

Louisville, Ky.,
Dec. 23, 1921

Governor Edwin P. Morrow,
Frankfort, Ky.

My dear Sir:

As Chairman of the Children's Code Commission, I desire to submit to you at this time an outline of the legislation which the Commission recommends for enactment by the legislature of 1922, and the "Foreword" to our report, which will give you a brief statement of what the Commission has accomplished to date, and what it hopes to accomplish in the future if its continued existence is assured.

We hope that you will agree with us that it is the part of wisdom to come before this legislature with a brief program of important measures, rather than to attempt the introduction of a complete children's code. We would not have been able to give the children's code idea the publicity which it ought to have in advance of presentation to the legislature, nor could we have done so careful a piece of drafting as a longer period of time will permit.

The complete text of the report will be in your hands next week. Should you desire further information on any point before that time, I am at your service.

Very truly yours,

Chairman

Louisville, Ky. January 2, 1924

Governor W. E. Morrow,
Frankfort, Ky.

My dear Governor Morrow:

Kentucky Children's Code Commission herewith submits its report.

We desire to add one bill to the six which we have already sent you as comprising our legislative program for this year. It appears that foundlings' homes and other child-caring institutions are greatly handicapped in their work by the present uncertainty as to the legal status of the abandoned child, with reference to the possibility of future adoption. They have asked the Commission to help them in the matter and we are recommending the enactment of legislation to that now in force in Indiana, which provides that whenever it is established to the satisfaction of the judge of the circuit court that any minor child has been deserted by one, or both, of his parents and has no legal guardian, the judge may serve notice upon the deserting parent or parents, by publication for three successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county and at the end of that time may declare the child legally subject to adoption. Desertion or failure to support for a period of three months is made presumptive evidence of intention wholly to abandon.

May I say in submitting the report that every member of the Commission has deeply appreciated the honor of serving in a work of this nature. It is our sincere hope that the legislature grants our request and continues the activities of the Commission, that the session of 1924 may see your efforts on behalf of the children of Kentucky crowned by the presentation of a complete children's code.

Very respectfully yours,

Chairman

The Children's Code Law

Louisville, Ky. January 2, 1922.

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Frankfort, Ky.

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Very respectfully yours,

Chairman.

January 1, 1923.

Honorable Edwin P. Morrow,
Governor of Kentucky,
The Capitol,
Frankfort,
Ky.

Dear Sir:-

I transmit herewith a report of The Kentucky Children's Code Commission covering child welfare legislation in Kentucky prior to and thru the legislative session of 1922.

The introduction of this report was prepared by Mr. Raymond G. Fuller, of the National Child Labor Committee. Mr. Fuller also assisted in editing the body of the report, prepared by Miss Mabel Brown Ellis, of the National Child Labor Committee. The Commission wishes to express its appreciation to both Miss Ellis and Mr. Fuller for their work in behalf of Kentucky's children.

The Commission wishes to express appreciation to Judge Harry Robinson, Messrs. Irvin Marcus, Robert F. Vaughan, H. E. McElwain, W. F. Swift, National Child Labor Committee, and Charles L. Chute, Secretary National Probation Association, for assistance in preparing bills for the legislature; to Mr. Lafon Allen for his assistance in raising funds for the work of the Commission and to the Kentucky Child Labor Association and other friends for financial support which made the work of the Commission possible.

The members of the Commission appreciate the consideration you have given to the work of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Frances Ingram,

Chairman.

National Child Labor Committee

Incorporated to promote the interests of children

105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Children's
Code

HONORARY MEMBERS { WARREN G. HARDING
WOODROW WILSON
WILLIAM H. TAFT

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Paducah Ky
July 13 '21

My dear Miss Ingram =

Is it asking too much
to have your office type the following
letters of inquiry and send it to the list
of addresses given below. I should like
to have the inquiry go out in the C. C. C. letter
head and replies come to your office. Shall
we not ask Mrs Reed to make personal
inquiry of Mrs Loyd in Maysville.

Form letter -

Mr. & Mrs H. F. Masters -

Canton - Ohio -

Dear Mr & Mrs Masters =

The Children's Code Commission
is a legislative group appointed by the Governor
of Kentucky in March 1920 to make a study
of the entire field of child welfare in the state
and make a report to the Governor & the General
Assembly before the next meeting of the legislature.
As a part of the study we are visiting
all the institutions in the state caring for
children.

In connection with The Christian Home and School, for orphan children of the mountains of which Saml O. Pittman is "founder and superintendent without salary," Mrs. Pittman gave your name as one of their friends and supporters. We will greatly appreciate your ~~cooperati~~ assistance in giving such information as you have regarding the Home and the children it serves. If not we might call on you personally but since that is out of the question will you be good enough to write us frankly. If you prefer we shall heat your reply ~~confidential~~ ~~the~~ ~~we~~ ~~prefer~~ under what auspices is the Home conducted?

What relation does it bear to the disciples of Christ commonly known as the Christian Church?

Is there a governing body such as a Board of Directors? How often do they meet?

What becomes of the children cared for by the Home when they leave?

Are they placed in family homes for adoption, or do they stay in the Home supported?

What are the plans ^{now} for the future of the Home?

Do you know Mr. Pittman personally?

National Child Labor Committee

Incorporated to promote the interests of children

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JOHN W. WOOD

Do you consider he understands
little children and the delicate
task of caring for homeless children?

For the sake of all homeless children
in the state we will appreciate a very
full and frank statement of anything
you know about the Christian Home &
School. Enclosed please find a
stamped envelope for your convenience.
Sincerely yours —
F. J. chairman

List—
Mr & Mrs W. F. Masters, Canton Ohio.
Mrs Fannie Huey, Polvar, Mo.
Mr & Mrs W. D. Missick, Pikesville, Ky
" " John N. Sambough, Van Lear " T
Mrs Mary Emerson, Carrollton - Ky

Mr. State Greer, Myra, Ky.

Mrs Sallie H. Lloyd, Maysville Ky - ask -
Miss Peck to visit.

R. B. Neal - Grayson - Ky.

This is the home operating at
Shakerdown now - formerly at Mr. Kinney
at Coxsenite - Casey Co.

Thank you -

Wm H Brown.

P.S. With the thermometer at 99° I am
reminded of the man who lived in
Arizona. He went to hell and sent back
for a heavy overcoat. Felt chilly after
living in Arizona - Come here
with Paduchuk. D.P.B.

Louisville, Ky.
1424 St. James Court
February 22, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Mr. John L. Thurmond has introduced in the Senate two bills - S. B. 261 and S. B. 262 creating and maintaining the Kentucky Childrens Bureau and enabling counties to establish and maintain Childrens Bureaus.

We most earnestly ask your careful consideration and support of these two bills because by our individual efforts, and by the efforts of our organizations, to assist the children of our state, we women have found that there is in Kentucky no state wide agency with responsibility and authority to insure the welfare of all children.

The Bureau will cooperate with all existing agencies without infringing on or interfering with their activities and duties. At present agencies care for the blind children, the deaf children, the delinquent children, the crippled children, while many many children who need care do not receive it.

The Bureau will provide a definite working program in which a very type of physically and mentally handicapped child, as well as the normal child, will have an individual part.

Children in need of special care will be found and given comprehensive treatment for all their defects. It happens not infrequently that a child receives care for one handicap, but is given no help for another.

The Bureau by finding and correcting many of the defects of early childhood will cause a great reduction of failures in later life.

The Bureau will be a great preventive influence in the lives of boys and girls of to-day so that they will not become delinquents, charges and liabilities on our state.

These Bills should pass because Kentucky believes her children should have adequate state-wide protection and care, because the Childrens Bureau is the best guarantee that every child, handicapped or normal, in the state, will receive a fair chance at health, education, wholesome play and right living.

May we not count on your vote for the children of Kentucky?

Cordially yours,

JOHN F. SMITH
57 JACKSON ST.
BEREA, KY.

Dec. 4, 1926

Miss Frances Ingram,
Neighborhood House,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

I called the other day to learn whether anything of importance is on the slate for child welfare in the state.

I am planning to be in Louisville again on the 28th and 29th. If there are any matters of interest perhaps you may have time to talk them over.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Smith



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Welfare

RICHARD K. CONANT
COMMISSIONER

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STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

August 2, 1929.

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

My dear Miss Ingram:

Would it be possible for me to obtain a copy of the report of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission Covering Child-Welfare Legislation? We should like it for use in connection with a study of the Child Welfare laws of Massachusetts, for which a Commission has recently been created.

Very truly yours,

Richard K. Conant

Commissioner.

RKC:D

1424

August 10, 1929.

Mr. Richard K. Conant, Commissioner,
Department of Public Welfare,
State House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Conant:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission, covering child welfare legislation. At the last session of the legislature, the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission which had succeeded the Children's Code Commission, went out of existence. It was succeeded by the Kentucky Children's Bureau.

The inclosed outline covering a period of ten years was sent to each member of the new Children's Bureau when it came into existence recently, together with the appropriate literature attached.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram.

FI:IML
Inc.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

Washington, D. C.
October 14, 1932.

Miss Frances Ingram,
Kentucky Children's Bureau,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

The original funds which have been available for financing the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection are approaching exhaustion. We are now maintaining a skeleton organization to handle the publications and to assist in the various conferences held by States and cities. Unless we receive additional funds from new sources, the present administrative forces of the Conference will soon have to be dissolved. Perhaps this is as it should be, for the Conference was a great voluntary movement which brought together from all parts of the country those who were informed and interested in child health, education, welfare, and recreation. Out of their combined efforts came not only publications of fundamental importance, but a spread of information to every part of the United States of the work which must be done for our children. Children are everywhere, so that the responsibility and the urge should be to carry forward where they are in the home field, rather than to prolong indefinitely the existence of a central organization.

You are already familiar with the great progress made, with the changes in viewpoint brought about by the Conference, and the stimulation of general interest and understanding which has occurred. The outstanding achievement of the Conference was the formulation of the CHILDREN'S CHARTER. The other outstanding result of the Conference has been the meeting of 27 State conferences, and the formulation of plans for five more. These will be assisted in every way possible by us here.

The publications form an authoritative, permanent, scientific record of American childhood in the present decade and present proposals of as far-reaching importance as any others now before our Nation, for, as President Hoover said at the opening of the Conference: "These questions of child health and protection are a complicated problem requiring much learning and much action. And we need have great concern over this matter. Let no one believe that these are questions which should not stir a nation; that they are below the dignity of statesmen or governments. If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated, and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."

May I thank you personally for everything that you have done in advancing the work of the Conference, and may I urge upon you that you continue within your own circle and within your own State to voice the spirit of the great meetings in Washington and spread the information gathered by the Conference and to advance the principles of the CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

Faithfully yours,



5296

AN ACT TO AMEND AND RE-ENACT AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CREATE A COMMISSION TO BE KNOWN AS THE KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION AND TO PRESCRIBE ITS DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS." WHICH BECAME A LAW ON MARCH 24, 1922, BY ADDING THERETO A PROVISION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHILDREN'S BUREAU UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION; AND TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS NECESSARY FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF SAID CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND OF THE KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

That the Act entitled "An Act to create a Commission, to be known as the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission and to prescribe its duties and functions," which became a law on March 24, 1922, being Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1922, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted by adding thereto, as Section 3 thereof the following language:

"Section 3: The Commission is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, under its direction and control, a Children's Bureau, to employ a director of the Bureau and such assistants as the Commission may deem necessary, and to fix compensation of said director and assistants. The Commission through visitation by its members or through its Children's Bureau shall inform itself regarding the children under the care of each state, county, municipal, or other institution, agency or association, public or private, incorporated or otherwise, receiving or caring for children, and regarding the children under care of any individual receiving for gain or reward two or more children not related by blood or marriage. And these various institutions and agencies and individuals shall be required to permit such visitation for the purpose of getting the necessary information and in addition the Commission may require from such institutions, agencies, associations and individuals such information and reports as it may deem necessary. The Commission, through its Children's Bureau or in other appropriate manner, shall assist in the establishment of County Child Welfare Boards and shall cooperate with such Boards as may have been established, and with all agencies, institutions, and associations concerned with the welfare of children.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act there is hereby appropriated to the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission the sum of \$20,000.00 annually or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the salaries and expenses of the staff of the Children's Bureau and such other expenses as may be incident to the performance of the duties of the Commission and not otherwise provided for."

So that said Act of March 24, 1922, being Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1922, when so amended shall read as follows:

"Section 1: There is hereby created a commission to be known as "The Kentucky Child Welfare Commission," composed of nine members, who shall be citizens of the State of Kentucky and who shall serve without compensation. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, three for a period of one year, three for a period of two years and three for a period of three years from date of appointment, and thereafter all appointments, except to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal, shall be for the full term of three years.

"Section 2: It shall be the duty of the Commission to continue the survey of child welfare in the Commonwealth of Kentucky heretofore begun by the Children's Code Commission authorized under joint resolution of the General Assembly of 1920; to investigate and study the needs of Kentucky children and present to the Governor and the General Assembly, prior to each legislative session, a report of their findings and recommendations based thereon; to prepare data upon the subject, and be ready at all times to advise the Governor or any member of the General Assembly concerning the bills relating to children which may be introduced at any session of the General Assembly.

"Section 3: The Commission is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, under its direction and control, a Children's Bureau, to employ a director of the Bureau and such assistants as the Commission may deem necessary, and to fix compensation of said director and assistants. The Commission through visitation by its members or through its Children's Bureau shall inform itself regarding the children under the care of each state, county, municipal, or other institution, agency or association, public or private, incorporated or otherwise, receiving or caring for children, and regarding the children under care of any individuals receiving for gain or reward two or more children not related by blood or marriage. And these various institutions and agencies shall be required to permit such visitation for the purpose of getting the necessary information and in addition the Commission may require from such institutions, agencies, associations and individuals, such information and reports as it may deem necessary. The Commission, through its Children's Bureau or in other appropriate manner, shall assist in the establishment of County Child Welfare Boards and shall cooperate with such Boards as may have been established, and with all agencies, institutions, and associations concerned with the welfare of children.

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Kentucky is one of the recent additions to the ranks of the Children's Code states -- the states, that is to say, that have definitely adopted the Children's Code idea as a valid mode of procedure as well as a sound basis of public policy. So a Children's Code for Kentucky is in the making. In point of fact a Children's Code is always in the making. It is a living, growing thing, never a past accomplishment. Its goal is perfection-- perfection in the legal and administrative arrangements which a state makes for the welfare of all the children within its borders. Obviously that goal is slow and difficult to attain. Progress toward it is impeded by the limitations of public opinion, also by the fact that an answer to the question, "What is perfection in law and administration?" is hard for even the specialists and experts to answer with finality and manifestly depends to a large extent on local conditions and circumstances and on local experience. Children's Codes in general have a long way to go-- but they are going, helping as they go to enrich and make secure the realm of childhood.

The validity of the Children's Code as a method of procedure may be illustrated by considering it from the standpoint of child labor reform.. The Children's Code furnishes an opportunity of dealing with the varied elements of the child labor problem together. By this means the child-labor, school attendance and dependency laws may be harmonized with one another, the schools brought to a higher degree of excellence and holding power, while state assistance and encouragement

may be given to communities in the establishment of local systems of recreation. The most effective means of improving the child-labor situation in a state has been found to be the Children's Code-- an attack on child labor and its cognate problems as a single problem of child welfare.

Some of the difficulties in the way of improving existing child-labor laws may be indicated by a word or two of illustration. In a given state it is desired as a matter of standardization of the law to compel working children under 16 to attend continuation schools; but the likelihood is that few if any continuation schools have been established. Or, let us say, it is desired to require the physical examination of every applicant for a work permit by a public health or a school physician, and to require also a periodical reexamination after the child has entered upon employment; but the chances are that the state and local health machinery has not been developed and organized to the point where it has funds and personnel adequate to the task of carrying out such a provision in the law. Or again, it is desired to eliminate the poverty exemption from the law; but this cannot be done in the absence of systematic and efficient relief work. In framing or amending a child-labor law, then, some allowance has to be made for the backwardness of the state in school facilities, in health machinery, in poor-relief work, and in other matters, and effort directed toward securing the improvement of the school system, the health system and the charities and relief system. Laws requiring or permitting

the establishment of continuation schools, county health organizations, mothers' pensions and so on are needful.

And then, when laws concerning these and other subjects are on the statute books, it is important that they should all work together for good-- harmoniously-- constituting together a unified and complete system for protection and education. The purpose of a Children's Code is to standardize the laws relating to children, to coordinate the laws with one another and with administrative agencies, and to supply laws and administrative agencies covering aspects of child welfare that have been neglected in the statutes. This, of course, is far more than a mere process of simplification, far more than re-arrangement for ready reference. A Children's Code may be regarded as a charter of children's rights, or, since rights imply reciprocal duties, a comprehensive and thoroughly unified system of law and administration effectualizing in the highest possible degree the duties of the state toward its wards, the children. It is a name for a condition of laws and not a collection of laws. Its making is legislative social service.

The Kentucky Children's Code Commission, and you know, consists of men and women who are leaders in social work and public affairs. Miss Frances Ingram is chairman. The other members are Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Prof. Jno. F. Smith and Mr. Robert F. Vaughan. The Commission has prepared an "Outline of Legislation Recommended for Enactment in 1922."

begs leave to submit to your consideration the following proposals, which it is hoped will be enacted into law at the present session of the General Assembly.

" These relate chiefly to the welfare of delinquent and dependent children and are based on extensive studies conducted by the Commission since its organization. Tentative proposals covering further aspects of child welfare and designed for enactment at later sessions of the Legislature are contained in the complete report of the Commission, which will shortly be published and submitted to you and the general public for discussion, criticism and suggestion.

" The Commission has no doubt as to the validity of its present recommendations. The field of child welfare is so broad that, for lack of time and funds, the Commission decided to confine its work largely to only a part of that field, in order that it might present at this time a well considered and very definite program of legislative action. This it deemed the course of procedure fairest to all concerned, including the children of Kentucky.

" Respectfully,

FRANCIS INGRAM,

Chairman.

Seven legislative proposals relating to children are contained in the special report, as follows:-

- I. An Act Amending the Present Juvenile Court Act in Several Particulars.
- II. An Adult Probation Law Providing for the Appointment of Probation Officers in any Court in the

CONTINUE FROM PART II.

of the Judges and Prescribing Their Powers and Duties.

III. A. Special Act Providing for the Appointment of a Permanent State Commission on Juvenile Courts and Probation.

IV. An Act Amending the Child Labor Act by-

(a) Re-writing the section on street trades in such a way as to overcome the legal objections recently upheld against that section.

(b) Requiring the return of duplicate certificates by the issuing officer to the State Department of Labor.

V. An Act Consolidating and Amending the Laws Relating to Abandonment, Desertion and Non-support.

VI. An Act Establishing the Legal Status of Abandoned Children with Reference To Adoption.

VII. An Act Authorizing the Governor to Continue and Enlarge the Work of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission.

Discussion of these proposals severally is not possible within the limits of this paper. Such discussion is, however, contained in the pamphlet to which we have referred, and it is hoped that all the social workers of Louisville and Kentucky will receive or obtain copies of the pamphlet and give the proposals their careful consideration. The seventh proposal, relating to the continuance of the Commission's work should be a matter of imperative concern to every citizen interested in the welfare of Kentucky children, for only by its adoption can the good beginning made by the Commission be conserved and carried to its desirable end. The proposed measure provides for the establishment by the Legislature of an advisory board, unpaid, with not less than five nor than fifteen members, appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms, to be known as the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, whose duty it would be to serve in a purely investigative and advisory capacity, studying the needs of Kentucky Children and presenting to the Governor and Legislature, prior to each legislative session, a report of their findings and recommendations based thereon. The bill also provides that members of the Commission shall be prepared to serve as consulting experts on bills relating to children introduced at any legislative session, if their services are requested by the Governor or by any member of either House.

Its enactment is desirable, because:

(1) The present Commission has not attempted to cover the entire field of child welfare:

(2)

- (2) Lack of time and money has prevented the codification of the laws relating to children:
- (3) The Commission dares not hope that the Legislature will at any one session accept all of the Commission's recommendations for child welfare legislation, and some one should be responsible for continuing the support of these recommendations.
- (4) Certain legislation which is highly desirable, cannot be recommended for immediate enactment for reasons of expediency.
- (5) New situations are bound to arise which will demand legislative action, and the same sort of careful study which the Commission has tried to give to its recommendations should continue to precede enactment of new legislation:
- (6) Information on child welfare conditions and recommendations for legislation must be kept up-to-date; there should be a continuous service upon which the Governor and Legislature could call at any moment for information and advice.

Enlargement of the membership of the Commission is desirable, in order to permit more specialisation on the part of members, less burdensome duties for each, and wider representation of varying interests.

A change of name is suggested - from Children's Code Commission to Child Welfare Commission, but it is still a Children's Code that the Commission will be making, and the Children's Code idea that from now on must be given all the publicity that can be secured. The term "Children's Code" is familiar enough to social workers, to the public at large it is about as strange as the name of "Specknoodle". There once was a man named Specknoodle, a young man who attended college with another young man named John Doe. John invited Mr. Specknoodle to come home with him for the Christmas holidays. When they arrived he introduced his friend to his grandmother, who was somewhat deaf "Grandmother, this Mr. Specknoodle," he said, Grandmother cupped her ears, and said, "John, you'll have to say it again, I didn't quite catch the name."

So John tried a second time, in a much louder voice.

" This is Mr. Specknoodle," he shouted.

" John, I didn't get it that time. Just try once more."

At the top of his lungs, John did.

" Grandmother, this is Mr. Specknoodle"

Then grandmother shook her head despairingly, and sighed: "Well, I reckon it ain't no use. It sounds to me just like Specknoodle."

That musn't happen in Kentucky with the Children's Code. The name must become familiar to the people, and its meaning be clearly understood. You can all help in this direction.

The Filson Historical Society

KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION
FRANCES INGRAM, CHAIRMAN
428 S. FIRST STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Press Service
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1922

KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION MAKES LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.

Six bills comprise the legislative program of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission for the present session of the state legislature. These relate chiefly to the welfare of delinquent and dependent children, and are based on extensive studies conducted by the Commission since its creation by the legislature of 1920.

The measures proposed are as follows:-

1. An act amending the present juvenile court law so as to remove uncertainties of meaning and to bring its provisions into harmony with established standards in the country at large;
2. an adult probation act providing for the appointment of probation officers in any court at the discretion of the judges;
3. and act providing for the appointment of a permanent state commission on juvenile courts and probation, this commission to have supervisory powers and to employ a paid secretary;
4. an act amending the child labor law in several particulars;
5. an act consolidating and amending the laws relating to abandonment, desertion and non-support;
6. and an act establishing the legal status of abandoned children with reference to adoption.

~~VII~~ Tentative proposals covering further aspects of child welfare and designed for enactment at later sessions of the legislature, after opportunity has been afforded for adequate consideration and discussion by the public at large, are contained in the report of the Commission, which will shortly be published and distributed throughout the state from the Commission's headquarters at 428 South First Street, Louisville. The report commends the work of the Kentucky Educational Commission, and points out that not much can be done to improve the child labor situation in advance of improving the schools and school laws in accordance with the recommendations of that commission.

The membership of the Children's Code Commission consists of Miss Frances Ingram, Louisville, Chairman; Robert F. Vaughan, Louisville, Secretary; Mrs. Stanley Reed, Maysville; Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Louisville, Prof. John F. Smith, Berea.

The report of the Kentucky Children's Code commission has just been issued by that body. The report is highly illuminative and deserves to be read with care by all progressive citizens of the state.

The Commission was charged with the duty of making a study of the conditions affecting childlife in Kentucky and of advising the governor and the legislature concerning measures which should be enacted into laws for the welfare of the children. This duty has been faithfully carried out. The commission in addition to analyzing and suggesting changes in the law dealing with dependent, delinquent and defective children, included in its study related legislation in the fields of education, child labor, health and recreation. Recommendations for needed legislation in these fields have been made in the section of this report.

The report commends the work of the State Board of Charities and Correction, speaks of the good things being done by other agencies, and points out certain defects in the laws relating to children. For example, every county court clerk is required by law to report to the Governor the number and disposition of the delinquent children brought before the court of his county during the year. Only 27 of the 120 clerks had made such reports in the spring of 1919. There seems to be no one charged with the responsibility of following up this matter and seeing that such reports are sent in. Again, there is no way under the present law of finding out the number of defective children in the state who need attention. Some remedial legislation is needed here. The report, also points out that there is no agency having power to license and supervise the various institutions that care for children. Some of these look much more carefully after the interest of the children than others do. ----- When

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7/12/22

KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION

"To make a survey of the entire field of child welfare in the
Commonwealth of Kentucky."

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

Mrs. Stanley Reed, Maysville.

Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Louisville.

Prof. John F. Smith, Berea.

Robert F. Vaughan, Louisville.

The Filson Historical Society

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FROM THE
KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION
HOUSE BILL 228.

WHAT IT IS AND WHY IT SHOULD PASS.

This bill provides for the continuance of the work of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission--work that is not yet completed and in the nature of things could not have been completed at this time.

The Children's Code Commission was appointed by the Governor on authorization of the Legislature of 1920. House Bill 228 gives it a somewhat clearer name and, in the interest of efficiency, an enlarged membership.

The nine members are to be persons conversant with child-welfare work and legislation and are to give their services without pay. The bill gives the commission an official standing such as similar Commissions possess in other States.

The Commission is to serve as a clearing-house of information and counsel on child-welfare matters, rendering aid to the Governor, the Legislature and the public. It is not to be a court of inquiry, but rather a body of which inquiry may be made about child-welfare matters.

Child-welfare legislation in Kentucky needs examination in order that, by a gradual process, it may be freed of its inconsistencies, brought to a condition of greater simplicity and clarity, and harmonized both with the needs of Kentucky children and with generally accepted standards of law and administration in this field.

The task of making a thorough and comprehensive study of child-welfare conditions and problems in Kentucky, and of making recommendations based on such a study, is too difficult and too important to be hastily done. It takes time to collect and consider all the relevant facts. Conclusions should be reached slowly and recommendations should be based on careful consideration of all available data.

In this way the greater service is rendered to the Legislature and the public at large--and to the children of Kentucky:

The term "Children's Code," as used in the name of the present Commission, but omitted in the language of the proposed bill, is easily misunderstood. A code in the usual legal meaning of the term is not contemplated. It is not planned to collect and print in one place all the laws relating to children, but instead to work toward an eventual condition of affairs in which all these laws, remaining in their proper places on the statute books, will represent a simplified, co-ordinated and standardized system of State protection for boys and girls.

Twenty-one States have officially recognized this need by the creation of Children's Code or Child Welfare Commissions, many of them of a permanent character.

The present Children's Code Commission of Kentucky has prepared an "Outline of Legislation Recommended for Enactment in 1922" and submitted it to the Governor and General Assembly. The field of child welfare is so broad, however, that the Commission confined itself largely only to a part of that field and offered for immediate consideration only seven bills.

House Bill 228 is one of the measures thus recommended. Its enactment will make it possible for the services begun by the Kentucky Children's Code Commission to be made permanently available to the State. This is desirable, because:

1. The present Commission has not attempted to cover the entire field of child welfare;
2. Lack of time and money has prevented the "codification" (that is, the systematic comparison and analysis) of the laws relating to children;
3. The Commission dares not hope that the Legislature will at any one session accept all of the Commission's recommendations for child welfare legislation, and some one should be responsible for continuing the support of these recommendations.
4. Certain legislation which is highly desirable, cannot be recommended for immediate enactment for reasons of expediency.
5. New situations are bound to arise which will demand legislative action, and the same sort of careful study which the Commission has tried to give to its recommendations should continue to precede enactment of new legislation.
6. Information on child welfare conditions and recommendations for legislation must be kept up-to-date; there should be a continuous service upon which the Governor and Legislature could call at any moment for information and advice.

A change of name is suggested because the Commission should not be limited to the codification of laws. The term "Child Welfare" is broader and better represents the field which should be covered.

Enlargement of the membership of the Commission is desirable, in order to permit more specialization on the part of members, less burdensome duties for each and wider representation of varying interests.

FRANCES INGRAM, Chairman.	} KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION.
ROBERT F. VAUGHAN.	
MRS. STANLEY REED.	
MRS. CHARLES B. SEMPLE.	
PROF. JOHN F. SMITH.	

The following recommendations are taken from a Summary of Child Welfare Legislation passed by the 1924 General Assembly:

For 1926 the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission again recommends first and foremost the creation of a States Children's Bureau, with county Child Welfare Boards as the local administrative units in the various counties. We hope and believe that after two years of publicity and education this recommendation will come not only from the Commission but from every club and organization thruout the state, from every individual in the State who has at heart the welfare and protection of the children of Kentucky.

Again we recommend an adult probation law, especially with the provision for the use of the suspended sentence. Kentucky is the only state in the Union which has no form of the suspended sentence.

The amendments to the Juvenile Court and Child Labor laws which form an important part of our 1924 program will again be proposed in 1926, because we believe them to be in line with the most modern and improved principles of child welfare. For the same reason we will again seek the repeal of the apprenticeship system.

Proposed changes in the marriage law, notably raising the age to 16 for girls and 18 for boys, and requiring the five days posting of notice before license can be secured, were objected to on the ground of violation of personal liberty. We shall again propose these changes because we believe it to be a slur upon the name of liberty to permit little children of 12 and 14 to marry, because we hold it an insult to liberty that so many of our boys and girls are marrying under the influence of alcohol, excitement and "dares". We hope that the Legislature of 1926 will believe in personal liberty, yes--but at the same time will not hesitate to put a limitation upon that so-called personal liberty which is destroying the very foundation of the American home.

FROM THE
KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION
S. B. 208
CREATING A STATE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WHAT IS IT?

A Bureau concerned with the welfare of children, normal, dependent, defective and delinquent.

MAIN PURPOSES

Educative
Investigative
Co-operative

EDUCATIVE --- HOW?

Holding conferences
Publishing Bulletins
Organizing committees
-- for study of child welfare
-- for developing standards

INVESTIGATIVE --- HOW?

Searching out and providing for physically and mentally defective children.
Visitation of agencies and institutions
Removal of children from jails and almshouses
Keeping in touch with every condition affecting child welfare.

CO-OPERATIVE --- HOW?

With county child welfare boards
-- in organization
-- as to methods and programs
With State Board of Health in operation of Flying Clinic
With Juvenile Courts
-- to secure probation officers
-- in developing detention service
With all organizations
-- in any way concerning child welfare

FROM THE
KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION
H. B. 319
CREATING A STATE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WHAT IS IT?

A Bureau concerned with the welfare of children, normal, dependent, defective and delinquent.

MAIN PURPOSES

Educative
Investigative
Co-operative

EDUCATIVE --- HOW?

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NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Mrs. Morris B. Belknap	R.R. #1, Box 131, Louisville, Ky.,	50.00	Miss Ingram omit
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✓ Mr. Geo. W. Norton	Inter-Southern Bldg.,	✓ 25.00	Mr. Allen

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

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NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

#2.

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✓ Rotary Club of Sainsville, Frank H. Miller, Pres.		✓75.00	
	Mrs. Chas W. Sample	✓5.00	
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March 12, 1923.

Dear Friend of Children:

The Kentucky Children's Code Commission is presenting you with this report of the work accomplished by them, and their recommendations for the future.

The appointment of the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, which succeeds the Children's Code Commission, carried with it no appropriation. Therefore, we are calling upon the friends of children for funds to carry on the work—to look further into the needs of Kentucky's children, to bring those needs to the attention of the public, and to advise the Governor and legislature concerning those needs, ever and ever looking toward a more enlightened program for Kentucky's children and in consequence the upbuilding of the State.

The modest amount of 50 cents will cover the cost of this book. We would appreciate that amount if you are so disposed. If you are further interested, a larger fee would be acceptable.

Respectfully,
Kentucky Child Welfare Commission,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Ky.

Subscriptions -

\$ 1292.32	100.00	247.99	125.40	38.00	9.76	16.13	2592.32
							2337.28
							255.04

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 100.00 Nat. Probation Com
 247.99 Typing & manuscript
 125.40 printing
 38.00 tel + self
 9.76 meetings
 16.13 begin column.

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OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

Recommended for Enactment in 1922

Submitted to the

Governor and General Assembly of Kentucky

By the

KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Miss Frances Ingram, Louisville, *Chairman*

Robert F. Vaughan, Louisville, *Secretary*

Mrs. Stanley Reed, Maysville

Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Louisville

Prof. John F. Smith, Berea

55726

STATE OF KENTUCKY
CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION
428 South First Street
LOUISVILLE

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

To the Governor and General Assembly of Kentucky:

The Kentucky Children's Code Commission, appointed by the Governor on authorization of the Legislature of 1920, begs leave to submit to your consideration the following proposals, which it is hoped will be enacted into law at the present session of the General Assembly.

These relate chiefly to the welfare of delinquent and dependent children and are based on extensive studies conducted by the Commission since its organization. Tentative proposals covering further aspects of child welfare and designed for enactment at later sessions of the Legislature are contained in the complete report of the Commission, which will shortly be published and submitted to you and the general public for discussion, criticism and suggestion.

The Commission has no doubt as to the validity of its present recommendations. The field of child welfare is so broad that, for lack of time and funds, the Commission decided to confine its work largely to only a part of that field, in order that it might present at this time a well considered and very definite program of legislative action. This it deemed the course of procedure fairest to all concerned, including the children of Kentucky.

Respectfully,

FRANCES INGRAM,

Chairman.

January 2, 1922.

NOTE:—Copies of this special report may be obtained by addressing the Commission, 428 South First Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Filson Historical Society

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LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS RELATING TO CHILDREN.

JUVENILE COURTS.

I. An Act Amending the Present Juvenile Court Act in the Following Particulars:

- (1) Removing any uncertainty in the present law regarding the age limit of children and fixing the jurisdiction of the court over children to the eighteenth birthday for both boys and girls.

The present law is variously construed in different counties. The best opinion throughout the country has fixed 18 as the most suitable age limit for both boys and girls. Seventeen states have this provision.

- (2) Eliminating the provision which seems to provide for a jury trial for children.

It seems that a jury trial for children is neither used nor required by the laws or constitution of Kentucky. It has no place in disposing of children's cases under a purely chancery procedure.

- (3) Providing for increased salaries of probation officers and authorizing the appointment of paid probation officers in all counties of the state.

The greatest need of the juvenile courts in Kentucky is for more and better qualified probation officers. Salaries are now entirely inadequate. The Commission recommends a simple provision, authorizing county judges in all counties to appoint probation officers and prescribe their salaries subject to the approval of the county commissioners. Under such a law, probation has advanced in states like New York and Massachusetts and increasingly adequate salaries are paid. There is no danger that salaries will be excessive.

- (4) Adding provisions to secure the proper detention of children awaiting court action in every county.

Elastic provisions are suggested, authorizing counties to provide for the boarding of such children or placing them in homes maintained by private agencies.

- (5) Limiting the transfer of cases to the criminal court to children ~~17~~ years of age or over.

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There can be no excuse in any case for sending children under 15 to the circuit court. In only exceptional cases should it be done above that age. To remedy this evil most effectively, other acts should be amended to provide that the state should support all persons committed to its institutions.

- (6) Providing that children committed to the Houses of Reform shall be committed during minority, subject to release on parole in accordance with the rules established by the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

This is in accordance with provisions in most states, avoiding conflict of two public authorities and safeguarding the child's best interests.

- (7) Providing for the examination and treatment and care of children made wards of the state by this act. When the cost of treatment cannot be borne by parents or guardian, it should be a charge upon the county.

Besides the above minor changes, a simplification of this act is suggested in a bill to be submitted.

ADULT PROBATION.

II. An Adult Probation Law Providing for the Appointment of Probation Officers in Any Court in the Discretion of the Judges and Prescribing Their Powers and Duties.

Adult probation laws are now in effect in all except 13 states. When properly used, adult probation is safe and successful. It has become as important and valuable a part of the correctional system in states like New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, as have the state reformatories. Judges can safely be entrusted with the power. The appointment of probation officers would be in the discretion of the judges, salaries to be determined by the city or county boards. The appointment of probation officers in the courts handling family cases (non-support, desertion and divorce) would secure the most important feature of domestic relations courts.

III. A Special Act Providing for the Appointment of a Permanent State Commission on Juvenile Courts and Probation.

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Appointment of a
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The bill provides that this Commission be composed of seven persons appointed by the Governor and unpaid. That they may be provided with a paid secretary, who should be chief executive officer, with an office in the capitol and a stenographer. The duties of the Commission will be to supervise and extend the work of juvenile courts and probation officers throughout the State, to establish standards, arouse interest and develop the work when necessary.

The successful administration of the two preceding laws will largely depend upon the creation of a State Probation Commission, for many counties do not yet realize the advantages of probation over commitment to institutions and without the right sort of explanation and demonstration, they will be slow to profit by even the most liberal of laws. In courts where probation is already established, there is great need for standardization and the development of professional morale. And finally, among the public at large must be developed an appreciation of the principles of probation and a desire to secure its benefits for their own communities. These are among the tasks which State Probation Commissions are successfully discharging in other states.

CHILD LABOR.

IV. An Act Amending the Child Labor Act by—

- (1) Re-writing the section on street trades in such a way as to overcome the legal objections recently upheld against that section.
- (2) Requiring the return of duplicate certificates by the issuing officer to the State Department of Labor.

Kentucky has long been considered to have one of the best child labor laws in the South. An important section of this law forbade the employment in cities of the first, second and third class of boys under 14 and girls under 18 at street trades, or work performed in any public place; required the certification of boys between 14 and 16 for such occupations; and forbade the employment of boys under 16 before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening. In September, 1921, the Criminal Court of Louisville held this section invalid on purely technical grounds which related to alleged errors in phraseology. These errors have been corrected in the amendment which is submitted.

The second amendment provides that the person who issues an employment certificate to a child shall do so in duplicate, and that the duplicate certificate shall be forwarded to the office of the State Child Labor Inspector. This affords the only satisfactory method of checking certification promptly, since the labor inspectors cannot possibly get around often enough to safeguard children who have been illegally certificated.

ABANDONMENT, DESERTION, NON-SUPPORT.

V. An Act Consolidating and Amending the Laws Relating to Abandonment, Desertion and Non-support.

Kentucky laws relating to abandonment, desertion and non-support are in a chaotic condition. Various statutes, some of them apparently made obsolete by subsequent legislation, but all of them still on the books, fix the following penalties for the various offenses. Desertion of a child under six is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a period not to exceed three years. Desertion of a child under 16 is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than five years. Failure to support a child under 14 is punishable for a fine not to exceed \$20.00 or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months. Persons contributing to the dependency, neglect or delinquency of a boy under 17 or a girl under 18, are punished by a fine not to exceed \$100.00, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Under the vagrancy law of 1915, able-bodied deserters or non-supporting husbands, who fail or refuse to work, may be fined \$10.00 or imprisoned for 30 days or both for the first offense, and for the second and all subsequent offenses, may be imprisoned for sixty days. The last is the only one of the statutes which apparently covers the case of the wife without children.

It is quite possible that one case might come under every one of these statutes. If so it might be prosecuted in the county, circuit or district court, or before the justice of the peace, and it is alleged that in Louisville three different courts have actually been prosecuting the same case at the same time, unknown to each other. But with all these laws, none of them covers the

case of the pregnant wife or satisfactorily protects the wife without children.

The Commission recommends that it be made a felony for any parent or guardian to abandon a child under the age when he may be legally employed, or for a husband to desert or fail to support a child or a pregnant wife, or a wife without children if she has not property sufficient for her support, and is unable to support herself. The penalty is fixed at from one to five years' imprisonment, and desertion and failure to support for a period of three months is made presumptive evidence of intention wholly to abandon.

Failure to support is made a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of \$100.00 fine or fifty days' imprisonment, and prosecutions may be brought by any reputable person, as well as by the wife. A rule of evidence is provided. The act further provides that in the case of a man sentenced to imprisonment at labor for failure to support, not less than \$1.00 a day shall be paid from his earnings by the county to the court of commitment, which court shall be charged with transmitting all moneys so received to the wife of the prisoner.

ADOPTION OF ABANDONED CHILDREN.

VI. An Act Establishing the Legal Status of Abandoned Children With Reference to Adoption.

At the request of the Child Welfare Committee of the Community Council of Louisville and other interested individuals, the Children's Code Commission recommends for enactment in 1922, a new law covering the adoption of abandoned children. At present a parent who deserts a child under six years of age, "in a manner showing a reckless disregard to life or health, and with the intention wholly to abandon it" may be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not more than three years. It is not clear what then becomes the legal status of the child with reference to future adoption. As an abandoned child, he comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and the judge may commit him to the care of "some association, society or corporation, willing to receive him, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children." Certain judges hold that this clause gives them the right to declare

such a child a proper subject for legal adoption; others believe that, without the consent of parents or legal guardian, adoption cannot be consummated.

The Commission recommends the enactment of legislation, similar to that found in Indiana, which provides that whenever any minor child has been deserted by one or both of his parents and has no legal guardian, and the facts are established to the satisfaction of the judge of the circuit court, the judge may serve notice upon the deserting parent or parents by publication for three successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and at the end of that time, may declare the child legally subject to adoption. Desertion or failure to support for a period of three months is made presumptive evidence of intent wholly to abandon.

CONTINUANCE OF THE COMMISSION.

VII. An Act Authorizing the Governor to Continue and Enlarge the Work of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission.

This measure provides for the establishment by the Legislature of an advisory board, unpaid, with not less than five nor more than fifteen members, appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms, to be known as the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, whose duty it would be to serve in a purely investigative and advisory capacity, studying the needs of Kentucky children and presenting to the Governor and Legislature, prior to each legislative session, a report of their findings and recommendations based thereon. The bill also provides that members of the Commission shall be prepared to serve as consulting experts on bills relating to children introduced at any legislative session, if their services are requested by the Governor or by any member of either House.

This proposed Act will make it possible for the services begun by the present Children's Code Commission to be made permanently available to the State. This is desirable, because:

- (1) The present Commission has not attempted to cover the entire field of child welfare;
- (2) Lack of time and money has prevented the codification of the laws relating to children;

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- (3) The Commission dares not hope that the Legislature will at any one session accept all of the Commission's recommendations for child welfare legislation, and some one should be responsible for continuing the support of these recommendations.
- (4) Certain legislation which is highly desirable, cannot be recommended for immediate enactment for reasons of expediency.
- (5) New situations are bound to arise which will demand legislative action, and the same sort of careful study which the Commission has tried to give to its recommendations should continue to precede enactment of new legislation;
- (6) Information on child welfare conditions and recommendations for legislation must be kept up-to-date; there should be a continuous service upon which the Governor and Legislature could call at any moment for information and advice.

A change of name is suggested because the Commission should not be limited to the codification of laws. The term "child welfare" is broader and better represents the field which should be covered. Enlargement of the membership of the Commission is desirable, in order to permit more specialization on the part of members, less burdensome duties for each and wider representation of varying interests.

The Commission would not in any way encroach upon the territory of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, although that Board, while chiefly administrative in function, is also charged with the duty of investigating the causes of delinquency, dependency and defect. The field is too large and the appropriations of the Board are too limited to permit extensive activities at present, or probably for some time to come. When the Board is ready to cover the field, the Commission, which is not limited to studies of delinquency, dependency and defect, can easily turn its attention to other aspects of child welfare, which the Board has no authority to study.

SPECIAL REPORT
of the
KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S
CODE COMMISSION

The Filson Historical Society

KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRANCES INGRAM, LOUISVILLE
CHAIRMAN

GEORGE STOLL, LOUISVILLE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

~~W. F. BRADSHAW, PADUCAH~~

~~FRANCES JEWELL, LEXINGTON~~

~~HARRY B. MACKOY, COVINGTON~~

~~LINDA NEVILLE, LEXINGTON~~

DR. FRANK J. O'BRIEN, LOUISVILLE

MRS. BERNARD SELLIGMAN, LOUISVILLE

JOHN F. SMITH, BEREA

~~ANN BELL, LOUISVILLE~~
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



E. G. Scott Paduch
Mrs. Frank L. McVay, Lexington
Mrs. Benjamin Bayless, Louisville

The Filson Historical Society

Text of Act Creating Board That Will Abolish Political Domination Of Charitable And Penal Institutions

An Act to Create a State Board of Charities and Corrections for the Management and Supervision of the Benevolent, Charitable, Eleemosynary and Penal Institutions of This State; to Vest in Said Board Ample Powers, Including All the Powers Now Vested by Law in the State Board of Control and the Managers of the House of Reform for Girls, and Appropriating Funds for the Maintenance of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

SECTION I.—There is hereby created a board to be composed of eight members, all of whom shall be residents of the state of Kentucky and not less than 30 years of age, and two of whom shall be women. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the Senate, two for a period of one year, two for a period of two years, two for a period of three years and two for a period of four years from date of appointment unless sooner removed for cause, and thereafter all appointments, except to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal shall be for the full term of four years. No more than four of the members of the board shall be of the same political party.

Said board shall be styled "The State Board of Charities and Corrections" and the members thereof shall serve without compensation but their actual and necessary expenses while in the discharge of their official duties shall be paid.

SECTION II.—The board named in Section I hereof is hereby vested with authority to and shall, except as hereinafter provided, exercise all the powers and privileges and discharge all the duties now vested by law in the State Board of Control and the Board of Managers of the House of Reform for Girls which said State Board of Control and Board of Managers of the House of Reform for Girls are hereby abolished and the terms of office of the present members of same are hereby terminated. The institutions hereby placed under the control and management of the State Board of Charities and Corrections are eight in number and are as follows: State Reformatory at Frankfort, Ky.; State Penitentiary at Eddyville, Ky.; Houses of Reform, Greendale, Ky.; Eastern State Hospital at Lexington, Ky.; Central State Hospital at Lakeland, Ky.; Western State Hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky.; Feeble-Minded Institute at Frankfort, Ky.; House of Reform for Girls in Shelby County, Ky.

To Treat Wards Humanely.

SECTION III.—It is the declared purpose of this act to establish a broad, humane and practical policy by the state in the care and treatment of all state wards; to co-ordinate all of the various activities now engaged in or that may hereafter be engaged in on behalf of those who, by reason of mental or physical infirmities, neglect or misfortune, or on account of delinquency or crime, come under the care and custody or supervision of the state; to so direct the expenditure of public funds appropriated for the benefit of said state wards that waste and extravagance shall be as far as possible eliminated and a proper economy exercised with due regard alike to the needs of said state wards and the interests of the Commonwealth,

the approval of the Senate when it convenes.

SECTION VI.—The board shall be provided with suitable offices at the capital, which offices shall at all times during office hours be in charge of some responsible official.

SECTION VII.—The board shall meet at least once a month. It shall annually select from its members a chairman but it shall not be required that said chairman or any other member of the board reside or remain in Frankfort. The board shall adopt such by-laws and regulations for the transaction of its business and the management of its affairs and for the management of the institutions under its charge as it may consider expedient and as are not inconsistent with law. It shall keep a record of all its proceedings and of all the receipts and disbursements made under its management which record shall be open at all times to inspection by the governor or a committee of the Legislature or any person appointed by either the governor or the Legislature to examine or inspect same.

Provides For Commissioner.

SECTION VIII.—The board shall appoint as its principal agent a person to be known as the commissioner of public institutions and shall fix his compensation. Said commissioner of public institutions shall have general charge, subject to the supervision and control of the board, of the institutions of the state which are under the jurisdiction of said board and shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the board may from time to time direct. Said commissioner shall be subject to removal by the board at any time. The commissioner of public institutions shall, under the direction and authority of the board and with its approval, establish and enforce a system of open and competitive bidding on and purchasing of all institution supplies where and whenever such supplies can be so purchased to the advantage of the state and its wards and in making such purchases, supplies common to two or more institutions may be included in one contract.

SECTION IX.—Before entering upon his duties the commissioner of public institutions shall take the oath of office required of other state officers, a record of which shall be entered upon the executive journal in the governor's office, and he shall execute a bond to the commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) for the faithful discharge of his duties and shall give as surety on said bond a solvent and recognized surety or guaranty company, the premium on same to be paid by the state. Said bond to be sufficient must be approved by the chairman of the board and filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION X.—The board shall appoint upon the recommendation of the commissioner of public institutions, a superintendent for each of the institutions under its management and control and shall fix the compensation

000.00) and shall provide as surety on said bond a solvent and recognized surety or guaranty company and the premium on same shall be paid by the state. Said bond in order to be sufficient shall be approved by the chairman of the board and filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION XII.—Each superintendent of an institution under the control and management of the board shall prepare and submit to the board annually, or oftener if required by the board, a budget or estimate of the expenditures required for the maintenance and conduct of such institution and the board shall prepare an annual budget for all of the institutions and agencies under it and submit same to the governor or the budget appropriations commission. The board may apportion the appropriations made for the benefit of the institutions under the control and management of the board as between the various institutions in such manner as in its judgment the interests of such institutions require. Appropriations made for said board shall be payable by warrant drawn by the auditor on the request of the commissioner of public institutions approved by the chairman of the board.

SECTION XIII.—The board may issue license to charitable organizations or representatives thereof to solicit funds in the state of Kentucky and no such organization or any representative thereof shall solicit funds outside of the county in which it is located unless license permitting same is issued to it by the said board. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars.

Merit To Govern Appointments.

SECTION XIV.—All existing officers or positions in connection with any of the institutions under said board except those created by this act are hereby abolished, and the board shall provide for such officers and employes of each institution and for such clerical and other assistants for itself as it may deem necessary. All officers and employes under the Board of Charities and Corrections shall be selected for merit and fitness only and with the exception of persons employed for a special or temporary service shall give all of their time to the service of the board.

SECTION XV.—There is hereby appropriated to the Board of Charities and Corrections the sum of thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars annually or so much thereof as may be necessary to maintain its offices, pay the expenses of its members and the salaries of the Commissioner of Public Institutions, the secretary of the board and the stenographers and clerical assistants in its office and such other expenses as may properly be incident to the performance of its duties and which are not otherwise provided for.

SECTION XVI.—If any provision of this act shall be held, for any reason, to be void or ineffective this shall not affect the remainder of the act.

SECTION XVII.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION XVIII.—Whereas it is necessary for the efficient management of the institutions named in this act that a Commissioner of Public Institutions be appointed at once and that the appropriation provided herein for the State Board of Charities and Corrections be made available without delay, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval as required by law.

and extravagance shall be as far as possible eliminated and a proper economy exercised with due regard alike to the needs of said state wards and the interests of the Commonwealth, and to that end it shall be the duty of the board hereby created,

(a) To study the sources and causes of crime, delinquency, and dependency and as far as possible suggest and put into effect such remedial measures as may be of benefit to the Commonwealth in the prevention and ultimate eradication of anti-social acts and conditions.

(b) To supervise the work and methods of all benevolent, charitable or correctional institutions, associations or societies that are supported in whole or in part by state funds. The board or its agent shall at all times have access to the records, premises and buildings of any such institution, association or society, and may require from them such information and reports as may be deemed necessary, and it shall be the duty of the proper officials of all such institutions, associations or societies, to furnish such information or reports whenever same may be called for, and failure to do so shall subject any such official to a penalty of five hundred dollars to be sued for and collected by said board.

(c) The board, in its discretion, may at any time make an investigation by the whole board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any benevolent, charitable or correctional institution receiving state aid, and said board or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

(d) In any matter affecting the general health or sanitation of any of the institutions under its control, the State Board of Charities and Corrections shall call upon the State Board of Health for advice and assistance and the said State Board of Health shall freely render same. In like manner, all other state departments, including the various departments of the University of Kentucky, shall, when request therefor is made by said Board of Charities and Corrections, extend, in their several fields of service, such advice and other assistance as they may be able to give.

Disposition Of Labor.

SECTION IV.—The board having in mind the welfare of the inmates of the several institutions under its control and the interests of the commonwealth, shall encourage the employment in every proper way of said inmates in such ways as shall contribute to their physical, mental and moral improvement, and to the cost of their maintenance; and to this end the board shall have authority to utilize the product of such inmate labor in the upkeep or maintenance of the respective institutions or for other departments of the state government and to transfer from one institution to another, or otherwise dispose of, as may in its judgment be best, any surplus products thus produced.

SECTION V.—Before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties each commissioner shall take the oath of office required of other state officers, a record of which shall be entered upon the Executive Journal in the governor's office and shall execute bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars and shall give as surety thereon a solvent recognized surety or guaranty company, the premium on said bond to be paid by the state. Said bond to be sufficient must be approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state. The governor may, after a hearing, remove any member of said board for cause, to be stated in writing, and may fill vacancies in the board subject to

point upon the recommendation of the commissioner of public institutions, a superintendent for each of the institutions under its management and control, and shall fix the compensation of each of said superintendents. The qualifications of the superintendents and of all assistants and employes in each institution shall be such as the board may prescribe, provided, however, that the superintendent of the House of Reform for Girls shall be a woman. The superintendents shall employ such number of officers and employes and at such salaries as the board may from time to time prescribe, but the superintendent of each institution shall have full authority to employ and discharge all officers and employes of his or her respective institutions except the receiver or other officer or employe charged with the duty of buying or receiving supplies, which officer or employe shall be appointed by the board. No member of the board shall recommend or urge that any person shall be employed by such superintendents in any capacity in any of the institutions placed under their control, and the superintendent of each institution shall be held fully responsible by the board for the satisfactory management of said institution and shall be subject to removal at any time by the board.

Officers To Furnish Bond.

SECTION XI.—Before entering upon his duties each superintendent shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of such superintendent and shall execute bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,-

clared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval as required by law.

Cupid In Kentucky

Rothensbecker-Leachman.
SPRINGFIELD.—The marriage of Miss Alice Rothensbecker and Milton G. Leachman took place in Cleveland, the home of the bride. Mr. Leachman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Leachman, of this town. After a Southern bridal tour they will make their home in Cleveland.

Watson-Hurt.
PADUCAH.—The marriage of Miss Edna Watson to Blaine Hurt, both of this county, took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hurt will reside in the county.

Welch-Combs.
NICHOLASVILLE.—Miss Jeanette Welch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Welch, and John Perry Combs, only child of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Combs, were married at the residence of the bride, the Rev. J. E. Moss, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiating. Miss Allene Welch, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Thomas Wallace acted as best man. After a wedding tour to Washington the couple will reside at Lexington.

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AFTER YOU'VE BEEN ON A RATHER JAZZY PARTY WITH THE BUNCH

AND ONE OF INFORMS YOU THAT THE "S" FROM A LIT CAFE UNDER OF SELLING

-AND YOU CONSULT YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR ABOUT IT WHO ISN'T PARTICULARLY CHEERFUL

-AND THEN OCULIST WHO THOROUGHLY NERVE AND

gation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

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**TOBACCO SHOWS
LOWER TENDENCY**
Unusually Heavy Offerings

**LOCAL PRODUCE
AND CASH GRAIN**
CORN—Approximate selling prices on cars in Louisville are as follows: No. 3 white, shelled \$1.63; No. 3 yellow \$1.61; ear. 6c per bushel higher.
OATS—No. 2 white 94c; No. 3 mixed 93c. Local wholesale produce dealers quote buying prices as follows:
BUTTER.
POULTRY.

**PORKER PRICES
SHOW NO CHANGE**
In Demand Results In

rest In Many Months