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Brooklyn Disciplinary
Training School for Boys

1911, 1913

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BOARD OF MANAGERS
EPHRAIM BYK, PRESIDENT
FRANCIS X. CARMODY, VICE-PRESIDENT
ARTHUR M. TAYLOR, SECRETARY
JOSEPH F. McKEON,
MOSES B. SCHMIDT
LOUIS H. PINK
ANNA M. WILBUR



BOARD OF MANAGERS
MICHAEL MURPHY
JOSEPH MANNE
EX-OFFICIO
HON. WM. J. GAYNOR, MAYOR
P. J. CARLIN
LOUIS GOLD.
MRS. L. NICOLOVIUS

The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

Eighteenth Ave., between 56th and 58th Streets.

ROSCOE V. WOLFE, SUPERINTENDENT.

TELEPHONE 866 BATH BEACH.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., **Feb. 1st** 1911

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys will be held at the Central Office, 44 & 5 Court Square, on Tuesday February 7th, 1911 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A selection of Officers and other important business will be transacted at this meeting and your presence is earnestly requested.

Yours respectfully,

Arthur M. Taylor
Secretary.

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at this meeting and your presence is earnestly

section of Officers and other important business will

o'clock in the afternoon

Office' at 2 Court Square' on Tuesday February 27th.

Brooklyn Training School for Boys will be held at

regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the

Dear Sir,

Announcement of the Board of Managers of the

Brooklyn Training School for Boys

February 7

City of New York.

GAZMOR.

Feb. 20

BOARD OF MANAGERS
FRANCIS X. CARMODY, PRESIDENT
MOSES B. SCHMIDT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPH F. McKEON, SECRETARY
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The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

Eighteenth Ave., between 56th and 58th Streets.

ROScoe V. WOLFE, SUPERINTENDENT.

TELEPHONE 866 BATH BEACH.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., **March 28th,** 1911

file
Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the **BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, will be held at our Central Office, 44 & 5 Court Square, on Tuesday April 4, 1911 at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph F. McKeon
Secretary.

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In re
Managers
Disciplinary
Boys.

MANAGERS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

БОМОНОВ О. БУДОКТАН И А.

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BOARD OF MANAGERS

20010312

In the matter of application
of the Board of Managers
of the

BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

for an Appropriation

PETITION

EPHRAIM BYK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAIRMAN

350 FULTON STREET,

BROUOH OF BROOKLYN,

NEW YORK.

-----X
In the matter of the application :
of the Board of Managers to the :
: :
: :
BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING :
: :
SCHOOL FOR BOYS :
: :
for an APPROPRIATION to change the :
ORGANIZATION of the said school from :
the CONGREGATE to the COTTAGE plan :
government. :
: :
-----X

To the HONORABLE WILLIAM J. GAYNOR
MAYOR of the City of New York, and

To the HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOR-
TIONMENT of the City of New York,

Your petitioners, Ephraim Byk, Moses B. Schmidt,
Joseph F. McKeon, Louis H. Pink, and Anna M. Wilbur, consti-
tute a Committee of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn
Disciplinary Training School for Boys appointed at the April
1911 meeting of said Board, to devise ways and means for
bringing about a change in the management of said school from
the present congregate system for the government thereof to
the segregate or cottage plan. They are to continue the work
of a Committee of the same character of which Francis X.
Carmody was chairman, which Committee presented a year ago
to your Honorable Body a petition similar to this.

Your Honorable Body last year refused to grant the
petition and we are therefore renewing the same this year.
Your Committee believes that such change in the government of
the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys is very
imperative. The full Board of Managers of the school after a
deliberate investigation by a special committee of that body
unanimously approved the report of such select Committee
recommending the change to the cottage plan of government.
A copy of that report of the select Committee made to the
Board of Managers is hereto annexed and made a part of this
application.

The following is a close estimate of the cost of

making the change from the congregate to the cottage plan of government of said school.

Cost of plot (150 to 200 acres on Long Island), \$100,000

Cost of 10 cottages \$12,500. each (suitable to accommodate from 20 to 30 boys each) 125,000

Administration Building 75,000

Furnishings and equipment for cottages and administration building 25,000

Unanticipated expense 25,000

TOTAL \$ 350,000

The above estimated figures were submitted to the Board of Managers at the February meeting thereof of the year 1910 and said Board at said meeting unanimously adopted the report containing said estimate.

Further the city will realize about One hundred thousand (\$100,000) Dollars from the sale of the property now occupied by the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School. This large amount will materially decrease the expense incurred upon making this change and the net expense to the City after completion of the new School will be about Two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) Dollars.

For the purpose of purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings for the school on the cottage plan, "the express consent of the Mayor" is necessary by Section VI of the law by which the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys was created, and an issue of corporate stock authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be necessary to carry out the work.

It will not be necessary to make the whole appropriation this year or in any one year. If one-half of the appropriation were made this year and one-half next year no delay in the work will be caused thereby.

Your Committee respectfully requests a hearing upon this petition by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A few minutes explanation by some member of the Committee would make clear to your Honorable Body the necessities which prompt

us to make this request.

Immediate action is in the opinion of our Board, very urgent. The present buildings are very old; one wooden structure is over 135 years old, and one brick structure is over 60 years old. Neither is fire proof. In fact, if the school is to be maintained on present site, absolutely new and fire proof buildings are immediately necessary to fully protect the lives of the children.

WHEREFORE your petitioners pray that his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York and the Honorable members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may appropriate three hundred and fifty thousand (\$350,000) Dollars for the purpose of a suitable site and the erection of suitable buildings upon the cottage plan for the conduct of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys to the end that the Board of Managers of said school may proceed with the work of reorganizing the same upon the cottage plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Rehman Byk
Chairman

Moses B. Schmidt

Joseph D. McKee

Anna M. Helber Members

Louis A. Prid

Francis J. Carmody
Ex Officio.

REPORT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF
MANAGERS OF THE BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS.

To Ephraim Byk, Esq.,
President of the Board of Managers.

Sir:

Your special committee appointed to investigate conditions at the school and to make comparisons with other similar institutions and to report thereon has given to this work what attention was possible with the other urgent duties the members thereof were called upon to perform in connection with the school but can make at least a partial report at this time.

An investigation of the school reveals all the faults, dangers, evils and objections inherent in institutions of this sort, which are conducted on the congregate plan.

The spirit which prevails in the school is to a large extent, that of a penal institution instead of a home. The boys look upon commitment to the institution in the light of a jail sentence. They do not look upon it to any great extent, as an effort to help them and benefit them. They think of it rather as a place to which they are sent to relieve the community of their presence. The stigma of a term in prison, they feel, attaches to them on commitment to the institution, and this carries with it the consequent breaking down of moral standards and the weakening of moral tissues.

Another deplorable condition that exists in the school is the prevalence of immorality and personal abuses. Many cases of gross immorality have been brought to the attention of your Committee. These practices take place both in the dormitories and in the yards and they are of such a character

that but a very small percentage of them is discovered and brought to the attention of those in charge. Moreover these practices spread with a sort of contagion and new admissions to the school are likely soon to become infected, and the vices are not only in consequence quite common but are continuous.

These two deplorable conditions- the penal spirit and the immorality- are closely allied to one another, and are the most glaring evils challenging the attention of the Board. Many evils of a less fundamental character exist, such, for example, as lack of personal cleanliness, but the correction of these two basic evils, will, in time, it is believed, induce a correction of the others.

A wider investigation of the evils above referred to discloses the fact that they are not entirely due to inefficiency in the management, but are largely to be attributed to the character of the institution itself. These evils it is ascertained by your committee, are inherent in all institutions of this character, that are conducted on the congregate plan. They existed in some degree in the New York Juvenile Asylum, when conducted on the congregate plan, and were among the causes which led to the change in the conduct of that institution to the cottage plan, as we find it now in the Children's Villiage near Dobbs Ferry. The cottage plan is now in use at Hawthorne, where the unfortunate Jewish Children are cared for. It is in use in Boston Chicago and nearly everywhere else where serious thought has been given to the best methods of conducting institutions of this character. Your Committee has been informed that the Catholic Protectory of New York is considering a like change to the segregate system, but this has not been verified as yet.

The reasons why these killing evils are inseparable from

the congregate system of management are easy to find. The jail spirit is engendered by confinement and general rules of government, without individual interest and personal attention. The institutional idea and its machine management without recognition of special cases and peculiarities both of disposition and temperament, is sure to inculcate a feeling of individual forlornness and a duelism soon develops between the individual child and the school to which he is committed.

This idea of a penal confinement is obviated in the cottage plan since only 20 to 25 boys are placed in a cottage and the cottage father and mother, so called, live with this group and learn the peculiarities, weakness and strenght of each boy in it. The children get sympathy and help from these as in a good home. That the children as a rule, look upon the cottage as a home and not a place of confinement may be seen from the letters they write back to the cottages after they are discharged. Some forty such letters appear in the Report of the Children's Villiage for 1908.

Such home feeling is impossible in the congregate plan for two reasons. Individual attention is impossible to any considerable extent in this system, and it is also impossible to secure keepers who will see in their positions any other duties than those of the ordinary policemen.

Immorality exists in the congregate systems for the same general reasons. In a large dormitory no vigilance on the part of the watchman will prevent much loose talking and immoral practices. The same thing is true on the playground. Again where large and small, degenerate and merely unfortunate, boys are huddled together, the good are corrupted to the level of the basest, and having fallen, they are both ashamed and afraid to disclose the names of those who debauched them. All this may be either prevented entirely or at least reduced to a minimum in the segregate system, by the proper grouping

and classification of the boys on the basis of age, nature of commitment and individual peculiarities.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the school is necessary to the Municipal machinery of the Borough of Brooklyn and refers to a letter dated November 30th, 1909, of Judge Wilkens and published in the Brooklyn Eagle shortly afterward for its reasons. It begs to add that these reasons have been re-stated by others who are acquainted with the situations and many of the facts contained in the letter have been verified by independent inquiry of members of this Committee.

The tendency of all modern institutions of this character is toward the cottage system and your Committee strongly recommend the adoption by this Board of a resolution to the effect that the conduct of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for boys should, with all convenient speed, be changed from the congregate plan to the segregate or cottage plan, and that a Committee be appointed, to look for suitable sites and to devise ways and means for bringing about such a change and to report monthly to the Board its progress for approval and further direction.

Respectfully submitted.

Francis X. Carmody
Chairman

BOARD OF MANAGERS
FRANCIS X. CARMODY, PRESIDENT
MOSES B. SCHMIDT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPH F. MCKEON, SECRETARY
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MRS. L. NICOLIVUS.

The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys,

Eighteenth Ave., between 56th and 58th Streets.

ROSCOE V. WOLFE, SUPERINTENDENT.

TELEPHONE 866 BATH BEACH.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 31st, 1911

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the
BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, will be held at
the Central Office, #4 & 5 Court Square, Brooklyn, N. Y. on
Tuesday June 6th 1911 at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph F. McKeon
Secretary.

May 31, 1911.

In re meeting on June 6
of Board of Managers of the
Brooklyn Disciplinary Train-
ing School for Boys.



BOARD OF MANAGERS
DISCIPLINARY
TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK

MAY 31 1911

COPY.

May 30th, 1911.

Prof. Francis X. Carmody,
President of the Board of Managers,
#64 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In reference to your request for information regarding the two boys Purvin and Krzpnosky, about whose retention at this Institution there was forwarded a complaint by the Civic Club of Brownsville, permit me to state in full the history and record of the two boys in question.

Frederick Purvin was committed to this Institution on September 7, 1909 by Judge Ryan of the Children's Court on conviction by trial of the misdemeanor of Petit Larceny. The detailed statement of his arrest and cause of conviction is as follows:

He was arrested for entering a candy store and attempted to steal money from the cash drawer, but was caught in the act. Was away from school on a number of occasions and was arrested for truancy.

Abraham Krapnosky was committed to this Institution on June 23, 1909 by Judge Wilkin of the Children's Court on conviction by trial of the misdemeanor of Petit Larceny. The detailed statement of his arrest and cause of conviction is as follows:

He was arrested for being implicated in the robbery of a baby carriage. Previous to this he was on parole for truancy. Was twice committed to the Truant School for periods of three and six months each time, and was committed to this institution once before for a term of one month for Petit Larceny.

Although both boys have been progressing satisfactorily, I did not recommend their parole due to the general home conditions and environments

Prof. F. X. Carmody.

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which are such that it would not be wise to parole them at this time. Neither can I vouch for the fact that they are entirely weaned away from their former associates..Neither of these boys is what we would call of a strong moral character and more than likely when removed from the environment of the school, would again fall a victim to their temptations. Although the parents of both these boys live in a neighborhood which abounds with just such characters, no attempt has been made on their part to better the conditions by change of residence and environment.

Yours very truly,

(SD)Roscoe V. Wolfe,

Superintendent.

P. S. These boys were committed for an indefinite term and according to the laws governing this Institution, they can be kept until they are twenty-one years of age.

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including a large signature and several smaller ones.]

June 1/1911

Re. to May 23/11

Re. on Letter of
2
Re. to 2 Boys named
F. Purwin and
A. Trapwood

FRANCIS X. CARMODY

WILLIAM B. CARSWELL

CARMODY & CARSWELL

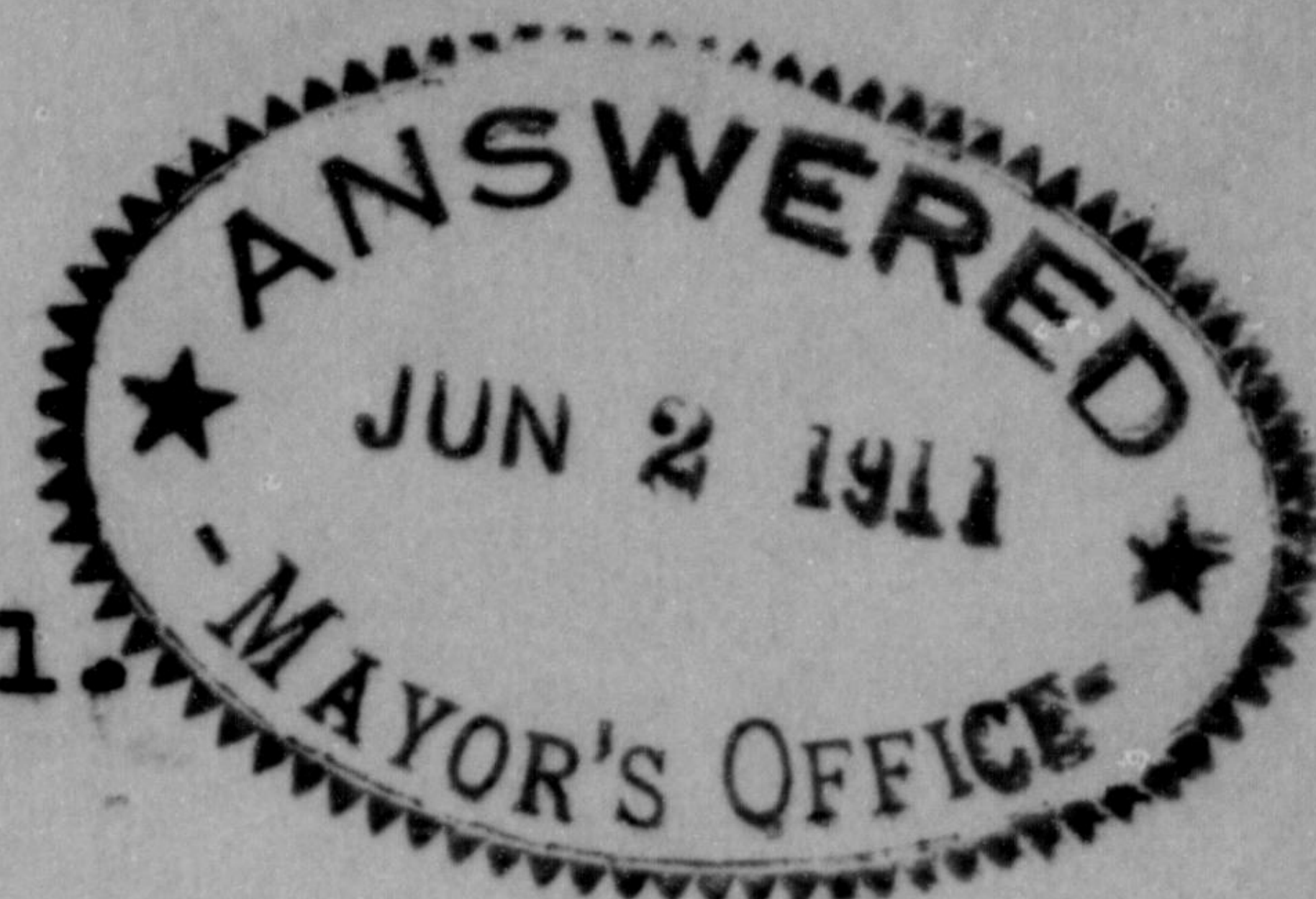
LAWYERS

64 WALL STREET

NEW YORK

PHONE 288 JOHN

June 1, 1911.



Robert Adamson, Sect.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York,

City Hall, New York City.

Sir:

Your communication of May 22nd addressed to me at the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School is at hand. I regret to say that the same was not forwarded to me from the school until the 27th instant, and I did not receive it until the 29th instant in the evening. I caused the information to be collected which your letter requested at once and am forwarding to you today by this letter such information.

Attached hereto you will find a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the school to me as President of the Board of Managers which will show the dates of the commitment of Frederick Purvin and Abraham Krapnosky, the two boys referred to in your letter. The letter also contains the charges upon which these boys were committed to the institution and their previous records.

Regarding the question of their mistreatment while in the institution I am making a further investigation and will advise you of the results thereof as soon as they have been received by me.

Respectfully yours,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FXC:V

Enc. 1.

FRANCIS X. CARMODY

WILLIAM B. CARSWELL

CARMODY & CARSWELL

LAWYERS

64 WALL STREET

NEW YORK

PHONE 288 JOHN

June 23, 1911.

Mr. Robert Adamson, Secretary

To His Honor the Mayor,

City Hall, New York City.

Sir:

Under date of June 1, 1911 I communicated to you information regarding Frederick Purvin and Abraham Krapnosky, two boys who are committed to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, and about whom you made inquiry on May 22nd 1911. In that letter of June first, I advised you that I would inquire further into the question of the mistreatment of these boys at the institution and would advise you of the results of my investigation later.

Pursuant to my statement in the letter of June first, I wrote to Ignatz J. Eliscu of 1600 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York requesting him to lay before me any information which he had relative to the mistreatment of these boys at the school. You will recall that it was Mr. Eliscu's letter to you which was the basis of your communication to me on this subject and that in his letter to you he stated that these boys were being mistreated. I quote from my letter to him of June 1, 1911.

"Your letter also contains a statement to the effect that these boys are being maltreated in the school. If you have any evidence of the maltreatment of those boys I shall esteem it a favor if you will transmit the same to me outlining clearly the nature of the maltreatment and the time of its occurrence so that I may investigate it."

I beg to advise you that I have received no answer to this letter whatever and in view of this fact and the further fact that our Superintendent at the school denies that there was any mistreatment of these

2 Mr. Robert Adamson.

boys at any time I am forced to conclude that the charges contained in Mr. Eliscu's letter to his Honor the Mayor were not well founded.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory to you, I remain

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Edward H. Carnody

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FXCQV

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including names like "L. H. ...", "J. H. ...", and "C. H. ...".

June 23/1911

M. to May 23/11

M. to 2 Boys
H. Purvum said

A. Krapinsky

BOARD OF MANAGERS
FRANCIS X. CARMODY, PRESIDENT
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The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys,

Eighteenth Ave., between 56th and 58th Streets.

ROSCOE V. WOLFE, SUPERINTENDENT.

TELEPHONE 866 BATH BEACH.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

June 29th,

1911

Hon. William J. Gaynor,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

The next meeting of the Board of Managers of the
BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, will be held at
the Central Office, #4 & 5 Court Square, Brooklyn, N. Y. on
July 11, 1911 at 4 P. M. which is the second Tuesday of the month,
instead of the first Tuesday which is Independence Day.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph F. McKeon
Secretary.

June 29, 1911.

In re meeting of
Board of Managers of
Brooklyn Disciplinary
Training School for Boys
on July 11, 1911, at 4
p.m.



June 29th,

FRANCIS X. CARMODY

WILLIAM B. CARSWELL

CARMODY & CARSWELL
LAWYERS
64 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

PHONE 288 JOHN

Oct. 19, 1911.

Mr. Robert Adamson, Sect.,
to the Mayor,
City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 10th instant relative to a proposed plot for the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys. This communication will be considered with a number of others which we have at hand. We thank the Mayor, through you, for causing same to be brought to our attention.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Carmody, Jr.

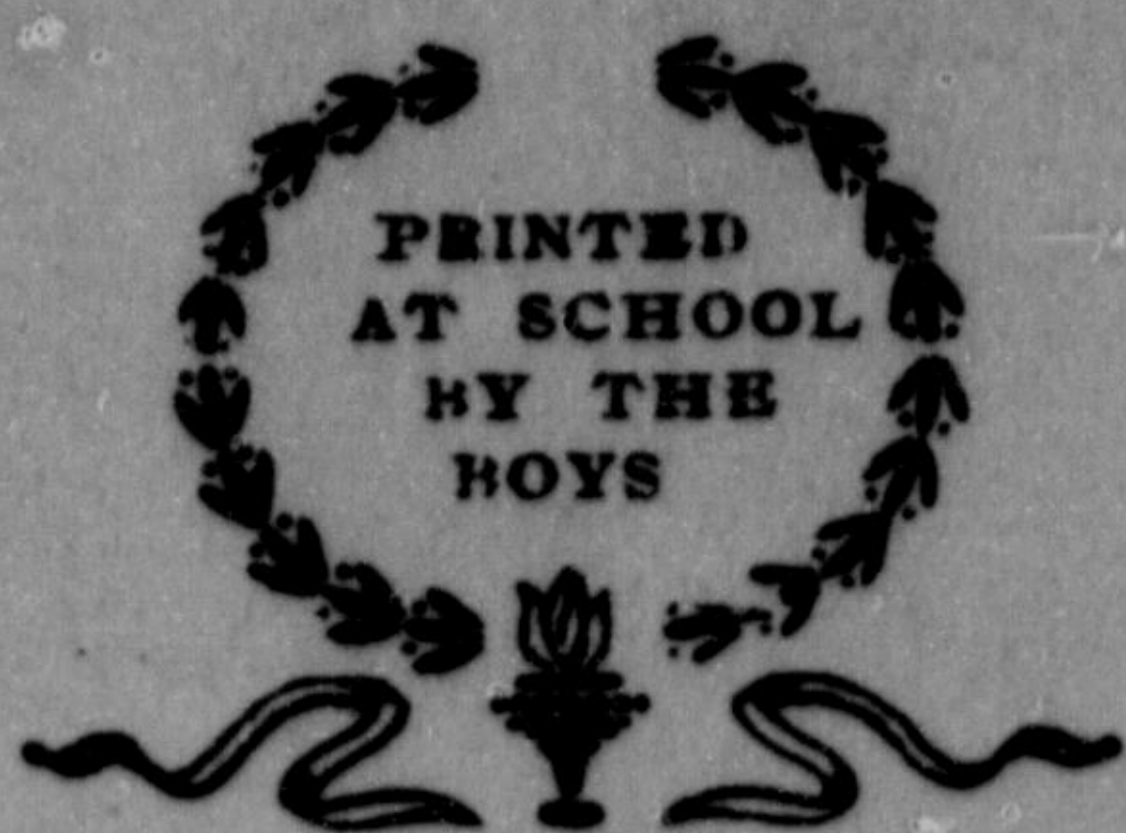
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE
BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS.

FXC:V

Oct 19/1911

re. to Oct 10/11

ackd re. to pro
posed plot for
School



The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

Superintendent's Office

Eighteenth Ave., between 56th and 58th Streets.

Telephone 855 Bath Brach.

Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. April 16th 1913.

To the
Honorable William J. Gaynor,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Honorable and Dear Sir:-

A copy of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts dated April 10, 1913 and addressed to Your Honor recommending among other things, "that the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys be abolished to take effect December 31, 1913" was through the courtesy of the Commissioners of Accounts submitted to the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys on the 14th day of April 1913, and by the Board considered at a meeting held on that day and at an adjourned meeting held on April 16, 1913.

The Board feels that its views on the recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts should be made known to Your Honor, and this letter containing the Board's views on this subject and signed by me as President of the Board is forwarded to you with their approval.

Passing over temporarily the first eighteen pages of the report which contains an interesting discussion of the history of our institution and a general discussion of the charitable institutions of the City, which take care of juvenile delinquents and truants, we come to the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts for the abolition of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

In regard to the first recommendation as quoted above on the general subject of the abolition of the school, the Board feels that unless the recommendations heretofore made by it for the purchase of a site for the construction of the school on the cottage plan meet with the approval of the necessary City authorities, and a change from the present unsanitary and inadequate buildings in which the school is conducted to a new set of buildings erected on the cottage plan basis is affected, the sooner the school can be abolished and the children therein transferred to other proper institutions the better. This is in effect the stand taken by the Board over two years ago when it took steps to affect a change in the conduct of the school from the congregate to the cottage plan. The date, however, at which it is proposed in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts that the abolition take effect seems to us to be ill advised. The manner in which it is proposed by the Commissioners of Accounts to take care of the children in the school on December 31, 1913 is found in their eighth recommendation on page twenty-one of their report, which recommendation reads as follows:

"Eighth: That the law be amended to permit the transfer in a body of all boys remaining in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School on December 31, 1913, to the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, or if accommodations are not provided in this institution by that time, that they be brought before the original committing Judges and recommitted to the Parental School, located between Jamaica and Flushing, or the various denominational institutions."

Now the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights is at present practically a paper institution. The site has been purchased, but the buildings are not erected. From the best information which we have been able to obtain on this subject, that institution will not

be in shape to receive children for about two years. It may not be in shape to receive the boys for over three years or more. This institution therefore, as a receptacle for boys on December 31, 1913 may well be left out of all consideration.

The second institution mentioned in paragraph eight of the report of the Commissioners to which it suggests that the boys in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School may be transferred on December 31, 1913, is the Parental School. That institution is at present taxed to the limit of its capacity. Until more cottages are erected there, it will be impossible to transfer any boys to it. It is recommended in the fourth paragraph of the Commissioners recommendations that "two single cottages to accommodate thirty boys each" be erected. The Board submits that this cannot be done by December 31, 1913 and therefore even if in other respects it were desirable to transfer the boys to this institution, it will be an impossibility to do so at that date. Moreover, the Board of Education will have to cooperate in this respect to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts. Again, even if it were possible to have erected by December 31, 1913 the two cottages proposed at the Parental School, they would accommodate but sixty boys and the number of boys to be transferred at that date would be far in excess of that as will appear later.

The third set of institutions to which it is recommended the boys be transferred on December 31, 1913 in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts consists of the various denominational institutions. These institutions are the Catholic Protectory, the Jewish Protectory and the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry. These institutions have now practically reached the limit of their capacity. One of the members

of our Board, since the report of the Commissioners was forwarded to Your Honor, talked with a representative of the Children's Village and was informed that that institution has no accommodations at present for any more Children. This is also the case with the Jewish Protectory and we believe the same condition prevails in the Catholic Protectory. The Courts have been sending to these denominational institutions right along the boys which appear before them for commitment, and the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys has been receiving the surplus when these institutions will receive no more. I quote from page three of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts a question which was asked of Judge Wilkin by the Commissioners and his answer thereto.

"Q. As I take it from you, you are inclined to favor under the present conditions the boys being sent to the institutions, that is the religious institutions?"

"A. Yes. I am free to say that generally speaking that is the way we do mostly. I have not been sending a boy to the Disciplinary Training School on a long term commitment for quite a while, whereas I have sent quite a number, been doing it daily almost to the Jewish Protectory, or the Catholic Protectory, or the Juvenile Asylum."

It will therefore appear that there is no definite prospect that on December 31, 1913 these denominational institutions will have accommodations to receive boys whom it is proposed to transfer to these institutions on the last day of the current year.

From the foregoing discussion the inadequacy of the following recommendations found on page twenty of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts will be apparent:

"Fifth: That the law be amended to permit the Courts to commit juvenile delinquents under the age of fourteen years to the Parental School."

"Sixth: That the Judges of the various Courts committing delinquents be requested as far as possible to commit juvenile delinquents to the New York State Training School for Boys, located at Yorktown Heights."

"Seventh: That the Judges of the various Courts be requested to at once discontinue the commitment of juvenile delinquents whose term of commitment will extend beyond December 31, 1913, to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys."

One word on the per capita cost of maintaining the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys. On page seventeen of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, it is stated -

"The cost of maintaining the boys at the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for the year 1912 was \$269.49 per annum per boy, or \$5.18 per boy per week. The cost of maintaining the boys at the denominational institutions as provided in the budget is \$135. per annum."

This is true, but the recommendation of the Commissioners is that these boys be cared for in the Parental School or in the New York State Training School for Boys. If economy is a consideration for abolishing the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, it is not likely to be attained by a transfer to the institutions above mentioned. The per capita cost of maintaining boys at the Parental School far exceeds the per capita cost at our institution. Private institutions maintain boys at a lesser per capita cost to the City than public institutions. This is accounted for partly by the fact that these denominational institutions receive donations from private individuals, and there are other reasons why the cost of maintenance is less than at public institutions. If, however, comparisons are to be made, private institutions should be compared with private institutions and public institutions with public institutions.

(6)

The Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys have no objections to the abolition of the school in case other satisfactory ways of taking care of the children are provided. They have condemned the buildings in which they are now conducting the school in every report which they have made for the past three years. They have sought repeatedly for some other way of taking care of the juvenile delinquents committed to them by the Judges. They have done the best they could with the buildings and equipment which they have for the conduct of the school. Under their management the State Board of Charities has raised the grade of the school from Class 3 to Class 2. They are open to any reasonable proposition for the care of these delinquents, that looks forward to the abandonment of the present buildings in which the school is conducted, but they do not believe that the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts in their report recently submitted to you provide an adequate solution of the problem, and until a better solution is suggested, they stand by the recommendations heretofore submitted by them for the purchase of a site on Long Island and the erection thereon of an institution on the cottage plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis X. Carmody

President
Board of Managers.

LOUIS HEATON PINK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
44 COURT STREET
BROOKLYN

June 25, 1913.

Hon. William J. Gaynor,

Mayor of the City of New York,

My Dear Mr. Gaynor:

I have been trying to see you for several days with reference to the Disciplinary Training School. We have whipped the matter into definite and concrete form and are anxious for your help. The enclosed memorandum gives our plan. It is satisfactory to the Commissioner of Accounts and we hope will meet with your approval. Our conclusion is that the Training School should be placed upon the site of the Parental School under the management of a board appointed by the Mayor, but using the same administration building, school rooms, shops, gymnasium, heating, lighting, sewage disposal facilities ect. Also we favor the placing of the teaching under the Board of Education. If, after reading our report, you think favorably of the plan would it not be possible to arrange for a conference between yourself or a committee of the Board of Estimate, a committee from the Board of Education and one from our Board, so that united effort may be made to get prompt action?

If you have no objection I think I had better make public our decision so that people may know where we stand.

LOUIS HEATON PINK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
44 COURT STREET
BROOKLYN

All of the members of our Board voted for the adoption of the memorandum, excepting only Mr. Byk, and he would favor it if the Parental School and the Training School could be kept entirely separate .

We appreciate how pressed you are with important affairs and yet we hope you can give this matter your attention for we feel that definite action should be taken to end the present situation.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours:

Louis H. Pink
Pres. Bd. of reg.