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Rapport on all four questions.

Abstract

The Care of Juveniles.

By Giustino de Sanctis, Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories, Italy.

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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 unblushin effrontery; their allies the credulity and sympathy

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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 worki ng 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 chilmren. 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. Thw 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 fr 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 we ak 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 forthese children.

In amending the civil law the rights of abandoned children

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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 guardiamship .

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~~ the income from such endowments goes for the marriage feasts and for alcoholic drink. There is no legislation of greater importance than that pertaining to ~~the~~ abandoned children.

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Protection of Children- Description of Prison and Parole System.

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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

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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:

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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.

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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.

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Number of licenses revoked	7.	
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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.

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