

**YOUNG DELINQUENTS; A
STUDY OF
REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649100569

Young delinquents; a study of reformatory and industrial schools by Mary G. Barnett

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

MARY G. BARNETT

**YOUNG DELINQUENTS; A
STUDY OF
REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS**

209

YOUNG DELINQUENTS

A STUDY OF REFORMATORY
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

BY

MARY G. BARNETT

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN GORST

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAUREL STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

1905

NEW YORK
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

37068

PREFATORY NOTE

THE following study of Reformatory and Industrial Schools is the outcome of a thesis written for the Higher Diploma of Social Study of Birmingham University. It was felt that a simple account of the work of the schools might be of some value, not as a manual for experts, but rather as a matter of interest for the general public. The opinions expressed are the result of frequent attendances at Children's Courts, and of visits to some twenty or thirty schools. I should here like to express my gratitude to the magistrates of the Birmingham and Bristol Children's Courts; also to the many Superintendents, the benefit of whose active experience has been invaluable. There is evidently an increasing feeling that children are delinquent because they are untrained rather than because they are criminal. Indeed it is sometimes estimated that at least 75 per cent. of the children committed to the schools are

victims of neglect rather than wilful wrongdoers. In consequence, the present tendency is to make the training educative rather than punitive.

The publication of this book has been purposely delayed in order to include some notice of the Departmental Committee appointed in 1911 to inquire into the condition of Reformatory and Industrial Schools. A *résumé* of the Report, which was published June 1913, is included in a final chapter. Most of its recommendations are of far-reaching importance, and it is satisfactory to find that in many instances they are anticipated in the previous chapters of the book.

May I express my gratitude to the many experts who have helped me in my work. Especially to Miss Newman, formerly Superintendent of Halstead Industrial School. Also to J. Courtenay Lord, Esq., J.P., C. B. Russell, Esq., now appointed H.M. Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, T. D. Robertson, I.S.O., the late Chief Inspector, and the Editor of *The Certified Schools Gazette*.

MARY G. BARNETT

CLIFTON, June 1913

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. SOME CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	1
II. THE EVOLUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS	16
III. THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	28
IV. THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE DELINQUENTS AND THE MEDICAL CARE OF THE SCHOOLS	49
V. THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE STAFF OF REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	61
VI. THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND THE RE- LIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	72
VII. BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	85
VIII. GIRLS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	126
IX. THE WORK OF DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SHORT- TERM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AND SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	152
X. THE RESULTS OF THE TRAINING AND THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOLS	163
XI. THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COM- MITTEE OF 1911	179
APPENDIX	203
BIBLIOGRAPHY	219
INDEX	221



INTRODUCTION

THE care of destitute and necessitous children is in our country supervised by three public departments—the Home Office, the Local Government Board (the Boards of Guardians form part of its system), and the Board of Education and its local authorities. These three departments overlap and interfere with each other ; their principles of administration and their treatment of the young differ fundamentally. Not one of them has proved so conspicuous a success as to admit of its superseding the others and being made universal. The idea of establishing one authority, acting on one theory and one method, is a dream of the future still. Besides these three public departments, there are an infinity of private voluntary associations, which get hold of derelict children, generally with the best intentions and from the most laudable motives, and bring them up upon a system of their own devising, tempered always by the financial necessity of obtaining sufficient support from

the charitable public to make both ends meet. Conspicuous amongst these are those excellent institutions, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the "Waifs and Strays." If a judicial body were appointed to investigate all these varied methods and decide which was the best, it is difficult to conjecture to which the prize would be awarded; probably not to one of the three public departments in its collective capacity. There are excellent Industrial Schools; most efficient schools of some of the Boards of Guardians; successful schools of the Education Department. But among the works of private enterprise more excellent ways might be discovered, at least so far as the interests of the children were concerned.

But such an inquiry and adjudication is not the object of Miss Barnett's book. It is a very clear and detailed account of the Home Office System as revealed by the last of many Commissions and countless Committees that have sat upon it. The majority of the Committee do not seem to place their recommendations very high; they appear to be of the opinion that the Home Office Schools are only temporary institutions, to form part hereafter of the general national education of the country, and to be placed as such under the Education Department. Theoretically there is much to be said in favour of this