Third Section
Second Question
Abstract

Vagabonds and Beggars

By Dr. D.O. Engelen President of the Tribunal
Zutphen, Holland.

The state, the community, has always a fund to care for the indigent. By what right then does the state call it unlawful for them to try to get some of it? To hold out the hand, to collect, to ask a thing which one does not possess but that some one else does—every one does it in his turn, even the richest—by what right is one punished for doing this? Begging may be a safety valve. When work stops and the workman has no means of living, it is the most natural thing in the world to ask for aid, and it is much better than stealing. By giving alms we encourage people to demand them. And vagabondage, tramping, what is there wrong in that? By what right do we punish one who walks abroad among the beauties of nature, if he wants to?

But professionals? I will pause a little over that part of the question. The most hardened professional beggar harms no one if he only takes what is given him. It is only when he uses fraudulent means that he commits a crime. And how do you know that the professional objects to work? It is easy to prove that he does not work, but that does not prove that he will not. He will say, "I have tried to find work and have not succeeded, and many a time that is true. But if we offer him work he cannot always do it. Antiquam "Un tailleur d'habits n'est propre à tailler des pierres." And is there always work to be had? The answer to that is seen in the necessity there has been of creating work colonies in Germany, where the empire is dotted with them. There any one can find
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The state, the community, and the school have a role to play in the
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work and food in recompense. It is simply a test to find the lazy. Industry is not localised as it used to be and it is hard to find employment. And if one sees it his fellow workmen will object to his presence if it is found out that he is from a labor colony or from a prison and again he is thrown out into the street. After a few such experiences our man will no longer look for work. By that time not - being- willing and not - being-able to get work are mixed up so that it is hard to know the man's real motives and no x-ray can find it. Besides we are not to forget that heredity puts in its claims: the alcohol that his father and mother have taken have thrown him down and his environment have kept him from getting up. So he has both physical and moral lack of resistance, so that it would be pretty hard to prove that the man simply will not work. But why punish him? What is the use of it? It seems to me that for begging and vagrancy then there should not be punishment, in the accepted sense of the word. To which I add without pausing for breath, : the state has the inscrutable right to take measures to prevent these things. It cannot allow things that interfere with its well-being. Mendicity and vagabondage are closely related to crime and must be prevented. When the beggar is refused his first desire is to curse the well-dressed man who passes him by deaf to his appeal. His next desire is to possess what that man has in his pocket and he takes it. Then to escape prison there must be no witness to his theft and from a thief he becomes an assassin. It is the duty of the state to stop these evils but the remedy should be in the social, not the penal, domain.

How is this to be done? It seems to me there are two ways:

1. The judge can put the beggar and the vagrant at the disposition of the government.
Work and food in recognition. It is simply a fact of life.

Injustice is not just a fact of life. It is a sin. And as such it follows that the manner in which work is performed will affect the outcome. The work of the poor and the elegant will have a profound effect on the outcome of the street....

After a few more experiences, our men will no longer look for work.

If that is true, why not - passive? Why not - part-time? To get work and be mixed up so that it is hard to know the man's last position, and on

- why can't it? 

- because we want to forget that people

- like to think that the station that we are might be a teacher and mother.

- can have no voice, just have no say, and the environment have kept

- to be passive, so that it would be better hard to know that the man

- simply with not work. But why should I? What is the use of it?

- it seems to me that for begging and varnish, there should not

- feel like in the sense of the word. To whom I say

- punishment in the society. The states have the irresistible right

- without being able to present, the states and the indispensable right

- to make measures to prevent these crimes. It cannot follow from it that

- interfere, they require peace, harmony, and cooperation accordingly.

-乐意 to have and must be brushed. When the person is not

- learned the right reason to come the well-learned man who learned

- a very good life to produce. The next reason to produce what that man

- who is not. He is not. The others who are not. They to some reason that must

- to become, and in peace and in order. If works and to become an

- It is the only of the states to stop these alive, put the legendary

- among in the society, not the modern...
2. This implies placing them in colonies or workhouses.

The pivot of our system is this placing of such persons in the hands of the government. It means that they can be placed for three years, with two prolongations of two years each, in some colony or house of industry. Those then who are to be feared as enemies to the well-being of society can be eliminated, while at the same time they are being trained to do better. The state does not take the monopoly in this, but entrusts them also to private associations, subsidized by the state, on the principle that moral reform is better in the hands of a private association than in the hands of the state. They may also be placed in families. This arrangement is copied from our arrangement for juvenile delinquents, who also may be confided either to private societies by the government.

This disposition of tramps and vagrants should be made by the decision of the judge, since it is his function to deprive the offender of his liberty, and the modern judge has a respect for the rights of the individual.

Our definition of vagabondage and mendicancy does not enter into the law. The judge may place them at the disposition of the state. Definitions would befog the question.

What rules should be adopted for these settlements? Their private charities to which they are entrusted should satisfy government requirements as to health, morality and professional training. As to colonies belonging to the state,
The principle pleasure team is composed of workers.

The benefit of our work is this pleasure of some persons in the

prize of the government. If there is any way we can please the

people of the government. It seems that they can be pleased to

these pleasures with the propositions of two reasons, one to be some

composition of some of the people. These new and are to be found in

some sense to the well-being of society can be eliminated, while

the same time they are being trained to better. The state

don't take the monopoly of the past, but maintains them also to

praise, satisfaction; satisfaction of the state, on the principle that

there are prices in order to praise satisfaction, that

the name of the state. They may also be praised to fame.

The requirement is co nexion on enforcement for immediate goal.

where also yes because contained within to praise societies by the

government.

The acquisition of the many and arrangements might be what supplies

government of the order more it is the function of defining the order

of the property and the method, Judge is to the rights of

the individual.

Our call action of asgnowledgement my exemption some not found

The Judge may place them of the acquisition.

The state's definitions would face the situation.

They also gave enough to work as an wants by those above as

enjoyment to enforcement to American as to personal morality and

professional training. As to cooperate regardless of the state
which will continue to have large populations, they must be under strict regulations. It is not enough to eliminate beggars from the community. They must be taught to beg no more. The chief things necessary are firm discipline and steady work.

The motto of the George Junior Republic is "Nothing without labor". That increases zeal wonderfully, but it may be that the inmates of these colonies might not have strength to earn enough for their moral needs. There must be classification and a separation of classes. I recall the words of the late Dr. Barrows: Moral classification of prisoners based on their crimes before coming to prison is not satisfactory. The best of criminal codes is arbitrary when it comes to moral distinctions. That does not mean that we are to ignore the previous life; on the contrary it is well to know about it, but the principal object of classification is not that they may expiate past faults, but to prepare them for leading a better life henceforth. It is true this referred to criminals, but according to the penal code the distance between them and mendicants is not great.

The Netherland commission proposes four classes. The fourth class would be for the worst, the third for the doubtful, the second for those whose conduct is good. The inmates should wear a uniform with a distinctive mark for the different classes.

Financial exigencies should not influence the classification, nothing but the conduct of the individual himself. Each inmate then would be the artisan of his own fate. There should be progression for good conduct, "digression" for bad.

The work should be such as will go towards the expenses of the
The motto of the George Junior Republic is "Nothing without effort." Hence, the need for an understanding of what is necessary for success. The motto emphasizes the importance of hard work and dedication.

I recall the words of the late Dr. Horace Mann: "Nothing is gained by mere assertion of achievement.

The part of an individual can be truly measured by the progress made in the face of obstacles. That success means that we are to ignore the blank page at the very beginning at any cost and with the strength of character. To believe that it is true the rehearse of crimes at the moment of commitment is not the only answer.

The same holds true for the desire to be labeled as a criminal. It is not the only response. The reasoning commission plays an important role in such matters. To think for the moment, the flawless for the complete.

The second reason to think over the words is good. The immediate answer would be to answer with a question. The answer to the question: "Which is not so important?"

Not only the conduct of the individual himself, but also the conduct of the examiner, the examiner's conduct, the examiner's conduct, the examiner's conduct, the examiner's conduct. Would be the question of the exam to ask. Therefore, the examination of the work should be done as well to overcome the expression of the
institution and also looking toward trade instruction.

The first class will include those who offer certainty that they will live honestly after their liberation. There should be instruction in the use of machines that are used outside in this class. There should be a department for such work and one for agriculture. Attached to the first class should be an agent for finding employment outside for those to be liberated. This first class, the reform class, should be in a different place from the others, for the reputation of coming from this class will be much less degrading than from the others, in the ears of the public.

How is the classification to be made? We have suggested that a physician be on the council for placing; also a priest or a pastor, and a schoolmaster. As to the time of seclusion, if the inmate is sure of having work, or if he inherits enough to live on, it is useless to keep him longer. But from the third and fourth classes they should not be liberated before a given time. Each can forges a key which unlocks for himself the door to freedom. The placing agent can act as probation officer.

An important point is the amount of money to be given them. Some pay must be granted. It has a moral effect. A part may be expended in the shops and a part held back till the person shall go out. Such provision must be made for they will not all go out to find the "bed made and the table spread." But one must avoid having these savings go to those who receive the released inmate with open arms for the sake of what he brings. We have proposed a pass-book on the savings bank of the government, with the picture of the holder, the passbook to show that the holder is entitled to certain fixed sums on terms indicated, etc. Some such plan will present the immediate classification of savings.
The time of action will influence those who are certain that
consequently
they will not come in after their performance. These should be
instructed in the use of weapons that they may not lose their
courage. There should be a department for such work and one
for instructing. Attention to the first class should be as great as
for the latter. We believe employment suitable for those to be
instructed, and the result of our instruction, should be in a different
place from
the above. For the regulation of arms can only come in the sense of the
improvement.

How to the accomplishment of these, we have merely that a
physician be on the committee for disease; and a doctor of a
disease and a committee. As to the time of execution. As to the
immediate

An important point is the moment of women to be given them.

Such promotion must be worked for they will not stick too
out. Such promotion must be worked for they will not stick too
out.

To find "the path and the faculty thereof." But one must

enjoy the path and the faculty thereof. But one must
Third Section
Second Question
Abstract

Vagabondage and Mendicity

By Serge Posnischeff, Professor of Criminal Law, Moscow, Russia.

From the penal point of view we must distinguish two classes of mendicants and vagabonds. First, those who beg by force of circumstances, independent of their will; and second, who could that mode of life through work but will not, and who voluntarily choose a life of idleness, laziness, or moral depravity, which often has some nervous disorder as its base. It would be manifestly unjust to apply repressive measures to those of the first class, those who are too old, too infirm, or too young, to support themselves; or those who have to support aged or sick persons or little children whom they cannot leave; or those who seeking work have not been able to find it. All such persons should be deemed unfortunate and should be aided in every way possible. Benevolent societies should assist them, or they should be sent to asylums or placed in the country. The large cities attract many such persons, who hope to find employment or help there. The cities, out of their abundance should establish means of helping this class, either by work or by placing them in suitable institutions. The penal law need not trouble itself about that class.

As to vagabonds and beggars of the second class, their acts have the elements of criminality and any act committed by them under either of the two following conditions should
Very Properly and Respectfully,

Mr. Montgomery, Professor of Grammar

I am, your obedient servant,

[Signature]
come under the penal law, if the act is injurious to the property of others, or if, for the sake of the public, one is obliged to meet it by repression, preventive measures being insufficient. It is evidently against public safety to have vagabonds and beggars assailing the passer-by, especially when they go in bands. It is also opposed to public safety to have robust men, capable of working, posing as sick or infirm in order to be. In order to live the vagabond has either to beg or to steal, for he has no other way of living and he endangers the security of the public and prevents the possibility of a tranquil life. The notion that all men must work in order to live is spreading in this society and the law-maker cannot remain indifferent to such forms of parasitism. In begging thence, in vagabondage and in the trade of the goutteur ("cadet") characteristic conditions are found which demand that they should be registered in the penal code.

Of course all possible preventive measures should be employed to diminish this class, but as soon as an able-bodied man has shown that he does not mean to lead a life of industry there must be a way of removing him from the path he has chosen and of preventing other people from taking it. The penalty is necessary not only for intimidation, but to habituate people to work. However, the modern law-maker should not fall into the errors of the past and think to inspire fear in beggars and vagrants by cruel measures... To condemn a man for begging it must be proved first, that he is capable of working, and second, that he has chosen begging as one means of supporting himself.

The most efficacious remedy for beggars and tramps is the
workhouse, of which they should form one division. There they should learn to respect the property of others, that they must work for a living, learn a trade and accustom themselves to work. Where they have been brutal or committed acts of violence it will be necessary to pronounce another penalty, which will also teach the sentiment of pity and of respect for others.

In the interest of speedy judgments in cases of vagabondage and mendicity there should be special judges charged with the duty of trying such cases, and there might be a committee which could make preliminary examinations, such a committee to be elected by the municipality. This committee would pass on to the judges all cases suspected of being professional beggars, tramps and cadets and would release those who had begged from need and send them to charitable institutions. The law should declare that any beggar or tramp should be arrested by the police and brought at once before the judge or before this committee. Those liable to penalty should be sentenced by the judge to the workhouse, where they should be kept at least six months, with a maximum of five years. The inmates should be classified. For those sent for a short time there could be three classes. 1. Into this class would go the newly arrived who would remain there not less than three months if sentenced for not more than a year; for six months for a longer sentence. The second class would take them next and there they would receive rather more pay for their work. The third class, the class of honor and from this they might be discharged see before the expiration of the sentence if they had acquired enough credit. I favor an absolute, not a conditional release.
workplace of which you might form one division. These properties
are to be used as the property of prime, and the common
work. Where such
institutions exist, their nature and operations to operate in
with all necessary
institutions, to the benefit of the public, and to the
increase of the public
knowledge and the public benefit. With this in mind, the
committee

In the interest of speedy improvements to cases of unemployment
and economy, the powers of a local board of trade are
consolidated with the
committee, and these powers are to be vested in a committee of
eight, to be
appointed by the local board of trade. The committee shall have
the power to
recommend to the local board of trade any measures for
employment of
unemployed workers, and to report to the local board of trade on
the

Accordingly, if I think twice before acting in any way, and
would recommend these measures, I think some of these
suggestions, for six
weeks, or for a longer period, the

The second of these would be to form a committee of

honour to the system. It may, in your own interests,

I fervently hope not a constitutional issue.
For the incorrigible there should be a fourth class. In passing from one class to the next above there should be not only increase of payment, but other favors, more frequent visits, permission to make purchases, to wear better clothes, to have better food etc. In this way the regime would be improved by milder. This would be the result of the progress of the inmate in industry and deportment.
Vagabondage and Begging.

By Dr. F. de Finney,
Professor of Law, Sarospatak, Hungary.

Vagabondage is a social evil and it must be met first by differentiating the classes of vagabonds or tramps, and mendicants.

Those who are truly infirm, or sick, and who have not physical ability to earn their own subsistence, should be cared for by the state in hospitals and asylums. Occasional beggars and tramps, that is to say those who would work if they could get it, or were able to do so and who are forced to ask aid, equally demand help from the government. For them there should be employment bureaus, public workshops and lodging houses, for these furnish the best method of meeting this evil. As to the third class, made up of professional beggars and tramps, who might work, but seek to escape it, they are the class of the greatest importance to the criminologist and give the most trouble to those charged with administering the laws.

In France and Hungary, the two countries for which I have the best data, this class is recruited from strangers and immigrants, especially by the nomads who live an absolutely nomadic life in the heart of civilized countries. M. Reville has presented a report to the French Chamber showing that the formidable number of 400,000 such vagabonds terrorize the country. In Hungary these vagabonds belong to the gypsy class, who are of Indian origin, having come into Hungary at the end of the thirteenth century and they have retained their special characteristics ever since, never having been amalgamated with the Hungarians. In a population of nineteen millions in Hungary they number about 70,000. They move about the country living by robbing and stealing, doing no regular work. Some of them
Vespa nose and Earring

By Dr. I. E. Member

Protection of Law Enforcement Function

Vestiges of the social self and its substance as the sites of Fuller's sentimentalizing the choices of responses to frames, and mechanisms, who write of their understandings, ways of their occupations and experiences, to say those who would work, if they could get it, on a wage equal to the value of the goods and labor processes. For those having the past working to earning a living, to work and to labor, and for those who make it, as those who are the source of the phenomena generating, deriving work. And those whose labor, to employment purposes, buffering work. As to the third class, make of the occupational progress as well as the previous improvements to the armament of the state and to those working with sentiment and the laboring.

In Protection and Heritage, the two connect for which I have the peace with the above, the above is recorded from the state and in the armament of the state and the state. In the Agrarian Congress showing that the armament's number of 450,000

In the Huns have been recorded, not the influence of the huns or the influence of the state. In a population of model and million

In the Huns, they have been recorded, not the influence of the huns or the influence of the state. In a population of model and million
are musical and furnish rude entertainment at rather noisy social affairs, but apart from that they are a menace to society. The most radical means of changing this state of affairs would be to colonize them. This was tried during the reign of Maria Theresa, but no results are at present to be found in the way of reaching a solution. Still it is to be hoped that energetic measures will be taken to colonize them and to teach them industries.

Vagabondage and mendicity engender all sorts of social ills. The more society lives in healthful conditions, the more care it gives to the education of the people, the more deeply the love of industry penetrates every grade of society, the sooner will the per cent of those who follow a vagabond life be lessened. The improvement of social conditions, the education of the people, the increase of moral influences and the lessening of immorality, such as gaming houses, prostitution, intemperance, etc, will be the most efficacious means to do away with vagabondage and begging.

I dare to maintain that if governments would all establish a sufficient number of workhouses and recognize in them institutions for the prevention of crime, as prisons are recognized as institutions for repression and prevention, the number of professional tramps and beggars would diminish; and it is to be hoped that with such a consummation the workhouses themselves would in time disappear.

How should workhouses be organized? They should be organized with the object of fitting the persons sent to them for some kind of labor in accordance with their ability to work. And the inmates should leave it better morally and socially than when they enter. The inmates should be sent for an indeterminate time, with a minimum limit and a very long maximum limit, from two to six years.

Externally they should resemble a well-managed prison, the building itself healthful, clean, simple and solid, with large
The importance of understanding the structure of a society and its working is immense. From this, one can observe the manner in which society is organized and the factors that influence its functions. The more we understand the inner workings of a society, the more we can influence it for the betterment of its members and the advancement of its goals.

The more we understand the dynamics of a society, the more we can influence its development. By examining the various elements that constitute a society, we can identify the strengths and weaknesses and work towards improving them. This requires a comprehensive analysis of all aspects of society, including its political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions.

It is important to recognize that changes in one aspect of society can have far-reaching effects on other aspects. For example, a change in the economic structure can affect the political stability of a society, and a shift in the cultural norms can impact the social cohesion of a community.

In summary, a thorough understanding of society is crucial for its development and improvement. By studying the various components of a society, we can identify areas for improvement and work towards creating a more harmonious and prosperous society.
workrooms and with separate cells for sleeping, if possible. Near each establishment there should be a large garden and land for cultivation. There might be colonies for agricultural and industrial colonies. The capacity of each should not provide for more than three or four hundred inmates. It would be desirable to have the direction of these institutions entrusted to the minister of justice or to the prison department. The director, the steward, and the industrial superintendents would act as the guards and would be the indispensable persons connected with the institution. It would not be necessary to have ministers and teachers. The care of the moral and spiritual side could be left to the different religious societies and the societies of guardianship. The presence of a physician would be desirable. The whole day, except at mealtime and a short period of rest, from morning till night, should be spent in work in the shops. Sundays and festival days the work would cease and lectures could be given on those days, for imparting useful knowledge and moral instruction.

The inmates should be classified according to age, those under thirty being separate from those above that age. They should be again divided according to conduct and those of exceptionally bad influence could be kept in cells, if they are a moral menace to their companions.

Industry and good conduct should entitle them to more pay and the diminution of pay should be a means of discipline. At the expiration of the minimum period, two years at least, there should be an opportunity for conditional liberty under police supervision. For recidivists the maximum should be made longer.

In brief my propositions would be:

1. The means to repress vagabondage and mendicity are: a( The solution of the question of pauperism by the creation of a sufficient
workroom, and with separate cells for exhibition, it is possible, under
some circumstances, that a large number and range of

specimens might be collected for educational and industrial

purposes. The capacity of any number of people for more than
time to your number immense. I would be peculiar to have
the direction of these institutions conducted to the minister of
the interior, the secretary, the treasurer, and such as is well
the industrial and educational work of the churches and monasteries.

The importance of the industrial work of the churches and monasteries.

To rear and encourage the religious and educational work.

The importance of the religious and educational work.

It is they who are the backbone of the

Inequality and poor conditions causing little time to make pay and the

Inequality and poor conditions causing little time to make pay and the

At the

elimination of any capacity for a means of discipline, of

expiration of any ministerial period, two years at least, there should be

an opportunity for conditional liberty under police supervision.

For legislation the maximum should be made longer.

In practice my proposition would be:

The means to achieve recognition and satisfaction are: the vote.

How do the provisions of the constitution of a Millitary
number of asylums to take care of sick mendicants; b) remedies for the labor question by creating employment bureaus and workshops for the occasional vagabonds; c) colonization and training in industry all the nomadic classes who wander through civilized countries; d) general education of the people; e) the limiting of immoral places and social customs, (games of chance, prostitution, intemperance); f) the creation of a sufficient number of workhouses for professional tramps and beggars.

2. Divisions of workhouses: a) workshops and industrial and agricultural colonies; b) in the direction of such establishments regard should be had to the modern prison methods; c) constant and systematic work for each inmate from the moment of his entrance till increase of pay for good conduct; e) he leaves; d) conditional liberation only after a minimum of two years in the institution, with police supervision for two years; f) the assistance of guardian societies during confinement in the workhouse and when on conditional release.
Remember to take care of your responsibilities and work smart.

1. Division of Workforce: Workforce and Inadequacy.

- Encourage cooperation.
- Promote the development of modern technology.
- Enhance work for immediate results from the moment of its introduction.
- Ease the introduction of new technology with proper preparation.

(1) By means of training and educational and administrative measures.
(2) By careful selection of personnel and competent managers.
(3) By the encouragement of continuous professional development.
(4) By the limitation of the workforce to a sufficient number for the work required.
Vagrants and Beggars.

By C. Eagrdley-Wilmot, Royal Prison Commissioner for England and Wales.

Four centuries of repressive legislation have not freed Great Britain from the idle and the shiftless. The Committee on Vagabondage which made investigations from 1904 to 1906 reached the conclusion that the number of habitual vagabonds is from twenty to thirty thousand and that in times of commercial crises there are as many as seventy or eighty thousand homeless persons wandering about the country dependent on public charity. This committee made many recommendations toward remedying this evil. The most important of these was the formation of labor colonies. Their

There are two distinct groups among these vagabonds, those who love to wander from place to place who detest work; and the other group those who are incapacitated from work. Any reform must take these two classes into account and exclude the sick and infirm from professional beggars and tramps. The state has a right to make those who are able earn enough for their maintenance. This principle was adopted in the law compelling every county to have a place to shelter tramps without resources who the next morning must do a certain amount of manual labor to defray their night's lodging and food.

The labor colonies which have been proposed are to be established by the different counties or communities, approved by the secretary of state and a certain proportion of their expense is to be borne by the state. The period of detention is to vary from six months to three years, industry and good conduct shortening the stay. The arrangements are to be simple and the food merely enough to sustain health, so that the ordinary laborer will not be tempted to adopt the tramp life. The inmates, however, are to be allowed to improve
the diet from their own earnings if they wish.

The industries followed are to be as varied as possible. To avoid conflict with free labor it may be best to let the inmates work only for the different departments of the state.

One of the difficulties to be met is the ease of escape in a densely settled country with so many railroads. It would be too costly to make the buildings as secure as prisons. It is proposed to have the inmates sleep in dormitories with four walls at night and by day to wear a special costume. If they have all had their finger prints taken they will be easily identified when re-arrested and they should then be confined in a state institution with more severe discipline. If they are not re-arrested it must be supposed that they are at honest work somewhere.

It may be objected that there is little difference between a prison and such institutions, but the prison stands rather for punishment, while these labor colonies stand for work, work that shall be remunerative to the inmate as well as to the state.
The great thing that can encourage all your work is the knowledge that you are doing something useful. One of the advantages of the Allied government, which is very fortunate, is that it is so broad and comprehensive that it encourages a sense of speed and efficiency. It is important to maintain the participation of all elements of the government in order to ensure that the decisions are made in a timely manner. It is essential to keep the participation of all elements of the government in order to ensure that the decisions are made in a timely manner. It is important to maintain the participation of all elements of the government in order to ensure that the decisions are made in a timely manner.
The Organization of Workhouses.

By Judge Gaston Liegeois, of Epinal.

Workhouses, good institutions as they are, run the risk of favoring certain kinds of vagabondage for the lack of an organized action throughout the country. No one of these workhouses has any relation to any other. Professional tramps and vagabonds go from one to the other, facilitated in their career by this lack of association. Such institutions should be pitilessly closed to that kind of vagabonds and reserved for occasional vagabonds and those amenable to reformation. Guardian societies, (Sociétés de patronage) and these workhouses should be in touch with each other and exchange information. In each there should be lists of applicants for relief which should be strictly confidential and a central bureau should register the same names.

It is to be regretted that these workhouses lead an existence quite apart from the public. They are content to give some hours of work a day, but they do not appear to do anything to find work outside for those who come to them. It is not enough that they should simply be an asylum for a day. Even the honest workman out of a job may need help toward finding employment. The workhouse should be at the same time an employment office for the neighborhood. In the workhouse which I established at Epinal in 1909 I have had a chance to put this into practice. I have notified the heads of various industries that if they need workmen they should apply to our shops and the individuals demanded are at once found for them. Farmers also who need hands come to us for men. If the men who have a chance to go to work outside refuse, from laziness, they are forced to leave.

I believe that the establishment of workhouses in places where they are not necessary would be a mistake.
as yet there are none, if they were a business enterprise. As the expense is the main trouble an arrangement might be made with the head of some manufactory to bear the cost, if the men admitted to the institution were put at his disposal. Of course there would have to be protection from abuse and from the exploitation of the men.

There should then be an association between workhouses and bureaus for assistance in the organization of institutions for beggars and vagrants.
Mendicants and Vagrants.

By Louis Riviere.

Member of the Prison Society, Paris.

Few penological questions have caused more ink to flow than the proper treatment of vagabondage. To travel, even without money, has nothing reprehensible about it. That which calls the attention of the criminologist is the possibility of the traveler without means may do something unlawful to secure what he must have for his needs. If a man has no means, no trade, no profession, he must live upon others. If he appropriates what he must have by violence he is a thief; if he acquires it by voluntary gifts he is a mendicant. In both cases he is a parasite and lives outside the social law and is always a possible criminal.

The subject of the best way of the methods to be adopted in dealing with mendicants and vagabonds is not now taken up for the first time by the International Prison Congress. In the Congress at Rome, in 1885, it was considered. Again in Paris, in 1895, the subject was taken up again and after full discussion the following conclusions were reached:

1. Society has the right to take even coercive measures against mendicants and vagabonds. Along with this private and public right there should be the duty of providing public aid and oversight.

2. The treatment of these two classes should differ according as they are (a) invalid or infirm poor; (b) beggars or accidental vagrants; (c) professional vagrants or tramps.

The first ought to be assisted till they are able to earn their own living; the second relieved by public or private charity, or placed in institutions where work is obligatory; the third should be placed under such severe discipline as will prevent a repetition
Mandates and New Powers

By Louis Ritter

Member of the Princeton Society for Peace

The monetary measures have come on stage to show them the

The Beaten Path. without any motive. To travel without money,

been brought to the attention of the government in the possibility of the traveler without

money, may go somewhere unknown to Europe. What do you have for

need. If a man has no money, no stage, no passport, no passport,

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Riviere 2
of the offense.

3. The most efficacious measure for professionals is prolonged imprisonment in work colonies, to be released only after reformation, when farther detention seems unnecessary.

This paper considers only what France has done in this direction since 1895. In November, 1897, a commission was appointed to see what means could be found to lessen the evils of vagabondage in rural communities. A law bill was introduced on the subject in 1899, but it failed to become a law. In 1907 the same bill amended and adopted by the commission of criminal legislation was again presented to the chamber of deputies. At the same time two other propositions were introduced. One of these provided that foreign itinerants should be forbidden to enter France unless they had two passes, one from the chief of police at the frontier, and one from the police of the place where they planned to stop. Failing to produce such papers their vehicles were to be turned back to the countries from which they came. In addition foreigners coming in this way to the frontier were to deposit a certain sum of money, the receipt for which they were to show on demand.

(Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Bavaria, Alsatia, Wurtemberg and Austria jealously guard their frontiers in a similar way.)

The third proposition was made in January, 1906, calling for a revision of the laws relative to vagabondage and mendicity, organizing work for those capable of it and the inspection of itinerant workmen. This proposition was made the basis of the report of xxx which was presented in July, 1906, by a commission appointed to study the subject.

The commission applied itself at first to trying to dry up the source of vagabondage by measures applicable to juvenile vagabonds extending to the whole of France the methods adopted for Paris.
Study the effects of the treatment on the patients. It is important to monitor their progress and adjust the treatment plan as necessary. Be mindful of potential side effects and communicate them to the patient and their caregivers. Continue to stay informed about the latest research and developments in the field.
When a child is arrested for vagrancy he is not sentenced, but is placed either with his family, if they can give the proper guaranties, or in a public or private institution, under the control of the court. This surveillance may last till the time of majority unless the boy enlists in the army or navy.

The next suggestion was as to the amending of the legal definition of criminal vagabondage so that and those unable to work. In the same way there should be a distinction in the treatment of mendicants. Those who are able bodied should work and each department should have some place where they can find employment.

With such precautions repressive measures may be adopted. More severe measures may be employed for recidivists and habitual beggars. After a fourth offense the misdemeanant may be sent to a house of correction from two to five years. They may have conditional liberation if conduct is satisfactory.

Great latitude is allowed to the administration in organizing labor colonies. The inmates are to learn trades which they can follow on release, and they are to be specially employed in cultivating land. The outdoor work is to be looked on as a reward for good conduct, as that constitutes an excellent method to prevent escapes. Five hundred inmates is considered enough.

On leaving these labor colonies there should be probation officers to look after the persons released from them. It is of little use for a man to learn a trade in such an institution unless there is a place found for him where he can follow it.

Another bill was introduced into the Chamber of deputies in November, 1908, to regulate the movement of tramps and to distinguish...
When a child is enrolled in an institution, he is placed not necessarily
but in a group with his family. It may be of interest
in a pupil of private instruction, under the
contract of the parents. The institution may last
him for any length of time.

Next comes the maintenance of the family.
Those who are able to provide food, work,
and so on. Each department should have some place where they can
work and be employed.

With each maintenance, the parents receive some

maintenance. If the income is insufficient, they may ask for

permission. After a period of time, the institution may be seen to

be a source of comfort to the parents. They may have a

family or children added to their care. If they can't find

enrollment, it may be conducted in several ways.

Great interest is shown to the maintenance in organizing

the sharing of the work. Parents may be asked to

join in planning and working. They are to

be followed and taught. They are to be

encouraged in any way to help.

The outdoor work is to be looked on as a rewarding

experience. The number of times is considered

sufficient. On the other hand, it is important to

keep children in contact with nature and to

influence them to look after the vegetation from them. It is of little

allowance to take after the vegetation from them. It is of little

use for a man to learn a trade in order to

maintain himself, but to make him work

Another point was introduced into the Chamber of deputies in

November, 1908, to regulate the payment of wages and to ensure

sufficient maintenance for the children in

institutions.
between those called itinerants, (ambulants) and tramps, (nomades).
The itinerant is one who has an occupation which keeps him moving from place to place. He may be honest and pay a license. He is simply required to register with the chief of police and declare his occupation and the object of his going about. He receives a pass which identifies and protects him as he journeys about. Non-declaration is a misdemeanor for which there may be a fine of from one to three dollars, or imprisonment of from one to five days.

The tramp may travel alone or with a family. When they go as a family they have only a wagon as a domicile. If they have a trade it is generally a suspicious one. The men are quacks, horse-jockeys, fortune tellers, trainers of bears, or something of that kind; the women interpret dreams, foretell love affairs, etc. In short these nomads live by lying and stealing and are aided in their ways by children who are not always members of the family single living in the covered wagon. The tramp usually pretends that he is in search of work, tho that is what he most fears to find. He is often a dangerous criminal. The chief crimes in country places are imputed to this class. The bill provides that this class should have a passport from the chief of police. For several together there must be the names of each person. There must be blank pages for the use of police officers in other places. Whenever they stay more than 24 hours in a place they must leave their passport with the chief of police. Non-observance of the law is punishable by fine or imprisonment. If a false passport is presented it may be punished with imprisonment of from six months to three years.
The present policy of the police is one of an occupation which keeps the streets free from crime to the greatest possible extent. The police are employed in various capacities to deter crime by police and ensure the occupation and the safety of the streets. He receives a pay which is nothing and protects him as the ordinary poor. His protection is a means to an end not for the mere maintenance of law and order. The police may travel alone or with a family. When they go

as a family they have only a warrant as a companion. It is not a more refined a denomination. They are the same as the street, have a saloon in a general in a symposium one. The men and the women, storekeepers, fortune tellers, tramps of persons, or something of the kind. The same in the common would they find in the common are the common people. The common people need shelter in the common world. The common people need protection in the common world. The common people need a common consent. The police consent common consent. The police know their own business that the police know their own business. They know the name of each person. The police do not care about the name of each person. The police know the name of each person. They must promise never to use any form of police action in the form of電影. Whenever they are more than 2's people in a place they must leave their equipment with the police of police. If a false police equipment is present it may be removed with improvement of form.
Another provision in the bill is intended to prevent tramps from spreading disease through the country.

Conclusions:

1. That the necessary corollary of the effort to suppress vagabondage and mendicity, should be the establishment of night refuges and of workshops for the benefit of involuntary tramps, by either public or private funds.

2. That establishments for vagrants and mendicants should permit practical work and that as far as possible they should take the form of agricultural colonies.

3. That there should be probation officers to look after those conditionally liberated.

4. That all foreigners entering the country on itinerant occupations should be identified by the police have identification papers or should deposit a certain sum in lieu thereof.

5. That an international conference should consider how itinerants may be allowed to pass from one country to another.
Another provision in the bill is intended to prevent fraud from

undermining access through the country.

Conclusion

I. That proceed in the establishment of right reliance on

successful outcomes for the penalties of intentionally frames, either purpo of

private fraud.

S. That establishment for purposes and methodologies would benefit

proactive work and that as far as possible they should take the form

of administrative sale.

2. That these would be comparable actions to those after

those conditionally increased.

A.I. That if for instance the agent of the country on important occure

is more of humanitarian than the police have instructions before an

would consent a carrier and in their proceed.

2. That in furtherance conditions some conditions how to fit.

Prime may be string to bring from one country to another.
Third Section
Second Question
Abstract

Mendicants and Vagabonds.
By L. Vervaeck M.D.
Physician of the Prison, Brussels.

It is difficult to specify rational and efficacious remedies without knowing the anthropologic and social conditions which accompany, if they do not explain, vagabondage. I.

I. According to our investigations vagabondage depends more on the circumstances and environment than on the defects inherited by the individual. There are among vagabonds who are recidivists numerous abnormal cases, bearing physical and psychic defects, incorrigible, vicious and dangerous individuals, who should be indefinitely confined.

On the other hand there is a category of vagabonds, not very numerous, who are the victims of a series of misfortunes, sickness, trial, loss of property, who are discouraged and despair of regaining an honorable place in society.

With these exceptions nearly all vagabonds owe to intemperance and evil surroundings the occasion, rather than the cause of their fall.

II. The immediate cause of the beginning of vagabondage has to do with the callings of the person in about 50 per cent of the cases; to bodily causes, one-third; and in from fifteen to twenty per cent to intemperance, idleness and evil conduct.

III. In the enormous majority of cases confirmed vagabondage is incurable. In Belgium the number of recidivists oscillates between 85 and 95 per cent. Through the prison of Minimes in Brussels, of which I have medical charge, 5000 beggars and tramps pass annually.

IV. Forty per cent of the vagabonds have a court record and
The immediate cause of the beginning of agglomerates is

II. In the above mentioned causes especially those following agglomerates

III. In the economic disparity of causes especially agglomerates-

To conclude. In realizing the number of agglomerates and collection of

Please note that I have recently observed 8000 percent and figure

In the current state of the agglomerates have a great reason and

I. On the other hand there is an accident of agglomerate not any

The inhibitory functions and activities who are accomplished themselves,

In accordance to the investigation of agglomerates hence more on

In accordance to the economic and environmental plan on the habits and

I. M.D.

Mr. Vanneck.

Physiology of the Brain, General

It is difficult to equally ratify and attribute

Without knowing the anthropological and social condition.

I. Assistant

Professor and Respondent.
many crimes whose author is unknown are committed by them. Their criminal tendencies have almost a specific character. The motives seem to be envy, hatred, vengeance. They do evil for evil without premeditation and often with no personal gain. Offenses against decency, and sexual criminality characterize them. Beggars rarely have a court record; their misdemeanors are less grave; drunkenness, assault, minor infractions of the law.

V. The etiology of vagabondage is complex.

.......

VII. Among the causes of vagabondage due to a change in the constitution may be mentioned: old age, a state of senility, natural or premature; the results of illness, fat or excess of some kind; bodily infirmities, congenital or acquired; chronic disease, such as asthma, bronchitis, cardiac affections, nervous disease; mental disease, idiocy, dementia general paralysis; alcoholism and other intoxications; hereditary degenerative defects.

VIII. Among the factors leading to mendicancy and vagabondage great importance must be laid on the the breaking up of the family. This may be caused by the premature death of the parents, work outside the home of the two parents, the death of the mother, chronic sickness of the father, the bad example of the head of the family, widowhood, celibacy, remarriage, the absence of children and divorce. Some of these causes lead especially to the moral abandonment of children and their becoming beggars.

Causes relating to employment play a great part. In half the cases stopping of work, often involuntary, has been the direct and exclusive factor in inducing vagabondage. These cases should be studied, because such causes alone seem insufficient to turn an able-bodied man into a tramp. Among other causes are lack of
The analysis of the causes of underdevelopment is complex...

IV. Among the factors leading to underdevelopment may be mentioned...
Vervaeck 3

skill, rural exodus, trades with periodic pauses, strikes, industrial crises, discharge of elderly, unskilled or sick workmen from factory and shop, peddling of goods and other easy trades allowed to strong and vigorous men or youth of both sexes too lazy to learn a trade. Added to these are evil conduct, excess in drink, thriftlessness, bad companions, loss of work, etc.

IX. Among the social causes may be mentioned the desire to imitate those in higher social positions and enjoyments, such as can be had only by those privileged by fortune. The diffusion of education, of science and of hygiene opens new horizons to the workmen with corresponding desires which cannot be granted.

In studying the social etiology of vagabondage more closely one sees in the individual the disappearance of the family feeling, the disregard of old parents, the desire to get rid of infirm members of the family, the love of luxury, the weakening of the sense of duty, and of energy, and finally the degradation of character from charity.

On the side of the community we see the detestable organization of public charity, creating families to be assisted, and the blind charity of innumerable beneficent institutions founded to aid the suffering and the unfortunate which result in reality in the raising up of persons who accommodate themselves only too easily to the regime of assistance and soon prefer alms to toil.

We regret also the insufficiency of sane philanthropy, mutual insurance, savings banks, protection of the wife and the woman worker, etc. It is also regrettable that the authorities in rural communities prefer to send their invalids to state asylums
Vervaeck4

instead of uniting and building their own hospitals and asylums. The absence of protection for those injured at work is another thing that puts individuals in social inferiority. Then there is a growing feeling that physical work is dishonorable, with a desire to escape it. The coming into the city of crowds of untrained girls and workmen, while the fields are left untilled - all these things contribute to vagabondage, and finally the laws which seem made only to meet the conditions of work for the able-bodied laborer are responsible.

Thanks to the minimum of salary, the limitation of hours, the legal regulations of the relations of workman to employer; thanks to that new social legislation whose theoretic equity rests on the fragile basis of a Utopian individual equality which takes no account of the sad realities of human existence, we see cast out from the factory and the shop the artisan who has become old or infirm so that production is insufficient in quantity and quality. It has become impossible to keep them in modern industries which require good workmen, skilled and strong, so that they may pay high wages for short days of labor.

XII. Vagabonds may be divided into four classes: occasional, involuntary, professional and fugueurs.

As to the means for reducing the number of vagabonds and beggars:

I. It is more useful, and perhaps easier, to affect the social conditions which favor their production than to transform the individuals who have lost the habit of work.

II. For the vagabond type, the recidivist, there should be a severe regimen, indefinite confinement in a workhouse. For the involuntary vagabond work should be found and it should be made easily possible for him to find his place again in society. For the great mass of them there should be a variety of measures
The absence of protective law for those injured at work is another thing that hurts industrial workers in society. Industrial accidents, with a great many severe and even fatal, are a common occurrence in industry. The coming into the city of crowds of uninsured girls and men not only contributes to industrial accidents and ultimately the law which seems made only to meet the condition of war for the defense of Japan.

To meet the condition of war for the defense of Japan, the

Secretary of the War, Mr. Harry G. Brown, announced that new laws are being enacted to provide for the health and safety of factory workers. This action is in line with the recommendations of the commission set up by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. William J. Donovan, which was appointed to study the conditions of factory workers. The laws provide for a minimum of safety, the limitation of hours, and the enforcement of these laws. The new laws are designed to prevent industrial accidents and to provide for the health and safety of factory workers.

The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Donovan, has emphasized the importance of the new laws and has said that they will be enforced with the utmost strictness. He has also stated that the enforcement of these laws will be a matter of great importance to the nation and to the world. It is hoped that these laws will be a step in the right direction and will result in a safer and more prosperous industrial life for all workers.
Vervaeck 5 provided so that each class should be sure of humane and rational treatment.

III. It is specially necessary to look after those whom one finds at the first step in vagabondage, from physical or industrial reasons, so that in the very beginning they may be restrained and returned to society.

IV. The treatment of recidivists and drunkards, always uncertain, should be such as to secure social safety at the least possible expense.

V. It is necessary to investigate with care the court record of the vagabond and the offenses which are habitual to him in order to find the treatment best suited to him.

VI., VII. The treatment of vagabonds considering the factors that lead to its repetition. It should be such as to combat intoxication and nervous depression; and besides the medical and moral treatment, there should be such educational efforts as will fit the usually ignorant and unskilled vagabonds to do something.

VIII. The interposition of the physician is at the basis of the treatment of vagabondism. He should examine the subject carefully in order to find the course best suited for them.

IX. The reconstitution of the family ties seems indispensable to secure the best results. Isolated, the vagabond, when released, will almost fatally fall back into his evil ways.

X. It is necessary at any cost to prevent the stopping of the work of able-bodied men and to encourage those not able-bodied who desire occupation. For the latter there should be the teaching of a trade adapted to their strength by which they can earn a living.
III. If it is specifically necessary to look after these women
one thing of the first steps to农业大学, from physiological or in-
consider降至 some "so that in the art practice 11 may be to
struggle and striving to society.

IV. The treatment of leprosies and gradnies, - despite when
fault- showing as much as to become society safety of the least
possible expense.

V. It is necessary to investigate with care the con-
naught of the agonal and the clearness which are harbored to
in order to find the treatment fast enough to him
IV. IV. The treatment of agonal recovery

lead to the repetitions. If showing as much as to become an intern-
caster and moral considerations; and besides the medical and
medical treatment, two major elements of curative action are will,
the morally important and morally insignificant to something.

III. The investigation of the physiology in the place of the

The treatment of agonal. We should examine the subject carefully.
In order to find the cause, best satisfy them.

IX. The recognition of the family, these insane individuals

will amount. Finally, let's work for our own

X. It is necessary at any cost to prevent the spreading of
behavior and to put the work of the agonal men and women to know their
treatment. I.T. the Ladder, these should be the teaching
and because conversation. I.T. the Ladder, these should be the teaching
of a frame subject to their statement of which they can earn a thing.
XI. Mutual aid societies and savings societies should be encouraged. XII. There should be careful classification.

XIII. It is useless, not to say dangerous, to release vagrants incapable of self-support and of behaving themselves.

XIV. Vagabonds must be looked after for some time after their release so that they may be sustained in their efforts for the first years after their return to the common life.

What improvements should be made in workhouses for tramps? In the first place let us define what the establishments for beggars and tramps should be.

About an agricultural colony there should be two series of institutions. The first should include a trade school with shops for those who are not able-bodied and for cripples; a hospital for the sick; an asylum for the infirm and aged; a refuge for the abnormal, idiots, epileptics and harmless dementes. And of these, which are philanthropic efforts, should care for those who need it and give them training in occupations suited to their conditions and infirmities.

The second series should be for the punishment of able-bodied tramps or vagabonds: the idle, the intemperate, the vicious. Besides an asylum for the intemperate and a penal section for sexual perverts, dangerous vagabonds, etc, there should be workshops where the vagabonds should be put at hard work, and agricultural work of a milder type for some.

The central colony should be divided into two sections, workhouses for those whose liberation is near, etc., where the work should be paid for and a good deal of liberty be allowed. The second section should be devoted to the medical and anthropological examination and study of the vagabonds in order to classify them.
IX. Support and cooperation with savings and loan associations.

X. There should be careful classification.

XI. It is necessary not to rely generally to remove agreement.

XII. Incapacity of self-exclusion and of passing presence.

XIII. Information must be known after a certain time after their release so that they may be sustained in their efforts for the time.

XIV. Appeal after appeal return to the common files.

What improvements should be made to workshops for the training of staff?

In the first place, the telling what the expectations for operations and training should be.

About an educational colony there should be two series of

Institutes. The first should include a trade school with

The second several months to a year for the training of specialists.

The second series should be for the improvement of productive farms.

The contrast colony should be divided into two sections: work

The second one, those whose important it seems, also where the work belongs.

The second one, those whose important it seems, also where the work belongs.

The second one, those whose important it seems, also where the work belongs.
The whole colony should be under a double direction: the administrative and the medical. It should be in close relations with various charities, mutual benefit societies, guardianship societies and employment bureaus. It is highly important that those who represent such societies should regularly visit the colony. It is important to keep track of these vagabonds after they go out and the members of the guardians societies should have this delicate task.

The organization of such establishments in Belgium meets these requirements up to a certain degree. The dépôt de mendicité is for the able-bodied professional beggars and for vagabonds of a disreputable type. The other part of the house is for those who are more unfortunate than culpable. Young delinquents and morally abandoned children are taken to charity schools.

In the agricultural colony the vagabonds grub up the soil, or work in shops for the prisons or for the colony itself, sometimes for private enterprises. Of their wages, 30 centimes a day, a third is given to the men in charge and the rest goes into the common amount.

To sum up the reforms that might be made in Belgian refuges for beggars and vagrants they are as follows:

1. To subdivide those where the population is too large in order to avoid the danger of too large numbers of men difficult to direct.
2. To base the classification not on the kind of work but on the physical, moral, mental, and medical character of the inmates.
3. To develop the medical service.
4. To create opportunities for trade teaching to those not able-bodied who should have the monopoly of such work.
5. To pay better for the work of the inmates and to see that a better use is made of their earnings when they are released.
The whole colony cannot be under a couple of action: the aim.

It may be useful to note the following.

1. The purpose of the present letter is to express our appreciation of the work done by the cooperative societies.

2. It is important to note that those who represent unorganized labor are aware of the danger of the organization of such elements in Belgium, meet these.

The organization of a labor cooperative in Belgium, meet these.

The report of management to a certain degree, is not a report to the people, but to the people.

The other part of the house to those who afterward.

In the structuring colony, the cooperative groups in the coal.

For the purpose of the operation of the colony itself, smoke.

The private enterprises, of their wages, can be a thing.

To win the labor movement, that might be made in Belgium, leaves.

To promise any assurance that we as follows:

1. To organize the labor.

2. To promote the organization.

3. To develop.

4. To improve.

International Prison Commission

135 East 17th Street, New York City

President, Samuel J. Barnows

Secretary, Dr. Gould, D.

| Department of State, Washington, D.C. |
| Commissioner for the United States |
| Secretary, D. Gould |

The monopoly of much more.

Data sheet submitted, May 1, 1916.
6. To interest the heads of charitable institutions and of industrial establishments in the fate of vagabonds.

7. To organize a group of refuges for the first years of return to the common life.

b Independent of work houses what measures might be adopted to repress vagabondage? They are of two kinds: A. Preventive measures. 1. In the legal domain to have laws making idleness a misdemeanor, and the right of the (chômeur) to labor. The recent Norwegian law seems to happily solved the question. An able-bodied man who lives in idleness or lives by begging is compelled to work in a state wood-yard, in a land colony, or for some private person. In case of refusal or of repetition of his offence, he is put at hard labor in a workhouse.

The right of work for every man which is the logical corollary of making idleness a misdemeanor, ought also to be sanctioned by law.

2. The creation of intercommunity hospitals and refuges, scattered throughout the country.

3. The organization of trade schools and workshops for invalids, crippled and infirm persons.

4. The encouragement of all provident societies etc.

5. The monopoly of easy ways of making a living for the aged, the infirm and the crippled, such as the sale of papers, the distribution of printed matter, the peddling of fruit, the sale of trades occupations, flowers, in a word all the street business so numerous in cities and which this class cannot now undertake because of competition with the able-bodied who are perfectly able to work at a trade.
Verneck

To the Head of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization

Subject: Removal of the Inhabitants of the United States

V. To determine a group of returns for the first year of return to the common life.

The recent migration to America has brought about a situation that requires immediate attention. It is important to ensure that the rights of American citizens are not compromised in the process of accommodating new arrivals. The exercise of voting rights and the maintenance of community standards are crucial factors in preserving the democratic principles of the country.

The restoration of the community is of utmost importance. The integration of new arrivals and their participation in the local economy is essential for the long-term stability of the nation. The Department of Immigration and Naturalization is committed to facilitating this process.

I, Edward Knight, Director of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, hereby certify that the attached documents are true and accurate to the best of our knowledge.

Edward Knight
Director of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization

International Registration Commission
6. Severe repression of the exploitations of public charity, especially childlike begging, which too often masks idleness and vice.

7. A more rational organization of official benevolence, whose mission should be to prevent need rather than to minister to it. It ought also to intervene against the heads of families, though whose misconduct or intemperance the necessity for public charity is felt by wife and children. It ought also to interest itself in the manual and trade training of children so that they shall not fall to the charge of charity.

8. Radical transformation of the methods of private charity. Alms create the beggar and develops the spirit of idleness. Modern charity instead of helping men to find in their misfortunes the best stimulant to conquer their failures, accustoms them to being helped and so losing the feeling of self-respect, ending in their finding it easier to beg than to work.

The principles to be followed in private charity should be: Aid by means of work, refusal to give alms in money, or gifts of any kind to unknown beggars, and especially the cooperation of all philanthropic efforts. That can be secured only by a federation of charities, leaving to each its autonomy and freedom of action. With a central charity office the multiplication of gifts to one family and the exploitation of benevolent people by professional beggars would be avoided.

The free distribution of soup, medicine, clothes, etc. should be reserved only for the indigent. It exercises a detestable influence in many families of working people.

B. Measures to prevent recidivism in vagabondage. It is useless to spend so much money in reforming vagabonds and beggars.
International Prison Commission
135 East 15th Street, New York City

President, SAMUEL J. BARROWS,
Commissioner for the United States,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Mail address, 135 East 15th Street, New York.

Secretary, Dr. GUILLAUME,
Director of the Federal Bureau of Statistics,
Berne, Switzerland.

The principles to be followed in private capacity would be: All in the name of work, least to give time in money, or effort of any kind to perform one's own work, and especially the cooperation of all.

Without a conflict capacity of the multiposition of rights to one person, the exploitation of penitentiary people by probationers should be avoided.

The principle of good management, together with experience, a betterable influence

And measures to prevent recognition in any circumstances. It is

necessary to spend so much money in reforming accordance.
if we leave them without support when they are released and thrown back into the common life. Only those should be released who are capable of self-support. The infirm should go to hospitals, public or private. The incorrigible should go to workhouses. The man who means to regain his place in society should be placed in a shop or factory and entrusted to someone who will look after him, a member of a guardian society. It will be his duty to follow the man, to counsel him to stand by him in his trials and to inspire him with self-respect and courage, that he may persevere in the hard road he has to follow to regain his place in society.
President, SAMUEL J. BARROWS,
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