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*-- The Quarterly --*

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The Pennsylvania Association  
on Probation and Parole

**IN THIS ISSUE**

**Change Convention Site To Harrisburg**

**Large Registration At Regional Meetings**

**Juvenile Court Powers Defined In Opinion**

**JANUARY 1, 1952**

**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*

**EDITOR**

**WILLIAM D. GLADDEN**  
 George Junior Republic  
 Grove City, Pennsylvania

**ASSOCIATE EDITOR**

**DR. J. O. REINIMAN**  
 Municipal Court  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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 Uniontown, Pennsylvania  
**MR. JACK M. DUNLAP**  
 Boys Industrial Home  
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 Erie, Pennsylvania

**BUSINESS MANAGER**

**MR. PAUL W. TIBBETTS**  
 Chief Probation Officer  
 Reading, Pennsylvania

**CONTRIBUTING EDITORS**

**MR. IRA J. MILLS**  
 Bureau of Community Work  
 Department of Welfare  
 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
**MR. RICHARD C. FARROW**  
 Board of Parole  
 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
**MR. JOHN BOWER**  
 Chief Probation Officer  
 Williamsport, Pennsylvania  
**MR. C. H. CUTHBERT**  
 1107 Law and Finance Building  
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
**MR. ROBERT A. ITRI**  
 Assistant Supervisor, Pennsylvania  
 Board of Parole  
 112 South Ninth Street  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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**MR. NATHAN B. CORRIGAN**  
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**MR. HARVEY N. HYLE, JR.**  
 Probation Officer  
 Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

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Vol. IX

Uniontown, Penna., January 1, 1952

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## Convention In Harrisburg; Institute Perhaps At Grove City

Change of plans, with Harrisburg as the scene of the 1952 convention and Grove City as the place for a two or three day institute was announced by the Executive Committee at its most recent meeting in Harrisburg. Earlier, at Sunbury, the committee had designated Grove City as the convention city.

Reasons for the change, The Quarterly was told, are two in number. First the Gove City plan called for the convention in June with college dormitories being used after Grove City College had closed its classes. This was felt to be too late in the season and to be giving the president for 1952 too little time in which to plan committees and a fall regional program. Likewise Grove City, it was argued, sat in the western end of the state and represented too much travel for those from the eastern part of the state.

Consequently Harrisburg was chosen with the Penn Harris as the likely site and the last week of April or the first week in May as the time. Then in June an institute with 100 or more will be held with classes in correctional work arranged and this will take place in Grove City. In 1946 and 1947 similar institutes were held in Harrisburg and Gorley's Lake.

The change in plans largely came about at the instance of President Celia Gray and Vice President Harry J. Cancelmi, who argued against a late convention and in favor of the Harrisburg choice in April or May.

## Probation Speaks

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

**EDITORS NOTE:** The following presentation was made by the author as his contribution to the panel discussion on "How the Community Makes the Criminal," at the Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in West Chester, on October 22, 1951.

It is necessary that Probation, indeed, speaks out clearly, because its voice has not been heard very much until now.

Probation should send its voice in four different directions, so that

- (1) it speaks to the probationer,
- (2) it speaks to the probation officer,
- (3) it speaks to other co-operating agencies,
- (4) it speaks to the community.

I. When it speaks to the probationer (whether juvenile, adolescent or adult) it should make clear what Probation means. Probation is not leniency or mollicoddling. Probation is a modern form of treatment which has been given to the judges as a constructive tool in the disposition of adult criminal and juvenile delinquency cases. Probation is an example of authority which is not autocratic. Probation is an example of sincere interest in the individual without becoming sentimental. Probation is a duty assigned to the probation officer which encompasses the officer's obligation to the individual on Probation, just as much as his duty toward the protection of society. The probationer should be made to feel that Probation will succeed provided he, himself, is willing and ready to make it successful. Thus Probation



JOHN OTTO REINEMANN

can only be successful if the probationer is ready for it and has the willpower to see it through. In this respect, we might take a leaf from the story of "Alcoholics Anonymous." Probation cannot avoid—either in its written rules or its verbal instructions—that the word "no" is frequently mentioned, but a "no" can be constructive, too. Even the restriction of liberty can be made a helpful and constructive device if it is interpreted as something which is necessary within the total framework of our society, and our respect for the rights of our neighbors.

### Speaks To Probation Officers

2. Probation speaks to the probation officer and makes him aware of what is expected of him in this job. Yes, it is a job. Probation has gone a long way from the time of its origin when one volunteer conceived the idea and carried it out in practice on a large scale, and so far as we can ascertain, in a successful way. Pro-

bation is more and more recognized as a professional career. I say "more and more," but there is still plenty of evidence that we have not yet shaken off all the vestiges of that period in Probation where the only qualifications for the appointment to the job were political or personal loyalty to the dominating authorities in the county. However, we are on the way. We, ourselves, in our professional organizations, as, for instance, the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, have learned over the years that full recognition of our status can only come when we conceive of public service as a true form of serving the public in an objective and honest way; that we have to be prepared for the great demands on our job; that we must recognize that the juvenile delinquent and the adult offender are the products of many complex situations in our growingly industrialized society; that marital problems, frustrations in the home and on the job, tensions in the family, produced by physical illness or mental disease of some of its members, the speed of our highly competitive economic system, and the lack of really constructive and quiet relaxation, may all contribute to situations which produce emotional unrest in the child and adult and eventually—in their more serious forms—lead to delinquency and crime. Sociology and particularly social casework, as well as psychology and psychiatry, have made great strides. We have to understand and keep abreast of these developments in the various sciences in order to be able to become really understanding of the problems which the behavior of the individual who is entrusted to our care presents and to function as what we really should be—"counsellors." The name "probation counsellor" has been suggested by many people in the field as preferable to "probation officer."

3. To the other co-operating agencies, the school, the health and welfare agencies, the churches and many others, Probation speaks, as

one of a large family whose members all are devoted to the betterment of mankind. Probation should hold its place as an equal partner in that group. In speaking to these other groups, Probation should emphasize that it is not self-sufficient, that it needs their co-operation and confidence, just as they need the recourse to and the reliance upon the court and its auxiliary, namely Probation.

4. To the community, Probation has not yet spoken very much. This is partly our own fault, and consequently the community knows very little about us. But the community **should** know what we conceive Probation to be; namely, a constructive approach to the offender, which is based on the assumption that in the particular case under consideration, no profit would come from institutional treatment and that Probation can do the job. Probation, therefore, should never be used because of a lack of institutional facilities if the individual case calls for that. Probation only hurts itself if it is used in situations where it can be reasonably predicted that it cannot be successful, because it is only a stop-gap for the institutions or other facilities which the community has not provided. To the community, Probation also should say that it wants to be free of political influence and that it wants to serve the individual in trouble as well as the society-at-large. To the community Probation should speak and say that it has come of age and is now recognized not only in this country where it originated, but in many other countries, and that internationally the United Nations are active and instrumental in promoting Probation systems in many countries on all continents. In our own country, the community must still learn a great deal about Probation and about the probation officer's profession. We are still far behind the recognition accorded to those professions which were based on the four original dis-

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## How The Community

By **DOROTHY M. FRITZ**  
 Director of Social Service,  
 Sleighton Farm School for Girls

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following speech was made by the author as a member of the panel on "How the Community Makes the Criminal", at the Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole in West Chester, on October 22, 1951.

As I began to prepare for this panel discussion to-day, to think about the topic—"How the Community Makes the Criminal", and to draw on my own experience with delinquent girls, I kept coming back with this question—"Does the community make the criminal?" Is it really the kind of community in which a child lives, the external influences to which he is subjected which produce the attitudes and the way of life which we call criminal? It cannot be denied that living in slums, being deprived of essentials of life, having to see vicious things put pressures on children which some are unable to withstand, no matter how strong and good the influences in the home. But what is the deciding factor? We all know of families with several children, where it would seem that identical conditions prevail for all in the home, yet three will grow up without major problems and the fourth will take another way which leads through court, to training school, to prison, always in conflict with the community and with authority. If it were all cause and effect, would not all the children in one family turn out approximately the same way?

Doesn't each person have within him some ability to create his own environment, to make his own choices among all the factors which are present, to react in his own way? Otherwise, we should be able to predict,

much more accurately than I think you will grant that we now can, the final outcome of children when they first come to the attention of the community as problems.

I would like to discuss this point in the specific terms of the adolescent girls who are committed to Sleighton Farm School, both because I know them most intimately and also because I believe that the adolescent years are the crucial ones in determining the path one will follow as an adult.

### Adolescence Time Of Growth

Adolescence is a time of great growth, physical and emotional, and also a time of great struggle. All children, then, if they are to achieve any kind of maturity, must make the effort to separate themselves from their parents, to establish their own individuality, and learn to make their own choices. Up to this time, for the most part, parents have represented the authority of the community to their children. As the children attempt to assert themselves as persons in their own right, they must often do this in a negative way, both because of their own choice so to do it and because of their parents' inability to help them to do it otherwise. If the parents are weak or indifferent, or if they themselves are in conflict with authority, or if the child is unusually strong or very confused, this struggle overflows the confines of the home. The child finds nothing firm enough there to hold him while he tries out his impulses toward independence, and so the outside community begins to feel the effects of his efforts to know the limits of his own power. The school, the police, the court and the probation officer all may become involved, but for some children even these forces are not sufficient to stop them in their rebellion and need to assert themselves.

It is for these children that training schools like Sleighton Farm are maintained, not only to hold them and protect them from the consequences of their own behavior, but hopefully to help them to change so that they can return to the community more ready to take responsibility for themselves.

If you see these girls when they first come to the School, you might wonder where the element of choice enters in. Consciously at least, 90% of them do not want to come, and those who say they do, assert it negatively against their parents or the court. And yet they have made a choice. Not all the children who come before the court have to be sent to training schools. Many of them choose to use the help of probation officers to do differently at home and at school.

For those who have not wished to use such help, and for whom commitment is the only alternative if the community is to carry out its responsibility to protect children, there is still a choice as to what use they will make of this new experience. At Sleighton Farm, the external factors leave little to be desired. The girls have good food and decent housing; they must go to school and to church; they learn to keep themselves clean and to do useful work; they have opportunities for wholesome interests and recreation. They are in daily contact with people who are considerate and kind and who set high standards for them. But do they all respond in the same way? You know the answer to that as well as I do. Many of them enter wholeheartedly into every activity from the first day. But of the others, some immediately become meek and conforming, some fight every regulation, no matter what it is, and some vary so in their reactions from day to day that one can seldom predict what they will do.

We therefore cannot think only in terms of the program of an institution if we are to help these children. We have to think how we can help

them to use whatever program there is. Each girl responds individually to each situation; and if she does not respond positively, then she needs help as an individual to do so.

#### Individuals Choice

I have said that it is not community or home environment that solely determines the fate of an individual, but it is that individual's choice of how he will use the environment that produces results that are good or evil. But when we come to children who are in trouble, who are trying desperately to find themselves and make a place for themselves in the world, then they need help in making their choices. They need skillful help, from a caseworker who understands and accepts their rebellious and confused feelings, who can help them to know and understand themselves. They need to be respected and valued as individuals, in a relationship which can permit them to be themselves, as good and as bad as they are, in a way which is never possible in a group. These children need both the controlled and guided group experience of the training school, and the professional skill of the caseworker to help them use in a constructive way this new and healthy environment. For many of our delinquents, to provide one without the other is a waste of money and effort. In other fields of work with children, the contribution of the caseworker is accepted as essential, but in the more complex and difficult field of helping delinquent children come to terms with the requirements of society, the caseworker is too often considered a frill, a sort of sob-sister who seeks to make things too easy for bad boys and girls.

Perhaps you think I believe that casework is a cure-all; that because I am a case worker, I feel that it is the only answer. Well, I don't think that at all, but I would not be a caseworker if I did not think that casework skill had value for people in trouble, whoever or wherever they

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## Judge Morrow Gets Book Of Golden Deeds From Exchange Club

Judge S. John Morrow, Fayette County Jurist, who consistently has been a staunch friend of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, received high honors from the Exchange Club of Uniontown when on November 6 he was presented the Book of Golden Deeds by the club.

A member of the board of the National Juvenile Court Foundation,



S. JOHN MORROW

Judge Morrow also took a major role in the establishment of the Journal, official publication of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Serving his third term in the southwestern county's Judiciary, Judge Morrow has presided over the hearings of hundreds of children during the last 12 years. During that time he has been the Juvenile Court Judge in Fayette in addition to his many other duties as a member of the Commons Pleas bench of three judges.

Commenting on the presentation,

the Uniontown Morning Herald quoted Rev. John A. Mueller, pastor of the Baptist church, who made the speech when the book was presented. Rev. Mueller declared:

"You have been selected as the recipient of the Book of Golden Deeds award not only because of your many and varied achievements of which all this community are aware.

"We know you as an eminently successful lawyer and judge of long standing. It is especially as juvenile court judge that we believe you have helped hundreds of boys and girls, future citizens of America, when they needed help most.

"Your contact with them came at a time when they were in difficulty and believed all men's hands were raised against them. They always will remember you as counselor, benefactor and friend.

"We feel that your many achievements are the results of inward resources of which not all men are aware. You have remained unaffected by the pride of office. A spirit of humility has been one of your abiding characteristics. You have not fallen into the narrowness of place and power. You have overcome all prejudice of birth, class and training. You have constantly been motivated by a strong understanding of and sympathy for all your fellowmen, meeting out justice without vindictiveness, always tempered with mercy.

"We regard you, Judge Morrow, as a man able to pacify the passions and adjust the disputes of your fellow men, fairly and wisely. You have been a servant of all men and the hireling of none."

In the probation office of Fayette County are Emil E. Burgess, chief juvenile probation officer; Mrs. Gladys Nixon, female probation officer and Howard L. Sparks, chief adult and D. and N. probation officer.

## Eastern Regional Meeting

About 130 probation officers, parole agents and other correctional and social workers gathered on October 22, 1951, at the New Century Club in West Chester for the Eastern Regional Meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole.

Greetings from Chester County were extended by the Honorable John M. Kurtz, Jr., District Attorney.

The morning session was devoted to a panel discussion of the topic, "How the Community Makes the Criminal." Representatives of the Public School, Community Service, Probation Department, Institution and the Parole System participated in this discussion. T. J. Keating, Supervisor of Special Education, West Chester, emphasized that in the human being the need for love is stronger than the need for success. He pointed up the role of the school in making a criminal, by its failure to meet the needs of the individual child. He traced the development of the child through its contacts with the various segments of society, namely, family, neighborhood and school. In all of these, the satisfaction of the elemental needs for love and affection are paramount.

Miss Elsie Brusher, Executive Secretary, Family Society, Norristown, referred to the shortcomings of society, especially in respect to housing. Slum areas are crime-breeding places. A society which permits children to be poorly clad cannot expect them to desire to go to school, even if they are brilliant children. She cited the case of a family of thirteen children who are mostly feebleminded and also delinquent, and raised the question whether the existence of such a family could have been avoided if the mother, who is feebleminded, would have been placed in an institution for mental defectives thirty-five years ago. It was neglected at that time, although we can be reasonably sure

that today such a commitment would probably be made.

The panel contributions of the following two speakers, Dr. John Otto Reinemann, Director of Probation of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy M. Fritz, Director of Social Service, Sleighton Farm School for Girls, are reproduced in full elsewhere in this edition of "The Quarterly." The final speaker on the panel was Elton R. Smith, Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, Harrisburg, who thought it unfair to blame the community for failures of individuals. In his work with parolees he experienced that the community in general has been quite helpful toward their adjustment. Of course, it is necessary to study the individual factors involved to the fullest degree.

The following discussion centered around such topics as the complacency of society toward people in prison; the role of the lawyer in the parole program; the employment of pupils who cannot profit from further school attendance; the matter of sterilization of mentally defective individuals under proper safeguards. The whole discussion was conducted on a very high and objective level, and certainly proved fruitful to all concerned, irrespective of the side on which the individual members of the audience might have been, especially regarding such controversial issues as sterilization.

### Judge Windle Speaks

At the luncheon meeting, the toastmaster was the Honorable Ernest Harvey, Judge of Chester County Courts, and the main speaker was the Honorable W. Butler Windle, President Judge, Chester County, who stressed the great help which judges receive from the investigative work of probation officers, especially in juvenile cases. A life membership was presented to Charles Walker, form-

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## Sunbury Conference Attracts 150 From Thirty-Two Counties

The pleasant city of Sunbury was the scene September 24 and 25 of an interesting two-day session, one of the largest meetings ever held in Central Pennsylvania.

This program, an experimental one, had been set up by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole to introduce to counties in the central and north central areas such things as the association's program, the progress of probation throughout the state and probation practices from other sections.

The Sunbury Daily Item was loud in its praise of the sessions, which it called "a conference to determine causes of crime." It said:

"A group of outstanding speakers identified with schools, hospitals, employment, parole, probation and welfare led a thorough discussion of the subject, "How the Community Makes the Criminal" during the opening sessions of the central regional meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole at the Edison hotel.

"Over 150 people were present from 32 counties when Miss Celia Gray, president of the state association, opened the meeting at 9:45 a. m. Judge William L. Troutman of Shamokin, presided."

The Sunbury program followed the general pattern for 1951 regional meetings in respect to the first day's sessions.

### Panel Discussions

In the panel which discussed "How the Community Makes the Criminal" were George H. Black, Department of Welfare; Joseph McCabe, Williamsport office, Pennsylvania State Employment Service; Charles W. Kalp, assistant United States attorney, Middle District, Lewisburg; Major Henry C. Hill, chairman Board of Pa-

role, Harrisburg; J. Fred Jones, superintendent, Sunbury schools; Dr. Orville M. Fitzgerald, assistant superintendent of Danville State Hospital, and Henry Lenz, director of Juvenile Probation, York county.

George H. Black, who represented the Bureau of Community Work, Department of Welfare, dealt with the neglected and dependent children. He pointed out the expenses of keeping these children but emphasized the responsibility of the community in seeing that these youngsters do not become delinquents.

While its difficult to place a parolee in a job, Joseph McCabe declared, a parolee usually makes good if given a chance. Mr. McCabe of the Williamsport office of the state employment service, told how aptitude tests are used by his agency to place young men and women in best positions.

### Community Morality

Proper standards of morals in a community is the responsibility of many agencies and individuals in a community, Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles W. Kalp of Lewisburg declared.

He attacked substandard areas where poor housing and other conditions contribute to delinquency and the breeding of criminals. If a city does not eliminate slum areas, it can not expect to decrease delinquency, he said.

Teachers, he added, have their responsibility in identifying those children with delinquency tendencies. He also cited gambling as an instigator of crime.

Murder movies, sensationalized reporting of crime, unfit television shows and fantastic comic books were attacked by Henry Lenz, director of juvenile probation, York. All contribute to delinquency, he said.

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## Washington Regional Meeting Attended By 150 Who Braved Snow

The home, school and community attitudes were held most important in shaping the lives of girls and boys, many of whom become offenders against the laws of society, speakers declared at the western regional conference held November 19 at Washington, Pa. The luncheon was attended by about 150 prominent Pennsylvanians and was pronounced one of the most successful in western regional meeting history.



ROY I. CARSON

Among the speakers at the panel discussion on "How the Community Makes Criminals", which was presided over by Vice President Harry Cancelmi, was Superintendent Meyers B. Horner of the Washington schools who declared that he felt "the individuals are responsible for their acts."

Judge H. Russell Adams of the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court placed emphasis on home life, the responsibilities of parents, school

guidance and community officials.

Assistant Chief Probation Officer J. C. Catalona of Allegheny County Quarter Sessions Court, expressed the thought that a return to the methods of other years of offering youth inspiration and setting high ideals would be helpful. He said that action of government officials quite often were injurious to youth.

### Dope Trade

William T. Duffy, agent in charge, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, told of the vicious traffic in 'dope'. Addicts, he asserted, would steal if necessary to get money to buy drugs. Signs of addiction among teen agers he said, included irritableness in the morning, a rushing to the telephone to intercept a call and irregular hours. He advised treatment by a physician.

Speaking for the newspapers were James S. Lyon of the Observer Publishing Company and William A. White, Pittsburgh Press. Both stressed that newspapers only report the news and do not make it or seek to influence it. They told too of newspapers assisting in the juvenile field by refusing to publish names of children involved in acts of delinquency.

Judge Roy I. Carson of the Washington County courts presided at the noon luncheon in which the chief speaker was Chester L. Sterling, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. Mr. Sterling discussed his problems at Morganza in his work with trainees of that institution.

Interesting talks were also given by Warden Claudy of the Western Penitentiary and T. H. Reiber, member of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole and a motion picture, "A Criminal Is Born" was shown with Mr. Fred H. Miller, Department of Public Instruction, Public Service Institute, leading the discussion following the showing of the film.

## Miss Gray Gives Probation Officer Requirements, Objectives

By CELIA GRAY  
President of The Pennsylvania  
Association on Probation  
and Parole

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In a letter to the Governor's Committee discussing youth and the prevention of delinquency, Miss Celia Gray, Associate President, gave her impression of needs in the field of probation and parole as a move forward in the prevention of delinquency. Her comments, we believe, are broad in scope and offer interesting thought to friends of the association and probation and parole.

"Every county should have a sufficient number of qualified probation officers to supervise juvenile probationers.

"Probation was established for the sole purpose of keeping delinquent children, first offenders and minor offenders from institutionalization. Probation is a treatment measure to save and protect juvenile delinquents. It should be used only after careful investigation, study and analysis of the case by the probation officer for guidance of the court at the time the child is being considered. It should be the aim of every court to have an adequate staff of probation officers.

"A probation officer should have:  
Training—accredited in service.

Understanding of individual problems of the home, family and the problems of the child.

Mature and stable personality.

High moral character.

Availability to probationer.

Active case load of not more than 50.

Adequate salary, security and promotion.

"It would be a help to have uniform summaries prepared. In order to carry out a plan of that sort, it seems to me the set-up should be on a state level with all counties cooperating. If the child would move from one county to another, the summary and the report of supervision would follow.

"When Miss O'Hara was secretary of Welfare, she suggested a state subsidy to counties that feel they are not financially able to hire full-time probation officers. The standards could be controlled by the Department if the subsidy was granted.

"I have very definite feeling that women probation officers should supervise girls and men probation officers supervise boys.

Meeting for many years without post ponement or interruption, the Executive Committee is having a hard time getting together these days. First a conflict in dates and then the weather has forced cancellation of two meetings.

Proposed conference of the Executive Committee at Westchester was not held because various officials were at Biloxi, Mississippi at the American Prison Congress. Then the session scheduled for Washington, Pa. was postponed when a sudden snow paralyzed traffic and prevented persons from making the trip to the western Pennsylvania town.

In the next issue of The Quarterly there should be some information regarding a proposed school for probation and parole officers. At Sunbury, it was learned from Dr. G. I. Giardini that Wilkes College, Wilkes Barre had contacted him regarding such a school. A late summer date for the school appeared to be probable because facilities of the college could not be used until after June.

## An Important Opinion

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Harrisburg, Pa.

October 8, 1951

FORMAL OPINION No. 624  
Honorable William C. Brown,  
Secretary of Welfare,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

SIR:

The Department of Justice is in receipt of your letter requesting us to clarify the extent of authority and jurisdiction of a juvenile court, acting as a substitute parent, of its ward where the natural parents are still alive and available.

You state that your question arises out of the case of a twenty year-old mental defective of moron grade who was declared a dependent child by the Juvenile Court of Bedford County, housed in the County Home, and subsequently committed to Polk State School for care and training as a mental defective; and that it developed that the patient has an inguinal hernia which is of opportune condition for surgical correction and repair, in order to restore the patient's physical condition and ability, but that this condition of hernia is as yet uncomplicated, and not a matter of life and death, but only a matter of restoring physical health to its best possible condition.

You further state that the father, who has been deprived of the custody of his son, and who protested the admission of his son to the institution, absolutely refused to grant permission for the operation; and that the juvenile court, on being approached in behalf of the boy, stated:

**"This boy is a ward of the Juvenile Court. If you think he should have an operation for hernia, I see no reason why you need the father's consent. You may consider this letter as authority to proceed."**

You further inquire whether the juvenile court, whose ward is a minor,

and mentally handicapped, and an inmate duly committed by that court to the custody of a State institution for mental defectives, may consent and authorize an elective surgical operation to be performed upon its ward in the interest of his physical welfare and improvement, notwithstanding the lack of consent and the protest of the parents; and if so, whether the superintendent and an attending surgeon are relieved of any and all liability in any subsequent legal action instituted by the parent.

It is an elementary principle of the law of torts that any touching of the person whatever, without his consent, constitutes a battery. Clearly, a surgical operation would fall within this definition; the following statement appears in *BONNER v. MORAN*, 126 F. 2d 121, 122 (1941):

**"We think there can be no doubt that a surgical operation is a technical battery, regardless of its results, and is excusable only when there is express or implied consent by the patient; or, stated somewhat differently, the surgeon is liable in damages if the operation is unauthorized. \* \* \*"**

It is likewise well-settled that should the person involved be a minor or otherwise incapable of giving consent, the consent of his parent or guardian should be obtained. Section 59 of the Restatement of Torts is as follows:

**"(1) If a person whose interest is invaded is at the time by reason of his youth or defective mental condition, whether permanent or temporary, incapable of understanding or appreciating the consequences of the invasion, the assent of such a person to the invasion is not effective as a consent thereto.**

**"(2) The assent of a parent, guardian or other person standing in like relation to one described in Subsection (1) has the same effect**

**as though given by the person whose interest is invaded, if such parent, guardian or other person has the power to consent to the invasion."**

The principal question presented is whether such consent may be given by a person or agency other than the parent.

By definition, the adjudication as a dependent child constitutes a finding that the parent is incapable of exercising the ordinary parental functions. The term "dependent child" is thus defined in Section 1 (6) of The Juvenile Court Law, the Act of June 2, 1933, P. L. 1433, 11 P. S. Section 243, as follows:

**"(6) The words 'dependent child' include:**

**"(a) A child who is homeless or destitute, or without proper support or care, through no fault of his or her parent, guardian, custodian or legal representatives;**

**"(b) A child who lacks proper care by reason of the mental or physical condition of the parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative."**

In such case, the State provides for the performance of certain parental functions; the following statement appears in *COMMONWEALTH ex rel. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY v. GARD et ux.*, Appellants, 162 Pa. Superior Ct. 415, 421 (1948):

**"\* \* \* the Commonwealth is the paramount guardian (parens patriae) and will look to the interests of the minor and to the interests which the sovereign has in the proper care and training of children upon which it is to depend for its future existence. \* \* \*"**

Accordingly, through the medium of The Juvenile Court Law, supra, this duty is delegated to the juvenile court. The juvenile court, with regard to its wards, stands in the place of the parent from whose custody the ward has been removed. It is stated in *COMMONWEALTH v. JORDAN*,

Appellant, 136 Pa. Superior Ct. 242, 251 (1939) inter alia, as follows:

**"Every statute which is designed to give protection, care and training to children, as a needed substitute for parental authority and performance of parental duty, is but a recognition of the duty of the state, as the legitimate guardian and protector of children where other guardianship fails....."**

Since the court's authority is substituted for that of the parent, the court's consent should be sufficient to authorize the operation herein mentioned.

We are of the opinion, therefore, and you are accordingly advised, that the juvenile court, whose ward is a minor, mentally handicapped, and an inmate duly committed by that court to the custody of a State institution for mental defectives may consent, and authorize an elective surgical operation to be performed upon its ward in the interest of his physical welfare and improvement, notwithstanding the lack of consent and the protest of the parent.

Very truly yours,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Robert M. Mountenay,  
Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

H. J. Woodward,  
Deputy Attorney General.

Robert E. Woodside,  
Attorney General.

William A. White, Pittsburgh Press representative on the Washington, Pa. program is a prominent Pennsylvania Journalist. Recently the center figure in the dramatization of television's "Big Story" because of his newspaper activity in helping to catch a swindler, Mr. White participated as a member of the press in discussing the responsibilities of newspapers in the prevention of crime.



## Sunbury Newspaper Lauds Major Hill In Editorial Article

Fine tribute was paid to Major Henry C. Hill, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, in an editorial which appeared in the Sunbury Item during the two-day Central Pennsylvania regional meeting held in that city September 24.

Captioning its comment "A New Look At An Old Problem", the newspaper said:

"A broad cross section of the crime problem and its consequences marked a regional conference in Sunbury the past two days of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole. 'The Community Makes a Criminal' was the general theme and participants in the panel discussion included representatives of various state, federal and community agencies that deal with people and their problems, and more particularly with those who have transgressed and are trying to find a way back to a useful and respectable place in society.

"It was entirely appropriate that the summation of the problem, and more particularly the ways of solving it, was given by Major Henry C. Hill, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. For no individual in the commonwealth has been more closely and sincerely concerned with rehabilitation of wrong-doers.

"As warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet and later as the first warden of the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary as well as first superintendent of White Hill Industrial School, and then as first chairman of the Board of Parole, he has blazed a trail dotted with reclaiming lives, and marked by endless, farsighted and enduring precedents, not only in penology but in the vastly more important field of rehabilitating criminals.

"Pennsylvania is fortunate to have a man of his ability and understand-

ing as head of the parole system, and the local conference was signally honored by his presence and participation."

### EASTERN REGIONAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 8)

erly Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, who was primarily instrumental in organizing the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, many years ago, and from the very beginning of its activities, has show a great interest in the work of our Association. He also has been actively engaged in preparing many pieces of legislation in the field of probation and parole.

In the afternoon a motion picture was shown entitled, "A Criminal Is Born," and a discussion of the contents and the message of this film, as well as its usefulness for professional and lay groups followed, under the leadership of Fred H. Miller, Advisor, Public Service Institute, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.

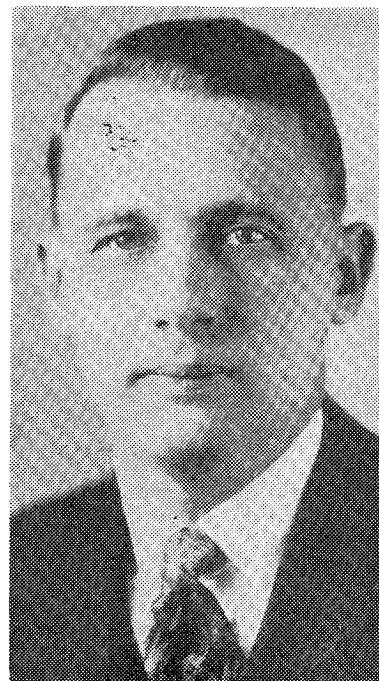
The highly successful Eastern Regional Meeting was prepared by the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Probation Officer, Chester County, and Peter J. Frascino, Juvenile Probation Officer, Montgomery County, and second vice-president of our Association who also presided over the morning session. The invocation at the luncheon meeting was delivered by Reverend Garrett J. Kell, First Presbyterian Church, West Chester.

A telegram was received from Miss Celia K. Gray, President of the Association, who was unable to be present, as she was attending the Annual Congress of Correction in Biloxi, Mississippi, at the same time.

## Dunlap To Quit Oakdale, Become Butler County Detective

Jack Dunlap, one of the most widely known correctional workers in Pennsylvania, will leave the Industrial Home for Boys at Oakdale, Allegheny county, where he has been superintendent for two years, and on March 1 will become the chief county detective of Butler county, it was learned recently.

In going to Butler, Mr. Dunlap will be returning to the county where he resided some years ago.



JACK DUNLAP

"I am going back home," he told The Quarterly. "I know the people there and they know me and it is a part of the state in which I want to live."

For years Jack was the probation officer of Lawrence county, which adjoins Butler. Prior to his probation

officer career he was first a state policeman and later a county detective at New Castle. Three years ago he left Lawrence County to become assistant superintendent at the Pennsylvania Training School, Morgantown, and from that position he became superintendent at the Oakdale school for boys, having 127 children in his care when he resigned.

Throughout the years of his stay at New Castle, Jack was very active in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole and, while leaving correctional work for police duties, will remain in the state association and maintain his interest in probation, parole and training schools.

"I plan to keep my membership in the state association and attend its meetings," he said.

At the present time, Jack is busy completing his affairs at Oakdale. Several portions of a rebuilding program, which he inaugurated at Oakdale, are unfinished, and Jack hopes to see some of this work before he leaves Oakdale. Then it also requires time to find a house and he doesn't expect these details to be completed until about March 1.

"I am going to live in the city of Butler," Jack told The Quarterly "I am going back home."

Friends of The Quarterly will hear with regret news of the passing of J. K. Spurgeon, Uniontown lawyer. Mr. Spurgeon was the father of Allen Spurgeon, Uniontown printer, who publishes The Quarterly and has printed our periodical since it became a printed journal in 1947.

A prominent lawyer, Mr. Spurgeon was stricken with a heart ailment and passed away in a few days. He was buried in Uniontown.

## Book Review

Negley K. Teeters and John Otto Reinemann, **THE CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY**, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1950, 819 pp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Wide Scope

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

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

The 50 illustrations including many pictures showing early efforts in this and other countries in child care and correctional treatment, add interest to the book as do the 15 case histories. The volume succeeds in combining

the popular and the scientific. There is an extensive bibliography and indexed text material for the student interested in the research aspects of the problem.

### Authors Succeed

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

We can commend this book to Judges, probation officers, and lay

persons interested in this serious and growing problem of the nation.

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

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

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

## VARIETY SHOW OF JUNIOR REPUBLIC



Pennsylvania Junior Republic at Grove City has a variety skit in which boys of the school present various aspects of the life at the Republic. This skit is being presented in various sections of Pennsylvania before the Exchange Clubs of Pennsylvania currently engaged in a program of providing extra facilities and services to the Republic's citizens. In the picture is shown the cast, which includes boys from 14 counties. Do you recognize a child from your county?

## New Books And Booklets

Albert Deutsch, *OUR REJECTED CHILDREN*, Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1950; 292 pp.

Albert Deutsch was the first American journalist to devote his daily column to matters of health and welfare. In his book "The Shame of the States" he dealt with the shocking conditions in mental hospitals. In his present book he puts the spotlight on our training schools for delinquent children. More than half of this volume is devoted to the critical description of many of these institutions; in that task, he pulls no punches, he names places and individuals, and he calls a spade a spade. No wonder, his book has become the subject of violently controversial discussions. But he has only done what a conscientious and concerned journalist can do. He has called the public's attention to intolerable conditions in a number of our public training schools. He does not condemn wholesale; he presents a bill of particulars. It is only fair to state that whenever he found positive aspects to report, he did so. It is also fair to mention that in a number of instances Deutsch reports that improvements have been undertaken. He describes good institutions—both public and private—as examples. He presents a positive program for improvements. The second part of his treatise deals with the over-all picture of juvenile delinquency, particularly its causation. An especially interesting chapter deals with "children who kill." In other chapters he explodes the myth of the comic books' responsibility for juvenile misconduct; he pursues the question of "parental delinquency" (so-called) by probing into the reasons for the failure of parents; he stresses the need for modern detention facilities, really non-criminal juvenile courts, and truly social-minded

judges. His thesis that our delinquent children are "rejected children" finds its culmination in the last three chapters entitled "The Rejecting Community," "Mobilizing Against Delinquency," and "Our Crime-Breeding Culture." Pointing to the worship of crass materialism in our society, he quotes Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago: "The problem is not one of adjusting young people to the world; it is rather a question of adjusting the world."

Quentin Reynolds, *COURTROOM*, Farrar, Straus and Co., New York, 1950; 419 pp.

One of our ablest contemporary journalists tells the story of Samuel S. Leibowitz. From his native Roumania, he came to this country at the age of 4, and became one of America's most renowned criminal lawyers, and since 1941 judge of Kings County (Brooklyn, New York) Court. In his fascinating style, Quentin Reynolds describes some of the widely publicized cases in which Samuel Leibowitz was counsel for the defense, among them the famous (or rather infamous) Scottsboro case, in which he saved the lives of nine Negro boys already sentenced to death on the word of two white prostitutes. Through his appeal of this case to the U. S. Supreme Court he won an unprecedented legal victory for civil rights. Leibowitz defended over a hundred persons accused of first-degree murder. Everybody interested in criminal court procedure will profit from reading the details of the art of cross-examination which Leibowitz used so masterfully. But beyond an exciting array of case histories, including that of Bruno Richard Hauptmann (kidnapper of the Lindbergh baby), the reader of the book will also learn something of Judge Leibowitz' appraisal of our jury system,

of his suggestions regarding a public defender for indigent defendants, his recommendations concerning an improved curriculum in criminal law which at present is woefully neglected in our law schools. Throughout his career Leibowitz was always primarily concerned with the safeguarding of the constitutional rights of every defendant, guilty or innocent, rich or poor, black or white. Of particular interest to probation officers is the high esteem in which Judge Leibowitz holds the probation system. The wide latitude which he allows his chief probation officer, Edmond Fitzgerald, within the framework of pre-sentence investigations is (to put it mildly) astonishing; it certainly shows the judge's great trust in the efficiency and value of probation officers as the court's auxiliaries.

*LEGAL STATUS OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY*, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1950, 27 pp.

This booklet contains material prepared for the National Conference on Family Life, which met in Washington in May 1948, but its contents are brought up to the date of publication (December 1950). It describes the present status of aspects of family law in the United States and shows up the trends which legislation in this field has presented during recent years. Under the chapter heading of "Marriage," for instance, such topics as "Age of Consent to Marriage," "Parental Consent," "Health Requirements," and "Common-law Marriage," are mentioned. Other chapters deal with such vital subjects as "Family Support," with special emphasis on the non-support laws, "Husband and Wife," with specific emphasis on property rights and powers of contract. Readers of "The Quarterly" will be particularly interested in the Chapter on "Parent and Child;" it contains such sub-head-

ings as "Custody of Minor Child," "Unmarried Parents and Children Born out of Wedlock," "Adoption," and "Inheritance." The following chapter is entitled "Protection of the Child" and deals with such matters as "Laws Affecting School Attendance," "Child Labor," "Child-Welfare Services," "Handicapped Children," and "Guardianship." There are also brief references to the "Dissolution of Marriage" through annulment and divorce. The final chapter is devoted to the "Domestic Relations Courts." This booklet has particular value because it not only describes existing legislation but quite emphatically points up gaps and lacks of uniformity in this very vital legislative field. As the forward of this pamphlet points out, it is written for the purpose of "whetting public interest in the privileges, responsibilities, powers, and limitations that constitute the status of the American family under State laws," and "with the hope that it will quicken intensive study in the field of family law by many more persons, who in turn can seek and get legislative action wherever needed."

### HOW THE COMMUNITY

(Continued from Page 6)

are—in court, in training schools or in prison.

I do not think that any community ever will reach such a state of Utopia that it will not produce juvenile delinquents and criminals. We will probably never be able to identify and isolate and then eliminate all the factors which create maladjusted and defiant individuals. But we can identify those persons when they do appear, and we do know ways to help most of them. What the community should be held responsible for is its failure to provide all the help that we do know how to give to people in trouble.

## State Parole News

The Fall season finds the Board of Parole personnel busy, as usual. Civil Service Examination results have been announced and appointments are being made to fill vacancies.

Following are reports from the district offices:

### Philadelphia — Men's Division

Agent Thomas G. Falcone was recently re-elected President of the Messina Society for the seventh consecutive term on October 7, 1951, when the Society celebrated its 43rd anniversary with a banquet at Palumbo's. Several honored guests were present including judges, city officials, and Supervisor W. E. Anderson. Congratulations, Tom.

Assistant Supervisor James Beisel was a guest on the "Steve Allison Show" radio program, broadcast through Station WPEN from Lou Tendler's Restaurant, Broad and Locust streets, Philadelphia, on September 4, 1951. The program is a regular WPEN feature, and this particular one was on the air from 11:15 p.m. until 12:25 a.m., during which time Mr. Beisel answered questions from the radio audience concerning the operation of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. It was a mighty good program and a mighty good way to clarify erroneous public opinion about our purpose and function.

The stenographic department is now boasting a full staff for the first time in many a moon. The first of three recruits arrived on August 21, 1951 in the person of Margaret Downey, a lovely blonde with a merry twinkle in her eye and matching Irish wit. Mary Gray, another new addition, is gracing the ranks of the Institutional Department, arriving there on October 29, 1951. Last, not least, but most recent, Claire Otis, arriving on November 5, 1951. Believe us when we say, "Glad to have you with us girls, and good luck."

Agent Mulford spoke to the Men's Association of the Glading Presby-

terian Church in Philadelphia on October 23, 1951 on the subject of Parole in Pennsylvania.

On the afternoon of November 3, 1951, "Jim" Beisel was a panel member representing the Pennsylvania Board of Parole in a discussion on the work of public welfare agencies in Pennsylvania. This was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Committee on Preparation for Public Social Welfare at their regional meeting, held at Temple University.

"Get well" wishes went out by the score for Agent Palmer Jones, who underwent a serious operation in October at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. We're happy to report that the "Ace" is coming back strong and expects to be on the job very shortly.

**On September 29, 1951, wedding bells rang out for Col. Charles B. DeShields and his bride, the former Freeda M. Keiser, of W. Milton, Pa. Mrs. DeShields was the chief clerk in the Harrisburg District Office before her marriage to the Colonel. Agent Dave Rehred was best man in a ceremony performed by Bob Diffenderfer's brother, a minister, in Darby, Pa. Best wishes and good luck to the happy couple.**

A baby daughter was born on October 23, 1951 to Mrs. Marjorie Lawrence, a former typist of the Stenographic department who resigned on May 31, 1951 to make ready for the new Lawrence addition.

We all feel mighty proud of Harry Gallagher's son, Jim, who received the bronze star on October 29, 1951 for heroism while in combat in Korea. Jim has also been recommended for the silver star, which should soon be on its way.

Former Agent, Carl Svenson, passed away in Florida where he had established his permanent residence after resigning from the Pennsylvania Board of Parole in August,

1950. Services were held Sunday, October 20, 1951 at the Oliver H. Bair Funeral Home.

Mary Moy returned on October 29, 1951 from a glamor-filled vacation to the Hawaiian Islands with real leis and orchids flown back with her by Pan-American Clipper. Mary has loads of wonderful stories about the Islands, and judging from the far-away look in her eyes, it won't be too many moons hence that she will return there.

Rita Perese, our "Thespian" typist, is acquitting herself well in the current production of "Lilliom" by the Neighborhood Theatre Group in their playhouse in Philadelphia.

### Philadelphia — Women's Division

The Women's Division is happy to announce that Miss Dolores M. Viola, our Senior Stenographer, is to be married on November 18, 1951 to Mr. Andrew J. De Stefano. After a short honeymoon, Mrs. De Stefano will return to work for us.

Miss King took a boat ride to Bermuda in August and found it was everything the travel folders claimed.

### Pittsburgh — Women's Division

Miss Mary Papson, who has been a mainstay in this office and who has worked for the Board for the past five years, has resigned to take a position with Army Ordnance in Pittsburgh. Miss Papson has our best wishes for the future.

### Wilkes-Barre

A vacancy occurred in our clerical personnel with the resignation of Miss Margaret Gatcha who had been with us since 1950. She accepted a stenographic position with the Pomeroy Stores, Inc. We extend our best wishes to Miss Gatcha.

The vacancy has been filled by Miss Helen Basgier. She is a competent person who, before coming to us, was employed as a stenographer for the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company. Her pleasant dispo-

sition makes her a welcome addition to our staff.

Supervisor Taylor is instructor for two evening classes in the basic principals of correctional training, the course given by the Public Service Institute. One is held in Wilkes-Barre and one in Scranton. Mr. Taylor has had years of experience in this work and is well qualified to make the course interesting and educational.

Mr. Meiss and Mr. Luce have dug out their Daniel Boone caps and cleaned up their rifles. Both expect to get a buck but if they do, the buck will bear a caption, "United States of America" and will not have four legs.

### Erie

An In-Service Training Course was begun in the Erie District a little over a month ago. Although the course is sponsored by the Public Service Institute, the Welfare Council of Erie County has taken a great deal of interest in it and has encouraged its member agencies to participate. Consequently most of the social, family, and welfare agencies are represented in the group in which there is an enrollment of approximately 45. The meetings are held in the DPA offices every Tuesday evening and the interest shown has been most encouraging. Much of the emphasis in the course is on Case Work Methods and Techniques.

Among the speakers who have appeared to date were: Mr. Edmund Thomas, Probation Officer of Erie County; District Attorney Damian McLaughlin of Erie County; Mr. Kenneth Taylor, Director of Case Work, Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh; and Mr. William Gladden, Superintendent of Pennsylvania George Junior Republic, Grove City, Pa.

**We regret to report there has been little or no change in the condition of Agent Bartoo who fell victim of a stroke on October 23, 1951. He has been an agent for the**

(Continued on Page 24)

## In The State Association

Meeting of the Ways and Means committee to consider incorporation and change in bylaws has been postponed until the last part of December because of illness of Paul W. Tibbetts, its chairman. Mr. Tibbetts came down with a serious flu bug some weeks ago and, at the time this issue went to press, had not been able to return to his usual vigorous self.

A perfect score of 100 percent, second in the history of civil service



**HILARY MODRAK**

examinations for the post of parole officer, was made by Hilary Modrak, Pittsburgher, in a test taken this fall. Hilary, a member of the Juvenile Court staff under Judge Schramm, took the quiz in stride and his colors were flying high, wide and handsome after the papers were examined with nary an error.

The distinguished correctional worker is a resident of the suburban community of Brentwood and a graduate of St. Vincent's College, Latrobe.

Despite his brilliant rating, Hilary is remaining with the Juvenile court,

having a McKeesport district. A devoted worker with youth, Hilary doubles during basketball season as a mentor of cage teams in the Pittsburgh district.

Congratulations, Mr. Modrak. We are proud to know you.

Should regional meetings be held earlier because of weather facts and court calendars? Committee in charge of preparing the 1951 schedule pointed out in its report that there was difficulty in getting speakers because of a conflict between the dates and court calendars. Likewise there was a conflict between the American Prison Conference sessions and the eastern regional and at Washington, Pa. bad weather cut down the crowd and the program.

Begin earlier in September, suggested the committee, and the regional meetings will have greater success.

Among the Eskimos who braved winter weather at Washington, Pa. Sunday night, November 18, were Eliza Leader of Altoona, Arthur T. Prasse of White Hill, Fred Miller of Harrisburg and Pete Frascino, Norristown. Both Eliza and her party and Pete were the fortunate ones. The Leader unit arrived via the Pennsylvania railroad while Mr. Frascino sped by plane and bus. Covered with an overcoat and red flannels, Arthur Prasse defied the icy roads and snows by driving and declared that his trip had been "just a breeze".

### Major Hill Renamed To Parole Board

Major Henry C. Hill, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, was renamed to his post by Governor recently. Major Hill's new term will be for four years. Serving with him on the board are Mr. T. H. Reiber and Miss S. M. V. O'Hara

## In The Counties

Christmas comes but once a year and Ed Thomas of Erie is very glad that December 26 also is a one time a year proposition. After spending a happy Christmas at his home, Ed started for the office Wednesday morning, December 26, on roads that were icy but still passable. Enroute, however Ed received bruises about his body and his car was dealt a damaging blow when a mail truck plowed into the rear of the machine. Driver of the truck blamed the icy streets for the accident, saying he couldn't stop.

Ed continued to the office minus a car and except for bruises and shock seemed none the less for wear physically.

Eliza Leader, chief probation officer of Blair County, leaves the probation service there January 7 when the judgeship changes and will be succeeded by Ewing Findlay of Altoona. Harvey Hyle, juvenile officer, will remain on the Blair County staff together with Mrs. Stella Showalter and others.

Mrs. Leader, chairman of the state probation and parole publicity committee, became a probation officer four and one-half years ago, succeeding Miss Mary Davis at Hollidaysburg. When Mr. Raugh resigned as chief probation officer some two years later Mrs. Leader became chief.

In discussing her plans with The Quarterly, Mrs. Leader indicated that she was seeking to remain in correctional work.

### SUNBURY CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 9)

He deplored the apathy of parents and of many communities as a whole. Honesty, he said, seems to be on the wane. It is not upheld by people. They are satisfied with mediocrity and un-

less this attitude changes, disaster is bound to follow, he asserted.

Dr. Orville Fitzgerald, assistant superintendent of the Danville State Hospital, told the gathering bluntly that virtually all responsibility for the child's behavior lies in the home.

### No Child Born Bad

Bad children are not born, he said. They are made that way and almost always by delinquent parents. Key formative years in the life of a child, he said, are between 8 and 10. If the child is properly guarded past this period, he or she will not cause any trouble after that.

Major Henry C. Hill, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, summoned up the statements of the various speakers, complimenting them highly on their approach to the issues and agreeing with them in every way.

He too deplored the morals of today. There were 64,000 youths arrested in the first half of last year, he stated, and 50 percent of all arrests dealt with those under 25 years of age. Broken homes, he said, were a bad factor in delinquency. Organizations such as boy and girl scouts, the YMCA and like agencies, have done much to combat delinquency because few youngsters of such groups ever wind up on police records.

A movie, entitled "A Criminal is Born," which points up the importance of parental interest in children was shown, with Fred H. Miller, Department of Public Instruction, Public Service, leading the discussion which followed.

A tour on Tuesday, in which about 100 participated, visited the Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg and the Laurelton State Village for women. Purpose of the travel was to acquaint the caravan's members with the institutional organization and program in these three large institutions.

**STATE PAROLE NEWS**

(Continued from Page 21)

**Pennsylvania Board of Parole since 1943 and, in spite of his advancing years, was steadily on the job until his recent attack. He is now confined to his home in Edinboro, Pa.**

**Butler**

Clarence E. Wissinger, Cheswick, Pa., was assigned to this office on August 1, 1951 to replace Parole Agent Thomas R. Johnston. Mr. Wissinger was formerly employed by the Gulf Research Laboratories, Harmorville, Pa. On August 15, 1951 Agent Johnston was transferred to the Harrisburg Office.

**PROBATION SPEAKS**

(Continued from Page 4)

ciplines of study—the doctor, the lawyer, the clergyman and the teacher. It is up to us to gain this recognition through our work performance and also through a continuous interpretation to the public of what our aims and objectives are. Only then will we become acknowledged and recognized; only then will we become better paid public officials; only then will our tenure be guaranteed and only then will we be able to hold our own within the recognized professions of modern-day society. Clamoring for higher pay sometimes meets with the response that ours is a job of devotion and a form of missionary work. Yes, we need faith, and devotion to our job, but this should not keep us from demanding our just share economically so, that the probation officers who are charged with such heavy responsibility are as much free from continuous financial worries as we can expect the average citizen to be. I am confident that we will be heard. I am confident, too, that our judges who have such great influence in their community, will help us in this fight for recognition.

I want to close with a statement by the spiritual godfather of our profession, John Augustus—

“There is, however, much opposition to the plan of bailing on probation. Those who are opposed to this method, tell us that it is rather an incentive to crime, and therefore, instead of proving salutary, it is detrimental to the interest of society, and so far from having a tendency to reform the persons bailed, it rather presents inducements for them to continue a career of crime; the law is robbed of its terrors, and its punishments, and there is nothing, therefore to deter them from repeating the offence with which they were previously charged.

“The premise upon which such reasoning is based is incorrect. Individuals and communities generally are but too prone to infer evil of a class, if they but occasionally observe it in individuals; if a person who has been bailed, or received the leniency of the court, proves false to his promises of amendment, people are ever ready to predict that all others will conduct in a similar manner; and this they persist in believing, although instances are very frequent, even three to one, where such persons have become good citizens, and regain their former station and relation in society. I shall leave the matter for others to discuss and decide, but I am content, feeling as I do, that by such humane means hundreds of the fallen have been raised even by my humble instrumentality.”

Thus spoke Probation through the mouth of John Augustus in 1852 when he published the “Report on his Labors in Aid of the Unfortunate.” I like to think that Probation today might speak in a less defensive and less apologetic tone. But the spirit which governed his efforts and his words, that of humaneness, is just as much a pre-requisite for our work, in our time, as it was exactly a hundred years ago.

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