Third Section
Third Question
Abstract

The Families of Prisoners.

By Dr. Gernat, Director of Prisons, Hamburg.

One may easily understand that from my position as director of prisons and head of five establishments numbering at least two thousand convicts I take a lively interest in this question. I therefore add a supplement to my former report.

First, the fact that the German empire has proposed to extend legislation in the matter of assurance to widows and orphans clearly indicates that the greater number of families have seriously to suffer at the death of the head of the household.

Second, when a family has been having a certain annuity, if the head is imprisoned and the family is in distress, this income is allowed, by authority of the charity department, to go to its members during the term of imprisonment. It may happen that the family is better off, for the government meets the expenses of the man and the whole of the fund can be used by the family. Besides, the convict earns a certain amount by his work which he can give up in whole or in part to his family, which helps their condition.

Third, there are certain penalties which do not carry with them the obligation to work and if the prisoner does not choose to work his family is robbed of its rights. This almost seems to favor crime. And even among those who work there are always some who earn nothing, as for instance, those engaged in domestic work. Such work is valuable to the state and the family would have
THIRD SECTION
THIRD SECTION

7:00. The hon. Secretary of the Panel, Mr. Paterson, gave the Board an understanding that they had been asked to vote, as they were under an obligation to do so. He had no objection to this being done. In further connection with this, if any important to this section, I would be glad to inform the committee of the latest report...
the benefit of what the man earns.

Many convicts give willingly to their families the small sum they earn; others ought to be exhorted to do so. To have the best results it would be well to forbid them to buy supplementary food from their funds.

It may be objected that the prisoner has a right to the fruit of his labor, or at least to some recompense and that after he has paid for his own support his family should have a right to his earnings. But they do not earn their support everywhere. The expenses of imprisonment include the purchase of lands, the construction of buildings, furnishings, salaries, etc which must be taken into account. But if the obligation to work exists it constitutes a part of the penalty, and the state considers it as one means of reaching the ends at which it aims by repression. It is for the sake of the prisoner himself as well. If the prisoner is incarcerated it is his own fault, so he is responsible for the expense incurred and it is only just that he should use his strength in the service of the state.

I have not much opinion of conditional liberation, at least as understood by the German code and I do not believe that it will aid the needy families of criminals and it should not be employed for that purpose. Conditional liberation ought to be a distinction conferred on the convict for his own benefit. So the whole of conditional sentence, the utility of that seems to me very doubtful, and it has little chance of being adopted by Germany.

As to emasculaton, it is well known that I am not in favor
The family of George L. L. et al. have been granted

No additional information was transcribed from this document.
of mutilation or torture, but we may sometimes ask if in exercising humanity toward criminals we are not inhuman to the honest. When I add that according to the statistics of 1910, the number of prisoners convicted of theft in Hamburg for the year 1910 was about 5,000, or 3.7 percent of the whole number one must recognize that that is an alarming phenomenon justifying the severest remedies.
Prisoners' Families

By Dr. Paul Angyal de Sikabony,
Professor of Law, Hungary.

It is very rare that a person who is sentenced for crime bears alone the consequences that follow it. In the greater number of cases he is one of a group of persons to whom he is more or less closely bound by moral or economic ties and who have certain claims upon him. If the state deprives such a person of his liberty it is evident that the other persons must suffer. That is to say innocent persons may suffer for his offense. They may be ruined morally and fall into the ways of crime themselves. The protection of innocent relatives and the preservation of the family are necessary if only for the good of the condemned. For what is his hope at the expiration of his sentence? He crosses the threshold of his prison filled with the hope of seeing wife and children. He is buoyed up with the best intentions as he thinks of his little cottage, his bit of garden, the familiar objects. But what if the wife has grown cold, or if his parents refuse to receive a criminal son? or the children have become depraved? What if the little garden, the shop, the furniture, have fallen into the sheriff's hands? What happens to the ex-convict? It is not that strange that he falls again into crime. On the other hand if he returns to find his home waiting for him and his family ready to receive him with open arms, there is much more chance for the germs of reform that may have sprung to life having a chance to develop. It is perfectly true that the warmth of the fireside is the best safeguard against a relapse into crime. It is then of vital importance that in sentences depriving a man of liberty the innocent members of his family should...
Princeton, New Jersey

Professor of Law, Harvard

Dr. F. H. Amherst, Esq.

In any case, that a person who is seen bending over a crime, police
officers, in the course of a case of this kind, are more or less cumbered
by the necessity of having to examine the body. That is to say,
and not so much for police as for physicians. They may be
necessary to examine the body for the purpose of preserving
the evidence and falling into the ways of crime, treatment, etc.
In the case of labor's and the preservation of the family are necessary.
You have been the center of the community. He possesses the financial
with the hope of saving wife and children. He may be saved of
the family. What if the empty
the opinion have become general? What if the little general
and the furniture have fallen into the street's house? What
the ex-connection? It is not that there is the same
sense into action. On the other hand, it is to become to find the home
attractive and the family need to receive him with open arms. I
there is much more chance for the reasons of action that may have
had a chance to develop. It is perfectly true that the
want of the scene at the past existing age and that a lapse
into crime. It is seen of vital importance that in sentences—
be spared as much as possible and that the home should not be broken up.

The first duty of the authorities, then, is to examine into the condition of the accused before pronouncing sentence.

If the families of prisoners are to suffer from the imprisonment of the head of the family there should be some way of aiding arrangements them. According to my view special institutions are needed for this purpose. What should they be? Are the courts to see that they are carried out, or shall special agents be provided to look after these matters?

Up to the present time the penal law has indirectly worked for the preservation of the family by granting pardons, by conditional liberation and in suspending sentence. These should be extended, always having in mind the preservation of the family. But even if such regulations were extended they do not meet all cases. Is there then any means when the imprisonment of the head of the family seems inevitable, which would prevent the ruin of the family?

In our opinion there are three legitimate ways of protecting the interests of the innocent members of the family: probation, work on public works and the granting to the family a share of the earnings. Probation, which is employed in certain parts of Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Spain and in some states of America (arrêts domestiques) can be employed only where the time of imprisonment would be under 15 days. The accused would have to work at home for the support of his family, under surveillance. If that were impossible he should be put at the public works.

For sentences of a longer duration than fifteen days of course the accused would have to go to an institution, but there he should be allowed to work at the trade which he has followed, if it can
The primary duty of the executive, then, is to examine into the
condition of the scattered people, borne out by the

In the lifetime of the executive, the task of improving the
vitality of the family, through influencing the

According to my view, duplicitous interference is needed for the

International Whoosh! They pay! And the country to save that they are
carrying out on a small, secret agency of planning to look after
these matters.

Up to the present time, the bent is the important moving for
the preservation of the family on executive decision, to continue
improvement in emigrating, since these should be exchanged
for their own. If such countries find in the preservation of the family
and the welfare of the family, we must feel that

In the end means when the improvement of the head of the family
seems inevitable, which would benefit the main or the family
In my opinion, these are the prime practical ways of progressing.

For the maintenance of the executive, the importance of the family
proposition, which is employed in certain parts
of the United States, Italy, Argentina, Spain and in some states of America

(assate homesteads) can be employed only where the time of
information would have been under the

one of the support of the family, it will
make no difference.

It is therefore impossible to work at the paternal order of

For instance, a total contribution from fifteen years of course

be suited to work at the same point, which we fall somewhere it can
be
be arranged. A shoemaker, tailor, hatter, furrier, turner, cabinet book maker, watchmaker, binder could all work in their cells as well as in their homes. They should be allowed to bring their own tools and to have some member of the family act as intermediary in bringing supplies and carrying away the product. The amount earned should go to the family after the maintenance of the prisoner is paid.

The power to employ these methods of probation and the use of public works should rest with the courts. As to the work in the institutions and the payment of the proceeds to the families, that should rest with the authorities of the establishment where the prisoner is confined, and those authorities should act only after all the data concerning the family are in hand.

These methods would help to safeguard the family economically and would be a means of protecting society from the results of broken and degraded families who have suffered from the fall of the breadwinner.
A member of the family who
work in this field should
be allowed to bring their own
work to their home. They
should be allowed to bring
their own tools
and to have some member of
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maintenance of the
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The power to employ these
methods of production and
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These methods would help to
establish the
family economizing
and serve as a means of
producing society from the
result.

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broadsheet.
The Payment of Prisoners.

By F. Emory Lyon Ps. D. Chicago

Third Section
Fourth Question.
Abstract.

In reply to questions concerning the principle of paying prisoners for their labor twelve American wardens expressed a belief in so doing. In two-thirds of the institutions replying to these questions some sort of remuneration is given to the inmates. Probably 25 per cent of all prisoners had contributed to the support of their families before incarceration; a larger per cent had moral obligations to kindred of some kind.

It may be said that the justification of the state for taking the labor of prisoners without compensation is that they are to be trained and prepared for good citizenship. Whether the payment of prisoners would be a double burden on society depends largely on the use made of their earnings. If it were actually used to prevent their families from becoming public dependents it would be a measure of economy for the state.

The chief objection to paying prisoners is its cost. The popular impression is that the total earnings of prisoners would amount to more than the cost of their maintenance, but this is far from being the case when the cost of administration is included. Where the purpose of the state has been more than custodial, and included the training and reformation of the inmates, an appropriation has invariably been necessary.

Several states have undertaken to pay prisoners in a small way, from one to three dollars a month. In Washington, D.C. during the past two years 50 cts a day has been paid to men with families sentenced to the Workhouse. In one year that amounted to $2,340.
The payment of prisoners.

By W. H. Johnson, B. P., Chicago.

This Section

Community Question.

Artificial.

In reply to the recent committee the principle of

praying prisoners for their labor, to raise American wages and

pressures a better interest. In two-thirds of the institutions

relating to these prisoners, some sort or remuneration is given

to the inmates, property to the extent of all prisoners, and contributing

to the support of their families.
The amount was not paid to the prisoner but was administered by the court to support the family. Under suspension of sentence while under probation the wages of the defendant are administered by the court to support the family. In this way $38,319.35 was earned by the men and contributed for the support of those dependent on them. If men under the supervision of probation officers can be made to support those dependent on them why may not the same thing be done if the men are in prison?

In New York ten per cent of the earnings of the industries are set aside to compensate the prisoners... In another state last year eleven men working at binding twine received $2,297.97, and the feeling there is that it is a good thing to pay the men.

From the various opinions of wardens one may be quoted:

I am of the opinion that some system of earnings should be devised that in its application will in the main accomplish two results: give the prisoner an earning interest in the work he performs while in prison, his earning capacity to be gauged according to his diligence, industry and mental and moral improvement; and to provide means to support the convict's wife and children.

I would respectfully submit the following:

1. That all political influences and considerations be eliminated from the conduct of penal institutions, and their administration be kept solely upon a business basis, with a view to lessening expenses.

2. That no private contract be permitted in any prison or reformatory, but that all industries be established and conducted by the state; either in the manufacture of articles needed by various branches of the Commonwealth, or to be sold at the market value of similar products from private concerns.

3. That all prisoners be paid according to their skill, the same as free labor. From the amount thus allowed the total
The amount was not based on the provision of the amount being to support the family. Under the assumption of the amount being to support the family in the event of the death of the breadwinner, the amount was to be used to support the family. In this way $3,876.00 were received by the men and contributions for the support of three children on family. It was made to support the family under the assumption of the amount being to support the family, not the same thing to do for the men whose breadwinner on family was not the same thing to do.

In New York City, as an example of the exam of the internees at the

I now rear one cent of the exam of the internees at the

I mean working on things, and the "Sorenson" and the feeling

there is that it is a bad thing to pay the men.

From the nutrition point of view, the one may be deprived

I am of the opinion that some systems of nutrition should be revised

the principles on survival in the main should be revised. I give

that in the support to the internees, in the work or by the

the principle of earning interest in the work or by the

the principle of earning interest in the work or by the

and welfare and moral improvement... and to provide meals to people.

That's the committee, the welfare and children.

I would respectfully submit the following:

I would respectfully submit the following:

1. That all political influences and considerations be eliminated.

2. That all political influences and considerations be eliminated.

3. That all political influences and considerations be eliminated.

the same as the Japan. From the amount that was the total
cost of maintenance (not including administration) to be deducted and the remainder to be administered for them by the state, to support dependents, to make restitution and reparation, and to provide a fund for rehabilitation after release.

4. That a committee be appointed by this Congress to make an extended investigation of this subject and to report such legislative measures to the next congress as would make the payment or prisoners everywhere not only possible but practicable and beneficial for the state.
cost of maintenance (not including administration) to be debited
and the remainder to be administered for them in the state to sub-
port dependencies to make restitution and representation and to provide
a fund for representation after release.

A. That a committee be appointed by this Congress to make an
extensive investigation of the subject and to report such legislative
measures to the next Congress as would make the payment of pension
expenses not only possible but practicable and beneficial for the
state.
The Families of Prisoners.
By Dr. Gennat, Director of Prisons.
Hamburg.

It is not philanthropy alone which must deplore the fact that the prisoner's family suffers for his crime. The economist who sees poverty fall on the family when the head of it is taken away deplores the fact that the public must bear the charge of supporting the family; and the penologist and sociologist deplore it because they see in this poverty the source of crime. It is urgent to find remedies for this state of things but it must be confessed that we lack efficient and decisive ways of preventing the evil. Imprisonment alone is not the only thing which affects the family. Imprisonment with hard labor lessens the possibility of working for the family; and when there is a fine in addition to be worked off that also reduces the possible income of the family.

1. The most immediate and efficacious means of diminishing criminality would be to set a bound to the threatening vagueness of penal legislation. Too many legislators are anxious to show themselves capable of great things by passing penal threats. Exact statistics of the condemnations of a single year in the German empire would be stupefying.

2. I do not attach much importance to conditional sentences, to limitation of places of residence, etc., but I believe in a reprimand for certain offenses, even for adults and I sympathize with efforts in relation to reforms which consist in partial payments and changed into work. I plead also for a sentence to work without deprivation of liberty, for the good of the state as well as the individual. The notion of
The Hampton Institute

Dr. Henry F. Morehead

Secretary

It is not profitable to trouble much about the fact that
the Hampton Institute is but a small step in the process of
the moral and intellectual improvement of colored people.
But there is a more important and more immediate
question for us to consider, viz., what should be done to
improve the condition of the negro race in the South?

It is clear that the best way to improve the condition of
the negro race is to educate him. To educate him is to
teach him to read and write, to think for himself, to
reason, to form judgments, to express his thoughts
clearly and accurately. The negro is not a child, but an
adult man, and he should be treated as such. He should
be taught to think and to act for himself, and not to be
merely the pupil of others.

The Hampton Institute, therefore, is not a means of
educating the negro, but a means of training him to
educate himself. It is not a school, but a college. It is not
a place for the negro to learn to read and write, but a
place for him to learn how to read and write. It is not a
place for the negro to learn to think, but a place for him
to learn how to think. It is not a place for the negro to
learn to reason, but a place for him to learn how to
reason. It is not a place for the negro to learn to express
his thoughts clearly and accurately, but a place for him
to learn how to express his thoughts clearly and
accurately.

The Hampton Institute is not a place for the negro to
learn the trades, but a place for him to learn how to
learn the trades. It is not a place for the negro to learn
the arts, but a place for him to learn how to learn the
arts. It is not a place for the negro to learn the sciences,
but a place for him to learn how to learn the sciences.

The Hampton Institute is a place for the negro to
learn how to learn, and not a place for him to learn what
he cannot learn for himself.
payment should be excluded or the work would lose its character as a penal measure. The more one tries to prevent the economic loss that comes from deprivation of liberty the more one favors corporal punishment, such as the bastonnade and castration. At the risk of provoking anew effusions of tenderness and compassion, senseless jests and abusive criticism, I would declare that I consider such punishment justified for certain bestial and brutal acts committed by persons inclined to give themselves up to such actions.

3. So long as there must be penalties depriving the prisoner of liberty as much as possible must be made of his capacity for work. It is impossible that he should earn as much as the free man. We must be satisfied if the convict earns on an average half as much as a man in freedom. If then all of his product were used for his family there would be a deficit. I hold that any extra money that a prisoner may earn should go to the support of his family.

Public charity looks after the poor. It is complemented by private charity in reference to prisoners, by means of guardian societies. These societies should come to the aid of the families of convicts.

Conditional liberation may be granted, or release without condition. The latter would be very exceptional, perhaps when the family has no sort of relation to the crime of the convict and when it is more to the interest of the state that several persons should be economically free than that a single individual should fully expiate his crime. A frequent exercise of pardon would destroy the prestige of the laws and the courts. The state, as its guardian of the penal law has to do only with the criminal himself. It has not to take account of his family. It is the delinquent, not the state who is responsible for the distress of the family. I do not doubt that the misery into which he plunged them has had more effect than
Government money is expended on the work of paying for the economic gains of the community. The work of these gains is to prevent the economic losses of the community.

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Any plant 

In the case of the community, such as the community.

To raise the living standards of the community, it is necessary to prevent the economic losses of the community.

In the case of the community, such as the community.

In the case of the community, such as the community.
remorse for crime, that has kept many a man from recidivism. It is well then, trying to minimize the results of imprisonment of the head of the family, not to lessen these feelings of regret on his part.

The task before us is worthy the solicitude of noble hearts, but it is impossible to find a satisfactory solution because it is entangled with such a crowd of other questions that it cannot be disintangled without violence.
In recent years, there has been a growing impetus to explore and expand the role of technology in education. It is imperative to find a satisfactory solution to ensure that educational content is accessible and engaging for all learners.

The task at hand is to analyze the existing technologies and determine their effectiveness in this context. It is crucial to develop strategies that can enhance the learning experience and promote the integration of technology in the educational system.

As a result, educational institutions are increasingly adopting innovative approaches to leverage technology for teaching and learning.
Third Section
Third Question.
Abstract.

The Families of Prisoners.

By J.A. Roux, Professor of Law in Dijon.
Member of the Prison Society, Paris.

When the principle of personal responsibility entered into penal legislation and only the persons actually committing a crime, or their accomplices, were held guilty, though it freed many innocent persons from the imputation of guilt, yet too little attention was paid to the economic consequences of this method, since it meant imprisonment with all that that entailed to the families of prisoners. The law-maker seemed to think that he had completed his task if he had freed the family of the convict from the disgrace of crime and if the children were held innocent of their father's delinquency. But the legislator should go further. He should lessen, if possible, the amount of suffering and loss falling on the family. It is true that in some measure that was done, because there was no longer the confiscation of the property of the condemned individual, because by taking away all the resources of a family and leaving them in poverty they too might fall into crime. That was a hint of the humanity to be considered in these cases, but it was not enough.

Is there not a feeling at present that the short sentence to imprisonment is abused? In many cases where a fine might be paid the judge sentences to imprisonment. Now imprisonment throws a greater load on the family of a man convicted of crime than the payment of a fine, especially if it may be paid in installments, or by having a part of the man's earnings withheld till it is paid. Certainly it
The Problem of Revolution

Dr. J.A. Knox, Professor of Law in Dublin
Member of the Prussian Society, Paris

When the principles of personal responsibility are accepted into the law, the principle of personal responsibility must be applied to the law. If there is no personal responsibility for the acts of others, there can be no personal responsibility for one's own acts.

The law places a higher value on the personal freedom of the individual than on the collective freedom of society. If this is not so, then the law must be changed. We cannot accept the idea that personal responsibility is not important.

If the law is to be respected, it must be clear. The law must be clear in its application. If the law is not clear, it is not respected. The law must be respected.

If the law is to be respected, it must be clear. The law must be clear in its application. If the law is not clear, it is not respected. The law must be respected.
is incumbent on law-makers to find some way to lessen as far as possible the suffering that falls on the family of the condemned.

Another thing that should be done is to see that when both husband and wife are convicted at the same time of different crimes that they should not be punished simultaneously, but that one should be left at the fireside to look after the children, and to earn their support. It is dangerous for social security to wholly disorganize a family. It is neither humane nor farsighted to deprive the children of both parents at the same time, to leave them without means of support, to go upon the streets to beg, or perhaps do worse. The law should not count on charity to meet such a state of affairs.

The courts again might defer the execution of a sentence for a year or more. It is true that in France and elsewhere there is often a space of time before the execution of a sentence, but that is not the rule and it may always be forbidden. If it were made legal to have imprisonment deferred it would give time for the father or mother of a family to make provision for the little children during their imprisonment and to arrange their affairs for absence. The unmerited sufferings that so often fall on innocent heads might be prevented by such a plan.

Then at the expiration of the sentence there comes the aid from the societies having that in charge. How much that will be depends on circumstances, but it would seem better if instead of devoting themselves to the prisoner alone such societies would look after his family while he is in detention. If instead of helping him when he leaves prison it would be better to try to lessen the often frightful misery of his children during his incarceration. Better than repeated visits to prisoners and than sermons to which
they turn an inattentive ear, would be to help the wife left penniless and the children lacking bread. Such action would soften the prisoner's hard heart, if there were any affection left in it. Many instances have been known of reform being effected through such solicitude for the family.

The question is asked whether there should be special institutions for the children of prisoners. They do exist in certain countries, especially in Italy, where the sons of assassins and other long-term criminals are brought up. Without wishing to discourage philanthropy, or denying that such institutions may relieve families in distress, yet one must be reserved in recommending them. On the one hand they would not form any tie between the prisoner and the aid given to his family that may be formed when the societies for aiding prisoners aid also the children at home, and which act as a lever in helping the prisoner to reform. On the other hand, it is it well for the children of criminals to be brought together in this way? Is there not danger that such comradeship might result unhappily? But granting that the work of education and moral training in such institutions were a success, is it fair to the child to have to remember all his life that his education was carried on in a home for the children of criminals? Could he ever disembarass himself of that dishonor? Finally, when there are so many other unfortunate people to help, is it quite fair to choose the children of crime? Would not the honest workman, who manages to keep honest in spite of temptation, find fault and say that in order to be helped he must commit crime? Charity loses its beneficent character when it leads to such murmurs. To sum up then, the following theses are proposed:
To lighten as much as possible the economic distress resulting from the imprisonment of the head of the family certain things should be done. (1) First of all to shun the abuse of imprisonment.

(2) Prohibit the imprisonment at the same time of husband and wife, sentenced at the same time, v for different offenses.

(3) Give to the courts, when there are little children, the power to defer imprisonment for a year.

(4) Invite societies that look after discharged prisoners to care for the families of convicts while they are in prison.

(5) In countries where labor is thoroughly organized, advise, with extreme caution, institutions for the schooling of the sons of convicts.
Roux & Figeurons as much as possible the economic interests resulting
from the improvement of the head of the family career and time spent
on work. (1) There of all to show the scope of improvement
(2) Predict the improvement at the same time obtaining
with some of the same time for different purposes.
(3) Give to the country women where the little children the power
to gather improvement for a year.
(4) In order to make them take their agrarian insurance
in order for the families of country women they are in position.
(5) In countries where labor is country organizing
with extreme caution, instructions for the formation of the same
of committee.
Prisoners' Families.

By Ernest Bertrand, Prison Director,

Namur, Belgium.

The practical difficulty in doing anything for the families of prisoners is hard to surmount. Doubtless some palliative measures might be adopted, such as a conditional liberation, allowing the prisoner to follow a productive industry in prison, to aid his family,- an expedient full of obstacles. Heaven keep me from discussing what is to be done with the product of the work of prisoners. They dispute about the poor little earnings as though it concerned a fortune. The cost of the trial, damages, attorney's fees, restitution to the victim - a crowd of demands, each louder than the other, pounce upon this slender quarry, while the family of the convict, to whom first of all he owes support, are forgotten and perhaps die of hunger. As a third thief the prison administration appears, collecting at first hand the last farthing of the culprit, taken to itself the lion's share. Does it do wrong? One dares not say so.

In Belgium the product of the daily handiwork of long term prisons does not exceed fifty centimes and the average cost of each convict, aside from the cost of buildings and superintendence, amounts to the same sum. Taken together the product of the prisons is not over 25 centimes a day, so that if the administration were not generous enough to allow the convicts to dispose of a part of their gains it would be necessary that this amount should be tripled. In other European countries the earnings can be reckoned in centimes. Since moral reform was introduced into prisons
work has lost its lucrative character almost as much as its penal. The separate system—why not admit it?—will never be a business affair.

So, without overlooking the economic improvements of which prison labor is susceptible, it may be said that the state would have to compete with free labor, and brave its protests, if it would make it possible for that labor to support, or even to aid in the support of the prisoners' families.

Shall we dare to say as much about America? Not absolutely. But fine as are some of the balance-sheets of some American venereal prisons all that they xxx to say is that the value of prison labor is not the same in all latitudes. Besides how could a circumstance-hindered by the material difficulties and obstacles of prison environment, compete with free and normal activity outside?

But in the most favorable supposition, admitting that the convict could help in the xxxxxx support during his detention in prison, there would always be the expense incurred between the time of arrest and the first earnings he could give to them, which might be a critical time for a family suddenly left without support from its head. The need of outside help is evident. Where is it to be had if not from a third party? It remains to be decided whether it shall be the state, public charity or private relief.

It would not be looked on favorably to see the state taking charge of the families of men who have fallen into crime. That would be to encourage crime and to do away with one of the barriers that nature has set up in the human heart against it; also make other unfortunate families buy the families of criminals. But the wives, the children, the incapable, who suffer from the crimes of the
Go from the economic to the ethical, but never to the opposite or vice versa.

Without a doubt, the economic is the most important of all. It may be easy to think otherwise, but it's important to remember that the ethical is just as important.

The support of the birthing family is essential. It's not just about the parents and their children, but also the community. The support of the birthing family is crucial for the health and well-being of the family.

The decision to have a child is not one to be taken lightly. It's important to consider the impact it will have on the family.

In order to have a successful birthing experience, it's important to have a supportive community to lean on.

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fathers, if they are contaminated by the moral leprosy of the head of the family, does it not add to the cruelty of their fate to leave them to material suffering? We recognize that it takes persons specially adapted to deal with such cases but such persons are found who carry with them bread for the soul as well as the body, and who bring to those who are in need air and light. The guardian societies are imbued with the same spirit and they are bringing about a revolution in our country. It is the families especially the children of convicts who are attracting their attention and their beneficent aid. Neighboring nations have shown us examples of the same thing.

These societies in Belgium draw their resources, in part from private individuals and in part from the treasury of the state. The state which could not ostensibly support the families of delinquents can lend a hand to those who do. It is only an act of protection to the weak. Certain German societies have changed their object of aiding prisoners, to "aiding the families of prisoners." It would be our desire to more and more see this aid directed to the children of convicts that their future may be looked after.

Directors and prison officers, let us help these enterprises for the public good. We who talk every day to prisoners, who read their correspondence, who receive the petitions and the entreaties of their families, we are in a position better to learn the real situation and to recognize which are the cases that merit true interest, to report urgent cases and to cooperate with suitable measures. Let us remember that our most distinguished predecessors were not those who considered their work bounded by walls and regulations. If we accept this cooperation it will be a powerful lever for discipline; it will give us moral strength. How would the convict rebel against severity even if he saw that it led to charity? Let us then hasten to accept the work of this good
Bertrand 4

Let us then make haste to accept the part of intermediary between the inexorable social needs and their unjust consequences.

Thus, living in part by its own industry, in part by public or private aid, under the oversight of the guardianship committee, the family of the convict may succeed in weathering, without too much risk and suffering, the storm it must experience in doubling Cape Forlorn.
Third Section
Third Question
Abstract

The Families of Prisoners.

By Mr. Brück-Faber, Luxembourg.

A father is thrown into prison. The poverty-stricken family, with little children and a mother unable to support them, is plunged into misery. Such a family has an incontestable right to public assistance. The question is how best to give it. If the prisoner can help to support them how shall he do it? Outdoor employment pays best, but I do not approve of it, for his imprisonment has a double purpose, as punishment and to prevent escape. Besides outdoor work keeps the prisoner exposed to the public gaze which is a reason for giving up that idea. If the work is indoor the daily earnings of a convict run from three to ten cents. With us the prisoner can use that for his family, but it is far from sufficient. It keeps the friendly feeling between the man and his own, but does not keep them from suffering. It would not be permissible to give him wages enough by which he could support his family, for his wages must correspond to the work he accomplishes. There is another way: Aid could be given through the prison budget, instead of through the ordinary channels of charity. The state having taken the bread-winner can do no less that look after his family. Consequently I have the honor to submit the following propositions:

1. The earnings of the prisoner should be employed to assist his needy family.

2. An increase in wages that he may help his family is not permissible.
3. The needy family has a positive right to aid in proportion to its necessities, and it is the duty of the state to see that adequate relief is given to supplement the earnings of the convict.
The need for peremptory right to aid in proportion

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