

**ADMINISTRATION OF
AMERICAN JUVENILE
REFORM SCHOOLS**

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Administration of American Juvenile Reform Schools by David S. Sneddon

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DAVID S. SNEDDON

**ADMINISTRATION OF
AMERICAN JUVENILE
REFORM SCHOOLS**

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ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATIONAL WORK OF
AMERICAN JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOLS

BY
DAVID S. SNEDDEN, A. M.

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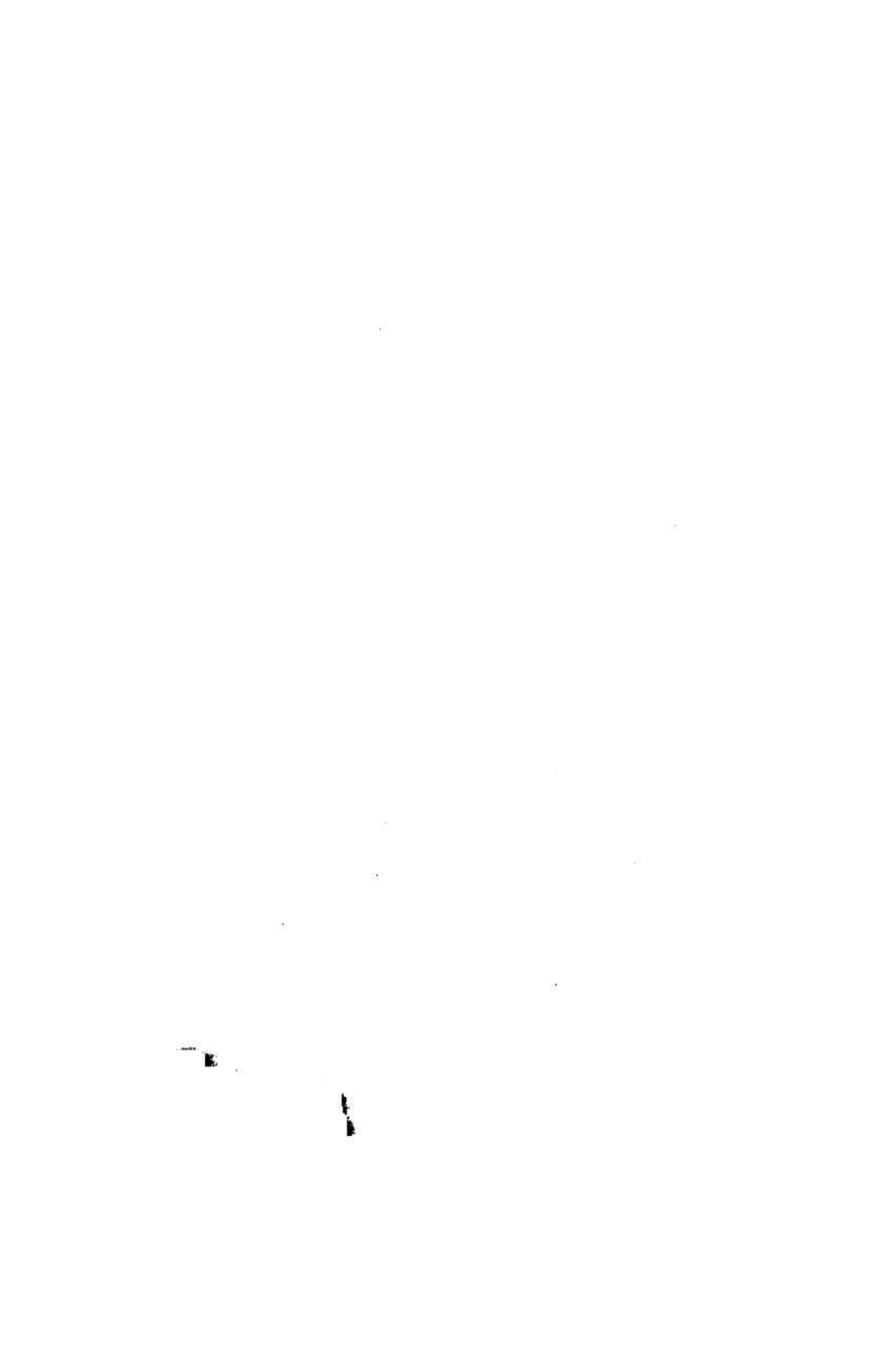
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THERE are in the United States at the present time about 96 institutions engaged in the education of children who are technically known as delinquents. The Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903 reports that these institutions had, during that year, a total of 34,422 inmates, taught by 644 teachers and cared for by a force of 2,275 men and women as matrons, guards, teachers of trades, parole officers, etc. More than four-fifths of these children are boys. The value of the land, buildings, and other kinds of plant is given at \$23,362,543 which is probably a decided under-estimate, as many institutions fail to report the value of plant. For that year the running expenses were reported at \$3,788,127 or an average of \$110 per capita. Notwithstanding that there are few of these schools in the Southern States, those reporting the race of their inmates give 26,576 as white, and 4,755 as colored. The Report further indicates that of the inmates 21,603 are learning trades.¹

The above figures give roughly a measure of one system of education in America which has evolved during the last 80 years. The juvenile reform school has not sprung from our public school system but has grown partly in connection with charity and philanthropy, and partly in connection with the departments of justice and penology. In a very true sense the work undertaken by these institutions has represented more fully the idea of state education than has the work of any other part of the educational system. For in these schools the entire round of educational effort must be compassed. That

¹ *Rep. of Com. of Education, 1903: 2288.*