Fourth Section

Rapport on all four questions.

Abstract

The Care of Juveniles.

By Giustino de Sanctis, Inspector

General of Prisons and Reformatories, Italy.

First question. Juvenile delinquents should not be subjected to the same procedure as adults. In Italy a royal commission to study juvenile delinquents has prepared a bill which it is hoped will become a law. Among other happy innovations it provides for a judge for juvenile cases and the procedure to be followed. No child under sixteen should be subject to trial and those between 16 and 21 should be sent to special institutions. Every court should have its judge for juvenile offenders. This judge should have a psychological and pedagogic training and should be able to understand the character of a child. He should study the child's antecedents and learn, if possible, the causes that led to evil conduct. If the child is above sixteen and has to be sentenced it should be in a place where there is no publicity, the judges and witnesses only being present, with the advocate. All sentences should be indeterminate. So far as I can judge the special courts for juveniles in the United States might serve as models.

Second question. For the training of abnormal children with dangerous moral tendencies special departments should be made in institutions for delinquent children. Only in this way can they be kept from doing harm in an institution.

Third question. We must bear in mind that very frequently these two evils, idleness and vagrancy, are the result of poverty. Many who live in idleness and follow vagrant lives know how to do nothing. They have neither honor nor conscience. Their chief resource is unblushing effrontery; their allies the credulity and sympathy.
of the public; and their protector the insufficiency of the law. The worst of it is that children are often trained for this sort of life, from which but too easily they fall into ways of crime. The solution of this question is interwoven with the question of how to educate the masses, a problem demanding vast resources and unlimited crime.

For this class there should be first of all proper legislation. The law should make special provision for the exercise of the parental right over orphans and the children of immoral parents and there should be penalties for those who neglect or abandon their children or who bring them up in evil ways. In this work the public should cooperate, for every man who combats idleness and vagabondage is working against crime and so is really protecting himself. These are trite words, but they must be repeated till society unites in some efficacious method to meet the difficulty.

To sum up: there must be special laws for minors, special places for the reception and care of children while the parents are at work; also for abandoned children. In addition there should be cooperation on the part of guardian societies and above all there should be a spirit of altruism which overcomes all obstacles.

There should be a central organization for this work with ramifications wherever needed, all under the same regulations and employing similar measures. They should be specially numerous in industrial centres where often the lack of supervision while the parents are at work leads to criminal ways on the part of the children. In Milan there is a large institution for juvenile delinquents which trains and looks after them till their majority. It is under the auspices of the pedagogical institute which
studies each child separately and seeks to develop him morally, religiously and in civic ways, awaking his sense of personal responsibility. This school stands in a sunny garden without walls and youthful vagrants may there be received without formalities at any hour, whether brought by the police or by private individuals. After they have been examined they may be returned to their parents or kept in the institution for an indefinite period. The boy is trained to earn his own living according to his tastes and he is afterward helped to find work. The institute tries also to aid in framing laws for reform in these matters. This institute should serve as a model for Italy. It would help powerfully in doing away with idleness and vagrancy to have enough of them.

Fourth question. Experience shows that measures to protect illegitimate children must be adopted, these poor little victims of the faults of others. In the hearts of these unfortunate children, usually brought up without education, the germ of hatred springs up and becomes the cause of dangerous actions toward society. Hence the need of the state taking charge of them, substituting its own care for that of the unworthy parents. But how is this to be brought about? The reply must be brief. I am persuaded that the law concerning illegitimate children is very imperfect and far from being in harmony with the exigencies of modern times. In amending it the rights of the weak must be protected. The right to search for paternity should be granted to natural children and the parents should be compelled to do their duty toward their offspring. As they cannot act for themselves the state should act for these children.

In amending the civil law the rights of abandoned children
must be conceded. The work of guardianship should be exercised with discretion and without bringing reproach to the child, who is not responsible. It should last as long as is necessary, but not beyond majority.

These suggestions are not new. We have several institutions that receive abandoned children, but in organization they leave much to be desired, and besides there are not enough of them. In each state there should be institutions exclusively for illegitimate children and their managers should have the powers and responsibilities of guardianship.

One of the chief difficulties is the expense. It has been suggested that endowments to furnish marriage portions for young girls might be changed to help abandoned children, since a large proportion of such income from such endowments goes for the marriage feasts and for alcoholic drink. There is no legislation of greater importance than that pertaining to wild abandoned children.

Another group of unfortunates is made up of women who have gone astray and upon whom rests the burden of shame and misfortune. Little has been done for them, but it is urgent that something should be done. If infants and children need special laws and institutions why should it be otherwise with these unfortunate women? Let us make a study of this problem for 1915.
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CANADIAN METHODS

Protection of Children—Description of Prison and Parole System.

Canada, although exceedingly busy populating its vast areas of agricultural land, and developing its great natural resources of mine and forest, is yet not unmindful of its duty to itself in the matter of encouraging and developing a healthy, happy and verile race of people, who will enjoy the fruits of all its increase because protected by sound and humane laws. In dealing with criminals, whether actual or in embryo, Canada is well to the front.

The first step in the restriction of crime is the system of Children's Aid Societies which was organized in Ontario in 1893 and has now spread to all the provinces in the Dominion. These societies are working under the
CANDIAN METHODS

Introduction of Cattle—Distribution of Tractor and
Furrow Equipment


Canada supports agriculture partly by establishing its

next areas of experimentation that may develop it as a

market research of like any forest, if not for

producing enough to feed if the need or encourage its

development a potential, perhaps yet another tree of people

will enjoy the fruits of it. It is increasing became important

by society and advance more. In gestation will stimulate, several

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the first step in the recognition of tractors

and phases of children’s development which new organization

in Canada in 1929 may mean your example to all age boundaries

in the Dominion. These societies are working under the
authority of the Children's Protection Act, which authorizes court to remove children from the care of neglectful and criminal parents and place them under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Societies. An essential feature of this work is that all children taken under guardianship by Children's Aid Societies are placed in foster homes instead of institutions, over six thousand having been provided for in this way during the past seventeen years. All the work is carried on under the guidance and inspiration of a government department.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Closely connected with this work is that of the Industrial Schools for youthful offenders, which were established twenty years ago. Misdemeanants under sixteen years of age may be committed to an Industrial School indefinitely, but there is a provision in the Act that after three years each child must be allowed to return to his own home or provided with a foster home. This release
is on parole and if the child does not do well he may be re-placed in an Industrial School.

JUVENILE COURTS.

All court cases affecting children under sixteen are tried in private and in a different room from the court in which adults are tried. Neither may children under sixteen be kept in an ordinary gaol. It is worth noting here that Children's Courts have been in existence in Ontario since 1894. The movement was taken up five years later in Chicago and seven years later in Denver.

Short Term Prisoners.

Going higher up - or lower down - in the scale we reach the adult criminals. Short term prisoners in Canada go to the county gaol, where as a rule, there is very little for them to do, the punishment consisting in the disgrace and detention. Within the past year
If one case strikes children under fifteen
are girls in prison and in different homes from the
come in which schools she attended. Whether they attended
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notice here that children's courts have been in existence
in Genoa since 1899. The movement was taken up live
have been in Girard and other large towns in Pennsylvania.

More Term Interchange
Going picture by - or James Green - in the society
we keep the same optimum. Short term programme in
Greece to go to the country great, where as a little thing in
very little for them to go on the higher mental condition
in the graduated and recession. Within the best year.
short term prisoners in northern Ontario have been employed in road-building. Figures are not immediately available as to the number confined in all the gaols in Canada but in the Province of Ontario with a population of 2,239,621 there were last year an average of 747 prisoners in the common gaols.

Industrial Prison.

When the sentence is for over six months and under two years the prisoner in Ontario goes to a Central Industrial Prison the average population of which last year was 409.

Back to the Farm.

An interesting work is now in progress in Ontario, looking to the establishment of a provincial prison farm. After investigating the city prison farm of Cleveland and the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, the Secretary of Ontario, Hon. W. J. Hanna, secured the consent of the Legislature to the purchase of 800 acres of fine, agricultural
land looking to the abolition in time of the Central Prison at Toronto and the encouragement and rehabilitation of prisoners by employing them largely in farm pursuits.

Penitentiaries.

If the conviction is for a longer period than two years the prisoner goes to a penitentiary maintained entirely by the Dominion of Canada, one of these institutions being provided for each section of the country.

These penitentiaries are as follows:

Kingston, Ontario, average population 535.
Net cost of maintenance per capita per annum, $221.01

St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, average population 457.
Net cost of maintenance per capita, per annum, $248.69

Dorchester, New Brunswick, average population 240.
Net cost of maintenance per capita per annum, $310.66

Strong Mountain, Manitoba, average population 129
Net cost of maintenance per capita per annum, $425.56

New Westminster, B.C. average population 178
Net cost of maintenance per capita per annum $433.38

Edmonton, Alberta, average population 86
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Average population of all penitentiaries 1625
Average cost of maintenance per capita per annum. $363.20

Liberal Parole Laws.
There is a parole system in vogue in Canada in regard
to adult prisoners which has been in successful operation
for ten years but the natural concomitant of parole, the
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and are bound to report once a month to the Chief of Police
in the town in which they reside. They are required to
notify the Chief Parole Office of any change in address
and to be generally under his control. Parole licenses
may be revoked because of non-compliance with conditions
and are forfeited by subsequent convictions. The report
of the Dominion Parole Officer for the year 1909 in
regard to paroles granted and cancelled was as follows:
Number released from penitentiaries 244
" " " provincial gaols 224
468
There is a separate section in some to Canada in respect

of which is referred to above, mentioning the possibility of

the proposal to report once a month to the Office of Toller

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in the form in which they receive. Such are the conditions of

which the Chief Inspector of the Province in connection

may be reported before or non-compliance with conditions

any of the present, in accordance with the conditions of

the report

of the Dominion Board of Health for each year, 1930 in

regard to offences against sanitary regulations as follows:

KEMPY TO PROMENADE FROM BARBER'S HYDE"
Number of licenses revoked 7.
" " " cancelled 19 26

Number of paroles completed 348

During the ten years of the operation of this law the number of paroles granted were 2,515. The number still reporting is 879. The improvements suggested to make the parole law more workable are the adoption of the indefinite sentence which would practically place all prisoners in gaols and penitentiaries on parole, and the appointment of provincial parole officers. This would relieve the Dominion parole office and obviate the undesirable necessity of ex-prisoners reporting to police officers.

The Child after All.

The key-note of all this work tending toward the reformation of criminals and the minimizing of crime is the proper environment of children. If all children
had good homes and good parents, were properly fed and clothed, were well trained and had good example there would be but few prisoners to reform.
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Canadian Method.

In the May of 1899, a movement was started to improve the care of children. The Children's Aid Societies of the Dominion took the initiative to ensure the protection and welfare of children. This movement was crucial in addressing the neglect and abuse faced by children, particularly in the rural areas.

The Children's Aid Societies were established to work at the grassroots level to protect children from abuse and neglect. They were responsible for removing children from situations where they were at risk and placing them in safe and loving environments.

The work of the Children's Aid Societies was crucial in establishing the framework for the protection of children. Their efforts led to the establishment of the Children's Aid Acts, which provided legal protection and support for children.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial Schools were established to cater to the needs of children who were unable to attend regular schools. These schools provided education, training, and care for children who were unable to stay at home. The Children's Aid Societies played a significant role in the establishment and management of these schools.

The Children's Aid Societies also worked to ensure that children were provided with clothing, food, and shelter. They were responsible for ensuring that children were healthy and well-cared for, and they worked to prevent children from falling into poverty or exploitation.

In summary, the Children's Aid Societies played a vital role in protecting and caring for children in Canada. Their efforts laid the foundation for modern child protection systems and continue to influence the way we care for children today.

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The Children's Aid Societies also worked to provide education, training, and care for children who were unable to attend regular schools. This work was essential in ensuring that children received the education they needed to succeed in life.

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The calculations to the purchase of 300 acres of the experimental
land located to the south of the Central Plan at Toronto,
and the consideration and determination of prices by employees
permitted to farm purchase.

Pensioner.

If the contractor to far a longer term than two years, the
provision goes to a pensionary settlement entirely by the Dominion of
Canada, one of these pensionary bodies belonging to each section of the
community.

The pensionary rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Average Population</th>
<th>Net Cost of Maintenance per Capita per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>$5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincenty</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>$4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Westminster</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamloops</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Population of All Pensionary Bodies

$3.50

Important Police Laws.

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Number of licences completed 348

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The Child after All.

The keynote of all this work tending toward the reformation of criminals and the minimizing of crime is the proper environment of the children. If all children had good homes and good parents, were properly fed and clothed, were well trained and had good example, there would be but few prisoners to reform.

J. J. Kelso,

Toronto Canada.
Number of licences recovered 798
Number of licences cancelled 10
Number of licences completed 36

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parolees granted were 5,867. The number of parolees were large.
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J. E. J. K. E. R.
Toronto, Canada