

No. 312
AN ACT

Establishing a court of record in the county of Allegheny for control, care, guidance, treatment, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, neglected and dependent children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging delinquency, neglect or dependency of children; defining the jurisdiction and powers of the court, and regulating procedure therein; providing for the transfer thereto of certain powers, functions and duties from other courts, providing for the election of judges thereof, the appointment of probation officers, other necessary staff officials and assistants; providing for housing of same, and providing for detention facilities; making the contributing to or encouraging of the delinquency, neglect or dependency of children a misdemeanor; and providing penalties.

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That: Definitions—1. Whenever the words "the court" are used in this act, they shall refer to the juvenile court established by this act; the term "judge" shall refer to the judge of that court; the word "child" shall mean a person less than sixteen years of age; the word "adult" shall mean a person sixteen years of age or over; and the words "child" or "children" may be held to mean one or more children, and the words "parent" or "parents" may be held to mean one or more parents, when consistent with the intent of this act.

"Juvenile Court
Law of Allegheny
County."

2. The words "delinquent child" shall mean a child (a) who violates any law of the State or any ordinance or regulation of any subdivision thereof, or (b) who is habitually disobedient or beyond the control of his parents or other lawful authority, or (c) who so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals, health or general welfare of himself or others.

3. The words "neglected child" shall mean a child (a) who is abandoned by his parents, guardian or custodian, or (b) who is without proper parental care or guardianship, or (c) whose parent, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical, surgical or other care necessary for the health, morals or well-being of such child, or (d) who is found in any disreputable place or who associates with vagrant, vicious or immoral persons, or (e) who is in a condition, or who engages in an occupation, dangerous to the life or limb, or injurious to the health, morals or general welfare of himself or others.

4. The words "dependent child" shall mean a child (a) who is homeless or destitute or dependent on the public for support, or (b) who is without a parent or guardian able to provide for his support, training and education, or (c) who is otherwise in need of personal guardianship.

5. Wherever personal pronouns are used, they shall mean male and female.

ARTICLE II

ESTABLISHMENT; JURISDICTION

Section 201. Establishment of Juvenile Court.—There shall be, and hereby is, established in Allegheny County a court of record, to be known as the juvenile court, to be composed of one judge.

Section 202. Jurisdiction.—The court hereby created shall have jurisdiction—

(a) In all proceedings affecting delinquent, neglected and dependent children.

(b) Of all cases wherein an adult is charged with contributing to, or encouraging, or tending to cause, by any act of omission or commission, the delinquency, neglect or dependency of any child, or charged with any act of omission or commission with respect to any child, which act of omission or commission is a violation of any law of this Commonwealth or ordinance of any city, borough or township.

(c) In all proceedings relating to the appointment of guardians of the wards of the juvenile court.

(d) In all proceedings for the support of a ward of the juvenile court.

(e) In all summary proceedings and suits for a penalty wherein the defendant is a child under sixteen years of age.

(f) To inquire, under oath or affirmation, of all crimes, misdemeanors and offenses whatsoever against the laws of this Commonwealth, which shall be triable in the county, wherein the person charged is a child under sixteen years of age.

(g) To take, in the name of the Commonwealth, all manner of recognizances and obligations heretofore taken and allowed to be taken by any justice of the peace or the courts of quarter sessions in all cases where the person charged with crime, misdemeanor or offense is under the age of sixteen years, and the court shall certify such as shall be taken in relation to any crime not triable in said court to the next court of quarter sessions or of oyer and terminer having power to take cognizance thereof.

(h) To continue or discharge the recognizances and obligations taken as aforesaid, or certified into said court by any justice of the peace of said county, and to inquire of, hear and determine all complaints which shall be found thereon.

The said court shall also have and exercise such other jurisdiction and powers, not herein enumerated, as may have been heretofore or may be hereafter given to the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, sitting as a juvenile court, or of any judge of said court, sitting as a juvenile court judge, within the several counties of this Commonwealth, or the County Court of Allegheny County, sitting as a juvenile court, in proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children under the

age of sixteen years, and all laws relating to such jurisdiction and powers of the courts of quarter sessions, sitting as juvenile courts, or the County Court of Allegheny County, sitting as a juvenile court, are hereby made applicable to said juvenile court.

ARTICLE III

ELECTION OF JUDGE; APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES; PROBATION

Section 301. Election of Judge.—The judge of the juvenile court shall be learned in the law. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, shall hold office for a period of ten years, if he shall so long behave himself well, and shall receive the salary prescribed by law for judges of the County Court of Allegheny County. The term of office of the elected judge of the court shall begin on the first Monday of January following his election.

The first judge of the juvenile court shall be elected at the next municipal election following the passage of this act. Succeeding elections for the said office shall be held at the municipal election preceding the expiration of the term of any judge, or at the following election, in case of vacancy by death, or otherwise, where such vacancy occurs not less than two calendar months before such general election. The vote for said judge shall be cast and counted according to law, and return thereof shall be made, without delay, by the prothonotary of said county to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall ascertain and certify the result to the Governor, who, in turn, shall issue a commission to the person or persons so elected.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur by death, or otherwise, in the office of judge, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointing a properly qualified person to serve until a judge is elected and installed as the law provides.

If for any reason the judge shall be temporarily absent from or incapacitated for service in the court and it shall become necessary to have another to act in his stead, the president judge of the county court shall have the authority to meet such emergency either by serving in that capacity himself or by appointing a judge from the county court to serve in the interim: Provided, however, That in such service or appointment the president judge of the county court may be guided by the recommendations of the judge of the juvenile court, when such are offered.

Section 302. Appointment of Probation Officers and Other Employees.—The judge shall appoint a chief probation officer, such clerks, stenographers and office assistants in connection with the probation work, and other probation officers and employes, provided that the number of probation officers and other employes to be appointed shall be determined by the county salary

board. All of such probation officers and other employes shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the county salary board. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid monthly, or semi-monthly, as in the case of other county employes, by the county treasurer, upon an order of the county commissioners approved by the judge of said court. The judge of said court shall constitute a member of the county salary board when the salaries of such probation officers and other employes are to be fixed. The judge may appoint other probation officers who shall serve without compensation. The chief probation officer, the probation officers and other employes appointed to serve under the supervision of the chief probation officer, shall constitute the probation department of the court. All probation officers and other employes may be removed by the judge at any time.

Section 303. Duties and Powers of the Probation Department.—The chief probation officer, under the direction of the judge, shall have charge of the work of the probation department and shall supervise the work of all probation officers. It shall be the duty of the probation department to make investigations, before, during and after the hearing, of any case, or before or after the filing of any petition, as the judge may direct, and to keep a written record of all such investigations and to submit the same to the judge, or as the judge may direct. Upon the placing of any person on probation, the probation department shall furnish to such person a written statement of the conditions of probation, and shall instruct him regarding the same. Such department shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each person on probation under its supervision, and shall report thereon to the judge placing such person on probation at least once each month. Each probation officer shall use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition. The probation department shall keep full records of its work, shall keep accurate and complete account of moneys collected from persons under its supervision, shall give receipts therefor and shall make at least monthly returns thereon to the court, and shall perform such other duties as the court may direct. Probation officers, for the purposes of this act, shall have the powers of police officers. All other provisions of the laws of the State relating to probation under the supervision of juvenile courts, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with this act, shall apply to cases coming within the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401. Records.—The records of the proceedings of the juvenile court shall be kept in a docket, and

shall be withheld from indiscriminate public inspection, but shall be open to inspection by the parent or other representative of the person, institution, association or society concerned, and other persons having a legitimate interest.

In every case where a child is discharged on probation, or otherwise, from an institution, industrial or training school, a record of such discharge shall be kept in the juvenile court docket.

Section 402. Sessions.—Sessions of the court shall be held at such place or places within the county as the judge shall, from time to time, determine. In the hearing of any case coming within the provisions of this act, the general public shall be excluded and only such persons admitted thereto as have a direct interest in the case.

Section 403. Initiation of Proceedings.—The powers of the court may be exercised—

1. Upon the petition of any person, resident of the county, setting forth that (a) a child, giving his or her name, age, and residence, is neglected, dependent or delinquent and is in need of care, guidance or control, (b) the names and residence of the parents, if any, or of his or her legal guardian if there be one, (c) the name and residence of the person or persons having control of the child, and (d) the name and residence of the nearest relative if no parent or guardian can be found.

2. Upon commitment, by a magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, of a child arrested for any indictable offense, other than murder, or for the violation of any other laws of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough or township.

3. Upon information, verified under oath, by any person, charging a child with an indictable offense, or with the violation of any other laws of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough or township.

4. There shall be no preliminary hearings in any cases affecting delinquent, neglected or dependent children under age of sixteen years.

All such cases shall be certified by any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace to the juvenile court whenever it shall appear that the person arrested and charged with any crime is under the age of sixteen years.

Section 404. Jury Trials.—Except as hereafter provided, the court shall hear and determine all cases affecting children arising under the provisions of this act without a jury. If an adult coming before the court is charged with an offense for which he is entitled to a trial by jury, the case shall be certified by the judge of the court to a proper court for trial.

Section 405. Preliminary Orders; Temporary Custody of Children.—Upon the filing of any petition as above set forth, or upon information charging a child with any indictable offense or with the violation of any other laws of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of

any city, borough or township, or the commitment of a child by any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, the judge holding the juvenile court shall, if after preliminary inquiry he deems the same necessary, make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child, and the attendance of parents or other person or persons having the custody or control of said child, or with whom the child may be.

Pending the final disposition of any case, the child shall be subject to the order of the court, and may be permitted by the court to remain in the control of his or her parents, or the person having him or her in charge, or a probation officer, or the child may be placed by the court in the custody of any association or society having for one of its objects the care of delinquent, neglected or dependent children, or may be ordered by the court to be kept and maintained in some place provided by the county for such purposes.

Section 406. Certain Commitments Prohibited; Special Room for Detention of Children.—No child, pending or after hearing before the juvenile court, shall be confined in any county jail, workhouse, police station, lock-up, or other institution in which adults are confined, or be placed in any court room during the trial of any adult unless his or her presence be required in the prosecution of adults upon order of the judge presiding at the trial of such adult or adults, or in any vehicle in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

The county commissioners in said county shall provide, furnish, and heat a separate room or rooms, or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of all children who may be in custody awaiting hearing in the juvenile court of the county, and shall provide for the maintenance and care of such children while in custody.

Section 407. Hearing; Court Orders.—At the hearing, or any continuation thereof, the judge shall, after an inquiry of the facts, determine whether the best interests and welfare of a child and the State require the care, guidance and control of such child, and shall make an order accordingly.

The court may—

(a) Allow a child to remain in its home under the care of his or her parent or parents, or place such child in a suitable family home, subject, in either case, to the supervision and guardianship of a probation officer, and may require such child to report to the probation officer as often as deemed necessary, and may require such child to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever the same appears to the court to be necessary.

(b) Commit a child to the care, guidance and control of some reputable citizen of good moral character, subject to the supervision of a probation officer and to report as required in clause (a) of this section.

(c) Commit a child to some suitable institution or to the care of an incorporated association or society, one of whose objects is the care, guidance and control of delinquent, neglected and dependent children, and which is willing to receive said child.

(d) Commit a child to an industrial or training school, willing to receive it, for care, guidance and control; provided, that the commitment of any child to such school shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to release and discharge such child therefrom whenever it shall appear to the court, after hearing, that the interests of the child will be served by his release or discharge or parole or under supervision of a probation officer.

(e) Commit a delinquent child to a county industrial or training school maintained for such purpose; provided, that the commitment of any child to such school shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to release and discharge such child therefrom whenever it shall appear to the court, after hearing, that the interests of the child will be served by his release or discharge or parole or under supervision of a probation officer.

No dependent, neglected or delinquent child shall hereafter be committed to any industrial or correctional school or institution whatsoever by any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 408. Support Orders.—The court may in any case make an order upon the parent or parents to contribute such sum for the support of the child as it may determine. The court shall have power to enforce any such support order in like manner as courts of quarter sessions may enforce orders for support under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Where a child is placed in a suitable family home and the payment of board is required, in case provision is not made for such board by voluntary contribution or court order on the parent or parents, the court may direct that such board be paid by the county until provision is made for the placing of such child in a suitable family home without payment of board.

In the case of the commitment of a child, the court may order the county to pay for the board and clothing of, and necessary medical and surgical attendance upon, and the care of, such child, and its maintenance generally, and the necessary expenses of placing and replacing the child, and may fix the amount which shall be paid for the child: Provided, That in all cases of commitments to houses of refuge or industrial training schools that are not exclusively under State control, or that are exclusively under State control, the amount of the order for maintenance, clothing, instruction, medical and surgical care shall be fixed according to existing legislation governing the payment of expenses of main-

tenance, clothing, instruction, medical and surgical care of children committed to such institution.

In all cases where the cost of board or care and maintenance of a child has been ordered paid by the county, it shall be directly liable to the person, family, association, society or institution having the care, guidance and control of the child, but the county shall in all cases have full recourse to recover the amounts so paid from the person or persons or poor district liable for the support of such child.

Section 409. Religious Beliefs to Be Taken into Consideration; Adoption by Families.—The court shall place a child, as far as possible, under the care, guidance and control of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association, institution or society which is controlled by persons of such religious belief, and shall, as far as possible, provide, in making orders of placement, that the care, guidance and control of the child shall be as nearly as possible that which should have been given by his or her parents. In all cases where it can properly be done, the child shall be placed in a suitable family home and become a member of the family by legal adoption, or otherwise.

Section 410. Certain Commitments Prohibited.—It shall not be lawful to commit the care, guidance and control of any delinquent, neglected or dependent child, under the age of twelve years, to any industrial school or institution of correction, unless, after the care and oversight given such child under the probation system provided for by this act, the court finds that the best interests of the child and the welfare of the community require such commitment. It shall not be lawful to commit the custody of any neglected or dependent child, who is not delinquent, to any institution of correction in which delinquent children are received.

Section 411. Amendment, Change and Extension of Court Orders.—All orders made by the court with respect to delinquent, neglected and dependent children shall, up to the time a child attains the age of twenty-one years, be subject to extension, amendment or change by the judge thereof, upon motion of the district attorney or a probation officer, or upon petition of any person in interest, after at least five days' written notice has been given to both the district attorney and a probation officer. When any child to whom the jurisdiction in the juvenile court has attached has been released on probation, such probation shall, at the discretion of the judge, be taken to continue in full force and effect until such child attains the age of twenty-one years, but this shall in no way affect his or her prosecution and conviction in a court of quarter sessions or oyer and terminer and the imposition of sentence by a judge or judges of such court.

Section 412. Guardianship of Individuals, Associations and Societies.—In any case where the court shall award a dependent, neglected or delinquent child to the care of any association, society or individual, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward, and be subject to the guardianship of the association, society or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association, society or individual shall have authority, with the consent of the court, to place such child in a suitable family home. Such guardianship shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child.

Section 413. Transfer of Cases from the Criminal Courts.—If, during the pendency of a criminal charge, other than murder, against any person in the court of quarter sessions or oyer and terminer, it shall be ascertained that the person charged with the offense was under the age of sixteen years at the time the alleged offense was committed, it shall be the duty of such court to transfer such case immediately, together with all the papers, documents and testimony connected therewith, to the juvenile court. The judge making such transfer shall order the child to be taken forthwith to the place of detention provided for dependent, neglected or delinquent children or release such child in the custody of some suitable person or probation officer with directions to appear before the juvenile court at a time to be fixed in said order, at which time the judge of the juvenile court shall thereupon proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the manner provided by this act.

Section 414. Rehearing and Appeals Where Error of Law and Fact Are Alleged.—Within twenty-one days after the final order of any judge of the juvenile court, committing or placing any dependent, neglected or delinquent child, such child shall, as a matter of right, by his or her parent or parents or next friend, have the right to present to the court a petition to have his or her case or cases reviewed and reheard, if, in the opinion of such parent, parents, or next friend, an error of fact or of law or of both has been made in such proceedings or final order, or if said order has been improvidently or inadvertently made.

Upon the presentation of such petition, the court shall grant such review and rehearing as a matter of right. The testimony at such reviews and rehearings shall be taken down and transcribed by an official court stenographer, which testimony shall be duly made a part of the record in such case. From the final order of such court, in proceedings for such rehearings and reviews, appeals shall lie as a matter of right to the Superior Court, upon the same terms and with the same regulations as are provided by law with respect to appeals from any decree of the orphans' court. In hearing such appeals, the Superior Court shall consider the testimony as a part of the record.

Section 415. Rehearings to Revoke or Modify Orders Where Circumstances Have Changed; Appeals.—If, at any time after the final order of the juvenile court placing or committing any dependent, neglected or delinquent child, a change of circumstances has taken place which, in the opinion of the parent or parents or next friend of such child, warrants the revocation or modification of such final order, such child shall, by his or her parent or parents or next friend, have the right to file a petition in such court asking for a revocation or modification of such final order.

It shall be the duty of the court or judge to give a full and proper hearing on such petitions. The testimony at such hearing shall be taken and transcribed by an official court stenographer, and such testimony shall be duly made a part of the record in the case. From the final order of such court in the proceedings for such hearings, appeals shall lie as a matter of right to the Superior Court of this Commonwealth, upon the same terms and with the same regulations as are provided by law with respect to appeals from any decree of the orphans' court. In hearing such appeals, the Superior Court shall consider the testimony as part of the record.

Section 416. Trial of Certain Cases upon Indictment.—Whenever any child, being above the age of fourteen years, has been held by any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace for any offense, other than murder, punishable by imprisonment in a State penitentiary, or is charged with such offense, the judge of the juvenile court having jurisdiction, if, in his opinion, the interests of the State require a prosecution of such case on an indictment, may certify the same to the district attorney of the county, who shall thereupon proceed with the case in the same manner as though the jurisdiction of the juvenile court had never attached. Nothing in this section contained shall be in derogation of the powers of the courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer to try, upon indictment, any delinquent child whose case may have been certified, as herein provided, to the district attorney, and who may be brought to trial before such court.

Section 417. Children Before Juvenile Court Not to Acquire Disabilities.—No order made by any juvenile court shall operate to impose any of the civil disabilities imposed by the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, nor shall any child be deemed to be a criminal or be deemed to have been convicted of crime by reason of any such order. The disposition of a child or of any evidence given in the juvenile court shall not be admissible as evidence against the child in any case or proceeding in any other court.

Section 418. Contributing to Child's Delinquency Made a Misdemeanor; Penalty.—Any person who contributes to the delinquency of any child, or who know-

ingly assists or encourages any child to whom the jurisdiction of any juvenile court within the Commonwealth has attached, or shall hereafter attach, in violating his or her parole or order of said court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or to undergo imprisonment for a term not exceeding three (3) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

In trials or hearings upon charges of violating provisions of this section, knowledge of the delinquent child's age, and of the court's orders and decrees concerning such child, shall be presumed in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary.

Section 419. Procedure in Adult Cases.—All provisions of this act relative to procedure in cases of children, so far as practicable, shall be construed as applying to cases against adults also coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts, when not inconsistent with other provisions of law relating to the conduct of adult cases. Proceedings may be instituted by an interested party, or upon the court's own motion, and a reasonable opportunity to appear shall be afforded the adult defendant. The court may issue a warrant for arrest or other process in order to secure or compel the attendance of any such defendant. Upon the trial of such cases, the court shall have power to impose such sentence as the law provides, or may suspend sentence and place any such defendant on probation.

Section 420. Costs.—The judge of the juvenile court shall have power, upon the disposition of any case heard therein, to make an order disposing of the costs, including fees of magistrates, constables, clerks of the courts, sheriffs and witnesses; and may impose such costs on the county, or on the complainant, if, after hearing, it be found that the complaint was made without proper cause, or upon the parent or parents, or guardian, or custodian, of the child, if, after hearing, it be found that they were at fault, and are of ability to pay; but all such costs shall, after hearing and order in the case, be immediately chargeable to and paid by the proper county: Provided, That the county shall be liable only for the costs of such witnesses as the probation officer shall certify were subpoenaed by his order, and were in attendance at or necessary to the trial of the case, or such witnesses as the court shall certify were in attendance at or necessary to such trial.

Section 421. Court Rules and Regulations.—The court shall have power to adopt such rules of procedure, and rules and regulations prescribing the qualifications for employes and personnel and for the conduct of officers and employes of the juvenile court, as it shall deem proper.

Section 422. Examination and Treatment of Persons Found to Be Mentally Defective or in Need of Medical Care.—The court in its discretion, either before or after a hearing, may cause any person within its jurisdiction to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist appointed or designated for the purpose by the court. If it shall appear to the court that any child within its jurisdiction is mentally defective or mentally disordered, it may cause such child to be examined by two qualified psychiatrists or two physicians, or one of each, and, on the written statement of such examiners that such child is mentally defective or mentally disordered, the court may commit such child to an appropriate institution authorized by law to receive and care for mentally defective or mentally disordered children. In any such case, the parents, guardian, or custodian of such child shall be given due notice of any proceedings hereunder.

Section 423. Records; Forms.—The court shall maintain a complete record of all cases brought before it. All records of investigations, physical and mental examinations, and supervision shall be deemed privileged and confidential communications and records, but such records shall be open to inspection by the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child concerned, and, in the discretion of the court, to other persons having a legitimate interest in the case.

The court shall prescribe, and cause to be printed, such forms for records and for the various petitions, orders, processes and other pleadings and papers as shall meet the requirements of this act, and all expenses incurred in complying with this provision shall be a charge upon the county.

Section 424. Allegheny County Detention Home.—In order that the Allegheny County Detention Home may become more definitely an agency of the juvenile court, all future appointments to its board of managers shall be made by the judge of the juvenile court, and the judge shall be a member ex officio of the said board of managers.

Section 425. Transfer of Certain Cases and Records from Other Courts to Juvenile Court.—When this act takes effect all cases then pending in the County Court of Allegheny County, sitting as a juvenile court, shall be certified by the County Court of Allegheny County to the juvenile court created by this act. All records and files of the County Court of Allegheny County, sitting as a juvenile court, shall be transferred and delivered to the juvenile court created by this act.

Section 426. The court shall have a seal for the use of said court, which shall contain the name of the court and the word "Seal," which seal shall be affixed to all writs, transcripts, and other official certificates or orders issued by or under the direction of said court. The seal

of the court shall be in the custody of the clerk of said court. The court may provide for the keeping of a seal at each place designated by it for holding of court.

Section 427. The prothonotary of Allegheny County shall be the clerk of the court hereby created, and shall assume and perform all the duties of clerk thereof. At the place designated for the holding of said court, there shall be established an office, in charge of a clerk, appointed by the prothonotary, who shall have custody of the seal to be kept at such place, as well as of the docket of the court, and of all papers pertaining to the business of the court at such place.

Section 428. The court shall be open at all times for the transaction of business at the county seat; and the court may, in its discretion, divide the county into districts, for the holding of terms of the said court at designated times, as the court shall from time to time find necessary for the convenience of suitors and the public accommodation, and fix the places in said districts where court shall be held.

Section 429. The board of county commissioners shall provide suitable quarters and suitable equipment for said court and for the use of the judge, the probation officers, and other employes of the court.

Section 430. Constitutionality.—The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional, such decision shall not be construed to impair any other provisions of this act. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein.

Section 431. Construction; Pending Proceedings.—The provisions of this act, in so far as they are the same as those of existing laws, are intended as a continuation of such laws and not new enactments. Any cases in the County Court of Allegheny County, sitting as a juvenile court, begun previous to and remaining unadjudicated at the date on which this act takes effect shall not be affected thereby as to their hearing and disposition, but shall be proceeded with and disposed of in accordance with the laws in force immediately prior to said date: Provided, however, That any supplementary proceedings in or in connection with or respecting any such case or cases taken subsequent to the original disposition thereof as aforesaid, and also any supplementary proceeding in or in connection with or respecting any case adjudicated and disposed of previous to the time when this act goes into effect that may be had after said time, may be governed by the provision hereof both as to the procedure and as to the powers of the court.

Section 432. Citation.—This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Juvenile Court Law of Allegheny County."

ARTICLE V

Section 501. Effective Date.—This act shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred thirty-four, except in so far as it provides for the election of a judge of such juvenile court at the next municipal election, and, as to such provision, it shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Section 502. Repealer.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with any provision of this act are hereby repealed or made inactive for Allegheny County.

Section 503. Acts Saved from Repeal.—This act shall not repeal or modify any of the provisions of the following acts:

An act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred thirty-eight), entitled "An act to secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighborhood thereof, from damage by gun-powder; to incorporate an association for the establishment of a house of refuge for western Pennsylvania; and relative to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic hospital."

An act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred seventy-seven) (Act Number two hundred seventy-six), entitled "An act to provide for the care, treatment, and maintenance of dependent, crippled children; conferring powers in connection therewith upon the Department of Public Welfare and juvenile courts; and imposing certain expenses upon counties."

An act approved the seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred fifty-six) (Act Number one hundred fifteen), entitled "An act to amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, eighty-three), entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of the expenses of the maintenance and instruction of children, committed to Houses of Refuge which are not exclusively under State control, jointly by the State and by the counties from which they may be sent; and providing a method for determining the amount due, and collecting the same from said counties,' by changing the time of payment by counties."

APPROVED—The 3d day of June, A. D. 1933.

GIFFORD PINCHOT