

May 21, 1919

Oct. 25, 1919.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer,
Darling, Delaware County, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Falconer:

A short time ago the Mayor appointed me a member of the Board of the Louisville Industrial School of Reform. This was the first time in the history of the institution that a woman was appointed on the Board. Due to the heaviness of my own duties, I was unable to take an active interest until the present time. I felt that much attention ought to be devoted to the school, and was unwilling to take part until I could do so thoroughly. Immediately after my appointment, I made up my mind that I would ask your help and advice on making any necessary changes in the school. In the meantime, the National Child Labor Committee made a survey of general child welfare conditions in the state, not touching the institutional side because Dr. Slingerland of the Russel Sage Foundation had recently reported on institutions in Kentucky. As a special favor, however, Miss Ellis, one of the National Child Labor investigators, is to look into the educational and recreational side of the Industrial School, along with its contact with the Juvenile Court.

How soon are you coming to Kentucky? I do not believe that anything could be more helpful than your going thru the Industrial School with me. If you are not going to be in Kentucky soon, will you be good enough to help me by correspondence?

I visited the school one morning last week. In one room, I found 20 little girls ranging in age from six to twelve years, (the majority of them about nine years old) clipping, turning, and stringing tobacco bags. These children had been engaged at this occupation from 7:45 in the morning up to the time when we were in the room, which was about 20 minutes to twelve. On questioning one little girl, it was discovered that she was expected to finish 120 bags during the morning. The children are paid 75¢ per thousand for these bags. These little girls, who were in the school for dependency, worked in silence for this period of four hours. After dinner the same little girls go to school from one until five o'clock. The teacher in the case begins her instruction at 7:45 in the morning and teaches until 5 in the evening, with about an hour for dinner. I was told that no non-resident teacher in the school received more than \$40.00 or \$50.00 a month. The little group of girls that she taught in the morning, strung bags under another instructor in the afternoon. Of course, this is a flagrant violation of the Child Labor Law and I am going to

2 Mrs. Martha P. Falconer-

have it stopped. I said nothing at the time because I did not want to put a spoke in the wheel of our survey. I would be glad to have your reaction to such a condition in such a school.

Will you please answer the following miscellaneous?

1. What arrangements have you for tooth brushes in your school? For towels? Caring of combs?
2. What do you think about passing a bar of soap around for each group of children at bath time?
3. What do you think about tubs for older girls who came to the school for sex offenses? What do you think about the use of tubs girls in general in an industrial school?
4. Are the girls marched in to meals in line in your school?
5. Do you approve of uniform dress. What is the comparative economy between the uniform dress and individual ones?
6. Do you believe in administering corporal punishment as an extreme measure of punishment?
7. Do you think that the older girls in an industrial school could be responsible for the bread making of the institution?
8. How do you solve your recreational problems? Do you have any formal gymnastics? Do you think it possible to have a group of girls scouts in such an institution?
9. Will you list the occupations for girls in your school?
10. How do you parcel your girls?
11. Do you believe that an Industrial School band should be sent about the country? If you do not, what is your objection?
12. Do you think it is possible for a group of dependents such as I described in the third paragraph to go from this school to a near by public school, especially if they wore individual dresses and the teacher of the nearby public school were taken into our confidence before sending them? Do you think it would be better to have the city install teachers in such an industrial school. Mrs. Brown, the wife of the Superintendent of the institution said, "We use the same books that the public schools do, but cut out all the frills."

Now Mrs. Falconer, most of the men on this Industrial School Board think that this school is wonderfully conducted under Mr. Brown. I shall not take a stand until I can advance most convincing arguments.

3 Mrs. Martha P. Falconer-

I need your help so badly now. Please give this letter your prompt attention. I will be everlastingly grateful to you.

Sincerely,

The Filson Historical Society

Nov. 8, 1919.

Dear Miss Ellis:

I don't believe I shall ever be as glad to see anyone as to see you. I am very anxious to get our survey under headway at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Fuller tells me that probably you will leave Chicago Monday the 10th. If so, I suppose we could begin on the survey on Tuesday. I could be with you all day Tuesday, whereas I cannot on Wednesday or Thursday. We had exactly five "rows" if I may use such an ugly word, in our Board meeting last Wednesday night. One of the Board members is to be brought up for trial next Thursday night because Mr. Brown complains that he caused insubordination among the employees by talking to them. This is the reason that I am anxious to have the survey well started before the 13th. There was a stiff fight over showing you the records. This is one reason I am anxious to "chaperon" you out there.

Come straight to Neighborhood House. If I hadn't a room for you, I would build an annex, put up a portable, or make some other arrangement to include you, so come on.

Sincerely,

Miss Mabel Brown Ellis,
La Salle Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.

55x96

Nov. 29, 1919.

Dear Miss Ellis:

I know you will forgive me if I dictate my thanks and appreciation for the very beautiful roses you sent me on my birthday. They not only cheered my down-stricken soul, but gave the entire family pleasure as well. I regret very much that you were not here to help eat the birthday dinner. As good fortune had it, Mr. Clopper and your friend Miss Wolfson were both present.

On the 21st I had a talk with Mr. M. O. Curd, the Board Member who voted with me at first but who voted to postpone the survey at the meeting on the 20th which you and I attended. He expressed deep regret at having to postpone the survey, but thought that it was the only humane thing to do because as he said, "Mr. Brown was all to pieces over it." I thought Mr. Brown had reason to be all to pieces, but of course did not say so to Mr. Curd. Mr. Curd said that he was much impressed with you, that he felt that you were the right person to make the survey, that he was very certain that you would not say or do anything indiscreet at the school, and if the Board was not willing to help defray the expense of the survey later on, that he was willing personally to do his share toward bringing you back. His enthusiasm sounded absolutely sincere to me.

I want to tell you that I have become embolden in the light of the knowledge gained thru the survey to try to smash the merger. I had a long talk with Dr. Butler when he was here. From my personal talk with him and from his talk to the Conference, I had my conviction emphasized that the consolidation of the Louisville Industrial School and the Parental Home is the worst step possible to take. I talked with Mrs. Bishop yesterday morning. She agreed with me. I talked also with Mrs. Charles Semple last night, and she agreed with me. Mrs. Semple is coming this afternoon to talk the matter over and see what can be done. I told Mrs. Semple that from what I could gather, the men were taking this step to please the women. She said that matters had gone so far when she became the President of the Woman's Club that she did not see her way clear to do anything in regard to the recommendations of the Committee, which had been endorsed by the Club the preceeding year. From my conversation with Mrs. Semple, I learned that she has a very intelligent comprehension of the Industrial School problem. Now my plan is to appeal, probably, to the women, and also probably, to the members of the Parental Home Board who were first opposed to the merger, on the same plea that Judge Krieger used at the last joing meeting, and that was that if we were to have a State Welfare Board that it might be well to wait until after that Board had thrashed out the

Miss Ellis # 2

problems for institutional care, and get their suggestions. Judge Krieger that day made a two fold plea, the other being on the financial side of the question.

I wish you would talk to Mrs. Falconer, who is now with the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 W. 40th St, New York City. I wish you would talk both with Mrs. Falconer and with Mr. Hart, and give me any helpful suggestions that may grow out of your conversation.

I took Mrs. ^{2 Council} Kelly out to see the little girls making sacks, and she will make a written statement for our survey whenever asked. Fortunately, Mr. Brown was at the Armory getting provisions, when Mrs. Kelly and I visited his institution.

With warmest personal regards to you, and with grateful appreciation for your assistance in this bad situation, I remain

Sincerely,

Miss Mabel Brown Ellis,
105 E. 22nd St.,
New York City.

December 10, 1919.

Dear Miss Ellis:

I promised to keep you posted. At the Board Meeting last Tuesday night, I brought forward the enclosed resolution signed by Mr. Wade Sheltman and myself. I called a meeting of the Visiting Committee fifteen minutes before the regular meeting of the Board. Mr. Woodson was not present, so I submitted the resolution to him when he came in late to the regular meeting. He refused to sign it, saying that he would not admit that we were violating the Child Labor Law. When I introduced the resolution, it was necessary to explain that Mr. Woodson had refused to sign it. Mr. Woodson explained that he was in sympathy with the spirit but objected to the form. He then made one of his speeches telling the Board that if this were passed that there would be nothing for the children out there to do but simply hold their hands, and that we would not be able to give them any kind of task from now on. At this place in his speech I tapped him on the arm (he sits next to me at the table) and said, "Wait a minute Mr. Woodson." Whereupon I drew out our Child Labor Law which is printed for posting in factories. It is about a yard long and two feet wide. He turned on me and said, "Didn't you just quote that law?" rather savagely. I said, "Yes I quoted that section," (pointing to the section) but this section, (pointing to the section covering work in schools) would give us permission. Major Leathers pulled out the constitution of 1855 and read it to me, showing that the Board could give such simple tasks to the children as in their judgement seemed wise. I then argued aside from the Child Labor end of the question. Mr. Sheltman made a good point by saying that aside from our end of it, that the Federal Government could certainly make serious trouble for the Acton Fisher Tobacco Company. Mr. Woodson offered a substitute for my resolution which was merely to do away with the making of the tobacco sacks. His substitute was carried, four to three. Judge O'Doherty was not present. Tom Crutcher, and Mr. Sheltman and I voted against the substitute. Major Leathers very testily said, to me, "Miss Ingram, since you know all about these things, maybe you will tell me this." Whereupon he hauled the constitution of 1855, wanting to know if it was any good now. As he rambled on in his talk, it wasn't necessary to answer him.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Miss Mabel Brown Ellis,
105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

11-1-19.

My dear Miss Ingram -
 I'm sending the outline down by
 Special Delivery - Please have an extra
 copy or two made and sent to me
 at Boone Tavern, Berea, where I shall
 be until Nov. 7. Don't hesitate to make
 any changes you want - I simplified
 the outline somewhat for presentation
 to the Board - who naturally aren't
 interested in technical details.
 Such weather! Sincerely - MBE.

55276

Plan for Study of School Conditions at the
 Louisville Industrial School.

1. A census should be taken of the entire
 institution population which will permit
 its analysis, for school purposes, into those
 whose mental condition is so far below
 normal that they cannot profit by ordi-
 nary school work, those of normal men-
 tality and those who are unusually
 bright and should be given special
 advantages. It is suggested that for
 this census the form appended should
 be used.

Census card - One to be filled out for
 each child.

Name	Mental Condition
Classification	Date of examination
Offense	By whom
Sex	Date of admittance
Color	By Whom Committed
Nationality	House to which assigned
Age when received	Remarks
Nov. 1, 1919.	
Grade when received	
Nov. 1, 1919.	
Physical Condition	
Date of examination	
By whom	

2. In order to get a correct idea of how the children actually spend their time at the institution, it is suggested that the visitor spend several days with selected groups of children; as the older girls, the little girls, the colored girls, and corresponding groups of boys; reaching the institution at the rising hour, going to the dormitories, eating with the children, remaining with them in the school-room and during their recreation period, and staying until they are in bed at night.

3. The following facts should be secured from each teacher:

1. Name.
2. Subjects and grades taught; class of children taught;
3. Salary.
4. ^{Instructional} Training and previous experience.
5. Hours taught daily; number of children in each class.
4. Date of employment

4. Equipment of school-rooms and shops. List equipment and call heads of corresponding departments in Louisville Public School system into consultation as to its adequacy.

5. Vocational work - aside from shop-work. List the various activities to which children are assigned; find out whether any plan of rotation of duties is followed and whether it could be followed. Is any attempt made to correlate school work and institution tasks? How ^{much time} long does each child give to each task -

6. Provisions for Recreation.

List the places and times of recreation; the playground equipment; other toys or games used - whether supervised or not and by whom - if supervised what training had supervisor.

V ✓
1919

The Louisville National Banking Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Louisville, Ky.
November 7, 1919.

Miss Frances Ingram,

City.

Dear Miss Ingram:-

I regret extremely the necessity that requires us to meet next Thursday evening the 14th inst., as ordered by the Board, to consider a very serious matter which, I confess, has greatly distressed me. The work we are engaged in cannot, of course, be successfully accomplished without the utmost harmony and the utmost co-operation among those who are charged with the responsibility.

I want to ask that in all we do, in all we say and whatever action we may take, may be from the best interests of the Institution in which we are so deeply interested, to be guided in our deliberations by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of that Institution and the welfare and the happiness of those who are committed to our care.

In sending this reminded of the meeting, if I hear of no objection from any member of the Board, I will take the liberty of inviting our Attorney Mr. Merit O'Neal to be present and will also bring with me Miss Louise Schmalzried, my stenographer, to take down such matters as the Board may desire to have a true record of. If I hear of no objection to these suggestions, I will assume that it meets with the approval of the members and will act accordingly. I sincerely trust we may be guided in all we do with the sincere spirit of justice and to our own honor and credit.

With great respect,


President, Lou. Ind. School.

65x210

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HASTINGS H. HART, DIRECTOR
C. SPENCER RICHARDSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 7060

November 12, 1919

Miss Francis Ingram,
Neighborhood House,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky

Confidential

Dear Miss Ingram:

Replying to your letter of November 8, I am delighted to know that you have become a trustee of the Industrial School of Reform.

I have visited the School at different times and it has always been a very discouraging place to me. I saw there at one time 70 cases of ring worm.

I think that Mr. Brown has made sincere efforts to redeem the place, but he has never had the means to put it in proper shape, and he has never had the outlook to realize what it ought to be.

Dr. Slingerland was very careful in what he said about the Institution in his report; but reading between the lines, a very undesirable situation was revealed. He brought out the fact that the Institution contains white and colored children; boys and girls, delinquents and dependents. He brought out the fact that many of the buildings are ancient and unsuitable, and that "the inertia of old habits and customs hinders the full adoption of some desirable changes."

He showed the terrible over-crowding of the Negro department and the presence of a large number of "afflicted and sub-normal" boys, mainly for dependent or neglected reasons.

He showed also the presence of many children afflicted with incipient tuberculosis, and he showed the lack of proper schools for the colored inmates.

He recommended an increase of the staff of parole agents to five. (Nine would not be too many). He recommended: "That a special reception cottage be erected or provided...to safeguard the institution from contagious and infectious diseases, and to give time and opportunity for social, physical and mental examinations of all new wards."

55126

Answering your specific questions:

1. Among the leading institutions in the country are:

The Michigan State Industrial School for Boys, Lansing, Michigan. (The plant is fair).

A new one is about to be erected costing \$1,500,000. The spirit and method of the School is excellent.

2 St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, Illinois

Col. C. B. Adams, Superintendent, is recognized as one of the best men in the country.

3 Thorn Hill School, Warrendale, Pa.

4 Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

5 Maryland Training School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.

This School has an excellent spirit and a good plant.

6 Children's Village, Chauncey, New York

7 Hawthorne School, Hawthorne, New York

8 Lincoln Agricultural School, (Roman Catholic) Lincolndale, New York

(All three of these institutions are in the suburbs of New York City.)

9 State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.

I would suggest that you send for published reports of all of these institutions.

Very few juvenile reformatories have developed an adequate system of vocational training. The average stay of children in such institutions is only about one year and a half, and that is insufficient time to teach thoroughly a working trade if the work of the school of letters is sufficiently done. In many cases it would take at least a year of observation to determine definitely what particular trade a child ought to follow, and that would be only six months in which to teach him the trade.

11/14/19
written following
+ asked for
reports, -

Historical Society

I am sure that you will reach the conclusion that only pre-vocational work can be successfully developed in an industrial school. The girls should learn plain sewing and may make some progress in the line of dress-making or millinery. The boys should take up sloyd and some lines of iron work. They should get the use of their hands. They should get an idea of the dignity of labor, and should have their desires so stimulated that they will be likely to follow some line which is opened up in the school.

One of the best organized institutions of industrial training, with which I am acquainted, is the Hawthorne School where Supt. Klein has introduced sloyd, carpentry, blacksmithing, machine work, electricity and telegraphy. (Wire and wireless) I think also that instruction is given in automobile repairs.

The men who will have the most practical ideas on this subject will be Col. C. B. Adams of the St. Charles School, Supt. J. M. Frost of the Michigan School and Supt. W. F. Penn of the Pennsylvania Training School. I would suggest also that you correspond on this subject with Supt. Franklin Briggs of the Thorn Hill School, who is a veteran in this line. I would correspond also with Supt. F. H. Nibecker of the Glenn Mills School, Pa. Mr. Nibecker is conservative in his ideas, but has had a considerable amount of industrial training.

I think it very desirable that all children in juvenile reformatories should do more or less gardening. Personally, I have no enthusiasm about employing these children for practical farming, for the reason that farming is necessarily unprofitable if it is practiced for the purpose of teaching farming. Instruction in farming, like trade instruction, requires a considerable period in order to have any real vocational value.

A limited number of these boys can work advantageously along the line of rural farm schools which are rapidly spreading through the south, but the bulk of them are too young or too ignorant to take up such a course profitably.

The rule of silence was a part of the old "Auburn System" of prison management under which convicts were forbidden to speak to each other. It is a very cruel and useless system, and has long been abolished, or at least greatly modified in well managed prisons.

I have seen this rule tried in the dining rooms of a good many reform schools, but I regard it as entirely unnecessary and mischievous. The maintenance of good order should be part of the discipline in the dining room as well as everywhere else, but cheerful conversation promotes good digestions as well as good dispositions. I know of no good reason for the adoption of this rule.

The salary which you pay ought to secure a good superintendent. There are very few experienced people available who are qualified to manage a large institution like yours - especially where there is need of re-organization.

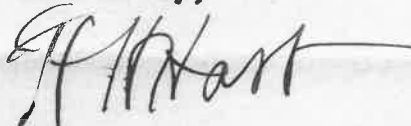
My Associate, Mr. C. Spencer Richardson, was formerly superintendent of a juvenile reformatory and would make an admirable man for such a place as yours, but he recently refused a similar appointment in New Jersey at a much higher salary than you propose, and I am sure that he could not be secured. Quite a number of the best juvenile reformatories are paying as high as \$4,000 per year.

One difficulty with obtaining an experienced superintendent is that some men have too much experience.

The superintendency of a juvenile reformatory is a school master's job, and I am inclined to think that you would do quite as well to find a well qualified school man as to undertake to get a man who has had experience in this particular line. I should seek for a high school superintendent or a county superintendent of schools, or a superintendent of a trade school who had demonstrated his ability to get on with boys without much punishment. He should be a man brought up on a farm who has had practical experience in vocational training. He should be a good business man; a good administrator, to select and direct employees; and a man to command respect and good will. This work is a spiritual undertaking. He should be between 30 and 45 years of age.

I shall be glad to correspond with you further if I can be of any service.

Yours sincerely,



HHH/GH

55-016

Maryland Training School for Boys

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Assistant Superintendent : ROBERT R. McCANN.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Loch Raven, Md.

Nov. 14, 1919.

Miss Frances Ingram,
428 S. First St.,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Madam:-

I this morning came across the questionnaire which you sent to Mrs. Falconer, and which she forwarded to me. I will attempt to answer them in order of their enumeration, so far as they have any bearing upon this School.

1. Tooth brushes, combs and brushes are kept in separate compartments of closed cabinets, with screen doors for ventilating purposes, which is opened at the regular wash times and in charge of a boy who is held responsible for the articles taken out and returned there.
2. Soap is furnished in sufficient quantity to enable children to have their own soap. We cut the bars in numerous pieces.
3. I am not in favor of tub baths, much preferring showers, as they are more cleanly and sanitary.
4. Our boys do march from the basement to their dining rooms, but that is the only semblance of the Institution in our cottage lives.
5. We use a uniform here, but emphasize the military feature, in which the boys are very much interested. There of course is considerable economy between a uniformity of clothing and otherwise. However, I believe the individuality of a child is brought out more in their own clothing, and am arranging a plan whereby under our grading system our graduates wear uniforms only on Sundays and such times as we have our inspections and military dress parades.
6. I do believe in administering corporal punishment as an extreme measure, and would not care to manage an institution without it. However, this should be very carefully supervised by the superintendent or someone in whom he has the utmost confidence, and can be very easily abused.
7. I see no reason why the older girls should not be responsible for the bread making, and in fact all of the cooking. Eight years out of eighteen I have had charge of girls of all ages, in institutions, and

scale

believe that the more domestic training they can be taught, the better off they will be, as a girl's natural sphere is a home.

8. Enclosed herewith is a copy of our daily schedule. The morning drill is often-times given over to calisthenics or physical exercises. The boys have the use of the campus for ample recreation. Their social life is given over to birthday parties once a month in the cottage reading rooms, honor rolls, trips to the city, moving pictures, Christian Endeavor, Boys Scouts, etc. I would think that boy and girl scout movements, with the proper individuals, ^{in charge} would be of great assistance in the Institution. We find the boy scouts here so.

9. As I have no girls I cannot list the occupations for girls here, but would suggest, out of former experience, domestic science, dress making, hand laundering, stenography and typewriting, ^{and} for selected groups, book-keeping, etc.

10. Girls and boys both should be paroled at the expiration of a system of endeavor by which they earn their own parole, and carefully placed in proper homes and supervised.

11. I have already answered that question in a former letter.

12. Personally I do not like the idea of sending children from the Industrial School to a near-by school, even though the teachers were taken into confidence and they wore their individual dresses. It might be a very good thing to have public school teachers, who are able to handle the situation, ^{who will} make the curriculum as we do, compare entirely with the public schools of the city, so that a child coming into the school and remaining a year and a half or so, could have the same advantage as other pupils, should he or she wish to return to school at the time of their parole. There are a certain class whom we call our specials, whom we only attempt to teach the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, or the three r's so called. Those are the class of which Mrs. Brown no doubt had reference to, when she spoke of cutting out the frills, as to that class frills are superfluous and unnecessary.

I am sending you under separate cover the three last copies of our little paper, the Maryland School News, and have put your name on the mailing list to receive same monthly.

Trusting that this information may be of some help to you in solving your problems, and assuring you that it is all in the interests of the children in your institution, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



L.C. Faulkner,
Superintendent.

LCF:FK

5346

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STATE OF INDIANA

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

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INDIANAPOLIS

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SUPERVISOR OF FIELD SERVICE.

MISS LAURA GREELY,
CHIEF CLERK.

L. H. MILLIKAN,
STATE AGENT.

December 1, 1919.

Answered Dec 8.

Miss Frances Ingram,

428 South First Street,

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:-

I am in receipt of your letter of November 29th and in accordance with your request make immediate reply.

I note what you say with regard to the proposed consolidation, and I think you will appreciate the fact that one who knows practically nothing about the facts and surroundings would be incompetent to offer any advice. My general reaction would be that such a problem as you propose would require a study of the conditions at each institution and should only be carried out after the two boards, or as many of them as possible, had visited institutions in other states and ascertained what was the best being done there and what would be the advice of the superintendents of those institutions in connection with such a proposition. Also in connection with such a proposal that the advice of a dozen or fifteen of the leading men and women engaged in children's work in this country be sought, making as definite and concise a statement as possible in connection with such inquiry. My thought would be that you would want to get the advice of such persons as the following:

- Col. C. B. Adams, Superintendent St. Charles School for Boys,
St. Charles, Illinois.
- Leon C. Faulkenor, Superintendent School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.
- Professor A. J. Todd, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Charles H. Johnson, Secretary Board of State Charities, Albany, N.Y.
- Calvin Derrick, Superintendent Department of Corrections, East
View, N.Y.
- Henry W. Thurston, School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22nd St.,
New York, N.Y.
- C. C. Carstens, General Agent Mass. Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children, 43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
- Wilfred S. Reynolds, Superintendent Children's Home and Aid
Society, 1817 Republic Building, Chicago, Ills.
- J. A. Brown, Supervisor of Field Service Indiana Board of State
Charities, 93 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.
- C. V. Williams, Children's Department Ohio Board of State Char-
ities, 335 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- Marcus C. Fagg, Superintendent Children's Home Society, Jackson-
ville, Florida.
- J. T. Mastin, Secretary State Board of Charities and Correction,
Richmond, Virginia.
- Mrs. Amy F. Everall, Superintendent Industrial School for Girls,
Lancaster, Mass.
- Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Superintendent Indiana Girls' School,
R.R. B-1, Indianapolis, Ind.
- ✓ Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, 105 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.,
with the American Social Hygiene Association;
formerly Superintendent Girls' House of Refuge,
Darling, Penn.
- Miss Charlotte Dye, Matron Girls' Department, Industrial Train-
ing School, Morganza, Pa.
- Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Superintendent Girls' School, Birmingham, Ala.
- Mrs. Frances F. Morse, Superintendent Girls' School, Sauk Center,
Minnesota.
- Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent Industrial Home for Girls, Chillicothe,
Missouri.

We should be very glad to have you visit our Girls' School, of which Dr. Kenosha Sessions is superintendent, and the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield, of which Charles A. McGonagle is superintendent. The last named is comparatively new in the work but you will be very welcome at both of these institutions if you will make previous arrangement.

In connection with the five states referred to which I said had an up-to-date plan of both administration and supervision of their state charities in a comprehensive sense, that of course was a general statement but it would include such states as Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Minnesota and Indiana; and in the South, such development as has recently been very marked in North Carolina and Virginia, and in some respects in Maryland. Of course these vary in many ways among themselves but I think the statement will still hold.

In Massachusetts the secretary of the State Board of Charities is ¹ Robert W. Kelso, Boston; in Connecticut, ² Charles P. Kellogg, Hartford; in New York, ³ Charles H. Johnson, Albany; in ⁴ Minnesota, Charles E. Vassaly, Chairman of the Board of Control, St. Paul; in Virginia, J. T. Mastin, Richmond; in North Carolina, R. F. Beasley, Raleigh; in Maryland, I do not know the name of the present secretary of the State Aid and Charities, but Leon C. Faulkenor of Loch Raven, above referred to, may be helpful.

In answer to your post-script will state that I will very gladly do anything I can to serve you but if I were to talk I should want to have a good supply of accurate information regarding the conditions of each of the institutions, the inmates, the organization, the administration, the policy and plan, and

Have written to these

should want to have frankly stated all of the conditions in advance. I should like to have the arguments for and against the proposed action also.

When the new Girls' School in Eastern Pennsylvania was established almost the entire board, with their superintendent, came to our girls' school at Clermont, near Indianapolis, and spent a day. That institution at that time was perhaps the last word in Girls' Training Schools. Such procedure would be the quickest and best way of obtaining information at first hand upon which to act.

Yours very truly,

A. W. Smith

Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

117-2

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HASTINGS H. HART, DIRECTOR
C. SPENCER RICHARDSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 7060

December 2, 1919.

Miss Frances Ingram,
428 S. Perth Street,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:-

Your letter of November 29th has just reached me.

One of the worst features of the Louisville Industrial School has always been the association of dependent and delinquent in the same institution. The reformatory function of the institution has always been predominant, and always must be. An institution which receives children for reformation is always regarded in the public mind as a reform school. The result is that children who are simply orphaned or neglected have placed upon them the stigma of having been in a reformatory institution.

In addition to this fact, these children are exposed to association with children who are vicious and depraved. It is very true that many children who are committed as delinquent really belong with those who are classed as dependent, but it is also true that a large number of children classed as delinquent are really vicious and depraved.

I should advise earnestly against the consolidation of the Industrial School with the Parental Home, for that would tend to increase the number of innocent dependent children who are to be committed to the Industrial School.

You are at liberty to make whatever use you see fit of my declaration on this subject.

I expect to be in Cleveland, Ohio, January 18th, 19th and 20th, and on the week following to attend the State Conference of Social Work in Alabama. If it were desired, I could stop at Louisville en route.

I am to be at Atlanta, at the Hotel Weincoff, on Thursday of this week, but it would be quite difficult for me to go to Louisville this trip.

Yours sincerely,



HHH/FH/AK

The Louisville National Banking Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, PRESIDENT
S. THRUSTON BALLARD, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN T. BATE, ASST. CASHIER

RICHARD BEAN, ACTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
BEN C. WEAVER, JR., VICE PRES. & CASHIER
B. A. DUERSON, ASST. CASHIER

Louisville, Ky.
December 3, 1919.

Problems of older boys &
girls - when they were ready
to go out

Miss Frances Ingram,

Neighborhood House, City.

My Dear Miss Ingram:--

Referring to our Board meeting last night and to one or two previous Board meetings where you may have reason to feel that I have not altogether been in harmony with some of your views concerning our Institution, I write this especially to say that I hope you will not consider me in any wise antagonistic or lacking of appreciation of any efforts you may make to promote the welfare and the happiness of the children committed to our care.

I have been connected, as you know, for many years-- nearly a life time-- with our Institution. I have watched its progress and have tried myself to lend a helping hand to make it the best we could. I may be wrong in some of my ideas but I would at least like you to know that I am in hearty sympathy and co-operation with anything that will tend to better things. Please keep that in mind and always feel free to confer with me or to advise with me without the slightest hesitation about any matters that may seem to you to be wise and good.

One of the things that troubles me more than anything else connected with the Institution is the great problem which has never yet been satisfactorily solved-- "What are we to do with our large boys and girls when they reach the age when they should leave our Institution?"

The Louisville National Banking Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, PRESIDENT
S. THRUSTON BALLARD, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN T. BAITE, ASST. CASHIER

RICHARD BEAN, ACTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
BEN C. WEAVER, JR. VICE PRES. & CASHIER
B. A. DUERSON, ASST. CASHIER

F.I. #2.

We cannot turn them out into the streets nor do we desire nor would it be right that we should, knowingly, let them go to homes that might be improper or where the work we are trying to do would be all for naught.

I wish among other things you would take up this problem and especially for the girls. What are we to do with the larger girls who have been in our Institution long enough and some of them too long, so far as training and discipline is concerned, and what is to be their future?

They offer this great problem. See if you can help to solve it and, as I said to you last night in the little word aside, you can render our Institution no greater service, not only in helping to prepare these children for useful lives, but I may now add help to place them in proper surroundings when they reach the age when they should leave us.

If I may seem to differ with you at any time on any proposition, don't for a moment consider that I am not in full sympathy with you in anything you are trying to do that will bring about the best results to those who are not only objects of our care but also of our solicitude.

sincerely yours,



John H. Leathers

Prest. L.I.S.

JHL-LS

June 5, 1920.

Dear Miss Ellis:

I know you are wondering what has happened to your report. You will probably exclaim when I tell you that it hasn't yet been presented to the Board. However, do not let this worry you. For the first time I really have hope that all will go well. The terms of three members of the Board expired at the June meeting. The Mayor reappointed Judge O'Doherty, and newly appointed Chas. Tachau (son of the president of Neighborhood House Board) and Mr. George J. Stoll. I gave your report to Mr. Bush, Mr. Sheltman and Mr. Chas. Tachau to read. Mr. Bush and Mr. Sheltman both said that it made them heart-sick to learn of the bad conditions existing in the Industrial School. Charles Tachau not only read your report but is reading everything he can lay his fingers on on the subject of handling dependent and delinquent children.

At the June meeting of the Board, the old members still held sway. The new members were sworn in only at the end of the meeting. Mr. Bush advised my not reading the report at this meeting because it might make the old members angry. I was glad not to do it for that reason and also for the reason that Mr. Stoll was ill and not able to be present. Charles Tachau interviewed Mr. Stoll on the following day and he says that from his general outlook on life that he is all that we would have him and even much more. I am invited by Charles to meet him sometime at the Audubon Club for a discussion of the Louisville Industrial School of Reform after he has read your report. Now, also Mr. Bush assures me that Mr. Marvin Lewis, he is sure, will absolutely line up in the proper way. This you see, will give us a vote of six. It will leave Captain Leathers, Judge O'Doherty and Mr. Woodson to hoot at the stars.

Now as to the "nigger in the woodpile," or as to the politics in the question. I heard the other day that the Mayor is to appoint Captain Leathers, Judge O'Doherty, Mr. Bush, Charles Tachau, and probably Mr. Marvin Lewis on the consolidated board. He and Judge Krieger are to appoint this board together. It seems that he doesn't anticipate having any trouble in having any and all of the people he desires on the new Board. I understand also that Lieutenant Governor Ballard and his daughter, Mrs. David Morton and Mr. Lithgow Smith of the Parental Home Board are also to be reappointed. Mr. Tachau advised the Mayor the other day to put me on the Consolidated Board. The Mayor replied that whereas he had been glad to appoint me on the Industrial School Board, and whereas I had done very well on that Board at first, I had become troublesome. Mr. Tachau, in his usual frank way replied, "I suppose because Miss Ingram saw something rotten out there and tried to have a stop put to it, that some of Mr. Brown's Henchmensaid that she was troublesome."

To Miss Ellis- #2.

The Mayor tried to retract and Mr. Tachau believes that I will be appointed on the consolidated Board. However, it makes little difference to me whether I am or not, as I have plenty of work to do without such a school on my hands. The only thing I am concerned with is that your report will get the truth across to the Board of the Louisville Industrial School, and I shall see to it that the truth is gotten across to the consolidated Board.

IMPORTANT! Mr. Bush telephoned me the other day that he is anxious for your report to get across properly to each member of the Board. He thought that I had better mail a copy to each one in the near future with a letter requesting each to study the report, then he said he would be instrumental in having a meeting called to discuss the report. I read your report to Mr. Fearing last night and he made what I thought was a very good suggestion. He said that if we could have the tables you made to show these men that he felt that the men would be very greatly impressed by them. I am wondering if it is possible for you to send me a copy of the tables you made when writing the report. I am sending you a copy of your report.

Hoping that it is possible for you to send the copy of your tables without inconveniencing you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

June 10, 1920.

Mr. George Stoll,
c/o Stoll Oil Refining Co.,
733 River Road,
City.

Dear Mr. Stoll:-

At the request of Mr. Charles Tachau,
I am enclosing you a survey of the educational
and recreational work of the Louisville Industrial
School, made recently by Miss Mabel Brown Ellis.
A copy of this survey will be sent to the other
members of the Board this week, with the request
that each member read it over carefully before
the next board meeting.

I will be very glad to discuss this survey w
with you after you have read it.

With best wishes for successful work on
the Board of the Louisville Industrial School,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram.

20426

August 9, 1920.

Miss Mabel Brown Ellis,
National Child Labor Committee,
105 E. 22nd St.,
New York City.

Dear Miss Ellis:

Our last Board Meeting at the Industrial School was as calm as a May morning. All the suggestions you made in regard to the industrial side of the School were carefully gone over by Charles Tachau, resulting in a very comprehensive report which was turned over to the Schools Committee as their report. It was unanimously passed. The School Board is in favor of taking over the Industrial School outand out but they are waiting for the coming of the new superintendent before making any positive decision. You probably do not know that we have lost our splendid Mr. Reid to Youngstown, Ohio, for twice the salary he received here. The Board believes that the new superintendent will view this plan favorably and will urge the Industrial School being taken over. However if the new man is out and out antagonistic to the plan, they will drop the matter.

The Governor asked me to call the Children's Code Commission together. I expect to do this this week. I should think it would be a very good Committee to take up your suggestions in reference to a better working out of the Juvenile Court. Judge Kirby despises the new duties that have been imposed upon him and makes a more miserable judge, if it is possible, than Judge Creager.

I shall certainly let you hear if I come across any of the results of the investigation of your ability as an investigator at this end of the line. I hope Mr. Robinson of the Catholic Protectory was duly impressed.

I wish I could be present at your "uniform party". Your trip sounds great. I only wish that you could take me along. Best wishes to ~~you~~ for all success. I hope you will meet no W.C.Browns or Ike Woodsons. I know you will enjoy the enclosed.

With much Love, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

CHILD HELPING ORGANIZATIONS

BUREAU FOR EXCHANGE
OF INFORMATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

MISS H. IDA CURRY, CHAIRMAN,
105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY
MISS GEORGIA G. RALPH, SECRETARY,
105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY
DR. FREDERIC H. KNIGHT, TREASURER,
161 S. HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

43 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

C. C. CARSTENS, DIRECTOR

MISS H. IDA CURRY, NEW YORK
MR. MARCUS C. FAGG, JACKSONVILLE
DR. HASTINGS H. HART, NEW YORK
DR. FREDERIC H. KNIGHT, BOSTON
MR. WILFRED S. REYNOLDS, CHICAGO
MR. ALBERT H. STONEMAN,
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN
MR. HENRY W. THURSTON, NEW YORK

Oct. 22, 1920.

Miss Frances Ingram,
Apartment 82, 464 Riverside Drive,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday regarding the Kentucky situation which I have read with great interest. I had some inklings of the situation from a portion of Dr. Slingerland's study which fell into my hands a few months ago. As far as I can see now, the Bureau contemplates rendering such service to the various states as you mention, and if the board of trustees of which you are a member believes that it would profit through any help that I can give, I shall be glad to make plans to go to Kentucky at a time that can be agreed upon. Meanwhile I shall be glad to have you send me such information and reports as are available so that I may not have to spend any longer time than necessary on the ground to get the background. I have Dr. Clopper's study of Child Welfare in Kentucky and will acquaint myself with such portions of it as may have a bearing upon the care of dependent, delinquent and neglected children. I should have said earlier in my letter that Mr. Thurston has written me bespeaking my interest in behalf of your problem.

Sincerely yours,


Director.

C.ARW

30-24

CHILD HELPING ORGANIZATIONS

BUREAU FOR EXCHANGE
OF INFORMATION

OFFICERS

MISS H. IDA CURRY, CHAIRMAN,
105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY
MISS GEORGIA G. RALPH, SECRETARY,
105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY
DR. FREDERIC H. KNIGHT, TREASURER,
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43 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

C. C. CARSTENS, DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS H. IDA CURRY, NEW YORK
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DR. FREDERIC H. KNIGHT, BOSTON
MR. WILFRED S. REYNOLDS, CHICAGO
MR. ALBERT H. STONEMAN,
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN
MR. HENRY W. THURSTON, NEW YORK

Oct. 23, 1920.

Miss Frances Ingram,
Apartment 82, 464 Riverside Drive,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Miss H. Ida Curry of the New York State Charities Aid Association, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bureau, has written me of your visit to her and of her hesitation to have the Bureau enter into the reshaping of the work of institutions. She has further told me of the interview which Dr. Bush has had with Mr. Henry C. Wright, Director of the Hospital and Institutional Bureau of Consultation, looking toward a visit of Mr. Wright's to Louisville. Any plans for my services therefore should have further consideration, but I hope you will not hesitate to call on me at any time when you think I can be of service, and if it is at all consonant with the plans of the Bureau I shall be pleased to render it.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Carstens
Director.

C/ARW

July 26, 1922.

Miss Habel Brown Ellis,
c/o The Commonwealth Fund,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Ellis:

How are you this hot weather? I hope more rested than you were at Providence.

At the last board meeting of the Industrial School, a resolution was passed authorizing the Reception and Discharge Committee to consider the following question- "When a child is old enough to earn wages, is it feasible for him to live at the Institution and go out from there to work?" What arguments would you advance against such a plan? I think Mr. Brown wants to turn the Industrial School into a sort of boarding home. The chairman of the Reception and Discharge Committee deplored the fact that when a boy was able to work that he wasn't able to make enough to support himself properly, therefore, he ought to continue to live at the institution until he is able to make an adequate living.

May I ask your reaction to another proposition? Mr. Brown said, at the last committee meeting I attended, that we did the children such an injury by holding their records, that if we did the right thing by the children, we would burn all records, keeping only those of the last three years.

I hope you will forgive me for continuing to bother you. I suppose that I have rather gotten the habit. With much love, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram, Head Resident.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HASTINGS H. HART, DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 7060

July 31, 1922.

Miss Frances Ingram,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram;-

Replying to your letter of July 27th, I would say that I do not believe that any child should remain indefinitely in a reform school. A reform school is an educational institution for the training and development of delinquent youth. I think that it is universally agreed that the stay of a child in such an institution should be limited. The average stay throughout the United States is, I think, in the neighborhood of eighteen months. Some superintendents think that a child ought to remain as long as two years, or in exceptional cases as much as three years.

I remember visiting the Louisville School of Reform many years ago, when I found a dependent boy who had been in the institution nine years. It was a shock to me to discover this case, which seemed to me to be very unfortunate.

If the child is normal, I believe that the school will do all that it can for him in a period of from one to two years; if he is abnormal, he does not belong in a reform school, but should be provided for like other defective children.

With reference to the records of such an institution, I think they should by all means be permanently preserved: first, because it frequently becomes an important matter with reference to the individual child; second, because such material becomes valuable for sociological study.

I anticipate that ultimately every state in the Union will do what has been done in the state of Indiana: namely, to establish a central register for all inmates of public institutions, adult and juvenile. Indiana has already found this record of very great value. A similar plan is being carried out in the city of Cincinnati, and the judge of the juvenile court told me recently that they found this record of very great value.

Yours sincerely



HHH/AK

February 23, 1923.

Mrs. David Morton,
Eau Gallie, Fla.,

My dear Mrs. Morton:

I expected to write you long ago and tell you how things were going in Louisville. They have been going pretty badly. Probably you have heard that our Board voted not to permit Mr. Carstens, or any person who is not regularly employed by the Board to see our precious records. At the meeting which took place just before the last, everything seemed to be going our way, even though Mr. Woodson was rearing and charging in a most dramatic way for the benefit of Mr. Dietzman, the new assistant of the city attorney. Mr. Dietzman has had a good deal to do in connection with the sale of our property at Third and Shipp. Mr. Woodson sat on the opposite side of the table from me and at one time during the meeting jumped up, waved his fist in my face and said I had been responsible several times in the last few years for exhibiting our records to outsiders and that this wasn't going to be permitted to go on any longer. Just about the time he made this very dramatic statement, our friend Judge O'Doherty came in. Mr. Woodson immediately said- "Oh, Judge, I am so glad to see you" and Charles, who sat next me, laughed outright and said- "I say you are glad to see him." Immediately a motion was made stating that no outsiders could see our records. Judge O'Doherty made quite a speech on the subject, winding up by saying that we were going to the city and county for more taxes and that this was all wrong. I answered the Judge by telling him that I knew positively that Mr. Brown and certain members of our Board had encouraged parents to commit their children to the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home and then I cited the instance of a boy, without giving his name, whose mother had been urged to bring him to the School a year ago the previous January for committment. I asked the Board at that time to permit me to see what could be done in his individual case and I was glad to say that the boy was most happily living with his grandparents and getting all B's at school on his report. Mr. Woodson asked the name of the boy. I ignored his question the first two times, but the third time I said I reserved the privilege of not answering him. I didn't care to have Mr. Woodson probably go and excite the mother to the point of demanding the committment of the boy again.

When the motion to re-consider showing our records to outsiders was brought up, Charles Tachau very frankly said- "I shall vote for this motion so that I shall have the privilege of calling it up again." You see while you are having a lovely time

in Florida we are having a lovely time in Louisville and we can't really take a step forward until your return. Charles and I shall be as glad to see you as Mr. Woodson was to see Judge O'Doherty.

I mailed your letter to Major Leathers casting the vote for the night meeting at the Administration Building at third and Shipp. Charles and I, after discussing the matter, cast our vote for the night meeting at third and Shipp.

At a business meeting at the bank Monday of this week, Mr. Alex Heyburn attended his first meeting. Mr. Woodson and Mr. Barrett hovered sweetly around him. You may think this sounds very ugly, but I was very much amused by it. I remember how several years ago Mr. Woodson had hovered near my chair. Mr. Brown is as beautiful as ever. He seems to be gaining in pounds and his face grows "every day in every way" more like the full moon.

By your stay in Florida you have escaped a pretty bad time in Louisville. There has been almost an epidemic of flu here and bad colds.

Looking forward, with much pleasure, to your returning, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram,

Officers and Managers

OF THE

**Louisville
Industrial School**

FOR THE YEAR

1919-1920

JOHN H. LEATHERS - PRESIDENT

T. H. CAMPBELL - VICE-PRESIDENT

M. O. CURD

FRANK P. BUSH

WADE SHELTMAN

MATT O'DOHERTY

MISS FRANCES INGRAM

ISAAC T. WOODSON

THOS. B. CRUTCHER



WM. C. BROWN - SUPERINTENDENT

CHAS. F. LEATHERS - SEC'Y and TREAS.

DR. WM. A. JENKINS - MEDICAL OFFICER

55746

The Filson Historical Society

Standing Committees

FOR THE YEAR

1919-1920

Finance

M. O. CURD *Chairman*
T. H. CAMPBELL
T. B. CRUTCHER

Acting and Auditing

THOS. B. CRUTCHER *Chairman*
F. P. BUSH
T. H. CAMPBELL

Schools

Stoll
WADE SHELTMAN *Chairman*
~~M. O. CURD~~
MATT O'DOHERTY
Ingram

Visiting

✓ MISS FRANCES INGRAM *Chairman*
ISAAC T. WOODSON
~~WADE SHELTMAN~~

Stoll

Rules and Grievances

✓ { MATT O'DOHERTY *Chairman*
MISS FRANCES INGRAM
ISAAC T. WOODSON

Building and Grounds

ISAAC T. WOODSON *Chairman*
~~WADE SHELTMAN~~
✓ MISS FRANCES INGRAM

Reception and Discharge

T. H. CAMPBELL *Chairman*
FRANK P. BUSH
~~T. B. CRUTCHER~~

Industries

Tachan
FRANK P. BUSH *Chairman*

M. O. CURD
MATT O'DOHERTY

Frances Ingram

The Filson Historical Society

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE,
TO THE BOARD OF THE LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF REFORM,
Louisville, Kentucky, November 5, 1919.

At the last meeting of the Board, the Chairman of the Visiting Committee was authorized to have Miss Mabel Brown Ellis make a survey of our institution and report back to this Board her findings. Since that time the Chairman has made several visits to the School, and is more than ever convinced that a careful survey would be of great benefit to the members of this Board in getting a more exact and intimate knowledge of the many activities of the institution that we are not now fully acquainted with.

Owing to a call to another part of the state, Miss Ellis has not been able to give her time to the Industrial School, but will do so shortly, on her return to Louisville. Miss Ellis is one of the staff of the National Child Labor Committee who is making a state-wide child welfare survey in Kentucky at the request of the Kentucky Child Labor Association, Kentucky State Board of Health and the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. She is being paid by the Welfare League, and the State Board of Health, and her services will cost this institution nothing. In order to make this survey effective and of the greatest value to this Board and the institution in which we are interested, I recommend that Miss Ellis be given the authority as a representative of this Board to examine any of the records of the institution and visit the institution at any hour she may desire, and that the Superintendent and his assistants be instructed to render her such assistance and give her such information as she may request.

Miss Ellis will make her report to this Board and her report shall be the property of this Board to use as it may elect.

Miss Ellis will report to us on the educational and recreational status of the institution, and recommend to us improvements, if they are such as can be made.

Your Chairman asks for authority to expend not in excess of \$25.00 for printing if such be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman of Visiting Committee.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE
TO THE BOARD OF THE LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF REFORM

Louisville, Kentucky, December 2, 1919.

The little girls in the Caldwell Building have been preparing tobacco sacks for the use of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company. Since this work is in violation of the Kentucky Child Labor Law which reads:

Sec. 331-A: 1. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, office, printing establishment, bakery, laundry, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, theatre, motion picture establishment, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session. Nor shall any child under fourteen years of age be permitted to perform in or appear upon the stage of any theatre, motion picture establishment or other place of public amusement, whether for pay or not.

we recommend that this work be discontinued in the Caldwell Building, and that this Board conform in the future to the Child Labor Law of Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman.

November 13, 1920.

Mrs. Florence Kelly,
National Consumers League,
44 E. 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Kelly:-

Thank you very much for the Ten Years Program you sent me recently. I am planning to have the Industrial and Social Conditions Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs stand back of this plan and endorse it.

When you were in Louisville at the meeting of the National Consumers League, you were good enough to visit the Louisville Industrial School of Reform with me. I was anxious for you to see little children from six to twelve engaged in child labor in a city institution. I was able a little later on, to have that particular form of child labor abolished in the school. During the summer, however, the Board permitted the children to engage in the occupation of capping strawberries for a canning concern in the city. This, of course, lasted only a few weeks. The mere fact, however, that the Board was willing and able to put this over a protest vote, indicates that at any time it may be necessary to deal with this child labor problem. For that reason I would very much like a statement from you in regard to what you saw the day you visited the Industrial School with me. Probably you remember that a number of the children had their hands swabbed on account of the itch.

I dropped in to see you twice recently during my visit in New York City. I was very sorry to miss you both times.

With grateful appreciation for the courtesy of a reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

(FOUNDED MAY 1899)

PRESIDENT

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To awaken Responsibility for conditions under which Goods are made and distributed and through Investigation, Education and Legislation, to Mobilize Public Opinion in behalf of Enlightened Standards for Workers and Honest Products for All

44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 5923

GENERAL SECRETARY
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FIELD SECRETARY
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December 29th, 1920.

Miss Frances Ingram,
Neighborhood House,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram,

In reply to your letter of November 13th I write to say that I remember distinctly visiting with you the Louisville Industrial School of Reform, and being astonished at the small stature and the evident extreme youth of a large number of the children.

They were at work doing some kind of sewing on little bags, as I remember it, of a character which could never enable them to earn a living, however long they might be kept at it. It was a very beautiful day, when every healthy child ought to have been in the open air, and I wondered why they were not playing out of doors, building up physical vigor with which to earn a living later on.

I was horrified at the evidences of the itch on the hands of the children. I had never seen that in any New York or Chicago sweatshop, and I have visited many, many, many hundreds of them as inspector, first for the State of Illinois and afterwards for the National Consumers' League here in New York City.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Kelley
General Secretary.

FK/DM

Jan Ind School
Dec. 29, 1921.

Mr. Henry C. Wright,
Hospital & Institutional Bureau of Consultation,
289 Fourth Avenue,
New York City,

Dear Mr. Wright:

Upon my return to Louisville, I communicated with Mrs. David Morton. In fact we took lunch at the Pendennis together and talked over the situation at the Industrial School. I turned over your enclosed letter to her with reference to the School data you wanted, and she promised to get it for you. Probably you have heard from her.

At the last meeting of the Board, I was appointed Chairman of the Committee to select an Agent for placing out children, the same Committee to co-operate with Mr. Brown in supervising the placing out of children. Under the law of governing the school, it seems to me hardly possible to place children unless they are placed out for work or as apprentices. We cannot board them out, and we cannot place them out for adoption.

I wonder if you could make any helpful suggestion at this time. Mrs. Morton and Mr. Woodson are also members of this Committee.

Hoping that the New Year will bring you much happiness and prosperity, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

F. I. /KFM

1920

HENRY C. WRIGHT
DIRECTOR

*File saw + Jeff la -
children*

TELEPHONE:
GRAMERCY 2690

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
BUREAU OF CONSULTATION
289 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

January 4, 1922

Miss Frances Ingram,
Neighborhood House,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 29 with regard to the institution.

I note what you say with regard to placing out children. I was somewhat surprised at your statement, as I was under the impression that you had the power to place out for adoption. I have subsequently looked up your law, and find that your statement appears to be true. It would seem to me that your Board ought to take the place of, and serve the functions of a Board of Children's Guardians as related to Louisville and Jefferson County, and that when children are committed to you, you ought to have full power to do with those children what seems to be for their best interest. You are not going to be able to fill the large function which it seems to me you should properly fill, unless you can handle the child problem in its broad aspect, and not simply run an institution.

I would suggest that you get a copy of the laws concerning children of the state of Indiana, published in 1914, which you could secure from Mr. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Indiana, and read over the law pertaining to the Board of Children's Guardians. You will note on the bottom of page 10 of that pamphlet that the following power is given to such Boards, which exist in each County:

"And said board shall have authority, when it deems it best for any child or children, to keep them outside of such house, so long as the best interests of such child or children shall require, and said board shall have full power to contract for such outside care. The county council shall make such appropriations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act."

There has been added to the foregoing section, by the laws of 1919, the following provision:

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"In all cases where the said board deems it advisable and for the best interest of such child or children, it may provide that such child or children may be placed under the care of their mother and that she shall be allowed such compensation therefor as the board may fix, not exceeding the legal per diem for each child allowed for the care of the wards of such board."

The foregoing amendment is intended to provide for what is ordinarily called "widows' pensions", and I understand from Mr. Butler that it operates very well in counties where they are willing to put it into operation. I do not know what provision you have in Louisville for widows' pensions, but if your Board is to handle the child problem, it would seem advisable to have it administer whatever provisions there may be with regard to widows' pensions.

I would suggest that you take up for consideration the amending of your law so as to give your Board power to board out, place out for adoption, and transfer to other institutions any or all children, also to board a child with its mother. In other words, that your Board will be the one Board caring for children after the court has determined that a child is in need of the care of your Board as representing the city or county.

Should you take these matters up for discussion, it would seem to me advisable that you also discuss the question of eliminating from the law the term "dependent, neglected or delinquent", and that you have the court base its finding and judgment upon need for public guardianship. You will find the law in California follows this course. I am enclosing one sheet, giving a portion of this law (§1 and §2), defining the conditions under which a court may act and how the court may "find". I would suggest that you write to the Children's Department, State Board of Control, Sacramento, California, and ask for a copy of the California Juvenile Court Law, which is in pamphlet form. Personally, I believe it is unwise to have the court stamp a child with any particular label. I believe that all the court should determine is whether or not a child needs guardianship and care on the part of a public body.

I plan to arrive in Louisville on January 17, and hope to go over with some of you the things I am planning to say to the Woman's Club. It seems to me that this can be made a fairly important occasion, where I should say the things that need to be said. I must, however, be careful to avoid saying things that should not be said. I have in mind particularly the question of broader powers for your Board, and I should be glad to have some of you discuss the advisability of my bringing up the question in my talk before the Woman's

(Miss Frances Ingram--page 3)

Club, and see how far you think it wise for me to go in expressing my opinion as to the powers that your Board should have.

Sincerely yours,


Henry C. Wright

P.S. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter each to Mrs. Morton and Mr. Bush.

The Filson Historical Society