenile court as a probation officer and later as administrative assistant for a number of years. He will be remembered by many who attended the Pittsburgh conference in 1950. At that time he was active in radio and the general conference planning.

WHITAKER AT DUBOIS

Ike Whitaker, former probation officer at Clearfield, is now in the rehabilitation services of the state with offices in Dubois.

ATTEND YOUR REGIONAL MEETINGS

Central—Sunbury—September 24, 25.

Visits to institutions will feature
September 25th program.

Eastern—Westchester—October 22.

Western—Washington, Pa.—November 19.

Helpful programs are being prepared.

A large attendance is needed at every one
of the three meetings.

Juvenile Court, High Schools And Radio

By **PAUL J. GOERK,**
Allegheny County Juvenile Court

When Paul Goerk was scheduled to speak at Allentown in May to discuss the radio program of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court of which he is a staff member, he delegated the chore to Miss Ruth Greenwald of the same staff because the stork was about to descend upon the Goerk residence and leave a lovely little daughter, Miss Mary Ellen. Both mother and new daughter, who is the second child, are doing nicely and daddy and Gary, aged 3, are fully recovered at this writing, we understand.

I suppose this is one of the few times when the stork is hampering the delivery rather than helping it. But this being the case, it seemed wise that I remain close to the chimney just in case that he would deliver a most looked for new member to my family. Miss Greenwald has graciously agreed to pass on to you through this paper the written words that I would have spoken if I were able to be present with you. I have tried to explain, as clearly as possible, the radio high school program as conducted by our court and I hope that others among you might find it helpful in developing similar programs in your own communities.

The use of the radio as a vehicle of public relations between the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County and the public is not something that just happened. For years, the Court has used the radio in varying degrees. However, not until the fall of 1949 did the court run a series of programs which were given on a weekly basis. The participants and contributors of that series were the schools, clergy, parent-teacher groups, social agencies and lay groups. There were few techniques and the scripts were composed and written by a small segment of the Court staff.

This series of broadcasts carried into the spring of 1950 and the conference of this Association, as well as the conference of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, gave impetus to the radio as a means of interpreting the philosophy and thinking of the judges and the parole and probation officers. There were many additional hours of radio time granted by the local radio stations during the joint conferences held in the City of Pittsburgh in May of 1950. It was during that period that more members of the court staff became involved in radio presentation. They not only became involved in the presentation but also aided in the scheduling of radio programs, as well as the preparation and writing of scripts. They were, in a sense, experiencing a basic training course for what was to come later. The cooperation of the radio stations with the court has been wonderful and we are forever grateful to them.

New Series

In the fall of 1950, we again were scheduled weekly with a program. The theme of this series was to be "The Juvenile Court and Adolescent Behavior." It became obvious that the high schools would play an important role as participants in this radio series. Therefore, it became necessary to contact the schools to see what their response would be to the idea. The decision was made to include the City and County high schools, both public and parochial. Seven city high schools, seven county high schools and six parochial high schools seemed enthusiastic in their acceptance to participate. This made a total of twenty high schools which would fill the radio time for twenty weeks, which was the length of the series, as given by the radio station. Each high school would have a broadcast scheduled wherein just members of that particular school would participate, along with Judge Gustav L. Schramm

of the Juvenile Court and several members of his staff. A schedule was arranged and the schools notified.

Contact was maintained with the Pittsburgh Board of Education, the Supervising Principals of the County High Schools, and the Principals of the Parochial High Schools.

Much time and thought was given to the methods and techniques to be used in getting the material desired. It was decided to organize a staff radio committee to carry on the project. This committee originally had four members. However, it became necessary to solicit more staff help and the working committee finally had some twenty staff members participating. Incidentally, many who did participate are here enjoying the conference with you. I would like to say here that it was no trick in getting staff members to participate because as those already engaged told of their pleasant experiences at the schools, other members of the staff came and volunteered their services. It was also decided to pick a particular problem or question on adolescent behavior and write a short story which would create discussion and comment in the classroom. The purpose of this short story was to direct the thinking of the sociology class, the problems of democracy class, the social studies class or whatever class the principal might designate as the desired one. These classes were generally composed of upper classmen. The story used to stimulate class discussion treated on such topics as the Juvenile Court, the Detention Home, Foster Homes, Institutions, late hours, gangs, cultural factors in behavior, truancy, sports and recreational play, the only child, the medical program of the Court, how children come to the court, the pre-hearing investigation, as well as many other topics. Also, developed during this series was the fact that parents and children, themselves, do come to the Juvenile Court asking for help.

It was thought necessary to send a team of two staff members to a high

school on the date scheduled for the class discussion. One staff member distributed the story written for that school while the second staff member explained the purpose of the discussion and what the court hoped the students would get from the session as well as what the court hoped to learn from them, the students. It was hoped by the court that the students would first get to know us and what we are trying to do; secondly, we hoped that they, through hearing about one of their age group who had gotten into trouble, would themselves increase their efforts to avoid difficulty and even perhaps help others to do the same; thirdly; it was hoped that they would get the idea that the court was a helping agency rather than a punitive one. In return, the court hoped to learn more about the feelings of the adolescent age group concerning problems distinct to that group so that we might absorb some of the real feelings of the adolescent and deal with them at their level rather than on the adult level. In addition, the court hoped that they and the schools would become interested to the point of becoming preventative agents. The interest shown by the students was refreshing, with many of them asking what they could do to help and not being satisfied just with the discussion in the classroom but wanting to find out how they could learn more about us.

It was felt rather than burden the staff members with directing and conducting discussions as well as remembering all that would be said—to suggest to the schools that they have a student, adept at shorthand, take notes at the classroom discussion. These notes of what transpired were to be sent to the court and used as a basis for the radio script to be given by the court and the school. All these techniques were discussed with the supervising principals, and in many cases individual teachers. The cooperation experienced was wonderful.

(Continued on Page 28)

Twenty Four In-Service Training Classes In State

Twenty four in-service classes will be in operation this fall and winter in the state, according to Fred H. Miller, advisor, Public Service Institute, in charge of the in-service program. There may be some additions or deletions before the fall program begins but Mr. Miller believes that the number of classes this year will exceed any previous term.

Location, type of course to be taught and teacher, where known, are listed below:

Adams — Gettysburg — basic — to begin September 26—teacher not yet named.

Allegheny — Pittsburgh — basic — September 20 — Joseph H. Homer.

Allegheny — Pittsburgh — advanced — September 25 — Joseph Catalano.

Berks — Reading — basic — October 4 — Paul W. Tibbetts.

Berks — Reading — advanced — date to open not yet selected — Paul W. Tibbetts.

Centre — Bellefonte — basic — September 19 — teacher not yet named.

Chester — West Chester — basic — October 3 — Edward Hendrick.

Delaware — Media — basic — October 1 — Edward Hendrick.

Erie — Erie — basic — September 17 — Mr. Passmore.

Fayette — Uniontown — basic — October 19 — Glenn W. Irvin.

Fayette — Uniontown — advanced — October 18 — Glenn W. Irvin.

Franklin — Chambersburg — basic — October 24 — Richard Farrow or Elton Smith.

Lackawanna — Scranton — basic — October 16 — Claude Thomas or Taylor.

Lancaster — Lancaster — basic — September 25 — Dr. G. I. Giardini.

Lehigh — Allentown — basic — October 10 — Raven H. Ziegler.

Lehigh — Allentown — advanced — date not selected — Raven H. Ziegler.

Luzerne — Wilkes Barre — basic — October 18 — Mr. Taylor.

Lycoming — Williamsport — basic — October 17 — James Daly.

Mercer — Grove City — basic — October 10 — William Gladden.

Northampton — Easton — basic — September 25 — William Kinney.

Philadelphia — basic — October 17 — Dr. John O. Reinemann.

Philadelphia — advanced — November 8 — Dr. John Otto Reinemann.

Philadelphia — crime prevention — October 15 — Edward Hendrick.

York — basic — September — Richard Farrow or Elton Smith.

Join The Pennsylvania Association On Probation and Parole

It is your association
and a very important
tool for better
probation, parole and
institutional services in
Pennsylvania.

Harold G. Knight Foundation Creates Outdoor Camp At Norristown

On Saturday, January 13, 1951 a group of active residents of Montgomery County interested in civic and youth welfare work met at Montgomery Hall to organize a charitable group to sponsor a summer camp for worthy boys of Montgomery County. Present at the meeting were, President Judge Harold G. Knight who presided in the juvenile court for many years; Peter J. Frascino, chief juvenile probation officer; William H. Shelton, general manager of the Norristown-Times Herald; Abram M. Kulp, county superintendent of schools; Robert Neilly, chief of police, Norristown, Pa.; Edward Snow, principal, Ardmore Jr. high school and District Governor of Lions Club; A. Benjamin Scirica a member of the law firm of Smillie, Bean and Scirica a former assistant district attorney; Brigadier John S. Bishop of the Salvation Army; Frederick C. Peters, president of the board of County Commissioners; County Controller, Joseph Jervis; Sheriff Samuel Glass; Ira J. Mills of the department of welfare and Dr. W. H. Keirse of the Disabled American Veteran's Association.

At the meeting County Commissioner Peters endorsed the project and said the County would permit use of the ground at Montgomery Hall and would aid in the construction of permanent buildings. Under the plans the camp would be started on a scale to provide facilities for the handling of approximately 80 youngsters during the summer.

On Tuesday, January 16, 1951 the following editorial appeared in the Norristown-Times Herald:

A Fine Idea

Plans announced yesterday for the establishment of a summer camp for underprivileged children of Montgomery County will meet with the ap-

proval of all who have the welfare of the community at heart.

"The plan has the blessing of the county officials, juvenile court officials and civic minded citizens generally. It provides for establishing a summer camp on grounds owned by the county in the rear of Montgomery Hall where youngsters from the ages of 8 to 14 will be taken in groups of 20 for two week periods."

"A couple of weeks vacation in the summer at a well conducted camp can do a lot to change a youngster's outlook on life and with the excellent committee interested in this camp it is a certainty that it will fill a genuine need in the community.

"The choice of Peter J. Frascino, Juvenile Probation Officer, as president of the new unit is a happy one. Mr. Frascino, in his daily contacts with the underprivileged youths of the county, has a sympathetic and tolerant outlook on their problems and well knows the good such an institution as the summer camp can perform. Judge Harold G. Knight, who called the organizing session, has for years presided in the county's Juvenile Court and has gained an insight into the problems we must solve to bring some of these youngsters into the orbit of useful citizenship.

"Various State officials commended the committee for their interest in providing the facilities of a summer camp for the underprivileged youth of the County."

On February 28, 1951 at a meeting of the Board of Directors the following were selected from many applicants for the position of counsellors.

Chief Counsellor: Raymond V. Gurzynski, head football coach and physical education professor at Ursinus College. Mr. Gurzynski had a great deal of experience in this type

of work and was well qualified to operate CAMP RAINBOW for the Harold G. Knight Foundation.

Senior counsellor selected with Mr. Gurzynski was Mr. Andrew C. Ottaviano, Boy's athletic director at Bridgeport high school, a coach who had contributed considerable effort toward the education and recreation of youth in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania. He guided playground programs as supervisor for the past 11 years and besides teaching health and physical education, coached athletics. A junior counsellor selected was Don Young a senior in physical education at Ursinus College who had an outstanding reputation as an athlete while at Catasauqua High school and Ursinus College. Young won the Maxwell award for outstanding performance on the football field while a sophomore. He graduated prior to service at Camp Rainbow with a degree as Bachelor of Science in Physical Education.

Second senior counsellor selected was Wilmer Winberg, a native of Egg Harbor, N. J. He also was a senior at Ursinus College and graduated with a B. S. degree prior to service at Camp Rainbow. Mr. Winberg also attended Syracuse University from 1946 to 1948 when he entered the service of the U. S. Navy Amphibious forces in the Pacific Theatre from 1944 to 1946. He was an outstanding athlete at Egg Harbor High School and also president of his class for 3 years.

Plans were prepared and the ground broken on March 24, 1951 to clear approximately 5 acres of woodland. The work was done by prisoners from the Montgomery County Prison who volunteered to perform the work of clearing ground and also erecting the necessary buildings. This work was done under the direction of Peter J. Frascino, President of the Knight Foundation.

Work Progresses Rapidly

Work progressed rapidly under the supervision of Mr. Frascino and a

baseball field, tennis court, basketball court, tether ball and volley ball courts completed. A mess hall, kitchen, shower rooms; staff headquarters and staff room were added. The 16 x 16 tents were erected with board floors to protect the youngsters from damp weather. A private swimming pool was obtained for the use of the boys. On June 29, 1951 the first group of 22 boys arrived at Camp Rainbow. On Sunday, July 1st, 1951, Camp Rainbow was dedicated. The principal address was given by President Judge Harold G. Knight who stated "IF THIS CAMP SAVES ONE BOY FROM A LIFE OF CRIME, IT WILL HAVE JUSTIFIED ITS EXISTENCE."

The active support of the citizens of Montgomery County who not only donated material, but cash to provide the necessary equipment for Camp Rainbow, was shown by the excellent facilities that were completed.

Commissioner Peters declared he was happy on behalf of the Commissioners and the Board of Managers of Montgomery Hall to enter into the lease agreement with the Foundation.

Judge Knight's Ambition

Judge Knight in his dedicatory talk stated: "Today marks the attainment of one of my long time ambitions. I have long felt that it would be desirable to have a fund to use for the benefit of some of the boys and girls that come before the juvenile court. We now have that fund. The camp was built for and is dedicated to the Boys of Montgomery County. We care not what may be his race, his color or his creed; we only ask that he be a worthy boy, and he is welcome here. There is no charge of any kind, he is the guest of those who made this camp possible by their contributions of money, material and service. Our only regret is that we cannot accommodate all who have applied, for we only have capacity for 20 boys at one time and we intend to give each boy two weeks of camp life."

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The Sex Offender

By CLARENCE G. SIENTON

Leon T. Stern, penal affairs consultant of the Pennsylvania Citizens Association, writing for "Currents," the association's magazine, discusses the psychopathic sex offender.

What kind of person is the psychopathic sex offender? He is revealed, says Mr. Stern, not by any particular thing he does, but by what one psychiatrist has called an "ensemble of behavior."

"The psychopathic sex offender is neither psychotic nor feeble-minded. Nor is he psychoneurotic. He lives in a real world. He knows what he is doing. He may often be bright, or even brilliant. He is known rather by his personality, by the kind of crimes he commits, and by the immense difficulty he reveals in making adjustments to normal life and to other people.

"Although he may be extremely charming and likeable and intelligent, he is at the same time irresponsible and unpredictable. Rarely has he genuine affection for anyone. He commits the same type of crime again and again, despite the known outcome that will follow—punishment, imprisonment, even death itself. He cannot learn."

Such people are sometimes called emotionally feeble-minded, as distinguished from intellectually feeble-minded. They often commit shocking sex crimes, and how to deal with them is, at least in Pennsylvania, an unsolved problem.

Now and again there are proposals to set up special sex courts, one of whose remedies will be especially severe sentences. But punishment alone is likely to be an ineffective weapon, since these people cannot learn from lessons of that sort. After having served the sentence, the offender is at large again, and so long as he is at large, the community is in danger.

The Pennsylvania Citizens Association is backing Senate Bill 104 in the State Legislature. The bill provides that after an offender is convicted of a grave sex offense the judge may have a psychiatric study made, and if it appears that the offender is psychopathic and needs special treatment or segregation from society he can impose an indeterminate sentence of from one day to life.

The Parole Board is then to make periodic studies of the offender. As the bill was introduced, the offender could be released only through the Parole Board, if in the judgment of the board and of the medical and institutional authorities he is fit for normal life.

Even if released, he would continue under Parole Board supervision and could be returned to an institution at any time he committed a new offense or failed to live normally.

The bill abandons the old idea that offender pays his debt to society and may then be set free. Without undue brutality to the offender the bill puts the emphasis on protection of the community.

Sponsors of the bill are worried by some amendments which give the offender the right to appeal to a court for release. For all other offenses the Parole Board has the final say, and the logic of giving an additional chance of escape to the one class of persons whose release should be subject to rigid control is questioned.

Mr. Stern feels that courts are set up to decide legal questions, that the question of releasing a psychopathic sex offender is more a social question than one of law, and that it should be decided by people who have had close contact with the offender and have been able to observe his conduct and his responses to treatment.

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Many Contribute To Allentown Convention Program Expense Fund

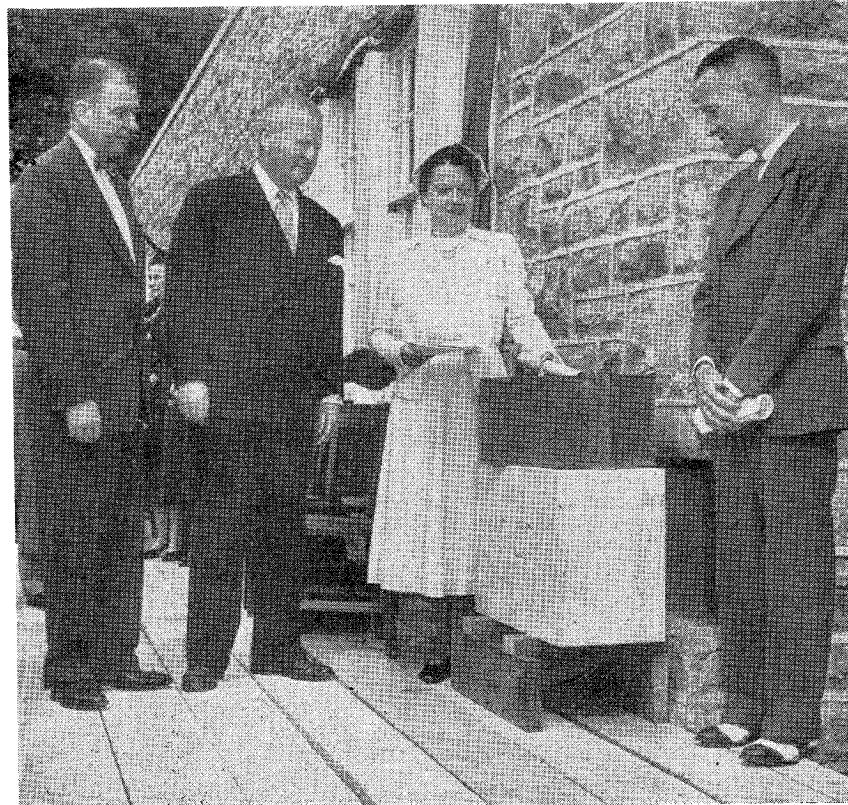
Contributions, which underwrote the Allentown convention of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, came from many friends of the state association and the Lehigh county probation and parole office.

Included among the contributors were: John W. Anderson, Dr. Harry

L. Baker, Dr. William B. Barr, Charles S. Benner, Lillian L. Betz, Ray S. Brown, Louis G. Buehler, George V. Butz, Roger Cocivera, Beatrice Cohn, Dr. T. W. Cook, John Creveling, Wilson H. Dankel, Attorney Hustin De

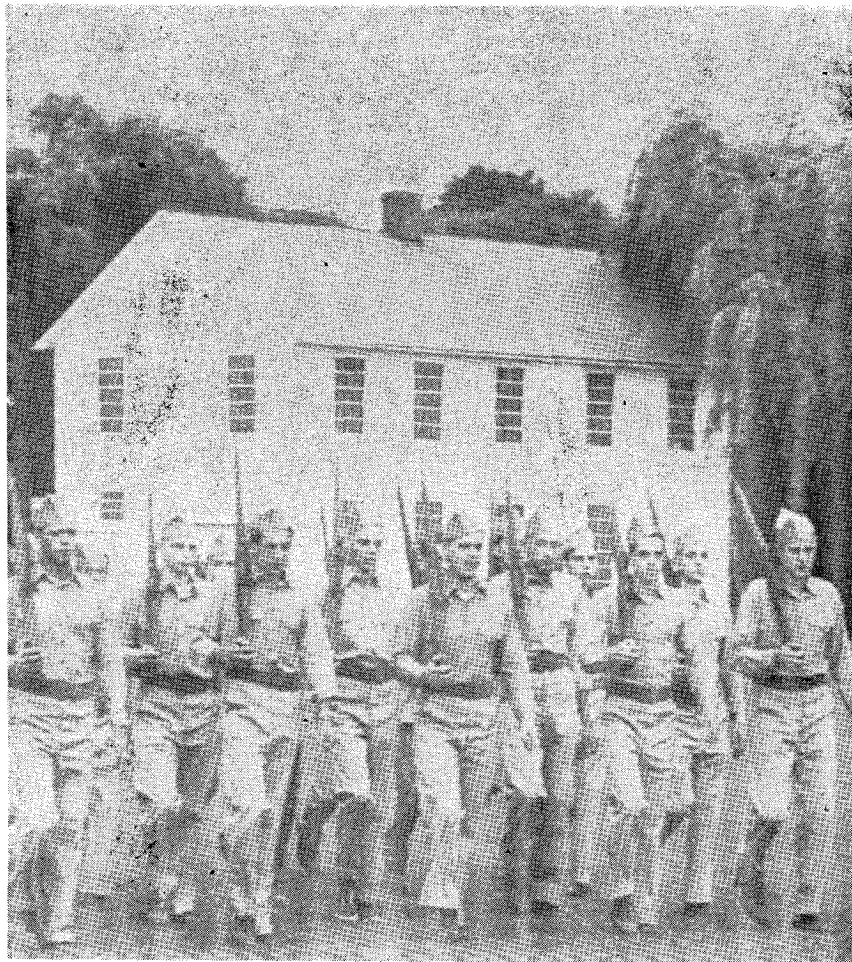
(Continued on Page 30)

DEDICATE NEW BUILDING AT MUNCY



This picture is late but it is a significant one, marking a very important day in the life of Miss Celia Gray, our new president. It was the occasion when former Governor James Duff and Secretary of Welfare William Brown dedicated a new building at the Pennsylvania State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy. We have been told not to use this picture but we are proud of the modest Miss Gray and feel that the entire association shares the happiness which was hers on her big day.

JUNIOR REPUBLIC DRILL TEAM



A unique military organization is the volunteer group of boys at the Pennsylvania Junior Republic, Grove City. This unit was formed last January and consists of boys who plan to enter the armed forces after release from the Republic. All are over 16 and have been at the Republic more than six months. In recent months, the drill team, which is trained weekly by Legionnaires at Grove City, paraded in parades at New Castle, Sharon, Grove City, Pittsburgh and Erie. At Pittsburgh it was a part of the state 40 and 8 procession and at Erie it marched in the centennial celebration of the lake city.

In The Counties

Among the Pennsylvanians who went west this summer to visit in sunny California was Joseph H. Homer, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County. This is the second trip to the Pacific by Mr. Homer in the last three years.

Judge S. John Morrow of Uniontown has been a patient recently in the Uniontown hospital when he underwent an operation. According to latest reports Judge Morrow is improving steadily.

The Fayette county jurist is well known to many of the probation and parole officers of the state, being one of the directors of the Foundation of the National Juvenile Court Judges Council. His juvenile probation officer, E. E. Burgess, is active in the Association's affairs.

Did you know that Charles Ross of Lawrence County is one of the ardent horsemen of Lawrence county; that among those who went to Florida this summer were Raven Ziegler et uxor and Dr. and Mrs. E. Preston Sharp; that our good friend, Ike Whitaker of Clearfield was scheduled some weeks ago to leave probation and parole work and enter other activity (we'll miss the guy); that Lilan Baltz of the Pittsburgh delegation at the Allentown conference has been married and moved to Richmond, Va.; that Harry Cancelmi recently was released after a stay in a Pittsburgh hospital and only recently returned to his desk.

New editor of the Juvenile Court Judges Journal is Miss Helen Hierholzer of the Pittsburgh Juvenile Court. Miss Hierholzer is a member of our association. Her boss, Judge Gustav L. Schramm, retired as president of the Juvenile Court Judges Council

at Wilmington, Delaware in May after serving two years but promptly was elected as president of the Pennsylvania Council at Bedford Springs the next month.

Mrs. Paul W. Tibbetts is convalescing at her home after a heart attack and according to latest word is making a recovery after a serious attack. Mrs. Tibbetts was stricken at her home during a visit to the Tibbetts residence by Mr. and Mrs. Raven H. Ziegler of Allentown. She has the best wishes of all her many friends for a speedy and complete recovery.

August is the time when Superintendent and Mrs. Arthur T. Prasse of White Hill go to Cape May, New Jersey and worry the phylum pisces. At least Arthur claims he is a fisherman and to prove it offers to have his picture taken any day with some of the fish he plans to catch. Just the big ones.

Pennsylvania Training School has changed its name, dropping the cognomen "Morganza" and being known now as the Pennsylvania Training School at Canonsburg.

Mrs. Radabaugh has left the Cambria County Probation Office for new fields and the Franklin County staff also has changed with the departure of Fritz Stirner to attend school and the arrival of Mr. Castle.

PRASSE'S BASEBALL TEAM

Arthur Prasse's White Hill baseball team is showing the way to other diamond aggregations in Central Pennsylvania. Winning games right and left in the elimination, the White Hill nine was scheduled this week to play on the Island at Harrisburg in the home field of the Harrisburg Senators of the Inter-State league.

New Books and Booklets

David Dressler, **PAROLE CHIEF**, The Viking Press, Inc., New York, 1951, 310 pages, \$3.50.

The author of this book, Dr. Dressler, has a rich experience in the parole field. He was connected with the New York State Division of Parole from 1931 to 1948. He left the service, after having been executive director for many years. "Parole Chief" is not an academic book but is full of actual case material presented in a most entertaining narrative style. It illustrates the foibles and frailties, the virtues and assets of human beings whether they are convicts on parole, police officials, parole agents, social workers or psychiatrists. It is both humorous and serious. The more serious chapters of the book deal with such problems as the causation of crime, incarceration as the forerunner of parole, civil service in the administration of parole, the public and parole. It is an easily readable and popular book and should serve a good purpose in interpreting the objectives and values of parole to those who work in the field, as well as the public-at-large.

PROBATION AND RELATED MEASURES, published by the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1951, 407 pages, \$3.00.

This is a scholarly study of the history and development of probation in the United States, Great Britain, many countries on the continent of Europe, in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the British Commonwealth. It covers probation as used by juvenile and adult criminal courts. It describes the legal basis and scope of probation and the many facets of its practice, as, for instance, investigation and selection, the conditions of probation, duration of probation, revocation and termination, etc. It also in-

cludes references, country by country, to such problems as probation personnel, the duties of probation officers, professional organizations, in-service training, voluntary and public agencies. It contains 27 tables and statistical reports and in its Appendix, the model laws on adult probation, prepared by the National Probation and Parole Association, are to be found, as well as some statutes dealing with probation and the conditional sentence in various countries. It presents, in full, a report prepared by the "Subcommittee on Probation of the United States National Working Group on Social Welfare Activities." A bibliography of 284 items is also attached. This is the first publication of such geographically comprehensive scope and it promises to become a standard document of its kind. Although it appeared anonymously, the readers of "The Quarterly" will be interested to know that Dr. Nicolas Pansegrouw, who was the speaker at the Conference Dinner Session of our Annual Conference in Allentown in May 1951, has prepared, compiled and edited this very excellent reference book.

FEDERAL PRISONS 1950, published by the Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice, printed at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, 1951, 92 pages.

The annual report of the "Federal Bureau of Prisons" is more than just an accumulation of statistical tables and charts, although they are in themselves a most valuable source of information. In addition to this statistical information, however, there is an excellent annual report by James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, on population trends in the institutions, on the juvenile offenders, on

(Continued on Page 30)

May Have School For Correctional Workers

Should probation and parole officers go to school next spring for a week in State College or some other state school for the purpose of brushing up on theory, practice and techniques of correctional work?

The answer seemed to "yes" when the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole met July 20 at Muncy. There should be some school where men and women could receive instruction in the vital work of combatting crime and working with the person in trouble, it was thought.

The subject as broached by Dr. G. I. Giardini, superintendent of the Board of Parole, who expressed the belief that the needs for "In Service Training" had changed in many areas. For some time courses had been offered in many counties in Correctional Work but, in his thinking, the time had arrived for a more compact program of perhaps one week in duration, to be held at State College or some other suitable place, with correctional workers coming there for an intensive course of training.

To Discuss Plans

Dr. Giardini was authorized by the committee to discuss this in detail with the Department of Public Instruction and also with other authorities such as State College authorities and report back on the matter at the next Executive meeting.

How about it, Mr. or Miss P. O.? Are you ready to go back to school for a brush up course in the three "R's", "reports, resources and rehabilitation?"

What men usually ask for when they pray to God is that two and two may not make four.

BOYS NAMED TO STUDENT COUNCIL

Various counties are represented in the new Student Council official family of The Pennsylvania Junior Republic, Grove City.

President is Joseph Shaffer of Blair while Vice-President is Bill Banks of Venango; Judges are Paul Joyce of Clearfield and Herbert Anderson of Montgomery. Roy Lamb of Potter is district attorney and Dean Abel of McKean is sergeant at arms. Clerk of Courts is Daniel Seijo of Cambria.

JOIN THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

- a. It is your association.
- b. It is the group which represents you and your work in the state and nation.
- c. It needs your help in making the probation, parole and institutional services in Pennsylvania more responsive to the needs of thousands of people.

ANGELO CAVELL,
secretary-treasurer,
Board of Parole,
Erie, Pennsylvania.

State Parole News

Harrisburg—A new Civil Service examination for parole agents will be announced in the near future. The examination will probably be given in September. A new eligibility list will be prepared from the results of this test, replacing the 1948 list.

Mr. William S. Shesser assumed his duties as a parole agent in the Harrisburg district office on July 1, 1951. Mr. Shesser was employed at the Pennsylvania Industrial School from 1942 to 1950.

Williamsport: Women's Division—District office No. 5-W has moved to Rooms 310 and 312 Williamsport National bank building, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The offices have been completely renovated and painted; they are very attractive and the enlarged quarters provide adequate room for private conferences and for consultation services to parolees.

Erie—The Erie office takes this opportunity of welcoming David G. McCarty as a "regular" member of its staff. As indicated in the previous Quarterly, Mr. McCarty had been assigned on a temporary basis. However, with the increasing case load for the district, the assignment of another agent became necessary. Mr. McCarty's appointment was a logical choice since he is a native of Erie and one who is well-known in the district. He has been placed in charge of the case load within the city of Erie proper.

Mr. McCarty is married and is a World War II veteran who currently holds the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Reserved Officers Corps. He recently completed two weeks encampment at Fort Meade.

We are also pleased to report the appointment of Mrs. M. Elizabeth Hockenbrocht, who succeeds Mrs. Shirley J. Kubiak as one of our stenographers. Although with us on a provisional basis, Mrs. Hockenbrocht is

fitting into our program very nicely and now tells us she is making arrangements to qualify on a permanent basis eventually. We were naturally sorry to lose the services of Mrs. Kubiak. We gathered from very reliable sources that a stork has been seen hovering around her home, and for this reason she decided to devote full time to her maternal and household duties. She has our very best wishes.

With the vacation schedule now upon us, many plans are being made—particularly by Mrs. Norma Abbate who with her husband intends spending three weeks in the wide open spaces of Texas . . . Mrs. McCarty intends to do some fishing on Lake Erie and may be joined by Mr. Marren. Mr. Cavell, who recently returned to duty after an absence of several months, has also taken to fishing and often accompanies his wife and children to the peninsula, week-ends.

Butler—Thomas R. Johnston, of Cheswick, Pennsylvania, came to this office on March 19, 1951 and worked under the probationary period as an Advanced Clerk. He received a temporary appointment as Parole Agent on June 1, 1951.

Mr. Johnston is to be married on August 4, 1951, and after a short honeymoon, he will report to District Office No. 3, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for further employment with the Board.

Altoona—Agent Russell H. Ault spent the last two weeks in June, 1951, at Camp George G. Meade, Maryland, taking Army summer training. He reported having lost 8 pounds and "got a thousand skeeter bites."

Agent Dickey and Agent Smith have enjoyed short vacation periods so far. Mrs. Irene Gallagher and Miss Jeanne Zeiders, senior stenographers, are planning interesting vacation trips in other states.

Supervisor Kurtz will take a lengthy motor trip in September.

Forty-Fourth Annual Conference of the National Probation and Parole Association In Atlantic City, May 1951

The National Probation and Parole Association held its annual conference at the same time as the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, under the heading, "Developing Techniques and Concepts in Prevention and Treatment." An interesting program was offered to probation officers, parole officers, institutional workers and others in the correctional field.

At the opening session on May 11, the chairman of the meeting, Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Chief of the Division of Training Schools, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland, emphasized that if in 1960 the same ratio of children will be committed to training schools as are now, a 50% increase of juveniles in institutions can be expected on the basis of the rise of the child population rate throughout the United States. The speakers of that session discussed the problem of "Heading off Delinquency." Ralph W. Whelan, Executive Secretary, New York City Youth Board, enumerated the various types and functions of local and state youth commissions in this field, while Mark C. Roser, Director of the Department of Welfare, Gary Public Schools, Indiana, discussed the problem from the point of view of public schools. He pointed out that in many juvenile courts the greatest number of referrals are made for truancy. He stressed that it is up to the schools to prevent children from developing into truants and to explore further the amount of hostility of children toward the school, which is a possible cause of truancy, and to provide programs within the school system to forestall such developments.

Mildred Arnold, Director of the Division of Social Services, United

States Children's Bureau, analyzed the various provisions of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. The United States Children's Bureau has published a policy manual for the use of federal child welfare service funds. In this connection she referred particularly to the availability of such federal funds to states for cases of the returning of runaway children to their home communities. Mrs. Arnold further explained the various services rendered by the U. S. Children's Bureau in the field of delinquency prevention and treatment; these services are both in the nature of consultation and demonstration.

Under the heading of "Working with Adults," one of the speakers, Edward J. Hendrick, Chief Probation Officer, United States District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania, underlined the need for flexibility in the application of probation and parole rules. Conditions of probation and parole are means to an end, he stated, not an end in itself.

Frederick Ward, Director of the Southern Office of the National Probation and Parole Association, spoke on "Extending Probation Services to all Communities." There are still four states with no adult probation statutes and 18 states with little or no probation services.

James W. Phillips, Member of the Virginia State Board of Parole, analyzed the various provisions of the model Probation and Parole Act.

Other Sessions

Other sessions dealt with the following topics: "Probation as a Counselor-Child Relationship" (a paper read by C. Wilson Anderson, Director,

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"Hatching" A Detention Home In Lehigh County

By JOHN W. ANDERSON

Executive Secretary, Family Service of Lehigh County

(Paper given at Workshop Session on "Public Relations—A Vital Task for Correctional Workers," at Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, in Allentown, May 7, 1951)

No social worker, whether he works for a public agency, authoritative agency, quasi-public agency, or voluntary private agency, can work in a vacuum. For the amount of effort the social worker expends in working in a vacuum, the rewards are either little or nil. The brief history that I am going to present regarding the establishment of a Detention Home here in Lehigh County will prove that. When a single group representing a single interest field undertakes a project, the chances of failure are greater. However, it is only when various groups as well as a cross section of citizen participation is incorporated into an effort to mobilize community resources that success is almost tantamount to a foregone conclusion.

Let us look for a moment at the previous history of the attempt to secure a Detention Home for Lehigh County. The first study, under the auspices of the School District of Allentown, was undertaken in 1932. An excellent report was submitted to the School District officials, but as far as I have been able to ascertain, no other groups were brought in to help put into effect the conclusions reached. In 1937, 1939, and 1943 the problem of the creation of a Detention Home reared its ugly head, or if I may be permitted to put it more colloquially, the egg was laid but there was no hen to sit upon it to keep it at the right temperature throughout the incubation period.

During the latter part of 1946, at the joint request of the Probation Office and Family Service, the Council of Social Agencies was asked to undertake another study of this problem. In the professional field, no one questioned the need of a Detention Home, although there might have been a discussion as to the size; but in order to gain wide citizen participation, to mobilize in a community organizational fashion, it was necessary to re-undertake the study. The Family and Children's Division of the Council was assigned the problem of "Needs of Neglected and Dependent Children." Two sub-committees were formed—one to study the needs of the dependent child and the facilities available for a dependent child, and one to study the facilities for the care of the delinquent child.

It was with the latter sub-committee and its work to which I will limit my discussion. The sub-committee was overweighed with interested community people, and the first question that came up was, "Is it legal to place adolescents in the city or county jails?" The law was clear and specific, and as you well know, no city or county could legally permit the detention of adolescents in any city or county jail where adults are confined. Despite the use of the words, "shall not" in the law, Lehigh County had been doing it.

Law Violated

In other words, the law was being violated, but apparently no one was too concerned. That was emphasized and re-emphasized by the sub-committee. The sub-committee also wrestled with the problem of the site, the size, and how many potential inmates, both male and female, a Detention Home would have to house. You will note that no social agencies were called in, for the main purpose of the

sub-committee was to get at the facts, or as we in casework might say, "explore the situation." It was at this point that the Probation Department of Lehigh County Juvenile Court was called in; and I might say that if the Probation Department had not given the facts or gone out of its way to cooperate with the sub-committee, we would not have a Detention Home today here in Lehigh County. The chief probation officer spent a lot of time making a study of the number of detentions in the county jail, length of time held, and the adjustment of the child over approximately a three or four year period. When an attempt was made to secure information from the city jail none could be procured because no adequate records were kept. When the cumulative facts were presented to the sub-committee and then to the committee as a whole, mobilization of community opinions began to jell. A well worked-out report was presented to the Executive Committee of the Council approximately a year later and it was overwhelmingly approved. At the same time, there was a discussion between the chairman of the Committee, the secretary of the Council, your chief probation officer, and some of the private agencies, as to how this report could be implemented. A few of us who were vitally interested in this project did not want to see this another "well-worded and well thought-out report", carefully wrapped up and put in the bottom of a file drawer. The Executive Committee of the Council of Social Agencies felt that its part of the job had been finished. In justice to the Executive Committee's thinking, much publicity was given to this report which was issued. Certainly no group of people could have asked for more constant publicity from the various reporters of the press as had been given at this time. Most of the radio stations carried announcements and discussions about the report over their wave lengths. Since the Executive Committee of the Council decided that it had finished its job, a way had to be

found to keep this issue alive and keep the ball rolling. The idea of a Citizens Committee of the "top brass" of the community under the chairmanship of a person who would not let things drop by the wayside was formed. There were about twenty-odd individuals on the Committee representing industry, labor, service clubs, and other professional groups in the community. To the best of my knowledge, there were only two other professionals on the Committee—the school psychologist, and, of course, the chief probation officer of Lehigh County. I was considered an "advisor" only, for I have a strong conviction that the less direct professional participation on a committee of this kind the better.

First Meeting

The first meeting of the Citizens Committee at the office of Family Service was a historical one. After the Chairman had explained the reason for the formation of this type of committee, he said words to the effect, "If anyone of you think that I am going to be Chairman of a committee that is going to do nothing, and forget this report, each and everyone of you has another guess coming." A number of heads popped up in amazement. After that first meeting, the few of us who carefully steered the "hatching" process realized that in the Chairman we had a person who had the tenacity of a bulldog, the clever ability to call a spade a spade, and it finally looked as though Lehigh County would now secure a Detention Home.

It was an opportune time that this Committee meet in September 1948; for the Committee decided that it might as well find out where the incumbent county commissioners as well as the aspirants for that office stood on that issue. Without a dissenting voice, every candidate voiced an approval of the need of a Detention Home and agreed that it would be their first order of business after election. The chief Probation Officer here played an extremely important

role. Three or four youngsters under 13 had been picked up and placed in the county jail for some delinquent act. They were brought to the meeting. No one knew their names or the reason for their incarceration. Everybody present at this meeting felt that the county jail for this type of individual was indeed the worst way to begin the rehabilitation program. More important, most of the Committee saw that the delinquent child was not some monster who had to be jailed by society for its protection, but were ordinary, clean-cut youngsters who seemed to have great possibilities of becoming future citizens. One can never minimize the effect of these boys on the Committee—it certainly was a lasting one. Everybody was pleased, and we all thought that it would be clear sailing from here on in.

Elections were over and the new commissioners took office. The county budget was in the process of being formulated. True, what was perhaps an oversight, no provision was made for the erection or the staffing of a Detention Home. This omission from the budget was never cleared, but it now seemed that the Citizens Committee would have to really become active. A sub-committee from this Committee met a few times with the county commissioners, but the outlook was bleak, to say the least. The chief Probation Officer of Lehigh County worked consistently in the background, getting facts and figures so that the sub-committee could present them. Through his efforts, too, an expert from the National Probation and Parole Association was called in. A mass meeting at one of the local churches was held! Most of the Citizens Committee were present plus a number of other people, and I believe that the county commissioners for the first time realized that the work of the Citizens Committee was more earnest than perhaps appeared on the surface; and this issue was not going to be dropped. I somehow believe that finances more than philosophy was

the major stumbling block before the commissioners, for at that time a number of groups in town went to see them for money.

Again our courts and Probation Office played a role in interesting the grand juries in making a recommendation relative to the establishment of a Detention Home. The grand jury was taken on a tour through the jail and to the building that the Committee had in mind for the establishment of a Detention Home. The chief Probation Officer at the same time secured plans from the National Probation and Parole Association, and a local architect worked closely with them, so that the building would be used efficiently—taking into consideration sleeping quarters for boys and girls, lavatory facilities, kitchen facilities, and recreational facilities, etc. However, progress was still slow, and the question of finances was always in the foreground. It was at this point that one of the members of the Citizens Committee who was a lawyer began to talk of the possibility of mandamus proceedings against the county commissioners. I know I do not have to explain that a mandamus proceeding is court action to compel a public official to do his duty. It now looked as though someone had to move, so the county commissioners officially voted funds and officially authorized plans to be drawn up for a Detention Home. The rest was clear sailing. The Citizens Committee never lost its interest nor never disbanded until the doors were officially opened.

The problem of personnel arose. What shall be the qualifications of houseparents; who shall be the appointive authority; what salary shall be set; etc.? Unofficially I was approached to determine whether or not I would work with a group to undertake this job. The Citizens Committee had always stated that politics in the operation of a Detention Home should never be allowed. It was my sincere conviction that the Detention Home, administration, and operation should be under the jurisdiction of

the Juvenile Court of Lehigh County and the Probation Office. The presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas had one cardinal rule that was enforced, "No politics in the Probation Office." It was agreed that intake policies of the Home must be under the jurisdiction of the Probation Office, and that the chief Probation Officer should be the person to make recommendations to the Court as to who should be hired, etc. There is no implication made that the Probation Officer was on the outside at this point and did not know what was going on. We must not forget that technically he was a county employee and thus could not be as vociferous as one of the Citizens Committee could be. All during this time he had a most important role to play, and that was to keep the Juvenile Court judge informed and interested. He was the consultant called in during sub-committee hearings, and without his complete enthusiasm the spark would have been lost. I feel that for a county of its size, we have a Detention Home in this Commonwealth which is second to none.

In conclusion, may I again summarize some points:

1. No one special group was ever allowed to dominate the Committee.
2. No one special group was ever allowed to be the identifying group. It was a real representative citizens committee.
3. Publicity was constantly had from the press and radio, keeping the community informed as to the progress.
4. Professional participation was kept at a minimum, and only one professional person was used as an "advisor."
5. Sub-committees of the larger Citizens Committee, were constantly in touch with the commissioners or other interested people.
6. The Chairman, the key person of this project, was selected with

a great deal of care; for all of us who were working on this project realized that the Chairman could make or break the committee.

7. The chief Probation Officer played a key role in keeping the Citizens Committee and its sub-committees supplied with all the facts, supplying the detailed analyses as they were needed.
8. Assistance and technical advice was secured from the National Probation and Parole Association whenever it was needed, and was carefully fitted where it was most helpful.

It is my honest conclusion that had one or more of these groups lost interest or had shirked its job when the going was "rough", perhaps I would not be standing before you giving you the story of "Hatching" a Detention Home in Lehigh County."

HAROLD G. KNIGHT

(Continued from Page 13)

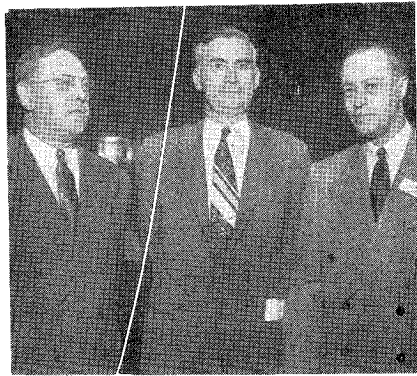
The officials of the Harold G. Knight Foundation are: Peter J. Frascino, president, juvenile probation officer; William H. Shelton, treasurer, general manager of the Norristown-Times Herald; Abram M. Kulp, secretary, county superintendent of schools.

Board of Directors: Hon. Harold G. Knight, chairman, President Judge Montgomery County Courts; Hon. E. Arnold Forrest, Judge Montgomery County Courts; Frederick C. Peters, president of the Board of County Commissioners; Foster C. Hillegass, county commissioner; Raymond K. Mensch, county commissioner; A. Benjamin Scirica, former Assistant District Attorney; Robert Reilly, chief of police, Norristown, Pa.; Edward Snow, principal Ardmore Jr. High School; Brigadier John S. Bishop, Salvation Army; Ira J. Mills, department of welfare, Harrisburg; Joseph Jervis, county controller; W. H. Kiersey, physician associated with Disabled Veterans; Samuel M. Glass, Sheriff of Montgomery County.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 3)

sylvania Citizens Association for Health and Welfare, called special attention to the bills on the psychopathic sex offender (Senate Bill 104) and on the establishment of "court clinics" (Senate Bill 157); to the Reciprocal Support of Dependents Law (House Bill 99, which in the meantime has become a law); he also spoke of a bill which would seriously undermine the functions of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court (House Bill 45). There was discussion of a state-wide program for additionally needed correctional and mental facilities.



Ira Mills, Dr. Roy W. Goshorn, Superintendent, Allentown State Hospital, Dr. Reineman.

Peter Frascino, Chief Probation Officer, Montgomery County, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of our Association, reported on the activities of his committee.

The annual business meeting followed, presided over by Raven H. Ziegler, Chief Probation Officer, Probation and Parole Office, Lehigh County, and president of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. In addition to the President's report, there were reports by committee chairmen. A report by the membership committee indicated that on May 1, 1951, the Association consisted of 413 members, including 18

life members. The elections brought the following results: Cecelia K. Gray, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, was elected President of the Association; Harry Cancelmi, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Pittsburgh, was elected First Vice President and Peter Frascino, Second Vice President; the retiring president, Raven H. Ziegler, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The conference dinner session on Tuesday night was devoted to "International Aspects of Correctional Work." Dr. Nicolas Pansegrouw, of the Social Defense Section, Division of Social Welfare, United Nations, gave a historical survey of international work in the correctional field. Tracing its origin back to the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, which first met in London in 1870, he spoke of the work of the League of Nations in this field, which in its 1930 session had on their agenda the problems concerning the treatment of prisoners and of people accused of crime but not yet tried. He then explained the set-up of the United Nations and particularly the machinery of the Department of Social Affairs. One of its sections is that of "Social Defense," which deals with matters of criminological interest. He enumerated the various techniques by which international co-operation and social advance in this field are being promoted through the work of the United Nations, namely, (1) coordination of existing organizations, (2) research and study programs, (3) dissemination of technical information, (4) establishment of minimum standards, (5) technical assistance. Speaking of technical assistance, in particular, he mentioned fellowships and scholarships to study problems in our field in other countries as well as the study of representatives of other countries in the United States; the conducting of international seminars and institutes on a regional basis; the dispatching of technical consultants to other coun-

tries which ask the United Nations for experts to advise them in our special fields. These programs have already been begun, and the United Nations Secretariat looks forward to an enlarged and intensified service of this kind during the coming years. Such countries as India, the Philippines and several Middle Eastern countries, have in recent years made practical use of the existing service. Several popular pamphlets are being prepared, and a new international periodical, entitled "International Review of Criminal Policy" is being prepared.

Cite Need Of Work

Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, in introducing Dr. Pansegrouw to the audience, stressed that "in these times when tremendous political problems almost seem to threaten the very existence of the United Nations, it is important to know that the work of the various commissions of the United Nations, particularly in the cultural, social and economic fields, which deal with less controversial subjects, is carried on steadily. The fact that these problems are less controversial and therefore not in the limelight of current publicity, does not mean that they are of less importance to the social welfare of the peoples of the world."

On the last day of the Conference, the morning session was devoted to the discussion of an actual case concerning "Mary", born in 1927 in Philadelphia. This panel presentation served to stress the "inter-relationship of correctional agencies." Thus representatives of the juvenile court, the training school, the industrial school, and the parole board, presented material from their case records concerning "Mary" and at the same time evaluated the successful or unsuccessful services which were rendered in this particular case situation. The following were members of the panel which was under the chairmanship of Dr. John Otto Reinemann: Miss Dorothy Fritz, Director, Social Service De-

partment, Sleighton Farm School for Girls; Miss Cecelia Gray, Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; Mrs. Catherine C. Larimer, Parole Agent, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Miss Mayme Long, Parole Officer, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; and Miss Sophia M. R. O'Hara, Member, Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Unfortunately, there was not enough time for a discussion of this new experiment, but the audience in a form of a poll, indicated their appreciation of this presentation and expressed the hope that a similar program be given at some of the future regional or annual meetings.

Final Luncheon Meeting

The final luncheon meeting was presided over by the Honorable James F. Henninger, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lehigh County. Honorable Gene D. Smith, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and thus any ex-officio member of the Board of Pardons, paid tribute to the fine work which the parole officers of the state are doing in the field of pre-pardon investigations. Secretary Smith introduced the main speaker, the Honorable Robert L. Kunzig, Deputy Attorney General, who had been a prosecutor on the American team at the Nuremberg War Crime Trials. He declared that the "German concentration camps are running full blast again—under new management," that recent estimates had placed from 14 to 21 million persons at this time in concentration camps ruled by the Russians and their satellites. Scoring the present apathy of most people to the threat of their enslavement by a conquering Russian horde, the speaker said: "We must keep awake and know what our freedom means to us, lest we lose it."

There was excellent local newspaper coverage of this convention. A special radio broadcast, in which William D. Gladden, Ruth Greenwald and John Otto Reinemann participated, was arranged through the courtesy of Station WKAP. The Allentown High School Chorus sang at the final

luncheon session, and Mr. Norman Flores, county treasurer, entertained the group at the dinner session on Tuesday night with a vocal solo. Invocations and benedictions were offered by Reverend John L. Stirzaker, Reverend Henry J. Pflum and Reverend Hugh F. McMullan. The program was prepared by a committee consisting of Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole; Mrs. Rebecca B. Whaley, Assistant Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; and John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation, Municipal Court of Philadelphia (chairman). The hospitality which the authorities and citizens of Allentown showed to the members of the convention was deeply appreciated. The devoted efforts of Raven H. Ziegler and the members of his staff, which made this conference one of the most successful which our Association had ever experienced, deserve special mention and great praise.

The new president, Cecelia Gray, in her acceptance speech, expressed the deep-felt thanks of the Association to the retiring President for his fine and constructive leadership.

JUVENILE COURT

(Continued from Page 10)

Thus, our radio program with the high schools got underway.

The scripts used for the actual radio presentations were for the most part written by the staff members. In the beginning, there were a few staff members who were able to write scripts with little difficulty. As time went on, we found that other members of the staff, with the aid of the notes that were sent in from the school after the classroom discussion, as well as aid from those who had been writing scripts were also able to carry on this phase of the program. Generally, the scripts were written by the staff members who had conducted the classroom discussion. This was as it should be, because they not only had the benefit of what was said

but also had opportunity to absorb the feeling of the class that they had visited. After the script was written, it was mimeographed and copies sent to the school. Actual rehearsal of the broadcast was held just prior to the transcribing period, because it was found that the high school students participating acted more natural this way. The schedule as given by the radio station was, for the program to be transcribed on a Thursday evening and the actual broadcast to be the following Monday. Therefore, in a given week, there was a discussion at a high school, a transcription being made, the actual radio program being broadcast and a story for the following scheduled discussion being written as well as the script for the next scheduled transcription.

Incidentally, the students who would participate in the radio program were practically in every instance selected by the teacher or pupils. Invariably, they proved to be the students who had shown the ability to grasp the problem presented or who showed a depth of behavior understanding. The selected were generally two in number. Their names were sent to the court and the notes of the classroom discussion were submitted.

Many Experiences

Some of our experiences with the schools, I believe, are worth noting—there was one school which we visited whose supervising principal insisted that a tape recording be made of the discussion period held in his school. We later learned that he used the tape recording as the main feature of an assembly period for the entire high school student body. In one of the parochial high schools, the nun whose class had participated in a discussion with the staff representatives insisted on her class writing the script “just for the experience.” We agreed and gave direction in the script composition. In one of the City high schools visited, it was learned that a student who had participated in the classroom session also wanted to do

the script with two of his pals helping him. We went along with that and again gave direction. The scripts were good. I think the best experience worth telling was about two of our staff committee who visited a County high school. During the class discussion, a big, burly, bespectacled, unkempt-looking lad kept asking questions which were very thought provoking and deliberate. He made comments which closely identified him with the family situation as given in the story being used for that class discussion. He was so active that it became necessary to explain to him that others had questions to ask and they wanted answers,—but he was very persistent. This lad interested the discussion leaders and they mentioned it to the supervising principal who sat in on the classroom discussion. The principal said “Oh, you ought to know him, he is one of your boys”. He explained that he had recently been released from a correction institution, to which he had been committed by our court. He went on to explain that he never knew the boy to assert himself so. Coming back to the court, one of the staff participants read the boy’s history—it was a sordid family picture. The history showed better than average intelligence. It was decided to suggest to the supervising principal that this boy be one of the school representatives on the radio program. The lad when asked enthusiastically agreed. He performed well and a call from the principal a few days later told us that he was “a changed lad.” He was now coming to school clean, he actively participated in all his classes and when he spoke, he had something to say which was worthwhile; he had become more outgoing in his classmate and community relationships. Perhaps he wanted to talk, perhaps he even wanted to tell the world.

A great number of the staff committee participating in the classroom discussions experienced amazement at the depth of thinking on the part of the students. They also expressed

their own satisfaction at having been participants. I remember one staff member who had to be called upon in an emergency and upon returning from a high school discussion period to the court said “I enjoyed it, thanks for twisting my arm.”

You know, when you think of it—the idea of a court radio program wherein the high schools participate seems most timely and logical—for isn’t it so that all Juvenile Courts do a lot of business with the schools. Our court clients are generally the same who inhabit schools. They have come to our juvenile courts because they have learned unacceptable habits. They are in schools to learn acceptable habits. It would seem that both the court and the schools are teachers interested in the learning process—the learning of healthy, socially acceptable living. The kind of living which makes for enjoyment of freedoms in a democracy. The court can, through its experience, point out how to avoid alleys and the gangs that lead to frustrations, broken family ties, or poor school adjustments and relationships. It can, perhaps, give an understanding to the school and the public of the total child and his needs and crystalize all aspects of child growth and development.

In being called upon to relate the public relation experiences we have had in our radio programs with the high schools, I feel that the purposes have been that of interpretation, and perhaps delinquency prevention. I believe also that it has proved to be of significant educational value to the schools and the public in general. This radio project drew upon a considerable number of high school students to assist in the discussions, planning and speaking. Each school did its own job in publicizing its school radio program, thus insuring a radio audience made up of adults, as well as adolescents. I can’t help but feel that many adolescents hearing the story of one of his own group in trouble applied the brakes on some phase of his or her own activities

which might be a basis for referral to the court. I would also hope that the adults who have heard the functions, philosophy and purposes of the court explained in story form over the radio might feel better disposed towards that agency. As we all know the monies which keep any court in existence are the public funds collected for the purpose of this public service. It is therefore good that the public be aware of what services are available and how these services are carried out. It also follows that public reporting—creating and maintaining a proper understanding and interpretation of function—will make for a better court—community relationship. I suppose, there is some truth in that old adage which advises "Tell the world about yourself; because if you don't; who will?"

MANY CONTRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 15)

Jirolanio, Attorney Adams Dodson, R. G. Fenstermaker, Mary I. Fiedler, Charles Follwell, Sr., Attorney Theodore Gardner, Attorney D. M. Garrahan, John Gillas, Frank J. Haberle, W. R. Hauser, Catherine M. Hautman, Roy F. Heffelfinger, George J. Kafas, Dr. Clyde H. Kelchner, John Kohler, Abraham L. Knauss, Frank Kruper, Dr. William J. Lannery, Dick Levan, Thomas E. Livezey.

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Walter, Arnold F. Warner, Attorney Thomas Weaver, Hamp Webb.

Among the individual contributions were three from friends who did not want their names disclosed. Other gifts were from the following firms:

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NEW BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

(Continued from Page 18)

classification and treatment, on correctional education, on federal prison industries, etc. Special mention should be made of the fact that in the year ending June 30, 1950, there was an increase of 35% over the previous year in narcotic-drug commitments. There is an interesting paragraph on the assignment of student assistants from the fields of sociology, psychology and education to serve as interns in federal institutions. A special chapter is

devoted to the function of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the field of local jail inspection. There has been some gradual improvement in jail conditions, although this seems to be a slow process; the Federal Bureau of Prisons has tried hard to improve conditions through the distribution of a manual on jail management, through institutes for jailers, and other educational measures. The booklet is liberally illustrated with photographs showing the interior and exterior of buildings and particularly the vocational activities in federal prisons.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

(Continued from Page 21)

Family Court for New Castle County (Wilmington, Delaware); "The Juvenile Court as a State Responsibility" (by William N. MacKay, Director of Probation, Third District, Juvenile Court, State of Connecticut).

Dr. Ralph Brancale, Director of the Diagnostic Center, Menlo Park, N. J., spoke on the experiences in his clinic where the new concept of hospital custody is tried out in New Jersey. He defined the psychopathic as a product of bad mental hygiene, a product of early rejections and insecurity, and of shattered marital conditions.

Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of The Osborne Association, Inc., spoke on the "Defense Department's Policy toward Former Offenders."

Richard G. Farrow, Assistant Superintendent, Parole Supervision, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, presented a paper entitled "The Give-and-Take of Parole Supervision."

There also was a dinner meeting of the Professional Council. The following members from Pennsylvania were present: Edward J. Hendrick, Henry Lenz, John Otto Reinemann and Leon T. Stern.

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