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An interview with the Honorable Isaac S. Garb, Chair of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commis- sion

1999 was a century-ending year in which we celebrated the beginning of the new millennium and the 100th anniversary of the creation of the juvenile court in America. In that context, if there is a philosophy we can apply to the year 2000, perhaps it is this: move forward, but keep looking back. This is another installment in our series of interviews with recognized leaders in Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System in which we discuss issues and milestones on the occasion of the centennial of the juvenile court movement in the United States. The subject of this interview is the Honorable Isaac S. Garb, an individual whose experience, particularly at this stage of his career, lends itself to reflections on our history and development as well as declarations of hope for our future.

Isaac S. Garb is the current Chair of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, and a Senior Judge of the Bucks County Court of Common Pleas. Judge Garb began his career as a jurist in 1966 with his appointment to the court by Governor William Scranton. He was elected to a 10-year term the following year, and was retained for two additional 10-year terms. In 1983 he was elected to a five-year term as President Judge, and was re-elected in that capacity for two more terms. In June, 1999, Judge Garb retired from Bucks County's Court of Common Pleas after serving more than 30 years on the bench in both the criminal and juvenile courts.

Judge Garb received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1951 from Rutgers University in New Jersey. He served a tour of duty in the military beginning in June, 1951, serving 18 months with counterintelligence in Washington, D.C., before he was honorably discharged in June, 1953. During the next three years he received his Juris Doctor from the University of Pennsylvania Law School, graduating in 1956 and opening a general law practice. While still maintaining his general practice, Garb became an assistant public defender in Bucks County in 1960. In 1963 he closed his practice to serve as Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He served in this capacity until 1965, then returned to general practice for a year before his appointment to the bench.

Judge Garb was first appointed to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission in the 1970s, was appointed again in 1986, and has been a member ever since. Judge Garb does not limit his involvement with youth to his work in the juvenile court. He is an executive board member of the Bucks County Council of Boy Scouts of America, and an advisory board member for Big Brothers & Big Sisters of Bucks County and Bucks County's Aid for Girls. The Judge is also a board member of The Woods School in Langhorne and the Doylestown Health Foundation. Judge Garb lives in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, with his wife, Joan.

Judge Garb, what are your thoughts on the 100th anniversary of the juvenile court and the juvenile court experience in America?

The juvenile court experience has been a national one. However, it has not always moved ahead philosophically in all states at the same pace, and not all states have juvenile courts that have reached the same point at which we, in Pennsylvania, are now. We all know that it started in Chicago and that Pennsylvania followed suit soon after, as did almost every other

state. The interesting thing about it was that it took almost 50 years before the juvenile court really developed into what we know today; into a court that actually did take into consideration the fact that we were dealing with children. By establishing juvenile courts, we took children out of criminal court, meaning we did not try them the way we try adults who committed crimes. We did not hesitate to put them in a conference room, as we used to

do, and we just more or less without any formality decided whether they did or did not commit the crime and usually we decided that they did. And then we didn't do much about it except send them to reform schools and other kinds of places if we felt we had to take them out of the home at all, and so it became a very loose kind of an operation which ultimately gave rise to some very important decisions, namely, Gault, Kent, and Winship.

It is really only in the last half of the 20th century that the juvenile court has become a real court, in which we believe that we have to treat children differently from adults, but at the same time believe they are entitled to the same protections adults have. More importantly, we arrived at the conclusion that we should *treat* them rather than just punish them. The idea of rehabilitation, of treatment for the offender, is one of the fundamental differences between the criminal and the juvenile court systems in this country.

Do you think our juvenile justice system is on the right track?

Speaking about Pennsylvania, I think the answer is yes. There is a very strong advocacy group here in the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. It is strong, and it enjoys great respect among juvenile court judges all over the Commonwealth. And we

know that because they call from everywhere for guidance and for advice. And we know what the philosophy of the commission is and that makes a difference. The commission is directly related to the Juvenile Section of the Conference of State Trial Judges. A large percentage of juvenile court judges in Pennsylvania attend those juvenile section sessions, and attend our commission training programs hearing what we have to say. So I think that the juvenile court in that respect, in spite of the position that politicians may take any time there is an outrageous act committed by a juvenile somewhere, remains fairly stable because of that advocacy. It is an extremely strong, stabilizing factor. And in general the juvenile justice system should also stay the course, because there is no other acceptable alternative to a juvenile justice system. We can improve the system and I think we do that all the time. The system is in a constant state of improvement, probably not everywhere, but the system that I have seen, the Bucks County system,

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This publication is produced monthly at the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research at Shippensburg University.

Guest articles are always welcome; please submit them by email or on a disk. We particularly enjoy your photographs, but we ask that these be mailed - we will be happy to return them to you.

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Pennsylvania Conference on Juvenile Justice

The Pennsylvania Conference on Juvenile Justice will be held November 1-3, 2000, at the Harrisburg Hilton and Towers. The program will again feature a three-day format, providing opportunities for plenary sessions, breakout sessions, and professional caucuses, as well as social activities, for participants.

On Thursday, November 2, a series of 90-minute workshops will be offered three times throughout the day. Pennsylvania-based trainers and presenters are encouraged to submit applications. Review and final selection of presenters and programs will be made during the summer. Interested presenters/trainers may request an application from: Lisa Freese at CJJT&R, telephone 717-477-1411, her email address is ljfree@wharf.ship.edu

Dauphin County's community service program works!

Over the past several months probationers have been working hard to complete their assigned community service hours. Approximately 95 percent of the juveniles referred to the probation office are assigned hours which range from 50 to 100 or more. The community service unit, which consists of three probation officers, has been working on several projects. In May, two county car washes were held—13 county-owned vehicles were cleaned inside and out. During the past year, juveniles on probation have assisted the local police in cleaning the police cars, worked at several local food banks, and helped out at boys and girls clubs, local churches and at their schools.

The community service unit has also developed a program which targets juveniles between the ages of 10 and 13 who are too young to perform traditional community service tasks. The Young Offenders Program consists of six weeks of classes, an hour-and-a-half each week. The curriculum includes goal setting, drug and alcohol education, anger management, victim sensitivity, and self-esteem. Speakers and videos are used to teach the classes and to encourage participants to become involved in class discussions. All participants are required to hand in completed homework assignments for each class. Those juveniles who successfully complete the program receive credit for 25 hours of community service. Thus far, six classes have been completed with nearly 60 juveniles completing the program. The community service unit plans to hold four sessions this year, with a goal of 1,000 hours of community service being successfully completed.

One of the most successful of the programs developed by the community service unit has been the Lawn Project. Developed during the summer of 1998, the goals and objectives of the programs are to provide lawn care and clean-up for residents of the

community who can no longer manage it themselves due to age or illness. There is no cost to the residents, and the program gives probationers an opportunity to develop new skills as well as become involved with the community.

A crew of five to six juveniles works as a team, under the supervision of a community service coordinator or intern. The work week consists of two eight-hour days, with a goal of completing at least five lawns per week. Referrals for the lawn work are obtained from the Dauphin County Area Agency on Aging. During the summer of 1999, the project maintained 13 lawns for a total of 573 community service hours. As of May, 2000, the lawn project has approximately 30 lawns referred for work to be done. We hope to meet or exceed the service hours completed last summer.

The Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office has made it a policy that any juvenile who is involved with the probation office must perform community service if at any time he or she is suspended from school. Community Service coordinators are notified by the probation officers of any suspension. At that time, the juvenile is directed or transported to a community service site during the time they would normally be in school. For the 1999-2000 school year, 117 suspended juveniles were referred to this program. They completed 917 community service hours while suspended from school.

The Community Service Program in Dauphin County has made significant strides over the past three years. In 1997, only 291 juveniles were placed in the program and completed 6,095 hours of community service. In 1999, a total of 579 juveniles completed 33,637 of the 47,847 community services which were ordered.

Computer Training Available

The Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission (MPOETC) has released its Computer Learning Center's current schedule for software training. All Commonwealth law enforcement personnel, which includes juvenile probation department staff, may attend. The computer lab training facility offers an on-going series of programs held on the following dates: Introduction to Personal Computers Concepts (updated course) 9/6/00; Introduction to Operating Systems (Windows and Windows NT) held on 8/10/00 and 9/26/00; Introduction to Word Processing-Word 97 held on 7/11/00 and 9/20/00; Word 97-Intermediate 8/1/00; Word 97-Advanced 8/9/00; Introduction to Database-Microsoft Access 97 held on 8/30/00; Access Intermediate 7/12/00 and 9/7/00; Access Advanced 8/2/00; Introduction to Spreadsheets-Excel 97 held on 7/13/00 and 8/31/00; Intermediate Excel 8/3/00 & 9/19/00; Introduction to the Internet on 7/18/00 & 8/29/00; Introduction to Presentations-PowerPoint 97 held on 7/6/00; PowerPoint Intermediate 7/19-20/00; Advanced PowerPoint 8/23-24/00; Introduction to Outlook 98 8/8/00; Web Page Design for Law Enforcement 8/22/00; two new courses PowerPoint 2000 held on 9/21/00; Word 2000 on 9/27/00, and several other specialized law enforcement computer-related topics.

The programs are held from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The computer lab is located on the grounds of the Municipal Police Officers' Training Academy at 75 East Derry Road in Hershey. Course descriptions are available on the MPOETC's website, www.mpoetc.org

Class size is limited. Each student learns through guided, hands-on instruction with a PC. The Computer Learning Center's training is free to all law enforcement personnel and classes fill quickly. Lodging is available at either The Milton Motel, 1733 E. Chocolate Avenue, rates are \$55-\$60, plus tax, telephone 717 533-4533; or the Holiday Inn Harrisburg East, 4751 Lindle Road, (exit #1 off I-283) \$55 plus tax, phone 717- 939-7841.

Questions may be directed to Julie Gwinn, 717-533-5987, extension 222. Email jgwinn@psp.state.pa.us Registrations should be faxed to 717-787-1650.

The Implementation of Firearms in the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office

The purpose of this case study is to describe the chronology of events and issues related to the implementation of firearms in the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office. This agency has 60 sworn officers and it is located in the City of Harrisburg, which is the county seat for the County of Dauphin.

Background

With the passage of Act 33 by the General Assembly, Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) became the new philosophy for Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System in March, 1996. The three equal BARJ goals are: community protection, offender accountability, and competency development by juvenile offenders. This major shift in juvenile law occurred at a time when the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office was increasing its efforts to provide close supervision of juvenile offenders. The BARJ mandates made close supervision during daytime, evening, and weekend hours an absolute necessity. As the community supervision increased, concerns related to employee safety also increased.

Since the early 1990s, safe physical management training has been mandatory for every Dauphin County juvenile probation officer each year. Gradually, each officer was equipped with his/her own handcuffs, O.C. spray, portable communications radio, and bullet resistant vest. All equipment was mandatory under penalty of discipline while doing supervision of any kind outside of the office. Written policy was also established related to field supervision work, arrests, safety equipment, etc.

The Decision to Arm

During the summer of 1998, Dauphin County Juvenile Court Judge Lawrence F. Clark Jr., Juvenile Probation Director Stephen J. Suknaic, and Assistant Director C. Jeffrey Patton had several discussions about quality supervision of juvenile offenders, the BARJ principles, and the safety of the juvenile probation officers. These discussions led to agreement among the three that to protect the officers a carefully designed program of firearms implementation should be established. By that time, three of the juvenile probation officers had been shot at, and firearms were being seized

on a regular basis by the officers during bedroom and body searches. Not coincidentally, Teamsters Local 776, which represents the officers, wrote to the court and requested consideration of firearms.

Judge Clark, Suknaic, and Patton had several conversations with Dauphin County President Judge Clarence C. Morrison. They emphasized the importance of quality supervision and officer safety and proposed to Judge Morrison that for reasons of safety and uniformity one standard firearm should be purchased by the county and issued to each officer upon completion of the state-mandated Act 158 Pennsylvania County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Academy. Furthermore, it was recommended to President Judge Morrison that certification and carrying a firearm for safety and protection be made mandatory for all Dauphin County juvenile probation officers. On October 5, 1998, Judge Morrison signed an Administrative Order authorizing the Dauphin County juvenile probation officers to carry firearms owned by the County of Dauphin and subject to policies and procedures developed by Juvenile Court Judge Lawrence F. Clark Jr. and Juvenile Probation Director Suknaic.

Purchase and Implementation of Firearms

Upon receiving this authorization from President Judge Morrison, four juvenile probation officers with substantial firearms experience, two of whom also have police experience, were identified to form a firearms implementation committee along with Director Sukanic and Assistant Director Patton. This committee met every week and also met

frequently with Judge Clark.

During November and December of 1998, these six committee members also tested numerous firearms before deciding that the .40 caliber Glock Model 23 should be the standard issue for all of the juvenile probation officers. After several discussions with the Dauphin County Board of Commissioners, it was agreed that the \$51,074 check from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission for the FY 1998-99 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant would be used to purchase 60 firearms, holsters, ammunition, firearms safes and other related items. These purchases were made in January, 1999.

By February, the purchased items were received. At that time the 60 probation officers were divided into four teams and the four committee members with firearms experience were designated as team leaders. After the four team leaders attended a Glock Armored Workshop, they began basic instruction with their team members concerning stance, grip, aiming, dismantling and cleaning, and safety, safety, safety! Then the teams began marksmanship practice under the supervision of the team leaders and with some financial support from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission which allowed the use of training funds to purchase 500 supervised practice rounds per probation officer to prepare for the rigorous certification at the Pennsylvania County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Academy during the spring and summer of 1999.

The academy was mentally, physically, and emotionally

demanding. The three days of classroom education were excellent—and the four days of outdoor instruction were outstanding. Preparation for and participation in the academy enhanced team spirit, professionalism, and maturity within the teams and throughout the department as a whole. Only three juvenile probation officers did not pass the academy certification.

Simultaneously, Judge Clark, Director Suknaic and Assistant Director Patton met individually with virtually every school district superintendent, district solicitor, and school board president in the county. The purpose of these meetings, from February through May, 1999, was to inform these officials that all of the county's juvenile probation officers would be armed before the start of the school year in August, 1999.

It was also proposed that Dauphin County install a firearm safe at each school, so that the firearm could be safely stored by the visiting probation officer or school-based probation officer. Some districts had questions and concerns, but one-by-one they agreed to the proposal and a standard protocol which would require the juvenile probation officer to unload the firearm just before entering the school building, and concealing it at all times before it was secured in the firearm safe.

The summer months were used to write and polish the policies, procedures, rules, and regulations related to the use of deadly force and the firearm. The information provided by the Pennsylvania County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Com-

mission was extremely helpful in that regard. Several staff meetings and smaller work group meetings were used to receive feedback, questions, and suggestions from the employees. On August 25, 1999, the firearm and a box of ammunition were issued to each juvenile probation officer who was Act 158 certified. Those officers are now required to carry their firearms in a concealed manner whenever they do field supervision work.

Conclusion

Although the issuance of the firearms is just a beginning, there was a tremendous sense of accomplishment and pride shared by the members of the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office. The sense of accomplishment, pride, and added safety continues to grow within the organization as new probation officers are trained and certified. The Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office is the largest juvenile probation organization in the Commonwealth to complete such an important and taxing endeavor.

Pennsylvania's General Assembly certainly deserves credit for having the wisdom and foresight to pass Act 158, establishing the Pennsylvania County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission. This commission also deserves tremendous credit for the outstanding firearms training and education program it has assembled.

Positions Available

Bethesda Day Treatment Center...

Bethesda Day Treatment Center has established a program to service troubled youth in the Perry/Juniata county area. We are seeking applicants for supervisory, caseworker, and support staff positions. Applicants must be 21 years or older and possess a high school diploma or GED for support positions. Interested applicants may send a resume to: P.O. Box 270, West Milton, PA 17886, or phone 570-568-1131.

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South Mountain, PA 17261
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is always looking for new ways to do things. And in that respect we are improving the system when we meet situations that bring to our attention new needs. But the system itself works just fine. I think we are meeting the needs of kids. That doesn't mean we are successful in every case, because we certainly are not.

There are some things we are missing like a serious and effective mental health component. We do not have that. You have got to have a really serious mental health case for us to be able to find a place for in-patient treatment for kids. In Bucks County we have been fairly fortunate because we have good support systems with the psychological screening team used by the probation department, and several private therapists in the county providing good treatment for our young people; however, when we need a commitment to a facility the system falls woefully short. I suspect that statewide there is a shortage of even the community-based services in the mental health field. We need to address this issue, and we also need to do more to address drug and alcohol issues with kids in treatment.

I think we could furnish more in the area of family assistance like parenting skills, support groups, and help in relationships between parents and kids. You know we have recognized this need in the dependency arena of the juvenile system, but not so much in the delinquency arena. Obviously, there are different components of what the juvenile court does, and we must remember that in the dependency area it is a question of the parents having failed to do what they should be doing, thereby making the child the victim. In the delinquency side, of course, the child has committed a crime. But you can never disassociate the fact that the child commits crimes from what goes on inside the home because the dynamics at home are always a part of the equation. Perhaps we ought to have the ability in juvenile court to do more parental counseling. That is not to say that we can force parents into doing things. The Supreme Court just said that in dependency cases we cannot order parents to be psychologically or psychiatrically evaluated and have those evaluations made available, and I don't disagree with that decision. But I think we could have a component on the delinquency side for more family support.

Should we continue to maintain these separate procedures for delinquency and dependency?

Yes. We don't want to put dependants back into the delinquency side of the system. If we lack the resources to treat these juveniles as dependants, why would anyone think we would have the resources to treat them any more effectively as delinquents? There are a variety of options available on the dependency side for intervening with status offenders, including placing the youngster in an institution for dependant youth. The juvenile courts remove children from their homes all the time, and this is one of the biggest problems on the dependency side. We remove children from their homes and keep them out too long. We need more skill-building to handle this type of ungovernable youngster, but I can't think of any argument that would convince me to criminalize that kind of behavior.

As Chairman of the JCJC, are there issues you would like to see the Commission addressing?

That's a tough question. I think the Commission is already doing what it should be doing. It is setting standards which include qualifications for juvenile probation officers, standards for detention, and now, we are wrestling with a standard for speedy trial assuming that juveniles have the right to a speedy trial. The Commission continues to be involved in legislation, has gained the respect of the legislature and the Governor, and remains deeply involved in legislative issues. This is an on-going process and I think it is something we should be doing.

I think the Commission should take an even stronger position on the issue of masters. Masters should be taken out of juvenile court. What the juvenile court does is the most important thing any court can do. We are the most viable institution for the social good you will find anywhere under the roof of the judicial system. I do not believe any role in the juvenile court should be delegated to a non-judge.

We set standards for juvenile probation officers and a lot of other people but we don't set any

standards for the judges who sit in juvenile court. It seems to be the norm around the state that the rookie judges get assigned to juvenile court, and that those judges work to get out of juvenile court as fast as they can. I think that juvenile court demands the expertise of experienced judges; it should not become the dumping ground of the courts. It should be the place where the judges with the best experience, the best inclinations, and the best judicial qualities preside.

Do you feel the same way about assistant district attorney and assistant public defender assignments to the juvenile court?

Absolutely! Although the JCJC cannot control the public defender and district attorney offices around the Commonwealth, I think the Commission can take a position on the issue, stating that only experienced ADAs and public defenders should handle cases in juvenile court.

In Bucks County we do have experienced public defenders with long stays in juvenile court. That works very well, and they're very good at it, but the same is not true of the district attorney assignments. The tradition has been that the rookies get juvenile court. It becomes the place for them to learn their trade, but juvenile court should not be a training ground. Public defenders seem to want to put in their time and get out as fast as they can. They think juvenile court is not dramatic enough, but they don't know what they're missing, and neither do the judges. Other judges tell me they can't get out of juvenile court fast enough, because of the burnout. I say what are they talking about? I sat in juvenile court for more than 30 years and I never got burned out, I never lost my interest in it, and I never lost my love for it. It is nonsense, you don't get burned out in juvenile court; what you get is a sense of accomplishment, a sense of hope.

What advice would you give to a new judge in the juvenile court?

First, he or she has got to know the law, I don't just mean the criminal law, I mean the Juvenile Act. Second, I would advise new judges to educate themselves on the resources available to them. What kind of

psychiatric and psychological resources, what kind of drug and alcohol treatment resources, and what kind of community-based treatment programs are available. What does the state furnish, what are the forestry camps like, what are the youth development centers like, which ones are good, which ones are bad, what kinds of programs exist in each of them.

Third, you have to know your juvenile probation officers; in particular, you have to get to know the chief juvenile probation officer. Once you have taken the measure of the chief you probably will have the measure of the officers, but you have to get to know them because you have to decide whether or not you can rely on their advice; their advice is paramount. I say to any juvenile court judge "listen closely to the advice you get from your juvenile probation officers in terms of disposition." Certainly you won't follow in lock step, but listen, give them due deference; the assumption has to be that they know what they are talking about, but you can't make that assumption until you are satisfied that you know the officers and can trust their recommendations.

Is it possible for a judge to adhere to the word of the law and the mechanics of the system, yet still bring something of himself, personally, to his role in the juvenile

Oh, yes! That is exactly what a judge has to do. A judge can't ignore the law, we are sworn to uphold the law. But that does not mean one gives up personal feelings about the case itself. That is very important in juvenile court. On one hand you have to decide on adjudication by determining whether or not a crime was committed, and whether or not it has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that this juvenile committed

it. That's what judges do; that's the easy part. It is the disposition that weighs in the other side of it. Then a judge has to decide, "what am I going to do about this," and that is when a judge has to be personally involved. You cannot be a successful juvenile court judge if you are disposing of cases by some formula.

What advice would you give to a new juvenile probation officer?

First of all, he or she has to do some of the same things a new judge has to do. A probation officer has to know what services are available; what are the community resources, the facilities, and the alternatives, locally and statewide. I would suggest that a new probation officer spend time with a veteran probation officer who is recognized as being good at the job. Make home visits, and make visits to the schools, getting to know the principals and key staff members and their reactions to juvenile court-involved students and their levels of cooperation. I would advise a new probation officer, as soon as you get a caseload, visit the homes, introduce yourself to the parents, take their measure, so you know how much you can rely on them for support. The greatest role models a kid can have are his or her parents and the greatest support system comes from inside the home; without these at home, there is not much chance for that kid to succeed.

What qualities make a good juvenile probation officer?

A great juvenile probation officer, first of all, is one who cares about the clients and understands the juvenile law. He or she has to understand there are no set working hours; this is not a 9 to 5 job. Probation officers have to be prepared to come out at night when necessary, to have courage. They have to be willing to go into the homes of strangers, facing some occasionally out-of-control kids, and, frequently, irate parents. Probation officers must to be prepared to listen to youngsters, to be able to get those youngsters to talk so the p. o. can learn about the youngster. Probation officers also must be prepared to hear some very difficult, sometimes ugly, things, and then know what to do with that knowledge. They have to be advocates, but not necessarily friends, to juveniles. They must maintain a distance between themselves and the kids, because the probation officer is an officer of the court. As an advocate for clients, a probation officer must also understand that often times what he advocates is distasteful to his clients. This is a tough role for probation officers, but one with which they are going to have to deal in almost every

case. Becoming an effective juvenile probation officer isn't easy; you don't automatically become a good p. o. by going to college and majoring in criminal justice.

What do you consider to be your lasting contributions to juvenile justice?

If I made any contribution at all, I think it was to dignify the juvenile court. I think that I helped people recognize the importance of what happens in juvenile court, and recognize why it is important that we dedicate a lot of our resources to it. I think I have been successful with this to some extent in Bucks County, and statewide through the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. I am convinced that I have done it in Bucks County specifically through the budget process and by insisting on adequate funding for our local juvenile court. I have done it in causing the county commissioners and sometimes PCCD and other sources to fund programs that I am convinced are worthwhile. I think in the process of doing this I have dignified the juvenile court somewhat, and succeeded in making people understand that the juvenile court is a very important function of government.