

STATE PRISON AT WESTDALE, N. Y. (NEARING COMPLETION)
Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect

STATE OF NEW YORK

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York

135 East 15th Street, New York

1919



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1920

PREFACE

THIS is an official report of the Prison Association of New York to the Legislature of the State of New York, which has been made annually since 1845, and constitutes the seventy-fifth of the series.

Paragraph 6 of article XI of the Act incorporating the Prison Association of New York provides that "the said executive committee" (of the Prison Association), "by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect and examine, all the prisons of the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline."

The State law further provides for the printing of 500 copies of this annual report at the expense of the State. Additional copies are purchased from the State printers, at the expense of the Association, for distribution to its contributors and many others, not only in New York State but elsewhere.

The activities of the Association for the year are presented on pages 19-51 of this publication. The bureaus of the Association are the following: Administration, Employment, Inspection and Research, Information, Parole, Probation, Prevention, Relief.

THE PURPOSES
OF
THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

1. The protection of society against crime.
2. The prevention of crime.
3. The reformation of the criminal.
4. Protection for those unjustly accused.
5. Parole and probation, when suitable.
6. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline.
7. Employment, and when necessary, food, tools, shelter and other assistance for released or discharged prisoners.
8. Necessary aid for prisoners' families.
9. Supervision for those on probation and parole.
10. Needed legislation.
11. Publicity in prison reform.
12. Research and advice.

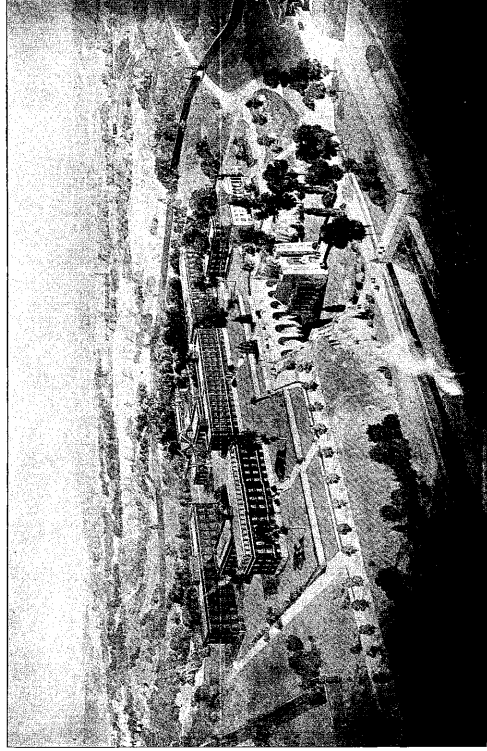
TO THE CONTRIBUTORS AND OTHER FRIENDS
OF THE ASSOCIATION

THIS volume of the annual report for 1919 comes to you from the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, in very warm-hearted and sincere appreciation of the help you have given to our work, especially during the past year, when the calls from so many other sources have taxed you all so heavily.

It is particularly gratifying to know that during these last three years, when the minds of all have been primarily upon the war and the problems of reconstruction, so many friends have been willing to continue their support and interest in behalf of the work. This spirit has enabled us, through a trying period, to maintain our activities without serious reduction in staff or program.

The Association has been spoken of as "a gathering together of friends interested in a good cause," and our experience for the past year convinces us that this interpretation is entirely justified. It therefore gives us much pleasure to send this word of appreciation and thankfulness for your help and co-operation.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



THE NEW SING SING PRISON (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
Lewis F. Picher, State Architect

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THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

OFFICERS FOR 1920

PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
EUGENE SMITH	DECATUR M. SAWYER	C. C. AUCHINCLOSS

GENERAL SECRETARY

O. F. LEWIS

ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY

E. R. CASS

VICE-PRESIDENTS

THOMAS M. OSBORNE	JACOB H. SCHIFF
ROBERT W. DE FOREST	GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLASS OF 1921	CLASS OF 1922
J. FENIMORE COOPER	B. OGDEN CHISOLM
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN	MRS. JAMES F. CURTIS
DEAN SAGE	EDWIN O. HOLTER
MORNAY WILLIAMS	RICHARD M. HURD
	FRANK D. PAVEY

CLASS OF 1923	CLASS OF 1924
FULTON CUTTING	IRA BARROWS
WILLIAM H. GRATWICK	F. E. DAVIS
HENRY G. GRAY	E. TROWBRIDGE HALL
HENRY E. GREGORY	MRS. GEORGE T. RICE
JOHN SEELY WARD	

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1920

LAW COMMITTEE

SAGE, GREGORY, HOLTER, KIRCHWEY, PAVEY, WICKERSHAM.

PRISON DISCIPLINE

KIRCHWEY, DAVIS, HURD, MRS. RICE, SAWYER.

RELEASED AND DISCHARGED PRISONERS

HADDEN, MRS. CURTIS, CUTTING, HALL, HOLTER.

DETENTIONS

CHISOLM, BARROWS, GRAY.

FINANCES

AUCHINCLOSS, CUTTING, MRS. CURTIS, HURD, SAGE, SAWYER.

HOUSE

SAWYER, AUCHINCLOSS,

LIBRARY

GREGORY, LEWIS.

PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

SAWYER, CHISOLM, CUTTING, HURD, MRS. RICE.

FEMALE DELINQUENTS

MRS. RICE, MRS. CURTIS.

STAFF OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION 1920

ADMINISTRATION

O. F. LEWIS, General Secretary.

E. R. CASS, Assistant General Secretary.

MISS F. S. AUCHAMPAUGH, Assistant Secretary.

R. S. MORISON, Cashier.

MISS BEATRICE STECKER, Chief of Appeal Bureau.

MISS FLORENCE BENSON, Secretary to Mr. Cass.

MISS BESSIE RATNER, Clerk.

MISS ANNE GILLESPIE, Clerk.

MISS MARCHA WALES, Clerk.

MISS CHRISTINA ATTANASIO, Clerk.

PAROLE BUREAU

AUGUST L. BOHN, Agent.

PROBATION BUREAU

D. E. KIMBALL, Agent.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

JOHN J. MOLLOY, Agent.

INSPECTION BUREAU

ARTHUR D. MOIR, Agent.

BUREAU OF PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

ARTHUR D. MOIR, Field Agent.

RELIEF BUREAU

ROSWELL SKEEL, JR., Agent.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

HON. HARRY C. WALKER,

Lieutenant-Governor of New York:

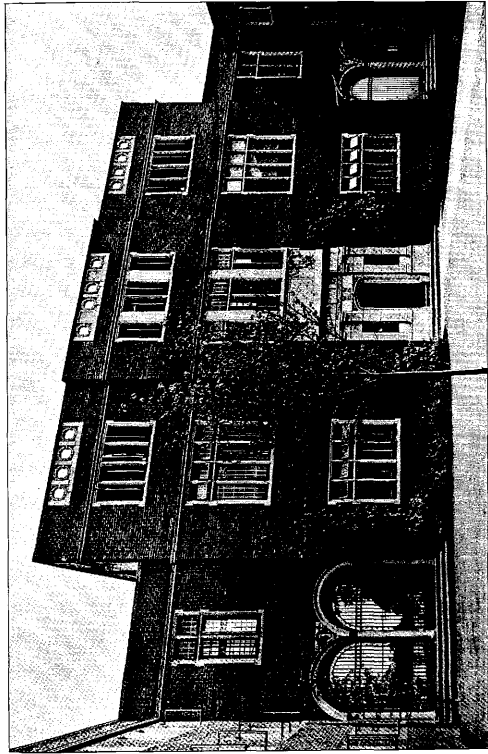
SIR.—In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present the seventy-fifth annual report of the Prison Association of New York, and to request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully,

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,

by EUGENE SMITH, *President.*

O. F. LEWIS, *General Secretary.*



COURT FACADE OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, White Plains, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

THE annual report this year has been again, as in 1918, materially shortened, principally as a measure for the conservation of State and Association funds.

The Association has concerned itself continuously for seventy-five years with the treatment of delinquents. Its charter, obtained in 1846, provided that the Society was to concern itself with (a) those awaiting trial, or being tried; and (b) with those in prison, and with prison conditions; and (c) with those who had been released from prison. In the earlier years the main attention of the Society was centered upon the relief of those incarcerated and with the rectification of the most flagrant abuses. In the course of time other important functions were developed and the scope of the Association's work extended. In the absence of accurate and comprehensive knowledge as to prison conditions and prison reform elsewhere than in New York, the Prison Association has frequently been the assembler and distributor of important and highly valuable facts and statistics. The Association has always been a recognized authority in this State in matters of prison reform. Since the time of Dr. Enoch C. Wines in the sixties of the nineteenth century the Association has also played an important part in the national field and was the chief factor in the foundation of the American Prison Association in 1870, and later of the International Prison Commission, which has members in nearly every civilized country in the world. Conspicuous among the many results in which the Association has shared was the campaign for

the establishment of the Elmira Reformatory; the study of the Jukes Family by R. L. Dugdale, one of the board of managers of the Association; the development of probation in New York State; the development through many years of the parole system in New York city for the State reformatories and State prisons; the election of Dr. Barrows, corresponding secretary of the Association from 1900 to 1909, as president of the Eighth International Prison Congress; the successful campaign against the fee system in the case of county sheriffs; the increase of the endowment fund of the Association since 1910, from \$9,000 to more than \$100,000, and the increase in recent years not only in the membership but of the income of the Association and the accompanying development of the fields of activity of the Association. In recent years the Association has made a considerable part of its activity the co-operation in the development of new institutions, such as a Farm Industrial Prison to take the place of Sing Sing, the State Industrial Farm Colony, the State Reformatory for Misdemeanants, the Farm Colony of the Board of Inebriety of New York city and the proposed State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Male Delinquents.

The most conspicuous and perhaps the most important militant activity of the Association has been, recently, the campaign under the slogan: "Sing Sing Must Go."

Throughout the country the Association is recognized as an important one in its field and it daily serves as a bureau for citizens of this and other States and countries, for information concerning the betterment of prison conditions, legislation and other social problems allied with delinquency.

For nearly seven years, through the activities of its Bureau of Inspection and Research, the Association has persistently campaigned for the abolition of the deplorable idleness existing among sentenced prisoners in our county jails and also for the improvement of the living conditions and management of these institutions.

THE FIELD OF PRISON REFORM

THE field of "prison reform" is far broader than was implied by the term in the earlier days of the Prison Association of New York. When this Association was founded in 1844, a very representative group of citizens of New York city gathered for the following purposes, which were incorporated in the charter of the Association granted by the Legislature in 1846:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.
2. The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states.
3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

In the three-quarters of a century during which the Association has carried on its work, without any interruption of the Society's activities and with gradual expansion as its funds allowed, the field of "prison reform" has more and more approached the scope of the general problem of public delinquency.

The Growth of Probation

Concern as to the condition of "prisoners detained for trial or finally convicted or as witnesses" has led throughout the country to the development of principles and methods of the suspension of sentence and of probation. In order to save, when possible, the less hardened offenders against the law from the inevitable stigma and evil influences of prison life, systems of probation have been organized, and at present a considerable proportion of so-called first offenders are placed by the courts under supervised freedom from a prison sentence, though by the

same action such convicted offenders are not at full liberty, but are watched and guided by probation officers.

This is called "probation." Nevertheless, those who are on probation have the opportunity to undertake again to establish themselves in industrial life, instead of being confined within prison walls as a punishment for the offense committed. The results of the probation system have warranted its continuation and it is generally regarded as the most important of the methods for the reclamation of individual offenders who are not hardened in crime.

The Prison Association has maintained for many years a Bureau of Probation, with a Probation Agent in the Court of General Sessions, Manhattan, whose salary and other expenses are met by the Prison Association. During the year 1919, his work showed a slight increase over the previous year in the number of cases investigated at the request of the Court, 679 in comparison with 602 in 1918. There were released upon probation to the Prison Association 176 persons. At the end of the fiscal year of the Association, September 30th, there were on probation 142 persons.

Persons released on probation are not thereby released from the consequences of their delinquency. They must report regularly to the Probation Agent, and they receive from him both supervision and counsel. If the conditions imposed by the Court relative to good behavior and industry are not fulfilled, the Probation Agent is authorized to bring the delinquent again into Court, and the Court may admonish further or send to prison or penitentiary the one who had been given another chance in limited liberty. Of the number on probation during the year, this treatment had to be given to 12 persons.

Restitution of property or property values is an important part of good probation. It is abhorrent to many

persons that a crime may be committed, involving often considerable value in property or money, and that probation shall be accorded without any requirement that restitution for the value stolen or otherwise appropriated shall be made. Therefore it is gratifying to note that the restitution collected through the Prison Association by order of the Court, and turned over to the injured parties, was in 1919, \$8,250 as compared with \$3,380 in the previous year. For family support, \$960 was collected through our Probation Bureau.

The probation system runs a constant danger—that of seeming to be too lenient in the presence of a deliberate or vicious crime. Public opinion, while tolerant to a remarkable degree of humanitarian methods of dealing with offenders, will not permanently reconcile with its sense of justice a probation administration that may neglect the importance of restitution as a severe and highly educational form of discipline. If the prison walls are to be spared the offender, under mitigating circumstances, restitution must in considerable measure take the place of the prison experience. In short, the offender must be made to understand that probation means in no wise that, as has been graphically said at times, the prisoner is entitled to one probation, just as the dog is commonly said to be entitled to one bite.

We have taken from the hundreds of instances of probation treatment several typical cases:

I.

A young man of 25 was referred by the Court to the Prison Association for careful investigation, the case being obviously a serious one.

He was a cripple. His mother was dead. His downfall had come through the joint temptations due to a low salary and external causes. At the time he succumbed to temptation, he was a bookkeeper receiving only \$67.50 per month. In these days of the high cost of living this was an extremely low salary. He could not live on the limited income, and provide himself with necessary appliances and shoes for an artificial leg.

From time to time he took advantage of a custom prevailing in the office, that of drawing on his salary in advance and putting vouchers for the same

in the cash drawer. The races began to tempt him. He drew one hundred dollars from the cash drawer and soon his losses exceeded his winnings. He went finally to his employer, frankly confessed his fault and was arrested. During some two months he was confined in the Tombs, awaiting trial.

His excellent character was testified to by many references. His family sold some stock, Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and the firm agreed to accept restitution in instalments. He was severely admonished by the Court, put on ten years' probation, and ordered to make restitution at the rate of five dollars a week.

By his ability he was soon earning thirty dollars a week in a different business. The firm offered to promote him to a position that would pay him much more money, but a bond was necessary. This was impossible because of his previous record. His own comment on the matter was that since he had been an offender, he deserved nothing better, but that he would soon show the world that he could make good.

He is now in a southern city, making good in a position paying him substantially more salary than in his previous jobs.

From a poor environment, and from a position where influences were bad, he has been lifted through probation, and through the very crime he committed, into conditions where wise advice, sane treatment, and sympathetic help have bettered his position materially.

II.

A man of 44 was found by our probation agent in the Tombs prison, held on a charge of forgery of a check for \$66. The man appeared to be broken-hearted. He could not, in his despair, seem to plan how he could ever repair the mistake he had made.

A combination of circumstances had led to his committing crime. Drink, indebtedness, borrowing right and left to make up debts, and finally this relatively petty forgery—these had driven him to a felon's cell. He was highly educated, an editor, and a man of strong emotions. He lived in one of the suburbs of New York with his wife and six children, none of whom was of earning age.

The children had no knowledge of the disgrace of their father. By the advice of the Probation Agent, the man entered a plea of guilty. His reputation was found to be not only good but enviable. He was capable of holding very responsible positions on different newspapers, as he had in the past.

In the last twenty years it was found that there had been but this one serious fault in his character. A host of newspaper men spoke good words for him.

Under the old system of jurisprudence this man might have gone to Sing Sing, and have been clothed in stripes, but through the judicious application of the probation system he was released on probation, and within one week was earning \$50 a week, and within the month was already making restitution for his wrong-doing.

III.

Probation is a remarkably successful method of treatment and help for the man or woman who, falling prey to the great temptations of New York for the stranger and the lonely person, does go wrong but almost at once seeks to make good the fault.

Many young men have come to this city from the West in the last two years, or have stayed here instead of going back home. The glamor of the metropolis brings much work to the Criminal Courts Building.

The young son of a clergyman in a western city came to New York, secured work in a Wall Street house, and saw enormous sums of money and bonds passing through the house every day. One evening, after the place had been closed and the safe locked, he discovered Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$2,000 accidentally lying outside the safe. The temptation was too strong for the boy, and he took the bonds to a pawnshop.

Reaching the door of the shop he became conscience stricken, and he returned the bonds at the first possible moment to his employers. The lad's past was investigated by mail. He had been employed in two western cities, and had never been convicted of crime. He had an honorable discharge from the Navy, having served on a submarine chaser for nearly two years. His commanding officer gave him an excellent record. The Court released him on probation.

He has gone to work on a farm in the country, having come to the conclusion that he is unable to resist the temptations of a large city in a position of responsibility.

Prison Discipline

The second object of the Association, viz.: "The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons for cities, counties or State," was in the earlier years regarded as requiring of the Association's staff and board of managers frequent visits to the jails and prisons of the State and particularly the giving of advice, counsel, sympathy and succor to those in prison. The early years of the Society's activity were marked by very grievous abuses within the prison and jails, and for many years the fight made by this Association for even an approach to humane treatment within prison walls was an unequal contest, in an era when the harshest kind of treatment was still considered to be not only necessary but reasonable for those in prison.

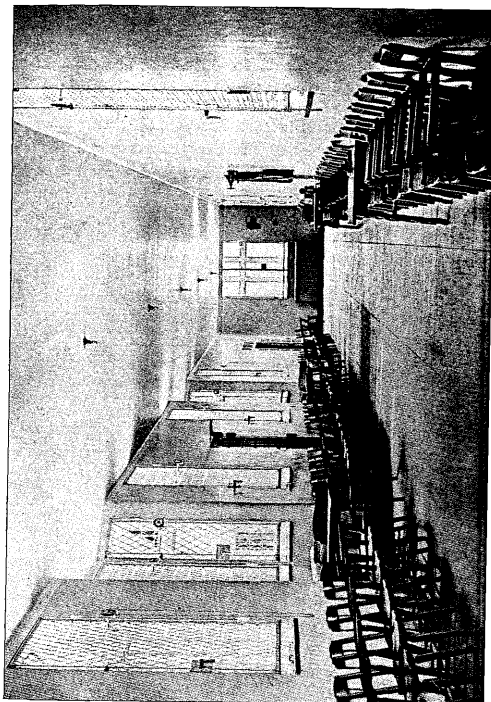
It is to the enduring credit of the early leaders of this Association that they saw the injustice and often the iniquity of the so-called "straight sentences" imposed upon felons. A felon is one convicted of one of the more serious crimes in the penal code and who in consequence is sentenced to a State prison. Throughout the sixties of

the nineteenth century, this Association led the movement for the introduction of the "indeterminate sentence," which meant that the sentence imposed upon the first offender in felony should be not a straight sentence, but one that might vary according to the conduct and other conditions, mental and physical, brought to light during the prison career of the individual thus sentenced. This fight for the indeterminate sentence was in reality a part of the strong movement for a far more reformatory treatment of persons convicted of crime, and sentenced to prison.

The establishment of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, which was opened in 1876, and for which the Prison Association was to a considerable degree responsible, marked a new era in prison discipline and the accomplishment of one of the great efforts under Section 2 of the objects of this Association. The reformatory standardized in time the reformatory treatment of felons and also, in other States, the reformatory treatment of misdemeanants in State reformatories. Within a generation State reformatories along similar lines sprang up in many other States and the general principles of treatment, which originated at Elmira, have been introduced and have developed in reformatories throughout the country.

Prison Conferences and Conventions

Yet this phase of prison discipline was only one of the developments advocated and often successfully obtained through the efforts of the Prison Association. More and more the Association became a group of representative citizens interested in broad, just and progressive programs for prison reform, thinking of the welfare both of the State and of those incarcerated and studying carefully the experiences and developments in the field of delinquency, not only in this country but in Europe and other parts of the world.



REFORMATORY CORRIDOR LOOKING TOWARD CELL BLOCK NO. 1
Westchester County Penitentiary

For the great purpose of securing to prison officials, boards of correctional institutions and students of the problems of crime the best possible knowledge of conditions and methods elsewhere than in their own local communities, the Prison Association, through its then Executive Secretary, Rev. Enoch C. Wines, led in the organization of the National Prison Association in 1870 at Cincinnati, where for the first time on a large scale such groups of persons dealing with criminals or studying crime came together. This Association has continued as a great national forum for the discussion of problems of crime, and will in 1920 observe its fiftieth anniversary. It is not by accident that the President of the Congress of 1920 is the Hon. George W. Wickersham, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association and distinguished for his wise and progressive activities in the field of prison discipline, particularly during the period when he was Attorney-General of the United States.

In order further to make possible the comparison of methods of prison discipline Dr. Wines, in 1872, brought to pass the first International Prison Congress in London, at which gathered representatives of the leading nations and governments of the world. That Congress has continued to meet approximately twice in each decade, except during the period of the world war.

The Growth of New Institutions

The term "prison discipline" has come to embrace the very broad field of all institutional methods in dealing with delinquents. Recognizing this fact, the Association has shared with other organizations the efforts for the establishment of more specialized institutions within this State for the treatment of delinquents. The present Berkshire Industrial Farm, known first as the Burnham Industrial

Farm, was strongly advocated and supported in its inception by this Society. Likewise the Association urged the establishment of a New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants in order to remove from the Workhouse, an institution in which all ages and conditions were gathered for misdemeanors, the young and less hardened offenders. This institution, established early in the first years of the twentieth century on Hart's Island at the neck of Long Island Sound, was transferred in 1916 to a farm location of 610 acres in Orange county near Middletown, N. Y., and is called New Hampton Farms. This Association aided in the securing of that site, in the planning of the buildings and by advice in the appointment of certain members of its permanent staff.

For many years the Association advocated the establishment of a State Industrial Colony for Tramps and Vagrants, and when the Colony was established was represented on its first board of managers. The site, purchased in Beekman, Dutchess county, was assigned by the State for other purposes early in our war period, and the project of such a colony has been for the present abandoned.

The Association has also advocated a State Reformatory for Misdemeanants. A board of managers was appointed for such a colony in 1913, but the site was never secured. In the last few years the Association has recognized with increasing conviction the facts presented, particularly by psychologists and psychiatrists, in dealing with delinquents, that the legal difference outlined in penal codes between felons and misdemeanants is often not indicative of actual differences and that in the best correctional systems of the present and of the future felons and misdemeanants are not separated as such in different institutions, but that a different method of classification, based upon a far more fundamental, physical and mental difference, is essential. Therefore, the Prison Association has

ceased to advocate a State reformatory for misdemeanants as such, but has, with increasing emphasis in recent years, advocated the establishment of a State Department of Correction, which should have control of all the State correctional institutions and that such institutions should be differentiated in their functions according to the best known methods of the classification of delinquents.

As an important step in that direction, the Association has advocated for several years the opening of Elmira Reformatory to misdemeanants. New York is the only State which has constantly admitted only felons to its State Reformatory. The neighboring States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, all admit misdemeanants as well as felons, and the general statement is made by the executives of those institutions that the procedure is just and that they do not find the intrinsic difference between felons and misdemeanants, which the laws of the State of New York assume to be the case. Indeed, by the very application of criminal procedure in the courts, it often happens that the individual indicted for a felony is permitted to plead to a misdemeanor, whereby the person thus dealt with goes no longer to the institution to which he would have been sent, if convicted, but is sentenced to a different institution, often because the evidence is not strong enough in the District Attorney's office to secure the conviction which he often would be glad to secure.

The Honor System

"Prison discipline" has also broadened in its conception to embrace experiments in the treatment of prisoners which at the time were regarded as highly radical and as perhaps foredoomed to failure. The very remarkable growth of the honor system at the end of the first decade and in the early years of the second decade of this century was a

vivid example, striking at the roots of the traditional prison solitude and prison repression. There was a very wide development of the early "trusty" system. Prisoners were taken outside of prison walls and worked on farms and on the roads as well as in the forest. The growing use of the automobile created an enormous demand for good roads. The growing costs of living suggested the raising of food products on much larger scales. With these demands came also the echoes of the strong humanitarian movement for the alleviation of disease and of social injustice. The honor system was a method of vesting much greater responsibility upon the individual prisoner, testing both his will power and his loyalty and giving him a chance at a far more normal life while still amenable to prison rules.

In the State of New York, Great Meadow Prison stood out conspicuously under the wardenship of William J. Homer, whose daring methods under the honor system were endorsed and encouraged by this Association.

A New Type of Prison Structure

"Prison discipline," dependent to a very marked extent upon decent housing facilities, has led this Association in the last ten years persistently to campaign for the elimination of the so-called bastille cellblock type of construction. The Society has stood, without yielding ground, for the construction of prison buildings in smaller units than the typical cellblock with from 800 to 1200 cells. The Society foresaw years ago the lack of facilities in such gigantic cellblocks for proper classification and proper individual treatment of prisoners. Furthermore the Association took the stand nearly ten years ago for the abolition whenever feasible of the cage cell, at that time the standard type throughout the United States and advocated in its place the "outside cell," which means a simple room with a

window to the air adequately secured by tool proof steel from any escape therefrom. Our advocacy of this construction was based partly also upon the necessity of giving to the individual inmate a reasonable amount of privacy and of normal surroundings. During the last decade this fight has proved in large measure successful and will probably in time stand out as one of the first-class achievements of this Association. Embracing to a considerable extent, or entirely, this newer type of prison construction, are the following institutions, which are either completed or in process of construction: Westchester County Penitentiary; Sing Sing Prison; the New York State Prison at Wingdale; New Hampton Farms, and the Correctional Farm for Women at Graycourt.

The part played by the Prison Association in the above-mentioned plans of construction has been mainly educational and advisory. The credit for the adoption and carrying out of such construction has been due respectively to a special Board of Commissioners of Westchester county, consisting of Messrs. Robert S. Brewster, Arthur W. Lawrence and George E. Mertz; a Prison Building Commission of New York State, and particularly on that Commission Louis F. Pilcher, State Architect; the Department of Correction, New York city, under the Commissionerships of Katharine B. Davis, B. G. Lewis and James A. Hamilton.

We have cited at some length the roll played by the Prison Association because it illustrates in a striking degree the peculiar place and high importance of this Association as an advisory educational factor in the civic progress of the State. Without the presence of this Association, it is certain that modern methods would not so readily and so systematically have been introduced into our State.

Self-Government

The problems of prison discipline were further broadened and in a highly conspicuous way experimented with during the several years of self-government activities under the leadership of Thomas Mott Osborne from 1913 to 1916 at Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. In these efforts to vest a very great amount of responsibility and administration in the State prisoners themselves at these two institutions, Mr. Osborne had the warm endorsement of the Association in the principles of self-government, which he sought to have successfully carried out. That the results were not wholly successful did not detract from the ultimate evidence that in large measure the principle of self-government within a correctional institution is sound. Mr. Osborne has been for years a vice-president of the Prison Association of New York, and his successor at Sing Sing for six months, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, is also a vice-president of the Association.

Psychology and Psychiatry

As the conception of prison discipline has widened to embrace not only the ordinary administrative acts of prison officials but also everything pertaining to a full understanding of individual prisoners, the concept of the Prison Association's field under this section of its charter has annually broadened. We recognize today that prison discipline cannot be successful without a thorough-going understanding of the causes of crime and the application of the most modern methods of treatment. Consequently the Association has endorsed without reservations the scientific study of inmates of correctional institutions by physicians, psychologists and psychiatrists. In this branch of prison discipline we have supported by endorsement and by publications the work of the Laboratory for

Social Hygiene at the New York State Reformatory at Bedford, and more recently the equally admirable work on different lines of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing prison under the leadership of Dr. Bernard Glueck. The agencies making possible at the New York State Reformatory and at Sing Sing the elaborate epoch-making intensive studies of delinquents were Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for Bedford and the Rockefeller Foundation for Sing Sing. Principally from these explorations into the deepest motives leading to crime have come several new well-developed movements in our State, viz., the agitation for the adequate custodial treatment of feeble-minded delinquents, the establishment of psychiatric clinics in connection with correctional institutions, the establishment of a central reception prison clearing house and distributing prison for male State prisoners, and a similar institution for female prisoners, and lastly the establishment of a State Department of Correction as in part the best adapted and most necessary machinery for bringing to pass the above necessary and inevitable factors in our system of treating delinquents.

Prevention

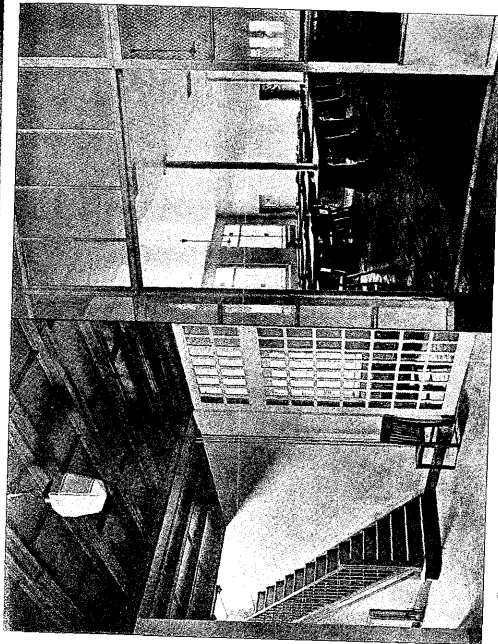
As the concepts of prison discipline have broadened and deepened, so has the appreciation gained far greater place in the public mind that prisons themselves are but one stage and one factor in the treatment of delinquency. In the earlier years of prison reform in this country the prison was regarded as necessarily the central and indispensable factor in dealing with crime. The prison itself took the place at the very beginning of our republic of many capital and barbarous public punishments. It was at the time of its establishment regarded as a radically humane method of dealing with crime, and it had to justify its existence. Therefore, the early functions of American

prisons embodied therein stern, severe and highly repressive methods of treatment which in the course of generations became traditional and ultimately barbarous in their turn. The very elements of the so-called "Auburn System," which finally were broken down by the introduction of self-government methods at that prison, were survivals of the earliest methods which were introduced by the most philanthropic and advanced prison reformers in their time.

Today there is a marked tendency to reduce the use of correctional institutions, and particularly the prison, to a minimum. It is frequently alleged that only as a last resort should a delinquent be committed to an institution. Just as in child welfare work the effort is to keep the child in the home until the home has proved it is almost impossible, and even then to board out the child in some other home rather than to commit it to an institution, so in the correctional field the efforts are multiplied to keep the offender out of the institution, if that is possible and is concomitant with the welfare of society. Hence the nationwide use of the juvenile court with its elaborate system of probation. Hence the rapidly increasing use of probation in the courts for adults and those above the age of sixteen. Hence also the almost equally strong movement to develop parole systems and, to such an end, to introduce and to develop still further, existing uses of the indeterminate sentence. Unquestionably prison terms are now not given in a very large proportion of cases that twenty years ago would have received a prison sentence. Unquestionably also many inmates are released on parole who twenty years ago would have received straight sentences and have served them without such commutation for good time as might have been allowed.

Parole

Prison discipline, therefore, connotes also the parole system, because although the period of parole is passed by



STAR HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
VIEW OF MESS HALL FROM CORRIDOR
Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, White Plains, N. Y.
Alfred Hopkins, Architect.

the prisoner in qualified liberty outside of prison walls, the individual is still technically a prisoner and is under the control of the prison authorities. Parole differs from probation in that parole means the period subsequent to the individual's prison life, while probation means a period of supervised liberty allowed to a person instead of the serving of a prison sentence. In short, probation precedes the serving of a prison sentence, while parole follows a prison sentence.

From the time of the advocacy of a State Reformatory at Elmira, the Prison Association has championed the principle of parole, and until 1912 served as the parole agency in New York city for the inmates released from Elmira Reformatory. At present the Association receives on parole from the State prisons an average of 150 persons per year from the State prisons.

Just as Dr. Barrows, when Secretary of the Prison Association, wrote the first probation law of the State, so the Prison Association has urged the wide use of systems of parole. It is a fundamental principle that the agency granting parole shall give adequate attention to each case. Therefore, the Association secured in 1919 from the Legislature the passage of a bill requiring full time service of the parole commissioners of the New York City Parole Commission. For several years the Association has also aimed to secure the passage of a similar bill relating to the Parole Board for the State prisons.

The parole period of any released prisoner is of vital importance both to him and to society. The theory of parole is that the prisoner should become gradually again accustomed to that liberty which is enjoyed by every law-abiding citizen, and which was his before his prison term. Experience has proved that during the parole period there should be a careful and sympathetic supervision of the released prisoner's daily life, this supervision to grow less

from month to month until at the proper time he may receive his absolute discharge. In the matter of supervision, parole is therefore very similar to probation, and the two words are frequently confused.

Parole Bureau

On October 1, 1919, there were on parole to the Association 190 men. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1919, 130 new men were received, making a total for the fiscal year of 320 men. Of these, 171 were discharged from parole during the year, after having satisfactorily finished their period of conditional liberty. For the twelve months there were declared delinquent 19 men, three men on parole died, and nine were returned to prison because they had committed new crimes.

There was a reduction in the number of cases under supervision, compared with the previous year. Fewer men, however, appeared before the Parole Board and more agencies and individuals are receiving men on parole.

Mr. Bohn, Parole Agent of the Association, made 1,092 visits and investigations during the year, besides attending Parole Board meetings at several State prisons every month, and on some occasions attended the meetings at all the prisons in a single month. In this way it was possible for the Association to keep in close touch with both the Parole Board and the men about to be paroled. Also, at the time he visited the different prisons, there were numerous cases referred to him which necessitated interviews with prisoners and prison authorities. On such occasions prisoners usually protested their innocence, or made requests for transfers, asked to be put in touch with some of their friends and relatives, appealed for the care of their families, made complaints about their treatment in the prison, or sometimes asked for help in securing artificial legs, eyes, etc. Following such visits it is always necessary

for our Parole Agent to hold conferences with judges, district attorneys, lawyers, friends, and others.

Through the efforts of the Association six ex-prisoners were restored to citizenship. In numerous worthy cases after careful investigation Mr. Bohn succeeded in convincing the authorities that warrants filed against men while they were in prison should be withdrawn. On several occasions, through the tireless efforts of our Agent, broken homes have been re-established. This in many instances has been the best thing not only for man and wife, but for the young children.

Among the very numerous instances of assistance given we choose the following as typical:

A. B., who was paroled to the Association during the year, had serious domestic difficulties, which resulted in a separation from his wife for a considerable period. Strong effort was made by Mr. Bohn to persuade A. B. and his wife to forget their differences, and finally after repeated interviews and adjustments they became reconciled. At present both are living happily together, and A. B. is holding a responsible position at a salary of \$3,500 a year with a manufacturing concern.

C. D., upon being granted parole, was immediately taken into custody by the police because of a bench warrant against him. The offense charged in this warrant was not a serious one and because of his good record in prison and his apparent desire to "go straight" the interest of the judge who had issued the warrant was enlisted by our Parole Agent, which resulted in its being withdrawn and a suspended sentence imposed. C. D. was then transferred to the custody of the Prison Association, and is again working as a chef for his former employer, who is very glad to get him back.

E. F., a young Jewish lad, was paroled to the Prison Association after a most disastrous experience in prison. A short time before his release, while working in a weaving shop, he was ordered by a keeper to adjust the belt, which had slipped from a pulley revolving at a high speed, and in carrying out this order E. F.'s arm was caught in the belt and practically wrenched from his body. He was confined to the hospital for some time, and the shock brought about a nervous condition, in addition to the return of a speech defect, which as a young child he had succeeded in overcoming. E. F.'s sentence was commuted by the Governor through the efforts of our Parole Agent, and he was then released on parole to the Prison Association. His mother is a widow and must work and in need of his help. E. F.'s condition was so serious that it was exceedingly difficult to obtain employment for him. Finally, through the persistent efforts of our Employment Secretary, with the co-operation of the Red Cross Bureau for handicapped and crippled people, a suitable job was obtained. Subsequently the Prison Association

prepared and had introduced a bill to authorize the young man to present his case to the Court of Claims for consideration. This procedure was necessary, because he was injured while employed by the State, whereas if he had been injured as seriously as he was while in the employ of a private concern, he would be well taken care of under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

G. H., a young colored man, was released to the Prison Association with the understanding that this Society would be responsible for obtaining work for him. The man was without funds, and we persuaded the aunt of G. H. to take him into her home, at least temporarily. Money was advanced to him by this Association and a promising job was secured for him. He responded very favorably to his treatment, and in a short time received an increase in his salary and placed in charge of a large squad of men. His employer speaks very highly of him, and G. H. seems particularly grateful and determined to conduct himself properly.

I. J., a young married man, who had served a term for attempted burglary, which he said was committed in order to provide for his sick wife and baby, came to the Prison Association on parole early in the year. He came out with the determination to make good, and his wife, who had worked and supported herself during the term of his imprisonment, was ready to take him back. A good position was secured for him out-of-town, enabling him to re-establish a comfortable home and making it possible for his wife to give up her work. He worked steadily in the same position, his salary increasing as he became more familiar with the work. In addition to this, he worked during his spare time at trapping fur-bearing animals, which has materially increased his income. He has kept away from former associates, apparently has every intention of continuing to make good, and is very happy in his little home.

Employment Bureau

During the year the employment work was carried on by Miss Gibbons, who was assistant to our former Employment Secretary. At the close of the fiscal year the services of Mr. John J. Molloy were obtained. Mr. Molloy was for five years an employee of the State in a confidential capacity at Sing Sing prison, and for one year was connected with the Federal Employment Bureau in New York City. Mr. Molloy during his five years' experience at Sing Sing gained a very intimate knowledge of the men in prison, and this together with his experience in the Federal Employment Bureau, well equipped him to undertake the work of the Employment Secretary of this Association.

The scarcity of labor had a decided effect upon the work of the Bureau inasmuch as it reduced the number of

applicants and made it on the whole easier to place those who did come to the Association. The feeble and crippled applicants presented the usual difficult problem, but much co-operation was obtained from the Bureau for Handicapped and Crippled Persons maintained by the Red Cross. There was a noticeable preference shown by many employers for men who had been discharged from the army and navy, but nevertheless, practically no difficulty was experienced in placing able-bodied men who were really willing to work.

The total number of applicants for employment was 322. Work was secured for 175. Of this number there were 88 who did not return for placement, eight who would not take the work secured for them, and the balance were too old and feeble to be placed. They were assisted with food and lodging, and in several cases commitments were obtained for them to the City Home.

The following are typical examples of experiences with men who came under the care of the Employment Bureau:

I.

Bill had been a burglar, known to many states. He had spent more than twenty years within walls. Seventy years of age, hale and hearty, clear-eyed, a model specimen for his years.

He wanted a job; he wanted to "go straight." He wanted the man or firm giving him employment to know that he was an ex-prisoner.

A certain detective agency advertised for men. We got the manager on the phone and he was willing to put Bill to work.

Knowing that Bill would tell of his record, the Employment Secretary decided to accompany him to the agency. Mr. M. was at his desk when we arrived. He heard the story, looked at Bill and said, "I'll put you on. Say nothing to anybody else about your prison record."

Bill made so good as a watchman that when the United States Government shipped nine million dollars to Europe, Bill was placed in charge of the precious cargo awaiting shipment. "Just think," exclaimed he, "Old Bill placed guard over nine millions! A short while back I would have had some of that gold and they would be wondering how it disappeared. Guess Old Bill can be trusted with anything now!"

His conversation is clean always, indicating a clean mind. He has been known to protest when those in his company use off-color language. He is a great lover of dogs.

Bill numbers many eminent Judges and District-Attorneys among his well wishers and friends, paradoxical as it may seem. The introductions were not always of the social sort.

In less than three months he has saved more than \$100 and is intent on adding to that sum.

He is making good.

II.

A tall, gaunt man, of peculiar facial expression, came some months ago. He was hungry and cold and out of a job. When questioned as to his prison experience he spoke with seeming frankness, as follows:

"I'm forty-seven years old and have spent twenty-six and one-half years in various prisons for burglary and other crimes. I can get work but my clothes are, as you see, gone to rags, though I have not been long out of Dannemora. I am tired hard and I carried the banner last night and I am wet now. If I go to apply for work in these clothes they'll know I got them in prison and that will queer me."

We furnished him with a complete outfit, including a warm overcoat, and sent him to a restaurant with a ticket for a dinner, instructing him to return, which he did. What wonders had been wrought by that simple meal! (An interesting chapter on the psychology of a dinner could be written.) The man with the dinner beamed with smiles. He became hopeful and confident.

We got him a job along his chosen line—kitchen work. "This," he explained, "gets me three squares, and all I have to look out for is the room and I don't have to stop at the Waldorf." We saw to it that he had a few and sufficient cash to enable him to pay fares, get shaved and buy a few cigarettes, or the "makings." He promised to stick to the Prison Association, and seemed pleased when assured that the Association would stick to him till he got on his feet if he meant to "go straight," and this he earnestly promised to do. He did not hold the job long and we had him on our hands again.

Then he disappeared, left the state. He returned. He had been tempted and once yielded. With a companion he stole a suit case from a railroad station, and got away safely.

"Then," as he said, "I remembered my promise and told my pal I was going back with it." He said, "You d— fool, you're safe now, if you go back they'll nab you." I said, "I don't care, I promised a man in 135 East 15th Street, that I was 'going straight' and I'm going to stick." He returned the suit case and came back to New York City by the freight route, minus the overcoat, which he sold that he might eat.

On another occasion, meeting some of the "Bowers Elite," he was invited to go out "on a job." In language not exactly polite, he declined. Ten weeks ago we got him a job in a restaurant kitchen at \$15 per week and meals and he is sticking. To quote from his letter of February 9th, " * * * so you readily see I am not lacking stability, but just juggling slow and sure." He has been paying his debts, here and elsewhere.

Patience and consideration only could hold this man in place. He never before had worked so steadily.

III.

A young fellow in the early twenties, who never did any work excepting that which got him into trouble, came and told his story. He had been so accustomed to handling large sums of money that the ordinary wages he could command at honest employment looked insignificant. But he did want a job. "The cops are trailing me and I do not want any more of the 'big house,'" as they call Sing Sing.

Q. "What can you do?" A. "Anything that will pay decent wages?"

Q. "What do you call decent wages?" A. "Twenty-eight or thirty dollars a week, to begin."

"But you have something to prove. I can get you a job that will pay you \$21 to \$23 weekly."

"That would be only expense money," he answered.

"You stand in your own way," I assured him. "You wait for the big dollars, letting the little ones slip through your fingers. At the end of four or five weeks your expenses will not grow less, and you will have lost the wages you could have earned, which, at least, would have paid those expenses. You still have nothing to show, and the cops are still alert." Financial aid was given that he might defray carfares, etc., hoping that he might resist temptation. At the end of five weeks he came to say: "I'll take anything." During the interval he had followed a doubtful course.

He was sent to sure employment but did not report. What, to him, looked better came along and he began his career of industry. How long it will last is a matter of speculation. There is danger for him in the very work he has undertaken. His knowledge of the business was acquired that he might more successfully ply—in company with others—his illegal schemes.

He had handled thousands of dollars, all of which he lost in gambling, losing between \$6,000 and \$7,000 before serving his last bit. A doubtful case until he begins to think along straight lines.

IV.

Also a young man in years but old in experience. He had recently been released from a prison outside of the State.

"I have been in prison several times," he said, "and I am beaten! I don't want any more of it unless I am driven to it. If I was not sincere I would not be here. I have no money and I want a job. What I say is from the heart, not the lips. I have tried to get a job on my own account but the odds are against me. I want someone to give me a job knowing that I am an ex. If I am trusted I cannot fail. A good thief never betrays his employer or his friend."

"What can you do?" I asked. "While in 'stir' I learned the carpenter's trade. I've had a fair schooling, write a good hand and can do ordinary clerical work."

He is an impressive fellow and so sincere that one could not help but believe him. We got him a job. The work was hard and in the open.

Some weeks later he came to say that he was obliged, through illness, to leave his job, but that he had another as salesman for a real estate corporation and that he was looking forward to a successful season.

He received our financial and moral support on more than one occasion. An expert burglar, he could go out and "get it" with ease, but wanted to

make a new and better name for himself. He has made two payments on account of his obligations.

More than any of our clients, does he yearn to be trusted. Writing, he said, among other things, "So I trust that you will not lose faith in me as my heart is positively in the right place." Had he come to the Prison Association earlier in his career, finding the atmosphere warm and friendly, his unhappy record might have terminated long ago.

The Families of Prisoners

The hardship, destitution and misery experienced by the families of men suddenly removed from their homes and sent to prison is one of the most pathetic facts met in the prison reform field. For many years, the Prison Association has helped as wisely and as liberally as possible many such families, through the service of a relief agent, who works not only with years of personal experience, but also in co-operation with other charitable agencies and institutions in and about New York. This work is aided also by a special committee of men and women under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, who meet frequently and discuss the best methods of solving the problems of the different families.

I.

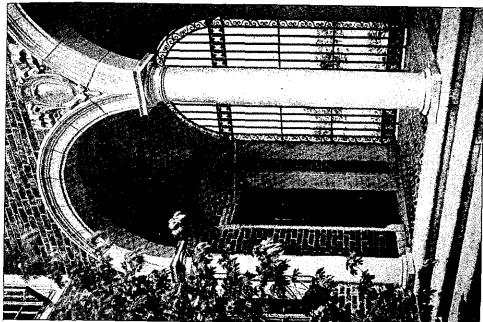
"Your husband has been arrested, charged with murder," was the message received by young Mrs. X, aged 23, when she returned to her home with her little two-year-old daughter, on a night in October, 1900.

Nearly all of their savings, of about \$400, went to a lawyer for the husband's defense, and the balance of about \$70 was soon spent in living expenses. She lives with her mother-in-law who does office cleaning and has two rooms on the lower East Side, at a rental of \$0 per month.

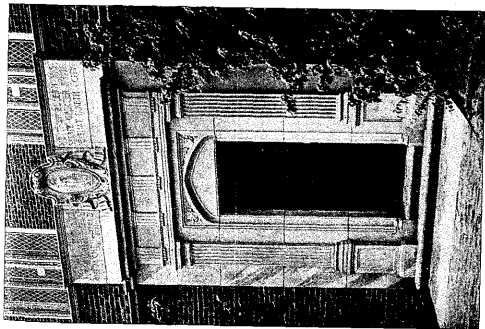
Mrs. X was about to become a mother and our visitor brought a nurse to see her. Arrangements were made for her confinement, and a weekly allowance was given to her for food. Since then a little daughter has been born to her. When her husband's case came up for trial, he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and when the sentence was finally passed, our visitor had to break the news to Mrs. X that the Court had imposed a sentence of from nine years minimum to eighteen years maximum. She bore it bravely.

Our Relief Bureau will see that she is cared for. She will have to be "carried," as the expression goes, for about a year, or until her baby is old enough to permit of being placed in a day nursery while she goes out to work.

In due time our visitor will see her husband in prison and tell him of our plans for caring for his wife and children. Mrs. X tells us that "her man



DETAIL OF LOGGIA FROM CENTRAL COURT
Penitentiary and Workhouse, White Plains, N. Y.
Alfred Hopkins, Architect.



COURT ENTRANCE TO RECREATION CORRIDOR
Westchester County
Penitentiary and Workhouse, White Plains, N. Y.
Alfred Hopkins, Architect.

was always good to her" and she will no doubt be faithful to him and at last welcome him to a home which they will have to keep together. In the meantime we shall tell Mrs. X that she is always to come to us for help or advice, should she need it, even though she becomes self-supporting.

II.

In the year 1917, the family of Mr. & Mrs. Y and their children were "getting along fine," as the saying is, he being a wine and oil salesman and making \$60 per week. Then the tempter came and Mr. Y became a counterfeiter. Just before Christmas he was arrested. There are five children, none of whom were then of working age. Mrs. Y began work as an embroiderer at home, and borrowed sundry sums from relatives or friends, in the struggle to keep the family together.

Finally she came to us. We aided the family in co-operation with another charitable organization. Then the daughter J secured her working papers; and the charitable organization which was co-operating with us in this case then felt that there was sufficient income for the family to get along without aid from them, providing the Prison Association paid the rent, which we continued to do. Some time afterwards, our visitor called and found the family struggling to get along as the daughter J had had to give up her factory work because she was soon to become the mother of an illegitimate child. Our visitor then appealed to the charitable organization to reopen the case because of J's misfortune. This they have done, and our Relief Bureau and this organization are working on a plan for the care of the family. We sent in a nurse from one of the near-by hospitals to examine two of the children, both of whom were ill.

The two children are now being treated at the dispensary and one of them will be sent to the country for a long period of convalescence. The daughter J will be cared for, and we hope that we can compel the man who is responsible for the child to pay for its support.

It will be at least three years before Y will be eligible for parole. J will aid her mother at home, but their income will have to be supplemented until the baby is weaned, and probably until the next eldest child secures her working papers, which will be in about a year and a half.

The Three Fields

The term "prison reform," however, includes far more than the study of prison discipline or the alleviation of the condition of prisoners. The term prison reform should include all efforts made to better the conditions under which prisons and other correctional institutions are conducted, or to discover the conditions which cause prisons to exist. No prison discipline can be intelligent without a well-grounded knowledge of the individual inmates. No inmates can be well understood without a knowledge of the

forces in the communities making for delinquency. Therefore, a considerable part of the work of the Prison Association in the three-quarters of a century of its existence has been to study, understand and to interpret the conditions that make for crime. This has required the Prison Association to be:

1. A discovering body.
2. An organization for interpreting to the public the problems and solutions of delinquency, and
3. An executive organization, caring for prisoners, and securing through legislative and other civic means necessary betterments in our laws, our institutions and our customs.

Legislation

The legislative activity of the Association is centered in work at Albany during the session of the Assembly and Senate. Each year the Association introduces such bills as its board of managers have approved.

The Association successfully opposed a bill providing for the payment of a fixed sum to the sheriff of Ulster county for the food of prisoners in the county jail.

During the legislative session of 1919, the Prison Association secured the introduction of the following bills in the Assembly and Senate:

1. To admit misdemeanants as well as felons to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. This bill passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor.
2. Providing that the members of the New York City Parole Commission shall give full-time service. This bill became a law.
3. To reorganize the New York State Prison Parole Board. Held in Senate Committee.
4. To give credit for time spent in jail or prison prior to a conviction, in the determination of the length of sentence. Became law.
5. To remove the statutory limitations as to specific months in which a maximum sentence may expire. Became law.

The Association prepared a bill providing for the establishment of Sing Sing prison as a receiving station for the Prison Department, and for the establishment of a psychiatric clinic at that prison. By request the Association with-

held the bill and submitted it to the Prison Commission, which had just completed a survey on the subject of defective delinquents. Subsequently the Prison Commission introduced a more extensive bill, which, because of its radical nature, failed to pass. This occurred at a time in the session when the introduction of other legislation was inadvisable.

The following bills were supported by the Prison Association, through its representative, before committees, in conferences with individual members of the Legislature, in the offering of amendments, in filing briefs, and in interesting individuals and organizations. The representative of the Association spent several days per week at Albany in the above work for many weeks:

To amend the penal law in relation to punishment for murder in the first degree committed by minors, and providing life imprisonment instead of the death penalty. Failed of passage.

To amend the prison law relative to the birth of children in penal institutions. Became law.

To provide that the Board of Parole, in granting parole to prisoners, shall annex a condition that if such convict shall during period between date of his release on parole and expiration of his maximum term be convicted of a felony committed in the interval, he shall, in addition to sentence imposed for such felony, be compelled to serve the remainder of the maximum term of his sentence without commutation. He may, however, earn compensation in the reduction of the remainder of such term. Bill became a law, after certain changes suggested by Prison Association were followed.

In relation to penalty for purchase of stolen property from children under age of sixteen. Held in committee.

To amend the Greater New York Charter relative to the grading of matrons in the Department of Correction according to years of service. Became law.

To amend section 11-a of the Criminal Code, providing that the appointing magistrate or magistrates may remove a probation officer for cause, after giving such officer due notice, etc. Bill provided also that every county judge be required to appoint one or more salaried probation officers. Vetoed by Governor.

To authorize establishment of psychiatric clinics in cities of the first and second classes. Amended to omit cities of the first class to avoid confusion in New York City. Failed of passage.

To amend the Inferior Criminal Courts Act of the City of New York in reference to the domestic relations court. The domestic relations courts shall have sole jurisdiction over proceedings and charges against any person alleged to be disorderly. Also imposed other provisions. Became law.

To abolish so-called third-degree methods. Failed of passage.

To amend the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, in the matter of payment of fines, making possible the placing on probation of an offender and the payment of fines in instalments. Plan has worked successfully in Boston. Failed of passage.

To amend the prison law, by permitting a convict, except one awaiting sentence of death, to attend the funeral of a near relative or to visit such relative during illness, if death be imminent. Association offered amendments, and the bill became law.

To allow commutation of sentence to persons confined in county jail or jail farm. This change corrected a situation in cases where sentence of not less than thirty days and not more than 90 days was imposed. Became law.

To amend the penal law by providing that a person who, having been convicted of a misdemeanor, afterwards is convicted of a felony, may, instead of *must*, be sentenced for a "term not exceeding one and one-half times" the longest term prescribed for the punishment, upon a first conviction for the felony. Bill held in Senate Committee.

To amend the penal law, relative to punishment for second offense or petty larceny. Failed of passage in the Senate.

The Association worked for a bill extending the age limits of the children's court. There was much doubt as to its advisability. The bill failed of passage.

The Association was largely instrumental in defeating two bills affecting the New York City Parole Commission. One would have abolished the Commission, and the other bill, providing for the reorganization of the same, would have unquestionably placed the Commission under the direct control of the Mayor.

The Association also opposed the bill providing for abolition of the Commission on New Prisons, and for the organization of a new commission, to consist of the Superintendent of Prisons. The Commission on New Prisons was on record in favor of discontinuing its existence on the grounds that they had completed their work. The bill was objectionable because it did not safeguard the work already performed by the Commission on New Prisons, and it made it possible for the Superintendent of Prisons to disregard plans already drawn and generally approved, and also to engage the services of new architects to draw new plans. A bill drawn by Senator Sage to meet these objections was endorsed, with one or two exceptions of detail, by the Association. Mr. Sage's bill became law.

The Association opposed a bill making it possible to depose the chief magistrate of the Magistrates' Court of the City of New York, and the chief justice of the Court of Special Sessions before the expiration of their terms. The bill was defeated in committee.

Inspection

Certain bills in recent years have related to the administration of county jails or to local problems. Knowledge regarding these problems has been gained mainly through the regular inspection by members of the staff of the Association of the county jails and penitentiaries of the State. From 1912 to 1917 the Association maintained two assistant secretaries, whose principal activities centered in such inspections. Voluminous reports were made to county authorities, and there was during this period marked improvement in many of the jails in the State, particularly in the outdoor employment of prisoners and in the general toning up of the details of administration. The war caused a cessation of such inspection work in 1919, but it will be resumed in 1920.

Propaganda and Education

Cooperation with existing institutions and organizations in the field of delinquency has been fundamental with the Prison Association. The Association aims to interpret to the public and to the Legislature the needs and the excellent features of institutions, as well as their deficiencies. We have recognized that institutions often have little means of making themselves understood to the public. Therefore, on the platform, as well as through newspaper reports, special articles, and the like, this Society has tried to interpret the institutions of our State.

The field of public education, along lines of the reduction and prevention of delinquency and crime, is an important

part of this Society's work. It is no easy task to understand and to estimate accurately the complicated and very varied activities of State, county, municipal and private institutions dealing with delinquents. New York, perhaps, more than any other State in the Union, has a decentralized policy of penal and correctional administration. There is one general superintendent for the prisons, three different boards of managers for the State reformatories, a separate board of managers for each reform school for boys and girls, local boards of managers for denominational institutions of a reformatory character, a county management of each county jail, a municipal management of the very large institutions of the City of New York, a parole board for the State prisons, a parole commission for the City of New York, a probation commission to further the use of probation, a prison commission to examine and supervise the administration of prisons and jails, and other public or semi-public bodies, many of which to some extent overlap and work toward the same general ends. In such a tangled and important field the Prison Association aims to understand and to justly appraise the workings of the many boards, organizations and institutions. With a limited staff, and with funds raised wholly from private contributions, very modest in comparison with those of large charitable organizations in New York City, this Society seeks to serve as best it can in this field of co-operation, interpretation and promotion of good movements.

Round-Table Conferences

At times, conferences are called by the Association for the public discussion of problems in this field. For two years before our entrance into the war, semi-annual conferences of prison and reformatory officials were held at the call of the Prison Association, in the winter in New

York, and in the summer in the country at some institution. In 1920 these conferences will be revived, with a probable audience of approximately 50 heads of institutions and their representatives and colleagues. In this connection the Association has, at the end of 1919, taken the initial steps toward the organization of an "Executives' Club" in the City of New York, to be composed of approximately 75 members, all of them in positions of administrative and executive responsibility in institutions and organizations dealing with delinquency. The first bi-monthly meeting will be held early in 1920. There is no such organization now in New York, although there are more executives of this nature in New York city than in any other city of the Union.

The cooperation of the Association is not confined solely to New York. The Association maintains a Bureau of Information which is used daily in the answering of inquiries not only from other States but frequently from other countries. The General Secretary is called upon frequently to assist by advice and counsel in problems in other States. Committees and others seeking information in regard to prison discipline, prison architecture and most modern methods apply by letter and in person to the Association and are always answered as fully as possible.

Female Delinquency

One recognized weakness of the work of the Association has been in the field of female delinquency. During the seventy-five years of the Association's activity there have been no women upon its Board of Managers, although the philanthropic assistance of many women has been had. In consequence the Association has not given to the many problems of female delinquency all the attention it desired to give. With the close of 1919 the beginning of a new span of the Association's life is marked by the election of

women to its Board of Managers, a decision unanimously arrived at by the Board. The first two women elected were Mrs. George T. Rice and Mrs. James F. Curtis, both known for their practical and important service in this field. A standing committee on female delinquency is to be appointed, the chairman to be a woman, and it is contemplated that as soon as funds admit, one member of the staff of the Association will be a woman secretary in charge of work in the field of female delinquency.

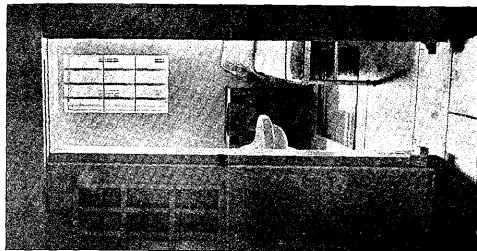
The "Delinquent"

For eight years, from 1910 to 1918, the Prison Association published a monthly journal entitled "The Delinquent," which aimed to give timely and popularly presented information as to the newest developments in the field of delinquency. This journal was necessarily suspended during the war, because of the absence in war work of the General Secretary, who was the editor of the magazine. It may be revived during 1920.

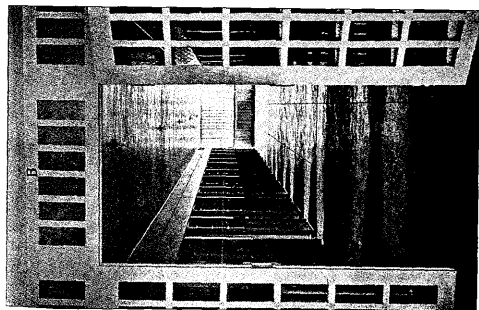
The Prevention of Delinquency

IT is probably true that all charitable organizations in this country have learned from the civic activities carried on throughout our land during the war very important lessons. In the field of corrections these lessons have perhaps not been so marked as in the charitable field. Nevertheless, in prison administration and especially in the problems attendant upon the incarceration of political prisoners, new difficulties have arisen, some of which have not been solved.

In the field of community organization, and the use of the resources of the community for definite charitable or civic ends, movements of prime importance have developed. The great welfare organizations have had unparalleled experiences. It was necessary to create machinery within



TYPICAL CELL



CELL BLOCK CORRIDOR

Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, White Plains, N. Y.

a very short time to handle by team-work and by new and emergent methods the sudden and often gigantic problems of service to the millions of young men in khaki and blue. Both within and without the camps, in the field and in the community, the people of our country, by hundreds of thousands, cooperated in a united effort to serve their own boys, suddenly transformed into soldiers, and needing, besides the military training, the satisfactions of their free-time desires for companionship, amusements, hospitality and other forms of service.

Lessons From The War

Out of the war have come, therefore, new conceptions of team-work as a solution of social needs and social ills. Yet the theory of the coordination of the work of charitable organizations and institutions, to prevent overlapping and to present a stronger front to the problems of poverty, is not at all new. The charity organization movement starting in the seventies of the nineteenth century, was based upon a belief in the efficiency of joint action, the reduction of overlapping, the understanding of the community's needs as a whole, and on the development of a spirit of thorough study and adequate treatment.

The Prison Association, sharing in this war work of the past two years, has drawn from this work certain conclusions, which have led to the organization by the Association of a movement for the prevention of juvenile delinquency by community effort. This is the first step in a new field of the Association's activities. Whereas in its work in probation, parole, the inspection of State, county and local correctional institutions, employment, relief, legislation and research, the Association continues to operate as a society carrying on specific and necessary activities, in the field of prevention, it conceives one of its most

important functions to be the *coordinating of existing resources in local communities to work together* and effectively for the reduction of delinquency.

In a word, this attitude of the Association means, not that the Association will make efforts to establish committees of the Prison Association in local communities, but that it will render all possible service to communities to discover their own resources in the form of committees, groups, organizations, clubs and institutions, wherewith to seek to reduce delinquency, and particularly juvenile delinquency, by community effort rather than by the single effort of any one organization, however strong and active that organization may be.

In other words, delinquency is not an individual problem, but a social problem, a problem which cannot be regarded as localized in any group of individuals in any particular part of a community, or as developing under any special set of circumstances alone.

Delinquency a Community Problem

If, then, the production of delinquents occurs from a great variety of causes and in various parts of a community, it follows that the making of delinquents is a matter of general public concern and must be reduced and prevented by general public action. This action may take many forms according to the specific development of delinquency, but the fact is outstanding that no one single organization, be it a juvenile court, a detention home, a troop of Boy Scouts, an organization of the Big Brothers, a boys' club, a protective association or other body, can be expected to deal successfully with any considerable part of the delinquency output of a large community. The time has come to conceive of delinquency and crime as a social product and phenomenon comparable in many ways to a disease such as tuberculosis, cropping up in the most

varied localities and to be reduced and perhaps finally prevented by concerted and systematized action by the combined forces of the community.

The General Secretary of the Prison Association served during 1918 and 1919 in the organizing field of War Camp Community Service, studying thoroughly the *principles and methods of community organization*. Application of such methods to the problems of the prevention of crime have during the year of 1919 resulted in the inauguration of a campaign in the State of New York for the reduction of juvenile delinquency by community effort. Several pamphlets have been prepared and have been given wide circulation throughout the State. We regard this movement as forecasting an important development in the field of work of the Prison Association in future years.

The wide circulation of the pamphlet not only in New York, but in other States, brought to the Association late in 1919 many enthusiastic offers of cooperation in the field of community prevention of juvenile delinquency. The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs plans to circularize the more important local clubs throughout the State. The National Civic Federation, Women's Section, recommended the questionnaire printed below to a number of its branches throughout the country. In Massachusetts, both the National Civic Federation (Women's Section), and the State Federation of Women's Clubs plan early in 1920 to institute a State-wide movement in the clubs for the reduction of juvenile delinquency along the lines suggested by the Prison Association. Other organizations have manifested similar interest, and it is expected that during the year 1920 in a number of localities the community method of dealing with delinquency will have a careful and thorough trial.

We believe that in this current report the introductory stages and the methods of the movement should be presented in detail. To that end we reprint our pamphlet issued in the fall of 1919:

A PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BY COMMUNITY EFFORT

By O. F. Lewis

General Secretary, Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street

HERE is a new method of reducing juvenile delinquency, suggested by the fine community service given by countless individuals and organizations during the war. The present outline, comprising both a preliminary statement and "One Hundred Questions," aims to help in checking and reducing juvenile delinquency in our own home communities, through the study and understanding of local conditions; through the development of attractive and constructive substitutes for the attractions of juvenile delinquency; and through team-work and united effort of local forces.

The preliminary statement gives reasons why this new method of attacking juvenile delinquency is reasonable and timely. The "Hundred Questions" that follow are a kind of "tabloid survey," to be used in the home community, by a local committee or group, in discovering and analyzing conditions of delinquency in the local community.

The aim of this leaflet is to make it possible for local communities to study and reduce their own delinquency conditions. The most important part of the leaflet is the "Hundred Questions."

This leaflet is published by the Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, to help keep boys and girls out of jails and reform schools and later out of prisons.

WE BELIEVE THAT:

There are individuals or organizations in all communities who are eager to help reduce juvenile delinquency within their communities.

[52]

Communities wish to have as little crime and delinquency as possible within their borders.

Communities wish to have as few young men and women, as few girls and boys as possible, from their communities in reform schools, jails, reformatories and prisons.

Communities wish to be known as *good towns*, efficient, with high civic spirit, and with an upright, progressive citizenry.

The boys and girls in the community are the ones the community is most concerned about, in matters of delinquency and crime.

THE POWER OF TEAM-WORK

Why not, then, perpetuate in your community the magnificent spirit of team-work, co-operation, hospitality and social service that grew to such proportions during 1917 and 1918—the American period of the war?

Why not, then, turn that remarkable spirit of good will and community service to the solving, now, of a vital local problem, juvenile delinquency?

Why not try, through organized community agencies and efforts, to eliminate as much juvenile delinquency and crime as possible from your own home town or city, *through preventive methods?*

Why not enlist thus a large number of people who do not wish to cease rendering some kind of service, and who will be keen to help provide in their community attractive, wholesome and constructive substitutes for evil and delinquency among the young?

LEISURE TIME AND RECREATION

It is in the leisure hours of life that delinquency and crime often have their inception and their fulfillment. After the work hours, after school hours, people, grown or small, seek recreation. Vicious recreations lead to vice and crime.

Therefore, the recreation period may lead either downhill or up-hill. Moreover, recreation does not have to be simply play, or sports, or active physical pleasure. *Recreation may be found in study, self-improvement, in all sorts of satisfactions of strong desires or cravings.*

Good, clean, constructive recreation can, therefore, be one of the best crime-substitutes, one of the best equivalents for delinquency, in your community.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF DELINQUENCY

Let us never forget, in trying to combat delinquency, that for the multitude of beginners in delinquency, delinquency is attractive. If this were not so, there would not be so much delinquency. Delinquency has to be very attractive, to overcome the prohibitions of law, and of morals, and the expressed attitude of society toward the offender.

We cannot cure delinquency simply by prohibiting it, or solely by saying: "Thou Shalt Not —"

We can reduce delinquency and crime by setting up counter-attractions and equivalents that are interesting, useful and constructive.

ATTRACTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR DELINQUENCY

What are some of these attractive substitutes?

We give several illustrations, out of scores. The Boy Scouts, or the Girl Scouts, or the Camp Fire Girls. Why? Because they capitalize the same spirit for good associations that, when unguided, becomes the "gang spirit" on the street corner or elsewhere. The Scouts set up high ideals of service, instead of low and sordid ideals, because they enable the "Scouts" and the "Camp Fire Girls" to lead lives full of color and adventure and competition and variety.

Look in another direction at a different kind of an "equivalent." *Organized play.* Team-work instead of vacant-lot play, the latter often unsupervised, rough, profane, and leading to worse things. Parks and playgrounds in a city are its pride. A city or town without playgrounds is getting to be ashamed of itself, these days.

A third substitute. What does *vocational guidance* mean but systematic training for a good job? Here is self-improvement as a recreation and an ideal. What is the opposite, leading to delinquency and vagrancy? *The unassisted, unsupervised hunt for a job*, leading the boy or girl into strange or dangerous places, heightening the spirit of wandering and tramping, drawing the lad into other cities, making of him often a young hobo and in time a "crook."

Let us look in still another direction. What relation is there between delinquency and crime and the community center movement? A real connection. The community center is the expression of neighborhood interest—interest in everything that will make the neighborhood better. That includes the conditions under which the boys and girls live. The unorganized neighborhood, with little or no civic spirit, is a far more fertile ground for juvenile delinquency and crime.

WHAT DID WE LEARN?

What did our millions of young men say, when they were in training camps, and far away from home, about the hospitality, the entertainments, the dances, the church suppers, the picnics, the meeting in general with clean-spirited, loyal, patriotic Americans, both of their own ages and older? What did they say about the remarkable recreational features of welfare organizations within the camps?

That whole-hearted hospitality and social service for your boy and mine, away from home, in khaki and in blue,

was one of the powerful factors in the community and in the camps all over this country.

Is there not, there, a great and striking lesson? Is it not time that we awoke to the enormous power for good, lying in entertaining, pleasurable, joyous, clean, useful and inspiring recreation? Has the war passed over us without our having learned this lesson for the present and for the future?

THE LESSON FROM THE WAR

Let us fill the spare time of our boys and girls with good things, interesting things, useful things. Things that attract and benefit.

Let us, our community, our town, help to carry our boys and our girls through their adolescence by making their lives fuller of the things that are worth while and recreational also. Then their lives will be *less full of things that they often like that are not good.*

COMMUNITY EFFORT

This can be done only by community effort. You, of course, may be able to provide a full and happy youth for your boy or girl. But what about the thousands of mothers and fathers that have not the means or the time or perhaps the enlightenment?

Cities are constantly getting larger, city life more intense. Streets are becoming increasingly the playgrounds. Are we satisfied with this development? Are we to continue to endure solely the reign of commercialized amusements for our children? Is it not time to begin to make *community programs* for some of the leisure time of our young citizens? Is it not time to make possible the proper gratification of youth in "our town?"



THE BEGINNING OF THE GANG.



NO PLACE TO PLAY EXCEPT THE STREET.

CO-OPERATION OF AGENCIES

There are not a few agencies aiming already to do this. But, just as the war showed us that we had to co-ordinate our efforts to provide adequately for the free-time of our soldiers and sailors, so now, in peace-time programs, we need to co-ordinate our thought and many of our efforts, as organizations and individuals, to provide adequately for the best uses of the free time of our boys and girls.

No one organization can carry, or wants to carry, the whole boy or girl program of spare-time activities. No one organization can comprehend in its program all the recreational and self-improvement features of a rounded program for reducing juvenile delinquency in a community. No one army won the war. The war was not won until nations pooled their thought and their effort for a common end.

Similarly, in a community's effort to reduce juvenile delinquency. The Boy Scouts can't do it all. A few troops of Camp Fire Girls can't do it all. The juvenile court or the probation system can't do it all. Here and there an effort at vocational guidance can't do it all. A community center can't do it all. An institutional church can't do it all. *But all agencies can be important parts in a general effort.*

Therefore, in our communities, we need union of effort, co-operation and much greater development of useful existing civic agencies and movements.

THE MAIN QUESTION

And, first of all, we need in our communities to know what we are already doing.

That means a *Survey*. Not a forbiddingly long, expensive, or exhaustive Survey, but one that can be home-made and home-conducted.

You will want to find out two main facts:

1. What are the principal factors causing crime and delinquency in your community?
2. What are the principal factors now combatting delinquency in your community?

Then will come the third—and main—question:

3. What can you do in your community to stimulate, augment and supplement the present beneficial activities?

Or, in short: How can your community make itself one of the best places in the country for children to grow up in?

A SUGGESTED PLAN OF ACTION

Bring together a small group of persons interested in the welfare of your children, and of the community.

This may be a committee of the women's club, or some civic committee, or a group of clergymen, or social workers, or other group.

Present to them the main points contained in the above paragraphs, and discuss the relation of what has been said to your community.

Let the discussion seek informally to determine what the chief sources of delinquency are in your community, the chief manifestations of juvenile delinquency, and also what is happening to the delinquent youth of your community.

Are they getting into the juvenile court, into jails, reformatories and prisons? Are they in large numbers on probation? Are they coming back on parole from institutions? What influences have delinquent youth upon your community? And so forth.

Canvass also informally what special agencies are now most instrumental in providing antidotes for delinquency.

Form a quick estimate of boys' clubs, girls' clubs, settlements, Boy Scout troops, Girl Scout troops, Campfire Girls, other associations for juvenile interests, facilities for public recreations, etc.

In short, let your committee meeting give a hasty glance at your problem, and also at the agencies that are now active.

And finally, as a result of this meeting, or of subsequent meetings, resolve upon a more careful and authoritative survey, in order that you may have sufficient facts before the committee finally to enlist more general interest in the campaign.

A STUDY OF THE HOME COMMUNITY

It is not intended herewith to suggest a "Survey" that shall necessitate very exhaustive inquiry, or the services of a paid investigator. We suggest a "community study," by volunteer members of the community, along lines indicated below. The results can be brought together in committee meetings, and discussed. Well co-ordinated plans can soon be made for betterments in the community.

Many things need not wait for the completion of the study of conditions in the community. Don't wait too long before taking action on evident things.

ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS

[SUGGESTED METHOD OF USE. Seek the answers to the questions, by inquiry in the community. It is best to take up specific subjects and devote attention to them rather than to the entire hundred questions at the same time. Groups of questions may be assigned to different committees or persons for study and report.

Local social service organizations will suggest methods of approach to many of the topics. If local resources are not complete, inquiry may be made at any time to the national organizations named in connection with the specific questions. Thus: Questions regarding parks and playgrounds may be directed to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Questions are not at all complete, but are suggestive of more comprehensive studies that can and frequently must be made. Only a few of the great number of national, state and local organizations are cited. Many others can give information.

Details as to methods of organizing such a community study may be had by addressing O. F. Lewis, General Secretary, Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

Further copies of this leaflet, including the "Hundred Questions," may be had on application.

While this Questionnaire is prepared with special reference to New York State, it can easily be used in other States. Most of the organizations referred to in the Questionnaire are national organizations.]

POPULATION

1. What is the "Community" to be studied? The village, town, city or district?—[Russell Sage Foundation, Dept. of Surveys, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

2. Population increasing or decreasing? Where? Why?

3. Chief racial or nationality divisions of the "community"? What significance for delinquency problem? Any centers of moral infection?—[Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for Child Welfare in general.]

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

4. Form of local administration: Mayor, supervisors, selectmen, common council, etc.—[American City Bureau, Tribune Bldg., New York City.]

5. What public officials have administrative responsibilities for delinquency conditions?

6. What conditions can be bettered by official action of public authorities? How?—[Nat. Municipal League, 705 No. American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.]

7. What clear examples of indifference or neglect by public authorities?

EXISTING CORRECTIONAL OR REMEDIAL FEATURES—PUBLIC

8. What local correctional institutions? Detention home, jail, lockup, reformatory, etc. Conditions of same. Legal purposes. Methods of administration. Betterments feasible.—[Prison Association of New York, 135 E. 15th St., New York City.]

9. What local courts deal with delinquency?—[Criminal Courts Committee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

10. Is there a juvenile court? Methods. Judge elected or appointed? Court separate, or a part of adult court?—[National Probation Association, Chas. L. Chute, Albany, N. Y.]

11. Ages of juveniles brought before it? Where are children detained pending court action? Methods in detention home?—[For detention homes, Dept. Child Welfare, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

12. Probation system in juvenile court? What probation officers, salaried, volunteer? Methods of supervision and treatment of children on probation.—[State Probation Commission, Albany, N. Y.]

13. Does press give undue publicity to proceedings of juvenile court and juvenile delinquency?

14. Physical and mental examinations of children by court? Who conducts them? Results?—[National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Sq., New York City.]

15. What do court records show as to causes of juvenile delinquency, and methods of treatment?

16. Humane society or society for prevention of cruelty to children? Relationship to court? To delinquency in community?—[New York S. P. C. C., 297 4th Ave., New York City.]

17. What can be done to make parents more responsible for morals and conduct of their children, through court or public opinion?

18. What changes in court procedure in treatment of juveniles are necessary or desirable?

TRUANCY

19. How much truancy? How many truant officers? Training of officers?—[Public Education Assoc., 8 W. 40th St., New York City.]

20. Causes of truancy? In school methods. Non-school conditions, such as home, health, etc.—[State Dept. of Education, Dept. of Attendance, Albany, N. Y.]

21. What are schools doing to check truancy?

22. What are schools doing to attract and hold children's interest and enthusiasm?

23. What do school and court statistics show as to causes of truancy and possible remedies?

24. Truant school or parental schools? What other dispositions of truants? How schools reach families of truants?

25. What action with neglectful parents?

26. Relation of schools to juvenile court or other courts. Co-operation?

CORRECTIONAL OR REMEDIAL MEASURES—PRIVATE

27. Organizations for helping delinquents. Big Brothers, Big Sisters, volunteer probation officers, local committees, etc.—[Big Brother Movement, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City; Catholic Big Brothers League, 1 Madison Ave., New York City; Big Sisters, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City; State Probation Commission, Albany, N. Y.]

28. What individual work being done along these lines?

29. Existing charitable societies concerned with delinquents. Associated charities, St. Vincent de Paul, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, etc.—[American Association for Organizing Charity, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City; Metropolitan Council, St. Vincent de Paul, 375 Lafayette St., New York City; National Headquarters, Salvation Army, 120 W. 14th St., New York City; Volunteers of America, 34 W. 28th St., New York City.]

30. Methods. Extensiveness of operations.

31. Other bodies concerned with delinquency. Churches, clubs, Rotary Club, chambers of commerce, settlements.—[International Rotary Clubs, Chicago, Ill. For settlements in New York City, Association of Neighborhood Workers, 184 Eldredge St., New York City; for Chambers of Commerce, American City Bureau, Tribune Bldg., New York City; N. Y. Federation of Churches, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

32. Overlapping, lack of co-ordination, inadequate treatment, lack of financial means, etc.?

33. Treatment of delinquents, public and private, after returning on parole from institutions? Relief, employment, guidance?—[Prison Association of N. Y., 135 E. 16th St., New York City; National Committee on Prisons, Columbia University.]

CHILD LABOR AND JOBS

34. Below what age are children forbidden to work in factories, mercantile establishments, etc.?—[National Consumers' League, 289 4th Ave., New York City.]

35. What are the National, State and local laws relating to child labor?—[National Child Labor Committee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

36. Principal causes of child labor in community?

37. How much delinquency can be traced to child labor? In what ways?

38. How much idleness, vagrancy, street loafing can be traced to absence of jobs and of steady work?

39. Provisions for helping juveniles to find employment? To hold jobs?

40. Facilities for vocational guidance and trade instruction? Correlated with other agencies working with delinquents?—[State Dept. of Education, Division of Industrial Education, Albany, N. Y.; National Society for Vocational Education, 140 W. 42nd St., New York City.]

HOMES

41. What housing problems in the community?—[National Housing Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

42. Relation of congestion, broken homes, absence of parents at work, to juvenile delinquency?

43. Public and private agencies in the community dealing with housing, family destitution, poverty leading to delinquency. Methods? Results?—[American Assoc. for Organizing Charity, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

COMMERCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.—[Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.]

44. Forms of commercial amusements in community? What beneficent and what undesirable features?

45. Locations. Prices of admission. Nature of entertainments.

46. Movies. Effects upon children. Nature of pictures. Lighting. Admission of children with older persons? Frequency of visitations. How are admission fees obtained by children?—[Nat. Juvenile Motion Picture League, 381 4th Ave., New York City.]

47. Movies. Relationship of community to National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Local inspection or censorship?—[Nat. Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 5th Ave., New York City.]

48. Movies. Special entertainments? Better Film Movement? Educational films?

49. Dance halls. How many? Management and supervision. Girls excluded below what age? Dance halls connected with saloons? Other demoralizing features?

50. Pool rooms, skating rinks and bowling alleys. What effects upon juveniles?

51. Picnic parks, railroad parks, steamboat excursions, etc. Results?

52. What agencies in the community are combating noxious commercial entertainments and amusements? How successfully?

PUBLIC RECREATION

[Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York City; Community Service, 1 Madison Ave., New York City; Russell Sage Foundation, Dept. of Recreation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.]

53. Parks. How many? Large? Small? Location relative to congested areas.

54. Use of parks. For sports and other forms of recreation, such as swimming, wading, refreshments, boating, riding, picnics, band concerts, sings, public meetings, public baths, shower baths.

55. Policing and lighting. Night conditions. Reputation of parks?

56. Parks still needed? Size. Location.

57. Administration of Parks. Is there a Parks and Playgrounds Association? Relation of park department to citizen organizations.

58. Playgrounds. How many? How supervised?

59. Playgrounds. Open when? Equipment. Location. Near congested districts? How much used?

60. Maintained under what auspices? Nature of games?

61. Other public provision for games and sports. Tennis, golf, athletics, swimming, boating, skating, etc.—[Public Schools Athletic League, 187 E. 67th St., New York City, for New York City.]

62. How administered and supervised?

63. Other forms of public recreation. Public musical festivals, concerts, holiday celebrations, parades, community singing, etc.—[Nat. Federation of Musical Clubs. Community Service, Bureau of Community Singing, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.]

64. What public recreational features, carried on during war time should be continued into peace time?

65. School buildings used for play-places, recreational centers, community centers? How many? How often? Supervision? Programs? Attendance.—[Social Unit Organization, Cincinnati, O.; People's Institute, 70 5th Ave., New York City.]

66. School gardens? Supervision.—[School Garden Assoc., 124 W. 30th St., New York City.]

67. Recreational features stimulated by board of education in schools?— [Public Education Assoc., 8 W. 40th St., New York City.]

68. Are there community pageants, community opera, or other community expressions growing out of public effort?

69. Is there a municipal recreational system? Under what department? A superintendent of recreation? What annual budget? How expended?— [American City Bureau, Tribune Bldg., New York City.]

70. Is your community one in which it is felt that the children have the right kind of a good time, while growing up?— [National Child Welfare Assoc., 70 5th Ave., New York City.]

71. How much interest is there among your citizens in providing recreational facilities for young people?

72. Is there a playground association or other community group with similar purposes?

73. What recreational activities and facilities are offered or fostered through the following groups in your community: Churches, clubs, fraternal orders, chamber of commerce or like organization, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Knights of Columbus, settlements, other civic associations and private agencies?— [International Comm. Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Ave., New York City; Nat. Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Ave., New York City; Nat. Federation of Settlements, 20 Union Park, Boston, Mass.; Council Y. M. H. A., 114 5th Ave., New York City; Boys' Club Federation, 110 West 40th St., New York City.]

74. How many persons, especially the young, are these efforts reaching?

75. Do the following agencies operate in your community: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Boys' Clubs, Girls' Clubs, Mothers' Clubs, Parent-Teachers' Associations? What others? How efficiently?— [Boy Scouts, 200 5th Ave., New York City; Girl Scouts, 189 Lexington Ave., New York City; Campfire Girls, 31 E. 17th St., New York City; National Congress of Mothers, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Boys' Club Federation, 110 W. 40th St., New York City.]

76. Are there enough of them? Where ought other similar groups or clubs to be?

77. What community lessons were learned from private effort in your community during the war, to supply recreational interests for soldiers and sailors?— [War Camp Community Service, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.]

SELF-GOVERNMENT

[State Dept. of Education, Division of Educational Extension, Albany, N. Y.]

78. To what extent are the following activities present in your community: Public libraries, branch libraries, traveling libraries, settlement clubs, church clubs, trade schools, vocational guidance, debating clubs, other self-improvement activities for juveniles?

79. How many children took out books during the last fiscal year at the public library? What kind of books?— [American Library Assoc., 78 E. Wash. St., Chicago; N. Y. State Library Assoc., N. Y. State Library, Albany.]

80. Does the library encourage its use by publicity and interpretation of its equipment and purpose? Does it have books for the immigrant population? Does it go to the community, or does the community have to come to it?

81. How are the library and the schools correlated?



EXHIBIT OF DOLLS IN HANDICRAFT ROOM, SCHOOL BUILDING.

82. Is there a children's department and a children's librarian?
83. Are there branch libraries in schools, industries and factories?
84. Is there an auditorium in the library? Is it used, how often and for what purposes?
85. To what extent do the schools foster self-improvement? Inside school hours? Outside school hours?
86. What forces in the community foster artistic self-development in juveniles? Art expression, craftsmanship, dramatics, singing, instrumental music, etc.?
87. What encouragement is there to children and young people to develop clubs and profitable activities in place of the "gang" and the "gang spirit"?

MENTAL HEALTH

88. What facilities has your community for recognizing feeble-mindedness or mental defectiveness in: The juvenile court, the schools, the community? [National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Sq., New York City.]
89. Are mental tests applied? By whom?—[State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.; State Charities Aid Assoc., 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.]
90. What efforts to secure custodial care for the more pronounced cases of feeble-mindedness?
91. What examples of the dangers of the presence of feeble-minded women in the community?

SOCIAL HYGIENE

92. What activities in the community to promote social and sex hygiene?—[National Committee on Social Hygiene, 105 W. 40th St., New York City.]
93. Is sex hygiene instruction given to groups; to individuals? Where? By whom? With what results?
94. What treatment of venereal diseases by public institutions or organizations is available? Hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, correctional institutions.
95. What are the laws relating to the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases?

COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

- [Community Service, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.]
96. What examples of community effort in recent years to eradicate bad social conditions? Cleaning up of "red-light district," vice commission, efforts of civic association, etc.?
97. What organizations can be expected to initiate or carry on organized movements to better bad social conditions now?
98. What does this study of local delinquency conditions show are the chief disintegrating conditions in the community?
99. What does the study show to be the principal betterments to be striven for now?
100. What program can be now planned for the reduction of juvenile delinquency in the community for the coming twelve months? For the next two

years? For the next five years!—[Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th St., New York City.]

[For any further information as to methods of conducting survey, etc., address Prison Association of New York, 135 E. 15th St., New York City.]

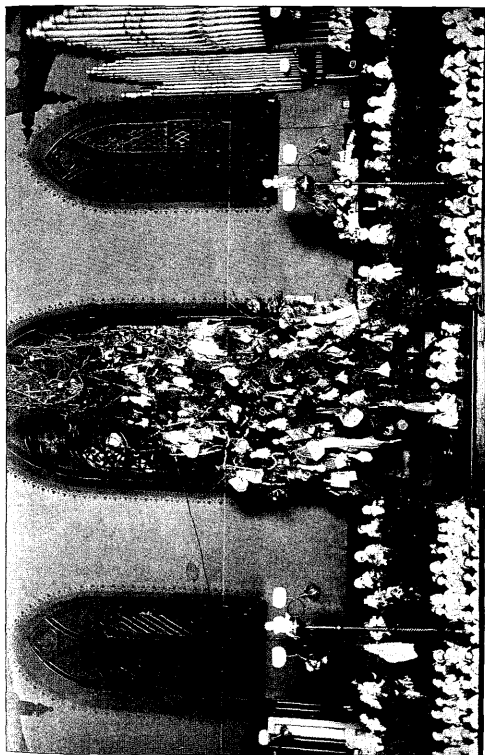
Don't stop with simply a Survey!

Don't stop with simply making plans!

*The Survey will be largely useless without action
and results.*

*Use the Survey as a means to a definite and vitally
important end, namely:—*

*The Reduction, in your community, of Juvenile
Delinquency.*



CHRISTMAS TREE IN CHAPEL, CHRISTMAS EVE.

A DOLL DRIVE AT CHRISTMAS TIME

THE Prison Association reported ⁱⁿ in December, 1919, a plan which worked successfully in 1912 to secure presents of dolls for the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y. The State furnishes no dolls for the entertainment of the children, and consequently the Prison Association inserted an appeal in a number of newspapers in New York City, with the result that 856 dolls were contributed, almost twice as many as were needed for the State Training School. The dolls were of all sizes and degrees of value, but it was estimated that the total value would amount to over \$1,300.

The dolls were sent by the Association, in addition to the State Training School, to the Montefiore Home; the New York Foundling Hospital; Hospital for Deformed and Diseased-Jointed Children.

The pictures which accompany this report opposite pages 64 and 68, show the results at the State Training School, where the dolls were given at Christmas time. The best appreciation of how much the dolls mean in the lives of the children can be had from the following excerpts written by the girls themselves to the donors of the dolls.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DOLL LETTERS OF 1919

Perhaps you would like to know how we received our dolls. Christmas Eve we had a tree in the chapel and the dolls and some of our other gifts were on the tree. All of them were not on the tree, though, some were sitting on the platform railing and others were gronped on the piano and on the steps leading to the platform and they all looked very pretty. I'm sure that when we left the chapel that evening we were a happy lot of girls. I think some of us were sorry Christmas didn't come oftener.

She smiles every time I talk to her; she is a very cute little doll. She seems to like me. Well, my dollie is crying for her supper now, so I will close with many thanks for the beautiful doll which you sent to me.

It is a real comfort to me when I am in my room. I named him William after my little brother. I made him a pair of pink bloomers and he looks very

cute in them. Christmas night I dressed a Santa Claus and gave out presents to the girl dolls in my cottage.

I love her dearly and would hate to part with her now, because she is getting to be a close friend. And she makes me happy when I look at her, as she has such a happy face. I hope that I may always keep her in remembrance of you.

The happy hours your dolls have brought to the girls who are here cannot be explained.

I hope "Old St. Nick" was as good to you as he was to me.

I chose it and I got it.

Since I received the doll I have not had a spare moment. I'm just as busy as I can be making dresses for my doll, all of the other girls are too. It still seems that I can never thank you enough for the doll. You must know how happy it made every little girl to receive a doll.

I have made a slip-on sweater for her and a red cross nurse's uniform with cap and cuffs. She looks very pleasant sitting up in the middle of my bed.

I am sure my mother would thank you very much for making her daughter so happy by receiving a doll for Christmas. I was so happy I felt like singing and dancing when I got home. My matron was as happy as we were.

I named it Bertha as that was the only name I could think of.

She sits on my bed and watches everything that goes on. It seems just like home.

I received a little cupie. I like cupie dolls very much, don't you?

I do not comb her hair any more than is necessary because her hair comes out so.

I should like to tell you how much pleasure I have taken in playing with him. But I am afraid this paper would not hold it so I shall leave you to imagine it.

My doll is a baby doll; it reminds me of a baby about one month old. I keep it dressed in long dresses. It is a very sleepy doll, and sleeps all day long except when I am playing with her.

The doll I got was pretty nice. I intend to keep it as long as I live.

I'm not quite sure yet what I shall name her. If I knew your name, perhaps I'd name her for you.

She looks all around the room. She plays policeman for me.

I wish somebody would make you as happy as you have made me this Christmas.

She sits on my bed during the day, and when night comes I undress her, comb her hair, and put her night dress and bonnet cap on and put her to bed in a wooden box which I have all fixed up for her as a bed. She is also very obedient and kind looking.

We have a lovely view on the Hudson. I can see the Catskill Mts. In the spring and summer it is a lovely picture here. When the apple trees are in bloom and everything is turning green and Mother nature starts her works.

At night she sits all alone in the dark, and never cries as some other babies do.

The above highly successful undertaking will undoubtedly be repeated from time to time by this Association.

TREASURER'S REPORT

SCHEDULE A

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at date of September 30, 1919

ASSETS		
<i>Cash:</i>		
Mechanics and Metals National Bank	\$2,798 20	
Central Union Trust Co.	1,287 34	
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	932 40	
United States Trust Co.	533 00	
New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.	247 76	
Petty cash	227 37	
Sundry cash items	101 90	
	\$6,127 97	
<i>Certificate of Deposit:</i>		
Central Union Trust Co.	1,752 45	
<i>Investments (at cost):</i>		
Endowment Funds	100,355 58	
<i>Real Estate (at cost):</i>		
House and lot, 135 East 15th street.	22,500 00	
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>		
<i>Reformatories:</i>		
New York State, Elmira.	\$75 00	
Napanoch	25 00	
New York Telephone Co. (re- bate)	79 72	
	179 72	
<i>Interest Accrued:</i>		
Investments	\$1,567 48	
Bank Balances	46 32	
Certificate of Deposit	46 00	
	1,659 80	

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Prepaid Expense:

Insurance Premiums	\$24 70	
	\$132,800 22	

LIABILITIES

Special Donations	\$1,666 09	
Expenses, due or accrued	156 52	
	\$1,822 61	

Funds Held in Trust:

American Prison Association, for convention expenses	\$1,714 63	
Bureau of Probation—Securities	76 00	
	1,790 63	

Capital:

Endowment Funds:

General Fund	\$76,782 45	
Dudley Jardine Fund.	10,138 43	
John Innes Kane Memorial Fund	5,000 00	
Mary H. Brush Trust Fund. .	3,000 00	
Julia Billings Fund.	2,500 00	
Samuel M. Jackson Fund.	2,500 00	
George L. Hall Fund.	1,000 00	
Reserve Fund	240 50	
	\$101,161 38	

Capital account

27,825 60

128,986 98

\$132,800 22

SCHEDULE B

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending September 30,
1919

Balance, September 30, 1918:

Bank of the Manhattan Co.	\$4,209 39
Union Trust Co.	798 34
Mechanics & Metals National Bank.	656 39
New York Life Ins. & Trust Co..	240 50
Petty cash.	181 93
Sundry Cash Items.	118 23
United States Trust Co.	41 23

\$6,246 01

RECEIPTS

Donations:

General.	\$17,668 25
General Relief.	2,659 03
Endowment Fund.	2,500 00
Bureau of Employment Fund. . .	1,575 00
Special Appeals.	1,556 59
Bureau of Investigation and Research Fund.	923 87
Refunds.	199 75

27,082 49

Investments:

Bonds:

Dominion of Canada, 5's 1919 paid at maturity.	\$4,000 00
--	------------

Bonds and Mortgages:

Payment on a/c — Mortgage. . .	10,000 00
Payment of — Mortgage. . . .	3,250 00
Payment of — Mortgage. . . .	2,000 00
Payment on a/c — Mortgage. . .	750 00

20,000 00

Interest and Dividends:

Investments.	\$4,693 93
Bank Balances.	32 35
	<u>\$4,726 28</u>

Reformatories:

New York State, Elmira.	\$900 00
Napanoch.	300 00
	<u>1,200 00</u>

Funds Held in Trust:

Bureau of Probation Securities.	536 00
	<u>\$59,790 78</u>

EXPENDITURES

Investments:

Purchase of Bonds, as follows:

\$6,000 Dominion of Canada, 5½'s 1929.	\$5,820 00
5,000 Anaconda Cooper, 6's, 1929.	4,925 00
4,000 Swiss Government, 5½'s 1929.	3,850 00
4,000 Reading Co., equip., 4½'s 1925.	3,825 64
4,000 New York Central equip., 4½'s 1929.	3,597 40
	<u>\$22,018 04</u>

Special Donations:

General Relief of food, lodgings, rentals, coal, clothing, car and railroad fares, etc.	\$955 62
Special Appeals.	811 59
Thanksgiving and Christmas Re- lief.	593 45
	<u>2,360 66</u>
	<u>\$24,378 70</u>

Certificate of Deposit:

Central Union Trust Co.

Funds Held in Trust as of December 31, 1918,
for American Prison Association Con-
vention Expenses

\$1,752 45

Funds Held in Trust:

Bureau of Probation—Securities

American Prison Association Con-
vention Expenses

\$610 00

347 71

Exchange on Cheques

957 71

1 00

General Secretary—Bureau of Administration:

Service

Postage

Transportation, hotels, and car-
fares

Telegrams and Telephone

Printing and Stationery

Sundry Payments

Office supplies

Annual reports

Newspapers and periodicals

Prison Sunday

Library

Furniture and Fixtures

Conferences, memberships, etc. . .

Contribution to Mutual Welfare
League

Appropriation toward publication
of "The Delinquent"

Photos and films

Express and cartage

\$9,765 93

1,996 32

690 49

396 92

280 07

144 57

97 18

85 25

71 34

60 43

59 15

53 80

11 00

10 00

7 60

3 00

4 50

13,037 58

Bureau of Relief:

Rent, board and lodgings

Service

Food

Sundries

Transportation, hotels and car-
fares

Moving and storage

Clothing

\$2,362 85

1,801 86

1,134 25

70 16

81 16

17 00

12 90

\$5,480 18

Bureau of Probation:

Service

Transportation, hotels and car-
fares

Sundries

Relief

\$2,920 04

89 30

67 47

5 50

3,082 31

Bureau of Parole:

Service

Transportation, hotels and car-
fares

Sundries

\$1,500 00

399 97

1 00

1,900 97

Bureau of Employment:

Service

Relief

Postage

\$1,106 73

170 15

126 98

1,403 86

Bureau of Investigation and Research:

Transportation, hotels and car-
fares

\$433 97

433 97

House:

Service

Fuel

Repairs

\$421 50

273 03

232 90

Light	\$171 88	
Supplies	106 77	
Taxes	28 00	
		\$1,234 08
<i>Balance, September 30, 1919</i>		
Mechanics & Metals National Bank	\$2,798 20	
Central Union Trust Co.	1,287 34	
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	932 40	
United States Trust Co.	533 00	
New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.	247 76	
Petty cash	227 37	
Sundry cash items.	101 90	
		\$6,127 97
		\$59,790 78

SCHEDULE C

Investments at date of September 30, 1919

Bonds:	Interest rate per cent.	Maturity.	Valuation (at cost).
\$11,000 United Kingdom	5½	1921	\$10,543 75
10,000 Northern Pacific, land.	3	2047	6,687 50
6,000 Baltimore & Ohio, refg. and gen.	5	1995	6,082 48
6,000 Dominion of Canada.	5½	1929	5,820 00
6,000 N. Y. Central, refg.	4½	2013	5,708 75
6,000 Chic., Mil., & St. P., refg. and gen.	4½	2014	5,682 50
5,000 Chicago & Northwest- ern, gen.	4	1987	4,943 75
5,000 Anaconda Copper	6	1929	4,925 00
5,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac., gen.	4	1988	4,823 75
4,000 Swiss government	5½	1929	3,850 00
4,500 Anglo-French	5	1920	4,219 50
4,000 Reading Co., equip.	4½	1925	3,825 64
4,000 N. Y. Central, equip.	4½	1929	3,597 40

Bonds:	Interest rate per cent.	Maturity.	Valuation (at cost).
\$2,000 Peoria Water Works.	4	1948	\$1,168 44
1,000 Oregon Short Line, first mtg.	6	1922	1,081 33
1,000 St. Paul City Ry.	5	1937	1,013 33
1,000 Texas & Pac., first mtg.	5	2000	959 45
1,000 Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	4	1938	947 50
1,000 Oregon Short Line, refg.	4	1929	907 56
1,000 So. Pac., C. P. Stk. Coll.	4	1949	840 89
500 Union Pacific land.	4	1947	487 50
350 Liberty	4	2932	350 00
350 St. L. & S. Fran., prior lien	4	1950	264 56
100 St. L. & S. Fran., adj. mtg.	6	1955	

Bonds and Mortgages:

.....	5½	8,750 00
.....	5	5,000 00
.....	5	4,500 00

Stocks:

10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, preferred	980 00
10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, common	930 00
10 shares Union Pacific, preferred.	800 00
5 shares Union Pacific, common.	595 00
1 share Baltimore & Ohio, preferred.	70 00

\$100,355 58

I certify that I have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Prison Association of New York for the year ending September 30, 1919, and that the above statements are correct.

HENRY C. SCHENCK,

Auditor.

44 and 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Note by Auditor: "I have pleasure in reporting that the usual high standard of your bookkeeping was maintained."

CONTRIBUTORS

LIFE PATRONS

By Contributions of \$500 or More at One Time

Barbey, Mrs. Henry I.
Brewster, Robert S.
Brown, M. Bayard.
Clark, F. Ambrose.
Dodge, Cleveland H.
Gold, Cornelius B.
Harkness, E. S.
Harrah, Charles J.
Holter, Mrs. E. O.
James, Arthur Curtiss.
Kane, Mrs. John Innes.
Lewisohn, The Misses Alice & Irene.
McFarr, Henry K.
New York Foundation.

Phipps, Henry.
Pyne, Percy R.
Rockefeller, John D.
Rockefeller, The Laura Spelman, Memorial.
Sage, Dean.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiff, Mortimer L.
Scott, William H.
Stetson, Francis Lynde.
Stewart, Lispenard.
Tiffany, L. C.
Woerishoffer, Mrs. Anna.

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HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

By Contributions of \$100 at One Time

C. S. S.
G. W. W.
A Friend.
Anonymous.
Astor, Mrs. Ava Willing.
Auchincloss, C. C.
Auchincloss, Mrs. C. C.
Auchincloss, Mrs. E. S.
Baker, George F.
Bell, Mrs. Gordon Knox.
Boettger, Henry W.
Bourne, Miss Marion C.
Bowen, Mrs. Harry S.
Brokaw, George T.
Brown, Alexander H.
Browell, Miss Matilda A.
Bruce, Miss Sarah E.
Carhart, Mrs. Hamilton.
*Carnegie, Andrew.
Cary, Miss Kate.
Chapman, Mrs. John J.
Chisolm, B. Ogden.
Chisolm, W. E.
Choate, Mrs. Joseph H.
Clark, Edward Severin.
Clark, Mrs. Stephen C.
Clarke, Miss Florence M.
Clarke, Mrs. Lewis L.
Clyde, William P.
Clyde, Mrs. William P.
Colgate, William.
Connor, W. E.
Cooper, James Fenimore.
Cooper, Mrs. James Fenimore.
Crimmins, John D.
Cromwell, James W.
Cutting, R. Fulton.
DeForest, Henry W.
Dicks, Mrs. W. K.
Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H.
Dodge, D. Stuart.
DuBois, Miss Katherine.
Dwight, Winthrop E.

Ehret, George.
Emmons, Arthur B.
Frazier, Mrs. Frank P.
Frost, Aaron V.
Gallatin, Mrs. Albert H.
Gerry, Elbridge T.
Gerry, Peter G.
Gilman, Winthrop S.
Gould, Edwin.
Grace Church.
Hadden, Alexander M.
Hackett, Mrs. Sarah K.
Hall, Mrs. Bolton.
Hall, E. Towbridge.
Harkness, Mrs. Charles W.
Harkness, Mrs. S. V.
Harris, John F.
Hearn, James A. & Son.
Hill, Frederick T.
Howland, Mrs. Joseph.
Hurd, Richard M.
Hyde, Mrs. Clarence M.
Jameson, E. C.
Jennings, Miss Annie B.
Johnson, Arthur G.
Johnson, Gilbert H.
Johnson, James W.
Judson, F. A.
Keteltas, Miss Alice.
Kunhardt, W. B.
Langdon, Woodbury G.
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel.
Lehman, Mrs. H. H.
Lewisohn, Adolph.
Livingston, Johnston.
Livingston, Miss Julia.
Lorillard, Pierre.
Low, William G.
McClymonds, Mrs. L. K.
McKinney, Price.
McMillin, Emerson.
McLean, Mrs. James.
Marshall, Louis.

* Deceased.

Minturn, Mrs. Robert B.
 Moore, Mrs. William H.
 Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.
 Murland, Samuel.
 National Humane Alliance.
 Olmsted, Mrs. C. T.
 Olyphant, Robert M.
 Osborn, William Church.
 Osborn, Mrs. William Church.
 Pearce, Mrs. Henry.
 Perkins, George W.
 Post, James H.
 Pratt, Herbert L.
 Rand, George C.
 Reed, Latham G.
 Remsen, Miss Elizabeth.
 Richardson, Mrs. C. Tiffany.
 St. Thomas Church.
 Sage, William H.
 Satterlee, Mrs. Herbert L.
 Schermerhorn, F. Augustus.
 Scoville, Miss Grace.
 Scrymser, Mrs. James A.
 Seaman, Lloyd W.
 Seligman, J. & W., Co.
 Shepard, Mrs. Finley J.
 Shipman, C. H.
 Slayback, John D.
 Sloan, Samuel.
 Smith, Eugene.

Snowden, James Hastings.
 Stillman, Miss Charlotte R.
 Stokes, Anson Phelps.
 Stokes, Mrs. Anson Phelps.
 Stone, Miss Annie.
 Straight, Mrs. W. D.
 Swords, Mrs. Charles R.
 Thomas, Seth E.
 Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F.
 Thorne, Jonathan.
 Trevor, Mrs. John B.
 Trumbull, Frank.
 Untermeyer, Samuel.
 Vanderlip, F. A.
 Van Gerbig, Mrs. B.
 Van Ingen, E. H.
 Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.
 Warburg, Felix M.
 Ward, Artemas.
 Ward, George C.
 Ward, John Seely.
 Webb, William Seward.
 Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
 White, Alfred T.
 Whitney, Henry P.
 Winthrop, Benjamin R.
 Wood, J. Walter.
 Wood, William.
 Woodin, William H.
 Zabriskie, Mrs. George.

LIFE MEMBERS

By Contributions of \$50 at One Time

A. H. (In Memory of).
 A. Z.
 C. S.
 A Friend.
 Acorn.
 Agent.
 Anonymous.
 Adams, Thatcher M.
 Adler, Felix.
 Anderson, J. Cameron.
 Andrews, Constant A.
 Archbold, Mrs. John D.
 Arnold, Edward W. C.

Astor, W. W.
 Baldwin, William M.
 Baring, Charles.
 Barksdale, Mrs. H. M.
 Belmont, August.
 Biggs, Mrs. H. M.
 Biglow, Mrs. Lucius H.
 Bliss, Cornelius N., Jr.
 Bliss, Mrs. Cornelius N.
 Bliss, Mrs. Robert W.
 Borg, Simon.
 Boyd, Mrs. Francis O.
 Brooks, Miss Bertha G.

Brown, Stewart.
 Bulkley, Edwin M.
 Bulkley, Mrs. Edwin M.
 Campbell, Mrs. Henry G.
 Campbell, Mrs. O. A.
 Christ Church of New Brighton.
 Cheney Brothers.
 Chisholm, George E.
 Clarke, Miss Lois Q.
 Clarkson & Fort Co.
 Coffin, C. A.
 Coffin, Edmund, Jr.
 Coster, Mrs. Charles Henry.
 Crane, Albert.
 Crossman, W. A., & Bro.
 Cutting, R. Bayard.
 De Lamar, Miss Alice A.
 dePeyster, Miss Augusta M.
 Dickman, Mrs. George.
 Dinamore, Mrs. W. B.
 Dodge, William E., Jr.
 Douglas, James.
 Douglas, Mrs. James.
 Durand, Mrs. Frederick F.
 Ellis, William D.
 Emmet, Mrs. C. Temple.
 Emmet, Miss Lydia F.
 Engs, P. W.
 Evans, Hartman K.
 Field, Mrs. Marshall.
 Flagler, Mrs. Harry H.
 Foster, James, Jr.
 Fox, Mortimer J.
 Fraser, Mrs. George S.
 Frelinghuysen, Theodore.
 Gahrilowitch, Mrs. Clara.
 Gallatin, Albert.
 Geer, Mrs. Walter.
 Guggenheim, Mrs. Simon.
 Gurnee, A. C.
 Hadden, Mrs. John A.
 Halsted, Miss A. B.
 Hamersley, L. G.
 Hamilton, Frank.
 Hammond, Mrs. John Henry.
 Healy, A. Augustus.
 Heckscher, Miss Anna M.
 Hewitt, Mrs. Peter Cooper.
 Heinsheimer, Alfred M.
 Hencken, Mrs. Albert C.
 Herrick, E.
 Hinckley, Mrs. Samuel N.
 Hoe, Richard M.
 Hood, Miss Juliet K.
 Horn, James.
 Hosmer, Mrs. Edward Sturges.
 Hoyt, Gerald L.
 Huntington, Henry E.
 Hutchinson, John W.
 Hyde, Frederick E.
 Irvin, Richard.
 Jones, Edward.
 Jones, Mrs. Edward H.
 Jones, James J.
 Joost, Martin.
 Kelsey, Clarence H.
 Kidder, Mrs. A. M.
 Lamont, Miss Elizabeth K.
 Landon, Francis G.
 Langton, John.
 Leffingwell, R. C.
 LeRoy, J. R.
 Lichtenstadter, Samuel.
 Lobenstein, William C.
 Lockwood, Homer N.
 Lydig, David.
 McLean, Miss Ethel L.
 McLean, James.
 McMullen, John.
 Magee, Mrs. John.
 Manning, Mrs. Dora A.
 Maxwell, Mrs. Robert M.
 Meeks, Edwin B.
 Metcalf Brothers & Co.
 Metcalf, M. B.
 Moore & Schley.
 Morgan, Miss Caroline L.
 Morris, Henry Lewis.
 Mott, William F.
 Munson, Mrs. W. D.
 Nelson, Charles N.
 Nelson, Mrs. Charles N.
 Newbold, Mrs. Richard S.
 Nichols, George E.
 Notman, George.
 Ogden, Mrs. Charles W.
 Osborne, Thomas Mott.
 Parish, Henry.
 Parks, Leighton.
 Pavenstedt, Hugo.

Peabody, George Foster.	Sloane, Mrs. William D.
Pearl, Mrs. Frederick W.	Sorchan, Mrs. Victor.
Peckham, Mrs. Wheeler H.	Speyer, James.
Perkins, Mrs. Frederick C.	Steele, Charles.
Phelps, Mrs. William W.	Steers, James R.
Philbin, Eugene A.	Stewart, John.
Pomroy, Mrs. H. K.	Stewart, Mrs. P. H.
Potter, Howard.	Stewart, W. R.
Powell, Wilson M., Jr.	Stokes, J. G. Phelps.
Prentice, Bernon S.	Stone, Miss Ellen J.
Prosser, Thomas.	Sutton, James F.
Raht, Charles.	Taylor, Lloyd.
Redmond, G.	Thompson, Mrs. Joseph T.
Richard, Miss Elvine.	Tiebout, Miss Margaret B.
Risley, G. H.	Towne, Mrs. John H.
Riter, Joseph.	Tucker, Allen.
Robbins, George A.	Tucker, Samuel A.
Roberts, Miss Elizabeth W.	Tuckerman, Mr. & Mrs. Phul.
Robertson, R. H.	Valentine, Mrs. P.
Rockefeller, John D., Jr.	Van Norden, Warner.
Root, Charles T.	Van Wagenen, Bleecker.
Rothschild Brothers & Co.	Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.
Russell, Miss Marie L.	Virgin, S. H.
Satterlee, Herbert L.	Wadsworth, Herbert.
Schenck, Frederick B.	Watson, Mrs. James S.
Scott, Mrs. George S.	Weld, Miss Eloise R.
See, Alonzo B.	Weld, Miss Sylvia.
Sellere, Baroness.	Wellington, Miss Elizabeth R.
Seligman, Isaac N.	Wenman, Charles H.
Sheldon, Edwin B.	White, Miss Frances E.
Sheldon, James C.	White, John J.
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CONTRIBUTORS' LIST

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Contributions preceded by name only are for the General Fund, for general purposes. Other contributions are designated as follows: G. R., General Relief (used only for relief); S. R., Special Relief (donations for specially designated instances of need); A. S., Assistant Secretaries' Fund (for salaries and incidental expenses); E. B., Employment Bureau; S., Special purposes.

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E			
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Ellsworth, Mrs. J. Magee	5 00	Flint, John	5 00
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		Foster, Giraud	10 00
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Francis, Mrs. Lewis W.	10 00	Gerken, Mrs. Henry.	10 00
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Freilinghuysen, Theo- dore	50 00	Gilliss, Frank Le G.	2 00
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Frenkel, Emil	3 00	Glaenser, Mrs. Anita G. G. R.	1 00
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Frissell, A. S.	10 00	Glover, Miss Deborah N.	5 00
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Frost, Mrs. Le Roy.	5 00	Gold, Cornelius B.	50 00
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Gallatin, Mrs. Albert H.	50 00	Goodwin, Mrs. James J.	10 00
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Garrison, Wilbert	10 00	Grace, Mrs. Joseph P. G. R.	10 00
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Gratwick, W. H.	50 00	Hahlo, Arthur H.	5 00
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Hale	5 00	Haines, Mrs. Charles	
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A.	5 00	Hammersley, Louis Gordon	
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Osborne, Dean C.	5 00	Perkins, Mrs. Gilman	
Ottley, James H.	10 00	H.	10 00
Outerbridge, A. E. ... G. R.	5 00	Perkins, Mrs. Henry A.	2 00
		Perkins, Russell ...	10 00
		Perrine, Russell J. ...	5 00
		Peters, Miss Alice R.	5 00
		Peters, Mrs. Edward	
		McClure ...	10 00
		Peters, Mrs. Frazier F. G. R.	5 00
		Peters, Mrs. Samuel T.	5 00
		Peters, Mrs. Theodore	
		L.	25 00
		Peters, Mrs. W. R. ...	10 00
		Phelps, Mrs. Charles...	5 00
		Phelps, Miss Claudia	
		Lea 2d ...	10 00
		Phelps, Miss Eleanor	
		S.	10 00
		Phelps, Mrs. Luis	
		James ...	5 00
		Phelps, Mrs. William	
		W.	20 00
		*Philbin, Eugene A. ...	15 00
		Phillips, Miss E. A. G. G. R.	2 00
		Phillips, Mrs. Town-	
		send ... G. R.	2 00
		Phlips, Miss Ada....	5 00
		Pichel, Mrs. Herman..	1 00

* Deceased.

Pierpont, Miss Anna Jay	\$10 00	Pryor, Mrs. S. Morris	\$2 00
Pierpont, Miss Julia J.	10 00	Putnam's, G. P. Sons	10 00
Pinkerton, Allan	10 00	Pyne, Mrs. M. Taylor	10 00
Pinkerton, Mrs. Robert A.	5 00	Pyne, Mrs. M. Taylor	S. R. 10 00
Pitkin, Mrs. Albert J.	25 00	R.	
Pitkin, Miss Albertina L.	5 00	Racky, John	2 00
Pitney, Mrs. J. O. H.	10 00	Rainsford, William S.	5 00
Platt, Willard H.	10 00	Rankine, Mrs. William B.	2 00
Platt, Willard B.	5 00	Ransom, Mrs. Paul C.	4 50
Plaut, Joseph	15 00	Raphael, Mrs. E.	5 00
Pollak, Gustav	5 00	Rappold, J. C.	2 00
Pollak, W. G.	10 00	Rappoport, Jacob	15 00
Pomroy, Mrs. H. K.	50 00	Ranch, Frederick W.	G. R. 10 00
Poor, Mrs. W. S.	15 00	Ravner, William	G. R. 5 00
Pope, Mrs. Charles Frank	10 00	Rawitser, S. & Co.	G. R. 5 00
Porter, Mrs. H. Hobart G. R.	5 00	Ray, Mrs. A. J.	G. R. 1 00
Porter, Mrs. Nathan T.	10 00	Raymond, Arthur B.	5 00
Post, Abram S.	15 00	"Reckitts"	25 00
Post, Arthur	1 00	Redman, Mrs. Fulton J.	G. R. 5 00
Post, Mrs. Carroll J.	5 00	Redmond, Miss Emily	20 00
Post, James H.	100 00	Redmond, Roland L.	10 00
Potter, Mrs. Edward T.	G. R. 15 00	Rees, Louis J.	G. R. 10 00
Pouch, Edgar D.	10 00	Remington, H. W.	1 00
Pouch, William H.	10 00	Remsen, Miss Margaret S.	10 00
Powell, Wilson M.	50 00	Remsen, Mrs. Robert G.	10 00
*Powers, Kilburn	1 00	Renard, Mme. Ohrstrom	20 00
Pratt, Charles H.	25 00	Renard, Mme. Ohrstrom	S. R. 15 00
Pratt, Mrs. Charles M.	25 00	Reutter, Mrs. Robert	10 00
Pratt, Samuel	5 00	Reynal, Mrs. E. S.	10 00
Prentiss, Henry	G. R. 5 00	Reynolds, George G.	15 00
Presbury, Miss Alice	2 00	Rhineland, Mrs. T. N. G. R.	10 00
Preston, Mrs. Veryl	G. R. 2 00	Rhodes, Miss Nina	2 00
Price, Walter W.	25 00	Rich, Earl C.	50 00
Prince, Mrs. Benjamin	25 00	Richard, Miss Elvina	10 00
Prince, Mrs. Benjamin S.	10 00	Richard, Harold C.	10 00
Prior, Miss Elizabeth S.	5 00	Richards, Mrs. Eben	G. R. 2 00
Proctor, Mrs. Charles E.	10 00	Richards, George H.	G. R. 5 00
Proctor, Thomas R.	S. 5 00	Richardson Bros.	5 00
Proctor, Mrs. Thomas R.	25 00	Richardson, Mrs. C. Tiffany	25 00
Proctor, Mrs. W. R.	25 00	Richardson, M. T.	2 00
		Richardson, Samuel W.	10 00
		Richardson, William C.	3 00

* Deceased.

Richardson, Mrs. William J.	\$2 00	Rosenzweig, Mrs. Jos.	\$5 00
Riggs, George C.	5 00	Ross, Mrs. Donald G. G. R.	2 00
Riker, Miss Audrey T. G. R.	5 00	Ross, W. A. & Bro.	10 00
Riker, William J.	20 00	Rosslach, Jacob	5 00
Rionda, Mrs. Manuel	10 00	Roschlud, E. S.	5 00
Rives, Mrs. W. G.	5 00	Rouse, L. M.	G. R. 2 00
Robbins, Chandler	5 00	Rowe, Gavin	G. R. 5 00
Robbins, Mrs. Julian W.	10 00	Royce, James C.	5 00
Robbins, Mrs. Julian W.	G. R. 10 00	Rusch & Co.	10 00
Robbins, Mrs. Julian W.	S. R. 5 00	Rushmore, J. D.	1 00
Robbins, Percy A.	25 00	Russell, Miss Geraldine E.	G. R. 10 00
Roberts, G. Theodore	10 00	Russell, Mrs. Howland S. R.	5 00
Roberts, Mrs. Henrietta W.	2 00	Russell, Irving L.	3 00
Roberts, John E.	10 00	Russell, James W.	2 00
*Roberts, Mrs. Maria L. S. R.	15 00	Russell, Erwin Mfg. Co.	5 00
Roberts, Miss Marion L.	5 00	Rutherford, Miss E. F.	10 00
Robinson, Mrs. Isaac R.	25 00	Ryerson, Mrs. Arthur	25 00
Robinson, Moncreu	S. R. 5 00	Ryle, Arthur S.	S. R. 10 00
Rockefeller, Laura Spelman Memorial	500 00		S
Rockwood, Miss Katherine C.	5 00	St. James' Church	25 00
Rodewald, Miss A. Leontine	3 00	Sabin, Charles H.	10 00
Roe, Livingston	1 00	Sachs, Barney	G. R. 5 00
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	10 00	Sachs, Edward	2 00
Rogers, Francis	10 00	Sackett, Henry W.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. Francis	15 00	Sage, Dean	A. S. 400 00
Rogers, Mrs. Henry H.	25 00	Sage, Dean	E. B. 1,000 00
Roof, Clarence M.	G. R. 10 00	Sage, Mrs. Dean	S. R. 9 50
Roosevelt, Miss Jean S.	15 00	Sahler, Miss Helen G.	3 00
Roof, Charles T.	15 00	Saks, Isadore	10 00
Roper, Mrs. Langdon	G. R. 1 00	Saks & Co.	5 00
Rose, Henry R.	2 00	Salm - Hoogstraeten, Countess Otto	20 00
Rose, John Henry	1 00	Saltus, Lloyd	G. R. 10 00
Rosen, Mrs. Felix T.	10 00	Salzburger, Mrs. Arthur H.	5 00
Rosenbaum, Arthur A.	25 00	Samuels, Frank H.	10 00
Rosenbaum, Harold A.	15 00	Sanders, Mrs. F. K.	G. R. 5 00
Rosenbaum, Selig	10 00	*Sands, Mrs. Philip J. S. R.	5 00
Rosenfeld, Edward L.	5 00	Sanford Narrow Fab. Co.	5 00
		Sanford, Edward T.	G. R. 3 00
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		Satterthwaite, Mrs. Thomas E.	15 00
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Saxe, Sigmund	10 00	Shainwald, Mrs. Ralph L.	5 00
Sayre, Miss Mary Hall	5 00	Shaw, Mrs. Florence deG.	5 00
Sayres, Gilbert V.	1 00	Shaw, Mrs. Quincy A., Jr.	G. R. 10 00
Schall, William & Co. G. R.	10 00	Sheldon, Edwin B.	50 00
Schefer, A. H.	10 00	Shelton, George G.	10 00
Schell, Mrs. William P.	20 00	Shenk, Joseph	G. R. 5 00
Schiffelmann, William Jay	10 00	Shepard, Miss Annie R.	10 00
Schiffelmann, Mrs. W. J. S. R.	5 00	Sherman, Mrs. Elliott F.	25 00
Schiff, Jacob H.	100 00	Sherman, Charles Austin	10 00
Schiff, Mortimer L.	25 00	Sherman, Mrs. Charles E.	5 00
Schlesinger, Miss Anna	5 00	Sherman, Mrs. Frederick D.	5 00
Schliemann, Mrs. John Schloss, Mrs. S. W.	2 00	Sherill, Miss Helen L.	5 00
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Schnabel, Miss Laura. S. R.	3 00	Sibley, Mrs. Hiram W.	15 00
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Schoder, Rex F.	2 00	Sidenberg, Mrs. George M.	5 00
Schuyler, Miss Louisa Lee	5 00	Siegmán, M. B. & Co.	10 00
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Schwartz, Louis F.	5 00	Silberstein, Abraham	5 00
Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.	5 00	Silk Finishing Co.	G. R. 10 00
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Scott, Mrs. George S. S. R.	15 00	Simmons, Charles H.	G. R. 5 00
Scott, Henry L.	5 00	Simmons, Mrs. Joseph Ferris	5 00
Scott, Miss Louise B.	10 00	Simmons, Mrs. Joseph Ferris	S. R. 2 00
Scoville, Mrs. Henry W. G. R.	25 00	Simon, A. L. & Co.	10 00
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Sedgwick, Miss Christina D.	10 00	Skeel, Rowell, Jr.	5 00
See, A. B. Electric Elevator Co.	15 00	Skougaard, Jens	50 00
Seeman Bros.	10 00	Slade, Mrs. Francis H.	5 00
Seeman, Daniel W.	10 00	Slade, Mrs. Francis Louis.	5 00
Seeman, Joseph	S. R. 10 00	Sloan, Mrs. Benson B.	10 00
Seibels, Mrs. Robert E.	10 00	Sloan, Miss Mary A.	10 00
Seibert, Jacob	5 00	Sloan, Samuel	10 00
Seligman, George W.	5 00		
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Seymour, Henry T.	G. R. 5 00		

Sloan, Mrs. William S.	\$10 00	Sperry Gyroscope Co.	\$25 00
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Smith, George D.	10 00	Steele, Charles	10 00
Smith, Miss Josephine C.	10 00	Stefanson, Mrs. Mary E.	S. R. 15 00
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Smith, Ormond G.	G. R. 2 00	Stephens, T. W.	5 00
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Solomon, Mrs. S. B.	2 00	Stewart, Glenn	10 00
Sommerich, Edwin	5 00	Stewart, Mrs. James. G. R.	5 00
Sorchan, Miss Louisa B.	10 00	Stewart, Lispenard	25 00
Souls, William H.	3 00	Stewart, William R.	10 00
Spalding, A. G. & Bros.	10 00	Stieglitz, Leopold	10 00
Spalding, Miss Helen H.	10 00	Stillman, Miss Charlotte R.	50 00
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Sparks, T. Ashley	5 00	Stimson, Henry L.	10 00
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		Stone, Miss Ellen J.	25 00
		Stone, Junius H.	10 00
		Storey, Miss Lydia M.	5 00
		Storrs, Frank V.	15 00
		Stout, Mrs. Andrew V.	10 00
		Strange, Mrs. E. B.	10 00

Stratton, Albert E. G. R.	\$1 90	Thieriot, Mrs. Charles	
Straus, Herbert N.	25 00	H.	\$5 00
Straus, Mrs. Marcus	10 00	Thomas, Mrs. Allen M.	5 00
Straus, Percy S.	10 00	Thompson, Mrs. Fred- erick F.	35 00
Straus, Albert	10 00	Thompson, Harry C.	5 00
Straus, Frederick	10 00	Thompson, Mrs. Joseph	
Strauss, Joseph	2 00	T.	10 00
Strauss, Nathan	2 00	Thompson, Mrs. Lewis	
Strong, Mrs. J. R.	35 00	S.	10 00
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Stroock, Louis S.	5 00	Thomson, John W.	10 00
Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. James M. S. R.	2 00	Thorburn, Miss C. M.	2 00
Stubler, William A.	3 00	N.	2 00
Sturges, W. W.	5 00	Thorn, Mrs. Margaret 'horne, Miss Eliza A.	10 00
Stuyvesant, Miss Anne W.	20 00	Thorne, Samuel, Jr.	5 00
Stuyvesant, Miss Cath- erine E. S.	10 00	Thorne, Mrs. Samuel, Jr.	5 00
Suckley, Mrs. Robert B.	10 00	*Thorne, William V. S. Tiebout, Miss Marga- ret B.	50 00
Sullivan, Miss M. Louise	10 00	Tiemann, Miss Edith W. G. R.	10 00
Sumner, Miss Emily D.	5 00	Tiemann, Mrs. Ella A.	10 00
Susquehanna Silk Mills	10 00	Tiffany, Louis C.	10 00
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Swann, Mrs. Arthur W.	5 00	Tift Bros. G. R.	10 00
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Swezey, Mrs. Christo- pher	10 00	Tilghman, Mrs. Sidell. S. R.	5 00
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		Tinker, Mrs. Louise Laroque G. R.	10 00
T		Titus, Henry	10 00
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Taylor, William Rivers	1 00	Tomkins, Hamilton B.	10 00
Terry, Wyllis	5 00	Tomkins, Mrs. W. W.	25 00
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Thacher, Mrs. Thomas D.	10 00	Tong, Alfred E.	10 00
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		Towne, Frank B.	25 00

* Deceased.

Towne, Mrs. John H. G. R.	\$60 00	Van Bruut, Jeremiah R.	\$10 00
Townsend, Isaac	25 00	Van Fleet, Frank G. R.	5 00
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Tripler, F. R. & Co.	5 00	Van Norden, Mrs. Theodore L.	5 00
Troescher, A. F.	20 00	Van Raalte, Z.	10 00
Trommer, George F.	5 00	Van Benschelaer, Mrs. K.	5 00
Troop, Leopold	5 00	Van Benschelaer, Mrs. William B.	5 00
Trotter, Theodore V. A.	2 00	*Van Santvoord, Miss Anna T.	20 00
Truesdale, William Haynes	10 00	Van Valkenburg, Mrs. Carlton	2 00
Tuck, Mrs. Henry	5 00	Van Wezel, Marcus S.	5 00
Tucker, Mrs. John E.	5 00	Van Winkle, Edgar B. G. R.	3 00
Tucker, William A.	10 00	Van Winkle, Miss Mary Starr	1 00
Tuckerman, Alfred	20 00	Varnum, Mrs. James M.	10 00
Tuckerman, Mr. & Mrs. Paul	50 00	Verdi, Mrs. C. de S.	5 00
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		Upham, Mrs. Elizabeth K.	10 00
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		VanBergh, C. S. R.	5 00
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		Wallbridge, Henry D.	10 00
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* Deceased.

Walker, Frederick W.	\$5 00	Wensley, Robert L.	\$2 00
Walker, Henry L. G. R.	5 00	Werner, Miss Miriam.	2 00
Walker, Mrs. Joseph, Jr.	5 00	Wertheim, Jacob	25 00
Walker, Mrs. S. K. S. R.	15 00	Wesendonck, Max A.	5 00
Walser, Conrad	5 00	Westervelt, William Young	5 00
Walter, Edwin J.	10 00	Wheeler, Edward J.	5 00
*Wandling, James L. G. R.	5 00	Wheeler, Miss Emily M.	10 00
Wanger, Mrs. S. F. G. R.	10 00	*Wheeler, Orville G.	2 00
Ward, Artemas	100 00	White, Alexander M., Jr.	10 00
Ward, Miss Caroline C.	5 00	White, Alexander M., Sr.	G. R. 25 00
Ward, George M.	10 00	White, Alfred T.	10 00
Ward, Henry Galbraith	20 00	White, Miss Caroline.	10 00
Ward, Mrs. William E.	5 00	White, Miss Clara P. S. R.	2 00
Wardwell, Allen	10 00	White, Rev. & Mrs. Elliot	2 00
Wardwell, Henry Lansing	G. R. 10 00	White, Miss Frances E.	50 00
Warner Sugar Refining Co.	10 00	White, Miss Henrietta	10 00
Warren, Mrs. E. Walpole	10 00	White, Miss May W.	10 00
Warren, Frederick P.	G. R. 10 00	Whits, Miss V. M.	5 00
Warren, Walter Phelps	1 00	White, William A.	G. R. 10 00
Warren, W. W. J.	5 00	Whitehead, A. Pennington	G. R. 5 00
Washburn, William Ives	10 00	Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H.	10 00
Waters, Mrs. Henry	2 00	Whitlock, Miss Mary G.	10 00
Watriss, Mrs. F. N.	5 00	Whitman, Mrs. Eben E.	3 00
Watson, Mrs. James S.	25 00	Whitney, J. B.	15 00
Watts, Mrs. Martin S.	G. R. 2 00	Whitney, J. F. & Co.	5 00
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Wayland, Thomas C.	5 00	Whitborg, F. B.	10 00
Webb, Miss M. T.	5 00	Widener, Mrs. George D.	G. R. 25 00
Webb, Mrs. Vanderbilt	25 00	Wiernik, Peter	5 00
Weber, Richard	5 00	Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	10 00
Weeks, Thomas W.	10 00	Wilkinson, Edward T.	10 00
Weil, Isaac	5 00	Willcox, William G.	10 00
Weil, M. Sanford	5 00	Willcox, Mrs. William E.	25 00
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Weld, De Witt C.	3 00	Williams, Mrs. Charles M.	5 00
Wellington, Miss Elizabeth R.	50 00		
Wells, Henry C.	5 00		
Wendelken, I. M.	G. R. 5 00		
Wendt, Alfred	10 00		

Williams, Mrs. William B.	\$5 00	Woodin, William H.	S. R. \$25 00
Williamson, D. D. & Co.	G. R. 5 00	Woodman, Raymond H.	1 00
Williamson, Miss Mary B.	5 00	Woods, William	10 00
Wills, Ernest C.	10 00	Woolf, Mrs. Morris L.	G. R. 5 00
Wilmerding, Mrs. Lucius K.	10 00	Woolley, George I.	G. R. 5 00
Wilson, Mrs. Marshall Orme	25 00	Woolley, Mrs. Park Mason	10 00
Wilson, Orme, Jr.	10 00	Woolverton, Mrs. W. H.	7 00
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Winkhaus, Frederick	10 00	Wright, Mrs. J. Hood	G. R. 25 00
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Wisner, Miss Elizabeth H.	25 00	Yeisley, Mrs. George C.	5 00
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Wolf, Mrs. Julius R.	5 00	Young, Mrs. Rida Johnson	10 00
Wolf, Mrs. Lewis S.	10 00	Young, Mrs. W. H.	G. R. 25 00
Wolf, Louis	3 00		Z
Wollman, Henry	S. R. 1 00	Zabriskie, Miss Ethel	20 00
Wood, Mrs. Charles B.	5 00	Zabriskie, George	25 00
Wood, Mrs. William H.	2 00	Zabriskie, George	S. R. 5 00
Woodin, W. H., Jr.	10 00	Zabriskie, Mrs. George	10 00
Woodin, William H.	15 00	Zehden, Martin	2 00
		Zehnder, Mrs. C. H.	10 00

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1 of \$3	3 00	"G. G. M."	5 00
1 of \$2	G. R. 2 00	"H. A. P."	25 00
"Cash" Contributions		"K. L. F."	10 00
1 of \$73.50	S. R. 73 50	"Cash C. W."	10 00
1 of \$5	5 00	"In Memoriam"	3 00
1 of \$5	G. R. 5 00	"In Memory of T. G. Simoth"	1 00
3 of \$2	G. R. 6 00	"A Friend"	50 00
1 of \$2	S. R. 2 00	"A Friend"	100 00
1 of \$1	1 00	"A Friend"	G. R. 10 00
1 of \$1	S. R. 1 00	"A Bridgeport Friend"	10 00
6 of \$1	G. R. 6 00		
"J"	3 00		

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Brunner, S. D.	Loines, Mrs.
Brunswick, Mrs. E.	Ludlow, George B.
Butler, W. Parker.	McNulty, Mrs. J. C.
Cady, Lyndon B.	Machen, Mrs. C. W.
Cahen, Mrs. I. J.	Maury, Mrs. H. T.
Cass, E. R.	Miller, Mrs. A.
Coffyn, Mrs. L. D. A.	Needlework Guild.
Cohen, Mrs. Joseph.	O'Connor, Mrs. J. C.
Colgate, W.	Oppenheimer, Mrs.
Connoly, Mrs. Theodore.	Orth, C. D.
Coombs, Mrs. T. Gorton.	Perry, Mrs. A.
Damrosch, Mrs. Walter.	Pratt, C. H.
de Coppet, H.	Renard, Mme. O.
Donaldson, Miss A. H.	Schler, Miss H. G.
Fackler, D. P.	Schwab, Mrs. N.
Fahnestock, Mrs. E.	Straus, Mrs. Marcus.
Frank, Mrs. L. E.	Tiacher, Lathrop.
Fregensberg, Mrs.	Thomas, Mrs. H. W.
Garrison, Mrs. D. H.	Tighe, Mrs. John.
Goodwin, Mrs. J. J.	Tucker, Mrs. S. A.
Greenbaum, C. L.	Wehster, George S.
Herz, Fred W.	Wolf, A.
Holt, Mrs. L. E.	Wolf, Mrs. L. J.
Hovson, Mrs.	Yewell, George H.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

AN ACT to incorporate The Prison Association of New York. Passed May 9, 1846, by a two-thirds vote. (As subsequently amended.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All such persons as are now and hereafter shall become members of the said association pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of The Prison Association of New York, and by that name have the powers that by the third title, of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation, and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation, provided that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which the corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its executive committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation; and the following articles that now form the constitution of the association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alterations in the mode therein prescribed.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.

2. The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states.

3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer, and there shall be the following standing committees, viz.: a finance committee, a committee on detentions, a committee on prison discipline, a committee on discharged convicts and an executive committee. The number of the executive committee shall consist of not more than thirty-five, of whom not more than ten shall be officers of the society, and not more than twenty-five shall be persons other than officers.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be ex-officio members of the executive committee, who shall choose one of their number to be chairman thereof.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The executive committee shall meet once in each month, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the association.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the executive committee shall

appoint, and at such other times as the president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall designate.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the association not less than five dollars shall, owing to such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of one hundred dollars shall constitute an honorary member of the association for life, and a contribution of fifty dollars shall constitute a member of the association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may, from time to time, be appointed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

A female department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the executive committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the executive committee shall adopt.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The officers of the association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

ARTICLE NINTH.

Any society having the same objects in view may become auxiliary to this association by contributing to its funds and co-operating with it.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their

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ARTICLE TENTH.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their

opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers elected for the current year, under the constitution shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted that no manager of said society shall receive compensation for his services.

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a workhouse in the county of New York, and in their discretion, to receive and take into the said workhouse all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the almshouse may deem proper objects, and the said executive committee shall have the same powers to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations, relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association and the management, government, instruction, discipline and employment, of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said workhouse, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper, and may appoint such officers, agents, and servants as they may deem necessary

to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said workhouse, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

§ 5. The said executive committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said workhouse, to bind out the said persons so being minors, as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

§ 6. The said executive committee by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect, and examine, all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that by the twenty-fourth section, of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes are invested in inspectors of county prisons and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them, as in the section aforesaid, are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof; provided, that no such examination or inspection

of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose to be granted by the chancellor of this State, or one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

BY-LAWS

I. There shall be a stated meeting of the executive committee on the third Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of January in each year at half-past three in the afternoon at the office of the association.

The number of members composing the executive committee exclusive of the officers of the association, is hereby fixed at twenty-four, and divided into four groups or classes as follows: At the election held at the annual meeting of the year 1916, there shall be elected, to serve from that date, six members for the term of one year, six for the term of two years, six for the term of three years, and six for the term of four years. At each annual meeting thereafter six members shall be elected for the term of four years in place of those whose terms of office then expire. Any vacancies in the membership of the committee by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled either by the association at any annual meeting, or, in interims between the annual meetings, by the executive committee.

II. At every meeting of the executive committee five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III. The order of business at the annual meeting shall be as follows:

1. Election of chairman and secretary.
2. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Report of committee on nominations.
4. Election of officers.

5. Report of corresponding secretary on the work of the year.
6. Annual report of the treasurer.

IV. The order of business at every other stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Report of treasurer.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Report from the corresponding secretary.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Report from the general agent.
7. Miscellaneous business.

At a special meeting no other business shall be transacted than that for which the said meeting was called.

V. The chairman shall appoint all standing and special committees and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal; and the rules of order shall be those embodied in Cushing's Manual, so far as they are applicable.

VI. The recording secretary of the association shall be the secretary of the executive committee; and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of said committee, to record them in a book provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all meetings of the committee.

VII. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the executive committee and of each of the standing committees; and shall act as the general financial agent of the association, and shall report at each stated meeting of the committee.

VIII. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, and shall give such security as the executive committee may require. His duties are more fully defined in by-law X.

IX. There shall be six standing committees, namely, on finance, detentions, discharged convicts, law, house, and library.

X. The committee on finance shall be charged with the duty of raising and caring for the funds.

The funds of the association shall be divided into three parts to be known as:

1. The endowment fund.
2. The reserve fund.
3. The general fund.

The Endowment Fund.—The endowment fund shall consist of such contributions as shall be given with the restriction that the income only shall be used for the purpose of the association, and all legacies.

The Reserve Fund.—The reserve fund shall consist of such sums as may be set aside from the general fund from time to time by the executive committee for investment. Whenever any part of the reserve fund shall be appropriated by the executive committee, such sum shall be immediately transferred to the general fund. The endowment and reserve funds shall be under the immediate direction and control of the committee on finance, and all investments of these funds shall be ordered by the committee. The treasurer of the association shall be a member and act as the treasurer of the committee on finance, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the sureties of the endowment and reserve funds.

Any uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds shall be kept each in separate trust companies in the name of the association, subject to check of the treasurer, and shall, whenever possible, bear interest. All income from the endowment and reserve funds may be transferred to the general fund as soon as received.

No part of the reserve fund shall be used for any purpose except by resolution of the executive committee, and

whenever any part shall be appropriated by the executive committee it shall immediately be transferred to the general fund.

The General Fund.—The term "general fund" shall cover all receipts of the association not constituting a special fund or specified for the endowment fund, the intention being that all the income, except legacies, including donations for general purposes, and income from endowment and reserve funds, shall be credited to the general fund to which the authorized disbursements of each activity of the association shall be charged at the close of the fiscal year.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary at once of all transfers of income from the endowment and reserve funds to the general fund.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary, immediately on receipt by him of any sum for the account of the association that such receipt may be entered at once to the credit of the proper account on the books of the association.

The corresponding secretary shall be the general disbursing agent of the association, the object of the provision being to keep in the central offices of the association all receipts for payments by him for the association of any kind, nature or description, and to have in the central offices immediate record of all his disbursements. This provision shall not apply to the endowment and reserve funds.

All donations received by the corresponding secretary shall be entered by him upon the proper books of the association and then deposited in such bank as directed by the treasurer to the credit of the association. Whenever the executive committee shall make an appropriation out of either the reserve or general fund, the corresponding secretary shall send to the treasurer a copy of the resolution making the appropriation, certified by the recording secre-

tary, which certified copy shall be the treasurer's authority for transferring the appropriated amount to the corresponding secretary.

The treasurer shall keep an account covering the general fund in the name of the association, subject to his check as treasurer in such bank as may be selected by him and approved by the committee on finance. Such account shall be separate and distinct from those accounts opened for the uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds.

The corresponding secretary shall keep a bank account in the name of the association, subject to his check as corresponding secretary for current disbursements, and shall deposit to the credit of said bank account all moneys he may receive from the treasurer drawn from the general fund.

The committee on finance shall audit and report upon accounts of the treasurer and of the corresponding secretary.

At each regular meeting of the executive committee the treasurer shall make a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the preceding calendar month. He shall make a statement showing investments and the receipts and disbursements of the endowment and reserve funds; he shall make, at the annual meeting of the association, a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year.

XI. It shall be the duty of the committee on detentions:

1. To inquire, as far as may be practicable or necessary, into the causes of commitment of persons in the prisons or houses of detention in the cities of New York and in Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge or providing for the defense of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavor to improve both the physical and moral condition of the prisoners in all suitable and practicable ways.