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How the church views crime and probation, 1926.

The PROBATION BULLETIN

NATIONAL PROBATION
ASSOCIATION, INC.



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Editorial Office: 370 Seventh Ave.
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Vol. IV, No. 5

April, 1926

ADULT PROBATION DEMONSTRATION SUCCEEDS

Model System Established by Catholic Charities in New York City Court Shows Remarkable Results After First Year

A year ago last February we announced the creation of a model Adult Probation Bureau to have charge of all Catholic defendants in the New York City Court of General Sessions, one of the oldest and largest criminal courts in the country with jurisdiction of all felonies committed in New York County. The Bureau was established by Cardinal Hayes and is under his general supervision and that of Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Secretary for Charities of the Archdiocese. The entire expense of the experiment has been defrayed by the Catholic Charities organization. Edwin J. Cooley, one of the best known probation men of the country, on leave of absence as Chief Probation Officer of the New York City Magistrates' Courts, was selected to conduct the undertaking. He has been given a free hand and practically unlimited financial support, enabling him to develop the most ideal system possible under the circumstances. After the completion of one year of service by the Bureau we are enabled to present an estimate of the results attained.

The Bureau was handicapped at the start by the inadequate work that had preceded. Probation in this court has always been carried on by privately paid representatives of three organizations representing respectively Catholics, Jews and Protestants, caring for defendants of their own faiths. The number of workers heretofore has been wholly inadequate. When Mr. Cooley began his work it was necessary to re-investigate all Catholic cases and to establish a record system and to formulate standards of procedure. The highest standards for the appointment of probation officers anywhere in the United States were adopted and an ideal system of investigation and supervision was formulated. A staff was secured consisting, beside Mr. Cooley, of an experienced woman case supervisor and thirty probation officers, all college trained and experienced in social work, together with an adequate clerical staff. The prevailing type of probation officer used is the young college graduate with some social work experience, active and vitally alive to the professional possibilities of the work. It is interesting to note that this staff took over the work formerly attempted by three probation officers of the old type.

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MEMBERS OF NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION APPOINTED TO SERVE ON IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

The National Crime Commission has announced the appointment of a Special Committee on the Medical Aspects of Crime. The Chairman is Mrs. Richard Derby, daughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Among the members are Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association, and Judge Frederick P. Cabot, one of our vice-presidents. The chairman made the following statement: "The work of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Crime is to collect and make available the latest information on the relation between disease and crime. There must be an increasing spirit of cooperation between the members of the legal and the medical profession. In the states where such cooperation already exists, the judge and the prosecutor are working with the psychiatric expert for a wise solution of the problems which are of equal interest to both groups in their fundamental relation to the welfare of the community. The anticipation of crime must be our goal."

WORK STARTED ON MICHIGAN SURVEY

Following preliminary meetings in Detroit of the Probation Survey Committee, Judge Henry F. Hulbert, Chairman, appointed by the State Conference of Social Work to cooperate with the National Probation Association in a statewide study of probation work and needs in Michigan, our Field Secretary, Mr. Hiller, began work in the state on March 30. A three months' study is planned. Thus far nine of the larger more representative counties outside of Wayne County (Detroit) have been selected for the study. It is the purpose to make the study intensive rather than extensive and to develop local committees and initiate campaigns in each of the counties studied to secure further development and equipment for the probation service. A preliminary survey has shown that in none of the counties in Michigan, outside of Wayne County, is there an adequate probation staff for all courts. There are many good officers at work, especially in the juvenile courts, but almost without exception the number of officers is inadequate to meet the needs.

It is hoped first to get a complete picture of the situation in each county leading to practical recommendations to be submitted to the judges and others con-

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

COMMONWEALTH FUND GIVES AID TO EXTEND N.P.A. WORK

Field Work Department To Be Strengthened By Appropriation

An appropriation has been made to the National Probation Association by the Commonwealth Fund of New York City for the special purpose of extending the field work of the Association. The Fund has given extensive aid to the development of child guidance clinics and related work, and has a Division on the Prevention of Delinquency. The appropriation, when received, will be used for strengthening our Field Work Department and for complying with some of the many requests for local and state studies, looking toward the strengthening of juvenile courts and probation work. Courts and organizations that would welcome work of this character in their cities or states are asked to correspond with the Association regarding it.

LIMITING ADULT PROBATION

In New York, in Massachusetts and in a few other localities there has been some agitation looking toward restricting by law the use of probation. These efforts have culminated in the introduction of bills in the legislatures.

The National Probation Association believes in a strict limitation of probation, but not on the arbitrary basis of the offense for which a man is convicted, nor even—apart from other factors—on the basis of the number of offenses for which conviction has been had. We are also opposed to forbidding the use of probation solely because the offender possesses a weapon; though we believe that this fact, together with other circumstances, should be carefully considered by the court with a view always toward the public safety. The arbitrary denying of probation, like the prescribing of uniform fixed sentences upon all who have committed a certain offense, regardless of circumstances, age, mentality and other factors, works injustice. In each of these classes, there are individuals who are not real criminals, who are the victims of circumstances and who can safely and successfully be treated under strict probation supervision.

The kind of person fit for probation cannot be defined by law; neither can the unfit. The real character, the mental condition, the previous record, these and other factors in individual cases are far more important than the type of the offense committed. The courts can and

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Keep 267

The Probation Bulletin

Vol. IV April, 1926 No. 5

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DEAN POUND JOINS ASSOCIATION

As the result of a letter endorsing the work of the National Probation Association, sent out by Judge James A. Lowell of the United States District Court in Boston recently, Dean Roscoe Pound, the distinguished head of the Harvard University Law School, has become a contributing member of the Association. He writes, "I wish I could do more because I appreciate much the importance of what the Association is doing." Dean Pound is perhaps the foremost advocate in the country of research leading to sound and progressive development in our criminal law and procedure. Dean Pound was the Director of the Cleveland Survey of Criminal Justice which, among other recommendations, urged the need for extension and improvement of probation work in that city.

SURVEY OF PROBATION SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN TO TAKE THREE MONTHS

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

cerned. Where possible it is planned to secure the appointment of strong committees for local betterment and to continue our work until definite results are obtained. It is expected that the local study will lead the way to a state-wide program to secure needed legislation and above all to develop adequate state supervision and organization of the probation workers, now almost entirely lacking.

At the suggestion of the Governor, the Michigan Legislature in special session recently provided for the appointment of a Crime Commission, charged, among other things, with studying the probation system of the state. As a result of our work, we expect to present a report and recommendations to this Commission and to cooperate with them so far as possible.

After a preliminary study in Detroit, Mr. Hiller began his work in Battle Creek. The General Secretary has visited Grand Rapids, making arrangements for the study there.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

[Members of the Association are urged to send information for these columns on interesting and important developments in the probation field.]

Ohio: The General Secretary has attended two meetings of the Probation Committee of the Department of Public Welfare at Columbus. As a result, plans for a joint session of the Ohio Association of Common Pleas Judges with the Association at the Annual Conference at Cleveland have been made. Plans have also been discussed for assisting in the development of county probation departments throughout the state under the new Ohio law. The Department of Public Welfare is charged with the supervision and extension of probation work, and it has asked the cooperation of the Association therein. It is possible that a study of probation needs in certain Ohio counties will be made either in the summer or fall. In the meantime, special assistance will be given certain counties. The State Department has assigned an experienced agent to study the needs of the juvenile courts. This work will be carried on in cooperation with any work to be undertaken by the Association. A new county probation department has been established at Wooster.

Massachusetts: The Massachusetts Legislature recently had a "Crime Week." Many bills were discussed in committee, designed to curb crime. Several of these were decidedly reactionary in attempting to destroy or limit probation and parole in arbitrary fashion. It is reported by Mr. Parsons, the Commissioner of Probation, that these attacks have been successfully met and that no bills of this character are expected to pass.

New York: A series of bills, sponsored by a Legislative Crime Committee, have been before the Legislature, most of which we have supported. We have opposed the provision of one bill, however, which would deny probation to any person committing a felony while armed, regardless of the age, real character or degree of offense. The Association is on record as opposing arbitrary limitations on the courts' discretion in using probation based on the offenses committed. We believe that the selection of probationers should be strictly limited by careful investigation based on the study of all the factors in each case.

Florida: Meetings of the State Probation Association were held in connection with the State Conference of Social Work at Orlando early in April. The President of the Association, Dr. Platt, was present and spoke. Great interest was shown in developing better state-wide probation and juvenile courts.

Minnesota: The Association has assisted the Women's Coöperative Alliance in securing a woman probation officer to develop adequate probation work with women in the Municipal Court.

LIMITING ADULT PROBATION

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

in the long run must exercise discretion. Their judgment should be an individual one, based on adequate investigation and diagnosis. We affirm that the best way to limit and regulate probation is to provide in each court an honest, trained and adequate probation staff whose recommendations as to the fitness of individuals for probation and the probabilities of success with this treatment, from the point of view of social protection as well as individual reclamation, are backed by an enlightened judiciary.

THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

From all reports, the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Association, to be held in the Statler Hotel, May 24-26, inclusive, will be by far the largest conference of court workers ever held. The quality of the speakers secured, the unusual local interest and the very satisfactory arrangements should make the Conference a notable one. We are expecting the leaders in social court work from all parts of the country. No probation officer, judge, or anyone else interested in probation betterment should fail to come to Cleveland if it is possible for him to get there.

We are suggesting that all delegates to our meetings secure rooms at the Hotel Statler where all sessions of the Conference will be held. Many have done so, but there are still available single rooms with bath at \$3.00 and up, and double rooms at \$4.50 and up. Write directly to the Statler. If rooms in a smaller hotel or private home are desired, write us at once.

Railroad rates of 1½ for the round trip are obtainable on the following conditions: If you have not received a certificate as a member of the National Conference of Social Work, write to the Association for one. You must present this certificate in purchasing your round trip ticket. Tickets can be purchased from local agents in all sections of the country just before the Conference. You must travel by the same route in both directions to obtain the reduction. Our program is as follows:

PROGRAM

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1926, 10 A.M.

Chairman: Dr. Charles Platt, President, National Probation Association.

1. "ADDRESS OF WELCOME"—Hon. William R. Hopkins, City Manager, Cleveland.

2. "RESPONSE"—The Chairman.

3. General Topic: "THE FAMILY IN COURT."

(1) "A UNIFIED COURT DEALING WITH FAMILY MATTERS"—Hon. L. B. Day, District Court Judge, Omaha.

(2) "A UNIFIED PROBATION STAFF"—John J. Doyle, Chief Probation Officer, St. Paul.

(3) "SOCIAL TREATMENT OF DIVORCE"—Edward Pokorny, Friend of the Court, Wayne County, Circuit Court, Detroit.

General Discussion.

SECOND SESSION, 2 P.M.

Joint Session with the Ohio Association of Common Pleas Judges.

Chairman: Hon. Daniel H. Sowers, Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Columbus; President, Ohio Association of Common Pleas Judges.

1. "ADULT PROBATION IN NEW YORK"—Hon. Frank Bret Thorn, County Judge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2. "ADULT PROBATION IN MASSACHUSETTS"—Hon. Herbert C. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Probation, Boston, Mass.
 3. "ADULT PROBATION IN OHIO"—Hon. Carl Weygandt, Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.
 4. "ADULT PROBATION RESULTS"—Fred R. Johnson, Chief Probation Officer, Recorder's Court, Detroit.
- General Discussion.

6 P.M. Informal Dinner for Judges. *Chairman:* Hon. George P. Baer, Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.

THIRD SESSION, 8 P.M.

Chairman: Hon. Mary M. Bartelme, Judge, Juvenile Court, Chicago; Vice-President, National Probation Association.

1. "THE CRIME WAVE AND PROBATION." President's Address—Dr. Charles Platt.
2. "SOCIAL COURT PRACTICES AND IDEALS"—Hon. Charles W. Hoffman, Judge, Court of Domestic Relations, Cincinnati.
3. ADDRESS—Rabbi Abba H. Silver, The Temple, Cleveland.

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926, 9:30 A.M.

Discussion Meeting, No. 1

"JUVENILE COURT PROBLEMS"

Chairman: Hon. Henry S. Hulbert, Judge, Juvenile Court, Detroit.

1. "THE RELATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO THE SCHOOLS"—G. E. Whitman, Chief Attendance Officer, Public Schools, Cleveland; Herbert C. Loepere, Chief Probation Officer, Children's Court, Buffalo.
2. "When We Know the Child"—Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston.

General Discussion of Topics to be announced.

Discussion Meeting No. 2

"ADULT PROBATION"

Chairman: James P. Kirby, Chief Probation Officer, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.

1. "STANDARD PROBATION IN PRACTICE"—Edwin J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer, Catholic Probation Bureau, Court of General Sessions, New York City.

General Discussion of Topics to be announced.

12:30 P.M. Luncheon for State Representatives. *Chairman:* Miss Anne E. O'Brien, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Hartford; Chairman, Committee on State and Local Probation Associations.

FIFTH SESSION, 2 P.M.

Chairman: Dr. Platt.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. "RECORDS AND STATISTICS"—Frank S. Drown, Statistician, Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Chairman.
2. "STATE AND LOCAL PROBATION ASSOCIATIONS"—Anne E. O'Brien, Chief Probation Officer, Hartford, Chairman.
3. "THE TREATMENT OF RUN-AWAY CHILDREN"—Nannie Oppenheimer, Probation Officer, Pittsburgh, Chairman.
4. "DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS"—Mary E. McChristie, Referee, Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati, Chairman.

FIFTH SESSION—Continued

4 P.M.—DEMONSTRATION CLINIC—Conducted By Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey and the Staff of the Child Guidance Clinic, Commonwealth Fund, Cleveland.

6 P.M. Informal Dinner for rural workers. *Chairman:* Hon. Harry G. Gram, Judge, Juvenile Court, Springfield, Ohio.

Brief addresses by:

Grace Strobbridge, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Pine Bluff, Ark.
John H. Morgan, Probation Officer, Erie County Courts, Buffalo.
Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Hattiesburg, Miss.
John McShane, Probation Officer, East Liverpool, Ohio.

SIXTH SESSION, 8 P.M.

Chairman: Dr. Platt.

1. "UNDERSTANDING THE DELINQUENT"—Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, Director, Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.
2. "THE MENTAL HYGIENE ASPECT OF PROBATION"—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York.
3. "THE SCHOOLS AND DELINQUENCY"—Olive M. Jones, Principal, Probationary School, Bureau of Education, New York City.

SEVENTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 9:30 A.M.

Discussion Meeting No. 1

Joint Session with International Association of Policewomen.

Chairman: Mary E. McChristie, Referee, Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati.

1. "THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO THE POLICE"—Helen D. Pigeon, International Association of Policewomen, Washington; Joseph L. Moss, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Chicago.
2. Case Discussion—Cases presented by Mrs. Eleanor R. Wembridge, Women's Protective Association, Cleveland; Millie J. Bristol, Probation Officer, Children's Court, Rochester, N. Y.; Alice C. Lloyd, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Detroit.
3. General Discussion.

Discussion Meeting No. 2

"ADULT PROBATION"

Joseph P. Murphy, Chief Probation Officer, Erie County Courts, Buffalo.

1. "WHERE ARE WE IN ADULT PROBATION?"—Frederick A. Moran, Secretary, New York State Probation Commission, Albany.
2. Case Discussion—Cases presented by: Ralph H. Ferris, Probation Officer in Charge, Domestic Relations Division, Recorder's Court, Detroit; Clarence E. Davis, Assistant Probation Officer, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland; Mrs. Antoinette Callahan, Chief Probation Officer, Women's Department, Municipal Court, Cleveland.

EIGHTH SESSION, 11:30 A.M.

BUSINESS MEETING

1. Legislative Report.
2. Report of the Board of Directors.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Report of the General Secretary.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.
8. Report of the Committee on Nominations.

NINTH SESSION

ANNUAL LUNCHEON, 1:00 P.M.

Chairman: Hon. George S. Addams, Judge, Juvenile Court, Cleveland.

Addresses by:

Sherman C. Kingsley, Director, Welfare Federation, Philadelphia.
Rev. McIllyar Hamilton Lichliter, Minister, First Congregational Church, Columbus.

TENTH SESSION, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926, 9:30 A.M.

Joint Session with the Division on Children, National Conference of Social Work.

Chairman: Hon. Mary M. Bartelme, Judge, Juvenile Court, Chicago.

1. "PROGRESSIVE METHODS FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN, PENDING JUVENILE COURT HEARING"—Katherine F. Lenroot, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, Washington.

Discussion by Dr. Harrison A. Dobbs, Superintendent, Juvenile Detention Home, Chicago.

2. "THE JUVENILE COURT AS A CASE WORKING AGENCY: ITS POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS"—Francis H. Hiller, Field Secretary, National Probation Association.

Discussion by Joel D. Hunter, General Superintendent, United Charities, Chicago.

CLEVELAND LOCAL COMMITTEE

Judge George S. Addams, Juvenile Court, *Chairman.*

James P. Kirby, Chief Probation Officer, Court of Common Pleas, *Secretary.*

Prof. H. A. Akins, Western Reserve University.

Judge Florence E. Allen, Supreme Court, Columbus.

Arthur D. Baldwin, Attorney.

Robert O. Bartholomew, Attorney.

Dudley S. Blossom, Director of Public Welfare.

Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Pilgrim Church.

Mrs. Antoinette Callahan, Chief Probation Officer, Women's Dept., Police Court.

Prof. J. E. Cutler, Director School of Social Service, Western Reserve University.

Judge John P. Dempsey, Chief Justice, Municipal Court.

J. E. Eisenhower, Supt., Cleveland Boys' Home, Hudson, Ohio.

James E. Ewers, Secretary, Cleveland Humane Society.

Carl D. Friebohn, Attorney.

Prof. C. E. Gehlke, Western Reserve University.

Judge Mary Grossman, Municipal Court.

David E. Green, Attorney.

Rev. Joel B. Hayden.

Capt. Dorothy Henry, Women's Police Bureau.

E. J. Henry, Cleveland Prot. Orphan Asylum.

Judge Bradley Hull, Municipal Court.

Robert H. Jamison, President, Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice.

Judge Samuel E. Kramer, Court of Common Pleas.

Rev. C. H. LeBlonde, Supt., Catholic Charities.

T. L. Lewis, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court.

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, Director, Child Guidance Clinic.

Rev. Dilworth Lupton, First Unitarian Church.

Sabina Marshall, Secretary, Women's Protective Association.

Mrs. Walter H. Merriam.

James Metlicka, Chief Probation Officer, Men's Dept., Police Court.

Judge Homer G. Powell, Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas.

Dr. George H. Reeve, Psychiatrist, Court of Common Pleas.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver.

Judge Carl Weygandt, Court of Common Pleas.

Milton Costello, Legal Aid Society.

Walter F. Dunmore, Dean, Western Reserve Law School.

George A. Green, Director, Citizens' Bureau.

Grace Treat, Secretary, Women's City Club.

Rowland Haynes, Welfare Federation, Electric Bldg.

WILL YOU BE WITH US?

CATHOLIC CHARITIES DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

As a result of the first year's work model standards of investigation and supervision have been attained. Each case is thoroughly investigated before sentence and a complete written report is submitted to the judge. This covers every social and individual factor in the case. Mental and physical examinations are made in practically all cases. For this purpose arrangements have been made with several of the best psychiatric clinics connected with New York hospitals. Some of these clinics have been kept more than busy with the cases supplied from this source.

The result of this thorough investigation has reduced rather than increased the number placed on probation. Of 1,408 cases investigated last year 296 or 21 per cent were placed on probation. It should be remembered that the Court deals exclusively with adult felons. However, no court presents a better field for thoroughgoing probation work; 61.4 per cent of the defendants last year were under twenty-five years of age.

When placed on probation, supervision is most intensive. The probation period is usually extended for several years. At present there are 691 men and 44 women on probation. The rules of the Bureau require that every probationer shall report to his officer regularly each week and shall be visited at his home at least twice a month with an additional employment visit when conditions of employment permit. Every effort is made to develop the probationer. He is assisted in securing employment wherever necessary. His health, recreation, personal and neighborhood relationships are studied. The family, if it exists, is assisted in every way. All cases are discussed with the case supervisor weekly. Weekly staff conferences are held for discussion of the broader aspects of the work. A library has been established in the Bureau and all of the officers are expected to read the latest and best literature on their work. The results are apparent in the splendid case records and in the report of the Bureau that 85 per cent of the probationers finishing probation have become

rehabilitated and satisfactorily adjusted in the community. The results have been most gratifying to the judges and all others concerned.

As announced at the establishment of this Bureau the Catholic Charities have sought only to demonstrate what could be done with an ideal staff, making this contribution to fulfill their responsibilities to the Court and Catholic defendants until such time as the work can be taken over on an adequate basis by the city. It was wisely intended that the establishment of this work under private auspices should serve as a step toward developing an adequate publicly paid probation service which now seems assured. Last year the Catholic Charities actively supported the bill which the Association also urged providing for a paid probation staff to handle all cases in the court. The necessarily large appropriations have not yet been secured from the city but it is expected that they will be in the near future. For the Probation Bureau of the court a budget has been adopted by the judges providing for a chief probation officer, two deputy chiefs, and forty-six probation officers. A psychiatric clinic, employment department, statistical division and adequate clerical service are provided for, making a total of 86 employees and an annual budget of nearly one-quarter of a million dollars. Under the law the judges of this court now have the power to fix salaries and determine the number of officers required. All of the probation officers will be under the Civil Service of the state.

The probation service of the country will watch with great interest the development of this nationally important department. We believe that it represents the most promising forward step in the extension of real probation service that has been made in recent years. To the Catholic Charities we express the thanks and appreciation of the probation service of the country for their signal contribution to the probation movement and to the public welfare.

WHAT TO READ

"The Riddle of Society," by Dr. Charles Platt, President of the National Probation Association. This is a preliminary announce-

ment of a new book to be published within the next few weeks dealing with the problem and treatment of delinquency. Advance orders will be filled by the Association, price \$2.00.

"Criminology and Penology," by Dr. J. L. Gillin. A thorough-going, modern text-book on crime, its causes and treatment; authoritative but thoroughly interesting in style. Recommended for libraries and for all who deal with delinquents; from the Association at \$4.00.

The Association has issued the following pamphlets, copies of which may be obtained free on application:

REPRINTS FROM THE DENVER PROCEEDINGS:

"Standard Juvenile Court Law," with a brief; prepared by the Committee on Standard Juvenile Court Laws of the Association.

"A Bibliography on Probation, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, Crime, Psychiatric Treatment and Related Subjects."

"The Immigrant as a Factor in Social Case Work in the Court," by Joseph P. Murphy.

"Application of the New Federal Probation Law," by Charles L. Chute.

"Psychology of Probation," by Dr. Charles Platt.

"Psychology of Probation from the Standpoint of the Probation Officer," by Hans Weiss.

"The Court Psychologist," by Ethel F. Goldsmith.

"A Triangle but Different," by Ralph Ferris.

"The Juvenile Court of the Future," and

"The Trial of Criminal Cases and Adult Probation in the Chancery Court," Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

Also the following:

"Does Punishment Pay?" Reprint of an article from the Survey of March 1, 1926, by Dr. Charles Platt.

"Twinsie," a true story, recounted in part by Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt.

COMMENTS ON FEDERAL PROBATION FROM TEXAS

"Before the law authorizing probation in the Federal Courts was enacted a number of judges, believing a policy of probation would serve a more useful purpose than a hard and fast adherence to the letter of the law, had assumed to do what is now entirely lawful.

"It was held by the Appellate Courts that such exercise of clemency was not authorized by law, and the new statute was enacted to supply what was believed to be an urgent need in order to confer upon the judges needed discretion. . . .

"The probation—or another chance—system has been long in force in many states and has been found to operate in a most wholesome way. Statistics show that something like 75 per cent of the defendants who are convicted and put on probation go straight and are not again brought into court.

"It is obvious from these figures that the system is good for at least two reasons: First, it gives first offenders whose offenses are not grave a chance to redeem themselves and saves them from the stigma of imprisonment and degradation. Second, it saves the tax-payers thousands, if not millions, of dollars.

"Parole and pardon takes effect after imprisonment; probation begins before. If all judges administer the probation law as sensibly as does the judge of the Southern District of Texas it will prove a wise statute. It would be well if such a law were enacted in Texas."

—Editorial, *Houston (Tex.) Chronicle*.

National Probation Association, Inc.

370 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

President
CHARLES PLATT

Vice-President
MARY M. BARTELME

Treasurer
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

General Secretary
CHARLES L. CHUTE

I want to help promote social and effective treatment and prevention of delinquency throughout America.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... for the work of the Association.

Mr. }
Mrs. }
Miss }

Address.....

Life Member - - \$1000
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The Association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
Please make checks payable to George Gordon Battle, Treasurer.

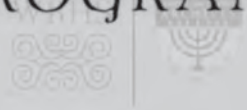
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TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL PROBATION
ASSOCIATION

PROGRAM



Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio

MAY 24-27, 1926

Judges, probation officers and all other persons concerned or interested in the problems of effective social treatment and prevention of delinquency, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the sessions of the Conference.

PROGRAM

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY, MAY 24,
1926, 10 A.M.

Chairman: Dr. Charles Platt, President,
National Probation Association.

1. "ADDRESS OF WELCOME"—Hon. William R. Hopkins, City Manager, Cleveland.
2. "RESPONSE"—The Chairman.
3. General Topic: "THE FAMILY IN COURT."
 - (1) "A UNIFIED COURT DEALING WITH FAMILY MATTERS"—Hon. L. B. Day, District Court Judge, Omaha.
 - (2) "THE ADVANTAGES OF A UNIFIED PROBATION STAFF IN DEALING WITH FAMILY MATTERS"—John J. Doyle, Chief Probation Officer, St. Paul.
 - (3) "SOCIAL TREATMENT OF DIVORCE"—Edward Pokorny, Friend of the Court, Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit.

General Discussion.

12:30 P.M. Luncheon to discuss juvenile court statistics. *Chairman:* Katharine F. Lenroot, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

SECOND SESSION, 2 P.M.

Joint Session with the Ohio Association of
Common Pleas Judges.

Chairman: Hon. Daniel H. Sowers, Judge,
Court of Common Pleas, Columbus;
President, Ohio Association of Com-
mon Pleas Judges.

1. "ADULT PROBATION IN NEW YORK"—
Hon. Frank Bret Thorn, County
Judge, Buffalo, N. Y.
2. "ADULT PROBATION IN MASSACHUSETTS"
—Hon. Herbert C. Parsons, Deputy
Commissioner of Probation, Boston,
Mass.
3. "ADULT PROBATION IN OHIO"—Hon. Carl
Weygandt, Judge, Court of Common
Pleas, Cleveland.
4. "ADULT PROBATION RESULTS"—Fred R.
Johnson, Chief Probation Officer,
Recorder's Court, Detroit.

General Discussion.

6 P.M. Informal Dinner, Judges especially
invited.

Chairman: Hon. George P. Baer, Judge,
Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.

ADDRESS—Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Ex-Secretary of War.

THIRD SESSION, 8 P.M.

Chairman: Hon. Mary M. Bartelme, Judge,
Juvenile Court, Chicago; Vice-President,
National Probation Association.

1. "THE CRIME WAVE AND PROBATION."
President's Address—Dr. Charles
Platt.
2. "SOCIAL COURT PRACTICES AND IDEALS"—
Hon. Charles W. Hoffman, Judge,
Court of Domestic Relations, Cincinnati.
3. ADDRESS—Rabbi Abba H. Silver, The
Temple, Cleveland.

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY,
MAY 25, 1926, 9:30 A.M.

Discussion Meeting, No. 1

"JUVENILE COURT PROBLEMS"

Chairman: Hon. Henry S. Hulbert, Judge,
Juvenile Court, Detroit.

1. "THE RELATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO THE SCHOOLS"—G. E. Whitman, Chief, Bureau of Attendance, Public Schools, Cleveland.

2. "When We Know the Child"—Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston.

General Discussion of Topics to be announced.

Discussion Meeting No. 2

"ADULT PROBATION"

Chairman: James P. Kirby, Chief Probation Officer, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.

1. "STANDARD PROBATION IN PRACTICE"—Edwin J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer, Catholic Probation Bureau, Court of General Sessions, New York City.

2. "GETTING ALONG WITH THE COURT"—John W. Houston, Chief Probation Officer, Adult Courts, Chicago.

General Discussion of Topics to be announced.

12:30 P.M. Luncheon for State Representatives. *Chairman:* Anne E. O'Brien, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Hartford; Chairman, Committee on State and Local Probation Associations.

FIFTH SESSION, 2 P.M.

Chairman: Dr. Platt.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. "RECORDS AND STATISTICS"—Frank S. Drown, Statistician, Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Chairman.
"JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS—THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU PLAN"—Katharine F. Lenroot, Asst. to the Chief, Children's Bureau, Washington.
 2. "STATE AND LOCAL PROBATION ASSOCIATIONS"—Anne E. O'Brien, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Hartford, Chairman.
 3. "THE TREATMENT OF RUN-AWAY CHILDREN"—Nannie Oppenheimer, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, Chairman.
 4. "DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS"—Mary E. McChristie, Referee, Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati, Chairman.
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4 P.M.—DEMONSTRATION CLINIC—Conducted By Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey and the Staff of the Child Guidance Clinic, Commonwealth Fund, Cleveland.

6 P.M. Informal Dinner for rural workers.
Chairman: Hon. Harry G. Gram, Judge, Juvenile Court, Springfield, Ohio.

Brief addresses by:

Grace Strobridge, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Joseph P. Murphy, Chief Probation Officer, Erie County Courts, Buffalo.

Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Hattiesburg, Miss.

SIXTH SESSION, 8 P.M.

Chairman: Dr. Platt.

1. "UNDERSTANDING THE DELINQUENT"—
Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, Director,
Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.
2. "THE MENTAL HYGIENE ASPECT OF PROBATION"—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York.
3. "THE SCHOOLS AND DELINQUENCY"—
Olive M. Jones, Principal, Probationary School, Board of Education,
New York City.

SEVENTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY,
MAY 26, 9:30 A.M.

Discussion Meeting No. 1

Joint Session with International Association
of Policewomen.

Chairman: Mary E. McChristie, Referee,
Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati.

1. "THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JUVENILE COURT TO THE POLICE"—Helen D. Pigeon, International Association of Policewomen, Washington; Joseph L. Moss, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Chicago.
2. Case Discussion—Cases presented by Mrs. Eleanor R. Wembridge, Women's Protective Association, Cleveland; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Anderson, Policewoman, Berkeley, Calif.; Millie J. Bristol, Probation Officer, Children's Court, Rochester, N. Y.; Alice C. Lloyd, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Detroit.
3. General Discussion.

Discussion Meeting No. 2

"ADULT PROBATION"

Joseph P. Murphy, Chief Probation Officer,
Erie County Courts, Buffalo.

1. "WHERE ARE WE IN ADULT PROBATION?"—Frederick A. Moran, Secretary, New York State Probation Commission, Albany.
2. Case Discussion—Cases presented by: Ralph H. Ferris, Probation Officer in Charge, Domestic Relations Division, Recorder's Court, Detroit; Clarence E. Davis, Assistant Probation Officer, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland; Mrs. Antoinette Callahan, Chief Probation Officer, Women's Department, Municipal Court, Cleveland.

EIGHTH SESSION, 11:30 A.M.

BUSINESS MEETING

1. Legislative Report.
2. Report of the Board of Directors.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Report of the General Secretary.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.
8. Report of the Committee on Nominations.

NINTH SESSION

ANNUAL LUNCHEON, 1:00 P.M.

Chairman: Hon. George S. Addams, Judge,
Juvenile Court, Cleveland.

Addresses by:

Sherman C. Kingsley, Director, Welfare
Federation, Philadelphia.

Rev. McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter, Minister,
First Congregational Church, Columbus.

TENTH SESSION, THURSDAY,
MAY 27, 1926, 9:30 A.M.

Joint Session with the Division on Children,
National Conference of Social Work.

Chairman: Hon. Mary M. Bartelme, Judge,
Juvenile Court, Chicago.

1. "PROGRESSIVE METHODS FOR THE CARE OF
CHILDREN, PENDING JUVENILE COURT
HEARING"—Katherine F. Lenroot,
Assistant to the Chief, Children's
Bureau, Washington.

Discussion by Dr. Harrison A. Dobbs,
Superintendent, Juvenile Detention
Home, Chicago.

2. "THE JUVENILE COURT AS A CASE WORK-
ING AGENCY: ITS POSSIBILITIES AND
LIMITATIONS"—Francis H. Hiller,
Field Secretary, National Probation
Association.

General Discussion.

NOTES

Headquarters: The Headquarters and meeting places for all sessions of the Conference are in the Statler Hotel, Cleveland. General sessions will be held in the Ball Room; discussion meetings in the Ball Room and adjoining rooms. Please register and secure your badges early. Registration begins at 8 a.m., Monday, May 24.

Literature; exhibits: Literature of the Association will be on distribution at the Headquarters. Several books especially recommended for probation workers will be on sale and orders may be placed for others.

Courts and organizations who have exhibit material on probation and related work are invited to send the same to the Conference Headquarters to be included with exhibits prepared by the Association.

Arrangements of sessions and discussions: *It is earnestly requested that all delegates be on hand at the beginning of each session.* Every effort will be made to start each session promptly at the hour designated. It is necessary to cover much ground in the two and one half days of the Conference. Your coöperation in the matter of prompt attendance is therefore earnestly requested.

The Tuesday and Wednesday morning sessions are arranged primarily for juvenile and adult court workers, respectively. All in attendance at the Conference are asked to decide between the two programs presented, as to which will be of the greater interest to them, and so far as possible to remain through the sessions selected.

This year it is hoped to give ample opportunity for discussion. Delegates are urged not to hesitate to participate freely in the discussions. Your experience and point of view will be valuable and helpful to your co-workers.

Papers: Speakers are asked to submit written papers in advance to the Secretary of the Conference, both for use in the Proceedings and for publicity purposes. If possible, please prepare and submit to the Secretary a brief written synopsis of the salient points of your address for use in publicity.

Luncheons and dinners: Dinners and luncheons will be held in rooms to be announced in the Hotel. It will be necessary that you register in advance for seats at the various dinners and luncheons arranged. This should be done if possible at the time you arrive at Headquarters.

Hotels: As this program goes to press, double rooms with bath at \$4.50 and up for two persons are available at the Statler Hotel, but no single rooms remain. To secure double rooms or rooms for three or more persons, write direct to the Statler. For single rooms, or rooms in other hotels, you are asked to write to the Committee on Hotels and Housing of the National Conference of Social Work. Address Mr. Wm. I. Lacy, 501 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio, stating clearly your wants. He will do his best to assist you.

Railroad rates: Railroad rates of one and one half the amount of the round trip fare are available to all members of our Conference. It is necessary that you have a certificate at the time of purchasing your ticket. Write to the National Probation Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, for certificates and full instructions for using the same. Tickets

can be purchased from local agents in all sections of the country. You must travel by the same route in both directions. Tickets will be validated at Cleveland by agents at the regular ticket offices on any date after arrival, but must be used returning to reach original starting point not later than midnight, June eighth.

Membership in the Association: All persons participating in the Conference who are not already paid up members of the Association, are requested to join or to contribute the minimum membership dues of \$2.00 to help defray the expenses of the Conference. Membership in the Association entitles one to a copy of the Proceedings of the Conference and to a year's subscription to the Probation Bulletin, issued bi-monthly by the Association.

CLEVELAND LOCAL COMMITTEE

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 Rowland Haynes, Welfare Federation, Elec-
 tric Bldg.
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 Robert H. Jamison, President, Cleveland
 Association for Criminal Justice.
 James P. Kirby, Chief Probation Officer,
 Court of Common Pleas, *Secretary*.
 Judge Samuel E. Kramer, Court of Com-
 mon Pleas.
 Rev. C. H. LeBlonde, Supt., Catholic Chari-
 ties.
 T. L. Lewis, Chief Probation Officer,
 Juvenile Court.
 Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, Director, Child
 Guidance Clinic.
 Rev. Dilworth Lupton, First Unitarian
 Church.
 Sabina Marshall, Secretary, Women's Pro-
 tective Association.
 Mrs. Walter H. Merriam.
 James Metlicka, Chief Probation Officer,
 Men's Dept., Police Court.
 Judge Homer G. Powell, Chief Justice,
 Court of Common Pleas.
 Dr. George H. Reeve, Psychiatrist, Court of
 Common Pleas.
 Rabbi Abba H. Silver.
 Grace Treat, Secretary, Women's City Club.
 Judge Carl Weygandt, Court of Common
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370 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

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HOW THE CHURCH VIEWS CRIME AND PROBATION

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, D.D.

THE TEMPLE, CLEVELAND

.....

I was asked to speak, Friends, on how the church views crime and probation. I am sure that I could do no better this evening than repeat word for word the address of Judge Hoffman and to underscore it and re-emphasize it. There was in his talk the real spirit, not of the church, but of religion. There was in it the logic of a dissertation and the warmth, the passion of a sermon. What nobler note could a representative of organized religion strike than that which the judge struck when he said that "the time has definitely come for us to put at the basis of all of our legal thinking, of all of our systems of jurisprudence, not the concept of property but the concept of personality"; and what nobler appeal can be made by any spokesman of the church for childhood, for a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the child, than was made by him.

Long ago a great master said "Suffer these little children to come unto Me". I think the time has come when we grownups ought to pray "Suffer us, O God, to come unto these little children, to understand them".

You ask me what the church thinks of probation. The church thinks that in the sight of God, all of us are on probation. There is an ancient prayer found in our psalms, which voices the universal conviction of men that in the sight of Absolute justice and truth we are all delinquents. "Remember not the sins of my youth nor my transgressions, but according to thy great compassion, remember them", and the whole inspiring message of religion, as I take it, is just this: That God does not desire the death of the sinner but that he should return and live . . . live the richer and the fuller life. The gates of repentance, of spiritual resurrection are at all times open wide.

Religion believes that all of us are frail and that some of us are less

equipped than others, by nature, by environment, or by education, to cope with those problems which involve a moral situation. All men face such problems and there is no man who would be content to have one transgression of his, one failure, or one error, damn him for life in the sight of God. We could, therefore, give to our fellowmen no less than that which we ask for ourselves of God.

The Church believes, as you men and women believe, that the first sin which a man commits is not necessarily the result of wickedness or mendacity; and even if it were, the church feels that society is strong enough and should be generous enough to gamble for that man's soul. The first sins of men (more especially of young men) as a rule are not the result of mendacity or wickedness. There are conditions beyond the control of an individual which may be determining factors in his moral life, and society cannot wash its hands clean and say "I am not responsible".

Most first offenders are boys and girls, and most of these come from homes of poverty where they were denied the advantages of a wholesome, stimulating environment, of education and moral guidance. Many of them have early in life been broken on the wheel of industry. In this gracious land of ours, blessed by God with plenty and prosperity, there are still over 1,000,000 children, between the ages of ten and fifteen, who slave in mills and mines and factories, stultified, starved, spiritually and mentally. Many of these youthful offenders come from those broken homes of which Judge Hoffman spoke this evening. If some of these boys and girls were tempted and resisted not the temptation, if some of them offended against the law of society, can society wash its hands clean and say "My hands have not spilled this blood". Can society, in a spirit of absolute righteousness, refuse to be compassionate, and turn avenger? Religion says "No".

I am not trying to exonerate every criminal, nor am I attempting to underestimate individual responsibility. There can be no legal system, no organized society, without the recognition of individual responsibility, but a sense of justice demands that when we are about to weigh individual responsibility and mete out punishment, all the facts in the situation should be considered.. If man as a social

being has his responsibilities to society, society has its responsibilities to the individual.

Society is called upon to execute certain moral mandates, to protect, to educate, to provide opportunities for spiritual growth, and failing in these, society must be ready to share in the consequences of crime and evil and injury.

I know that there is a tendency on the part of the public, especially in periods of crime increase, to look with disfavor upon probation. There is such a tendency today. The public, aroused, frightened, but no more enlightened than heretofore, begins to clamor for the relentless punishment of the criminal, be he first offender, be he youthful delinquent or not.

There are many solutions offered for the checking of crime, but this is not the solution. Rather the reverse. For the imprisonment of a youth in one of our jails, or our correction schools, or our penitentiaries (such as they are today) is to sentence that boy to a lifelong career of crime, to make him a confirmed enemy of society.

So much for the church's conception of probation. It endorses it heartily, not merely on the ground of religious sentiment, not merely on the basis of human compassion, not merely because it reveres the integrity and the holiness of each human soul and seeks to save it for the finer life, but on the basis of reason and logic and the experiences of men.

How does the church view crime? I shall have but a few words to say on the subject, for I am not an expert on the subject of crime, but there is a point of view which the church does have on this problem, and which I should like to present to you.

Of course, we view it as every thoughtful moral citizen views it, as the most menacing situation confronting the American people today. I had occasion the other day to look through the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for ~~the month of May, and I was amazed. It startles one to come across statements such as this:~~ the month of May, and I was amazed. It startles one to come across statements such as this:

"That in the United States there are 2,000,000 law-breakers" -- in other words one out

of every 50 of the population; that last year there were committed in the United States some 10,000 murders; that the United States is spending on crime more than it is spending on education; that almost 80% of our criminals are boys. One reads in these cold and challenging figures the story of a breakdown in the moral tone and temper of the American people.

But I am not a pessimist. ^{lightly} I am not inclined to view the situation. I see in these menacing figures indication of a spiritual decadence. Crime cannot increase year by year and invade more and more sections of our communities without enervating the moral constitution of a people.

I am not in a position to give a particular cure-all for the situation. I am rather convinced ^{that} there is no cure-all. It is a constitutional ailment and no single measure, no matter how severe, can cure it. I think that there is need of an overhauling all along the line. Various helpful suggestions have been made as to how to meet this situation. It has been said that a closer co-operation between cities and states in following up and registering criminals, in keeping the records of crime, and in standardizing criminal procedure would help. I have no doubt about it.

It has been said that if our criminal procedure were swift and sure as it is in England, that crime would decrease. I have no doubt about it. When you consider that in the City of New York there were committed in one year 160 murders, and in the City of London only 10, you might attribute it to the fact that English justice (and I have had some opportunity to observe its operation in England) is sure and swift and certain, while in the United States it is dilatory, sporadic and uncertain.

It is the everlasting delay, it is the consciousness which the man about to commit a crime has that he has nine chances out of ten to escape punishment. It is his ability to make endless appeals, and, failing in these ultimately to appeal to a politically-minded governor, or to a sentimental or approachable parole board, which, to a large degree, encourage crime.

It has been suggested that a vigilance committee of citizens, such as our Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, which keeps an eye on prosecutors and judges is helpful. I have no doubt about it. I am not, however, an expert to pass judgment on the merits of one or the other remedy. This, however, is clear to my mind: the American people needs a moral revival.

It is not the expediting of the machinery of justice which will accomplish the desired results. The problem is deeper and reaches down to the very roots of our personal lives and of the lives of all citizens. There is need of a moral awakening. We have grown too rich in the last few decades and too easy-going; we have become too addicted to luxuries and to the disruptive and demoralizing influence of luxury. Old standards have been broken down, old virtues have been looked upon as old-fashioned. It has become old-fashioned to speak of those simple essentials and indispensable virtues without which no society can exist. We no longer speak of purity, we hesitate to speak about obligations of children to parents, of honor, of integrity, of personal cleanliness, of decency. These are looked upon in certain sections of our society, especially among the elite, as being rather antiquated doctrines. People do not speak of them any more.

Yet, it is these simple virtues which are the foundations of society and you cannot play fast and loose with them.

Merrily we sow the wind, but terribly we shall reap the whirlwind. Think of the thousands of children hailing from these broken homes - the homes attacked by divorce, on their way to juvenile delinquency, and you will realize that the situation is much more serious and menacing than that which superficial observation would lead one to conclude.

I am convinced, and I may be old fashioned in this - that the American people is in need of a good dose of old-fashioned puritanism, a frank and fearless re-emphasis of the moral essentials of civilization, and in this work the church must lead. I should like to see the church talk less about dogma and ritual and the hereafter. I should like to see the church through its 10,000 leaders and spokesmen, in its

hundred thousand institutions, speak insistently and continuously of these moral principles, these simply human indispensables which our nation needs. (Applause)

I should like to have the church, instead of wasting its energies in theologic polemics, begin to speak of conditions which make for crime and delinquency, to speak effectively and pointedly concerning conditions of child labor, concerning slums, concerning undernourishment of children, concerning lack of playgrounds, concerning the absence of stimulating environments, to speak of them daily to its people, in the language of the people, until its voice is heard. Again, I should like to have the church do less of preaching to adults and more of teaching to children. (Applause)

Churches erect for themselves magnificent edifices and put the religious school in the basement. (Laughter) Churches invest millions of dollars in stone and steel, but haven't yet built up a sufficient group of trained and competent religious teachers. (Applause) The church is content with one or two hours a week of the child's time for religious instruction, for the influencing of the child morally and religiously. Think of the hundreds of thousands of children who are never brought into the religious school of any church or do not even receive this 60 or 100 minutes of instruction.

I should like to see the churches, instead of being open one day a week and closed six days a week, remain open all the time, supplying the children of the neighborhood wholesome recreation and ethical guidance, and offering youth a happy place to meet in. Many children would then be kept away from poolrooms and from congregating at street corners and from drifting into unclean friendships which may wreck their lives.

In other words, Friends, I believe that a great campaign for moral and spiritual re-awakening and for the tightening of moral lines, ought to be launched in this land of ours to counteract the insidious and undermining influences which are all about us. The common sense, the fine traditions of the American people ought to come to the fore and assert themselves.

We have been too easy going and too tolerant of what we thought was a passing phase. We half-amusedly watched the situation, the late hours, the loose talk, the wild parties, the indecencies, the vulgar books, the vulgar plays, the vulgar movies; divorce, crime. But these conditions are eating at the vitals of the American people.

Surely, we wish this nation to be not only prosperous economically, not only great in wealth and power and affluence. We wish it to be great in fine men and women. We wish to lead, not as the most criminal nation in the world (for that is exactly what we are today - this land is the paradise for criminals) but we wish to lead the world as the most law-abiding, God-fearing nation in the world.

In this work, you social workers, the Church, the leaders of thought, the writers, the press, the school- all ought to join in a ~~comprehensive~~ ^{comprehensive} program for the quickening of the mind and the imagination of the American people to meet this menacing situation and to make for greater moral sensitiveness on the part of our people. (Applause)



I am not attempting to execute all criminals, nor do I maintain that there is no such thing as ~~the~~ ind. responsibility. Without the degree of ind. resp. no system of law is possible, & no civilized soc. can exist. But in the weighing of a man's resp; justice demands that all facts be considered, that the social guilt ind. be not punished for the misg of soc - If man is a social being, resp. to soc. for his actions, Soc. has equally in resp. to man for its corporate actions of omission or commission. Soc. has a commission to execute dif. moral mandates, even as the ind. within Soc. - to protect, to educate, to provide support for the sp. growth of man. Failing in these, it must share in the evils which come, crime, disease and injustice. And it must not visit punishment of the ind. whom it has victimized and thus feel virtuous and righteous. The least it can do without endangering the welfare, the comm. is to be compassionate to the first offender - to give him another chance, to help him find the high road of virtue from which his misguided feet carried him into the sin and error.

There is a tendency in periods of crime increase, one of which are experiencing now, to look with alarm at the protection of criminals. Public opinion, as unformed as any, but frightened and alarmed, is stampeded into a demand for the relentless punishment, criminals as an check ~~to~~ ^{on} crime. There are many ~~the~~ sound theories which may be offered for the checking of crime. ^{The abolition of prostitution} This is not one of them. Rather considering the type of prisons and so-called correctional schools which we have in many parts of our country, the sentencing of youthful or first offenders to them is a sure way of increasing the number of hardened criminals -

Of course rel. approves of probation. In the sight of God we are all probationers. ~~Let~~ The ancient prayer: Remember us O Lord our youth, our springs to the help of all ^{rel.} men, voices ^{of the universal churches} that in the sight of God no man is justified. And the inspiring message of religion is just this: that God does not desire the death, the woe, but that he should return and live. ~~It is~~ The gates of repentance are wide open. The road leading to salvation is never closed. Man may rise, even upon the ruins of sin and shame and moral disaster to the very throne of grace. We are all frail. Some of us are less protected than others. Some are equipped by nature or education or environment to cope with situations which are fraught with mortal dangers, while my ^{frailty} could visit him to be damned further by one lapse, by one transgression. Surely we can grant our fellow-men no less than that which we ask for ourselves of the Almighty. Be first in rightness of heart and life.

The first sin which a man commits against society is
not always the result of indifference or mendacity. And even
if it was, it is not at all certain that ^{Criminals} ought not to
pay toll for that man's soul by giving him another
chance, and by providing him with guides & support. To
make good But so very often a man's early surroundings
are ~~to a large degree~~ ^{the results of conditions beyond the individual's}
own control, conditions for which society itself is in the
main responsible. Our Soc. conscience, its own share in
the man's temptations ought not to turn avenger. Most
of our criminals are young people. Most, their crime
from hunger & poverty - many from broken hopes.
A great number, there were denied the advantages of
education, secular and ^{religious} moral. Their early environment
was sordid, morally unwholesome. Many of them were
broken in the wheel of industry quite early in life. Our
Soc. is still exploiting 2 million children in factories
mills & mines, stunting their minds + marring the
free devel. of their personalities - If we, their sins, can
~~be~~ ^{we} with a clear conscience say - "Our hands have not
spilled this blood"?