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# TABULATION OF LAWS ESTABLISHING REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

By MARLON CANDY DODD AND HELEN WORTHINGTON ROGERS

## NOTES

1. This digest does not attempt to cover all of the provisions of the laws affecting the reformatories, but only their important features.

2. Asterisk (\*) indicates that the law under consideration does not specify as to the subject of the column in which the sign occurs; \*\* indicates amendments to the law since January 1, 1917; \*\*\* indicates a provision taken from a statute of the same state other than the one under consideration.

3. Citations. The citations given include:

1. Acts establishing institutions;
2. Acts amending 1, and
3. Acts affecting and specifying the institution.

Acts affecting but *not* specifying the institution by name are indicated by \*\*\*.

4. (Citations. California.) Statutes 1919, Chap. 165. The constitutionality of this statute has been challenged but upheld by the District Court of Appeals of California in re Betty Carey, 37 Cal. App. Dec. 818. So far as can be ascertained this is the first serious litigation affecting the laws establishing reformatories for women in the United States. Cases previously reported have related merely to the interpretation of certain provisions of the acts.

5. 1881 is the date of the establishing of the House of Refuge at Hudson, N. Y., which in 1904 became the New York State Training School for Girls.

Digits in parentheses are for purposes of identification, e. g. on p.—, Minn., all data preceded by (1) relate to the State Board of Control.

## I. ESTABLISHMENT

State	Date Established	Citations	Original Appropriations	Name of Institution (Address)
ARK.	1919 (Opened 1920)	Acts 1919, No. 494.	\$5,500 for salaries, \$4,500 for maintenance and necessary repairs.	Arkansas State Farm for Women. (Jacksonville, Arkansas.)
CAL.	1919 (Opened 1922)	Statutes 1919, Chap. 165.	\$150,000.	California Industrial Farm for Women. (Sonoma, California.)
CONN.	1917 (Opened 1918)	General Statutes, Revision of 1918, Chap. 86. Acts 1919, Chap. 135; Chap. 276.	\$50,000 for purchase of site, preparation of buildings, salaries and running expenses for two fiscal years.	The Connecticut State Farm for Women. (Niantic, Connecticut.)
IND.	1869 (Opened 1873)	Revised Statutes 1914, Vol. IV, Chap. 124, Art. 4; Vol. II, Chap. 16, Art. 3. Acts 1921, Chap. 191.	\$50,000, and \$15,000 annually for support.	Indiana Women's Prison. (Indianapolis, Indiana.)
IA.	1900 (Opened 1918)	Supplemental Supplement, Code of Iowa, 1915, Sec. 2713-n1 to 2713-n19, as amended.	\$2,500 for refurbish- ing old building and establishing indus- tries.	**Women's Reformatory.** (Rockwell City, Iowa.)
KAN.	1917 (Opened 1917)	Laws 1917, Chap. 298.	\$50,000 for site and buildings. \$25,000 for salaries, wages, maintenance and repairs for fiscal year.	The State Industrial Farm for Women. (Lansing, Kansas.)
ME.	1915 (Opened 1916)	Revised Statutes 1916, Chap. 142, Sec. 56-71. Acts 1917, Chap. 88; Chap. 265. Acts 1919, Chap. 106; Chap. 107. Acts 1921, Chap. 12; Chap. 92.	\$20,000 (1915). \$30,000 (1916).	Reformatory for Women. (Skowhegan, Maine.)
MASS.	1874 (Opened 1877)	General Laws, Revision of 1921, Chap. 27; Chap. 123, Sec. 113- 124; Chap. 124; Chap. 125, Sec. 1-10, 30-41.	\$300,000.	Reformatory for Women. (Framingham, Massachusetts.)
MICH.	1917 (Not yet opened)	Public Acts 1917, No. 259. Public Acts 1921, No. 163.	\$50,000 for first fiscal year. \$50,000 for second fiscal year.	Michigan State Training School for Women. (Okemos, Michigan.)
MINN.	1915 (Opened 1920)	Laws 1915, Chap. 324. Laws 1919, Chap. 106. Laws 1921, Chap. 29; Chap. 455.	\$30,000.	State Reformatory for Women. (Shakopee, Minnesota.)

	Date Established	Citations	Original Appropriations	Name of Institution (Address)
NEB.	1919 (Opened 1920)	Laws 1919, Chap. 238.	\$50,000.	State Reformatory for Women. (York, Nebraska.)
N. J.	1910 (Opened 1913)	Compiled Statutes 1709-1910, pp. 4933-4938. Compiled Statutes, First Supplement, 1911-1915, pp. 1481-1483. Acts 1919, Chap. 96; Chap. 97; Chap. 140. Acts 1921, Chap. 45.	\$20,000.***	New Jersey State Reformatory for Women. (Includes the institution at Clinton, New Jersey, also other places where women sentenced thereto may be kept, housed or employed.)
N. Y.	1881 (1) 1890 (Opened 1893) (2) 1892 (Opened 1901)	Consolidated Laws as Amended to 1918. State Charities Law, Art. XII, Sec. 51, 220-233. Consolidated Laws, Cumulative Supplement, 1918-1920, State Charities Law, Art. 12-A, Sec. 240-244. Laws 1921, Chap. 364; Chap. 485.	(1) \$100,000. (2) \$130,000.	(1) Western House of Refuge for Women. (Albion, New York.) (2) New York State Reformatory for Women. (Bedford Hills, New York.)
OHIO	1911 (Opened 1916)	Ohio General Code, 1921, Sec. 2148-1 to 2148-11. Laws 1921, H. B. 249.	\$100,000. \$500,000 to complete building.	Ohio Reformatory for Women. (Marysville, Ohio.)
PA.	1913 (Opened 1920)	Acts 1913, No. 816. Acts 1915, No. 120. Acts 1921, No. 61.	\$350,000 (cut to \$250,000) for site and buildings.	State Industrial Home for Women. (Muncy, Pennsylvania.)
R. I.	1922	Public Laws 1922, S. 105A, Chap. 2230; H. 848, Chap. 2205.	\$20,000.	State Reformatory for Women. (Cranston, Rhode Island.)
VT.	1921 (Opened 1921)	Laws 1921, No. 216, Sec. 3, 4.	\$7,000.***	State Prison for Women and House of Correction for Women. (Rutland, Vermont.)
WASH.	1919 (Opened but discontinued)	Session Laws 1919, Chap. 186. Laws 1921, Chap. 7, Sec. 36 (3), 45.	\$150,000 (1919). \$126,000 (1921), vetoed by governor.	Women's Industrial Home and Clinic. (Medical Lake, Washington.)
WIS.	1913 (Opened 1921)	Statutes 1921, Chap. 46; Chap. 54; Chap. 56.07; Chap. 57.07.	\$35,000 (1913). \$25,000 (1914). \$300,000 (1914). \$65,000 (1915).	Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women. (Taycheedah, Wisconsin.)

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

	Name	No.	Appointment and Removal	Qualifications	Sex	Terms (years)
ARK.	Board of Directors.	9	Appointed by governor (within 60 days). Vacancies filled by governor. Governor has power of removal for cause with consent of majority of board of directors.	Appointments must be non-partisan.	At least five shall be women.	3
CAL.	Board of Trustees.	5	Appointed by governor.	*	Three shall be women.	5
CONN.	Board of Directors.	7	Appointed by governor (within 60 days). Vacancies filled by governor. Governor has power of removal for cause.	All appointments to be non-partisan.	At least 3 shall be women.	7
IND.	Board of Trustees.	4	Appointed by governor (within 30 days). Vacancies filled by governor. May be removed by governor for misconduct or neglect of duty after hearing upon written charges; must be removed for graft.	Not more than 2 of same political party; must possess fitness for position, being rendered ineligible by any pecuniary affiliation with institution.	All women.	4

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS—(Continued)

	Name	No.	Appointment and Removal	Qualifications	Sex	Terms (years)
IA.	Board of Control of State Institutions. (Supplement, Code of Iowa, 1915, 2727-al.) ***	3 ***	Nominated and appointed by governor (with consent of two-thirds senate). May be suspended for cause by governor and removed with consent of senate.***	Must be electors; not more than 2 of same political party; no 2 from same congressional district.***	*	6 ***
KAN.	State Board of Administration.*** (Established for control of state universities and normal schools. General Statutes 1915, Chap. 108, Art. 9. Laws 1917, Chap. 297.)	4 (Governor or an ex-officio member.) ***	Nominated and (with consent of senate) appointed by governor. Vacancies filled in same way. May be suspended by governor (for cause) and removed with consent of senate.***	Must be electors; not more than 2 of same political party; not more than 1 from any one congressional district; to be chosen without reference to party politics, but because of fitness for office.***	*	4 ***
ME.	Board of Trustees.	5	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of council. Vacancies filled in same way. Removed by governor and council for cause.	Must be inhabitants of state.	At least 2 shall be women.	5
MASS.	Commissioner of Correction.*** (General Laws 1921, Chap. 27, Sec. 1.)	1 ***	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of council. Vacancy (for unexpired term) filled by governor. Removed by governor with consent of council.***	*	*	3 ***
MICH.	State Corrections Commission, Division of State Welfare Department, under State Administrative Board. (Acts 1921, No. 163.) ***	5 (Governor or an ex-officio member.) ***	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Vacancies filled in same way. Removed in same way.	*	At least 2 shall be women.	6
MINN.	(1) State Board of Control.*** (Laws 1917, Chap. 348; Laws 1915, Chap. 324.) (2) Board of Women Visitors. (Laws 1915, Chap. 324.)	(1) 5 *** (1921, Chap. 381.) (2) 5 *** (1913, S. 4074; 1915, Chap. 324.)	(1) Appointed by governor with consent of senate. Vacancies filled in same way. Removed by governor for cause.*** (2) Appointed by governor. ***	(1) * (2) *	(1) Three men, 2 women. (Laws 1921, C. 381.) (2) Women. ***	(1) 6 *** (2) 3 ***
NEB.	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.*** (Revised Statutes 1913, Chap. 74, Art. 1.)	3 ***	Appointed (with consent of two-thirds of senate) by governor.***	Must be electors. ***	*	6 ***
N. J.	(1) State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies. (2) Board of Managers.	(1) 8 (2) Not less than 5 or more than 7.	(1) Appointed by governor, subject to confirmation by senate. Vacancies filled by governor for unexpired terms. Removed by governor for cause. (2) Appointed by state board of control of institutions and agencies with approval of governor. Vacancies filled by state board for unexpired terms. Removed by state board for cause.	(1) To be appointed without respect to political belief or affiliation. (2) To be appointed without respect to political affiliation or belief.	(1) At least 1 shall be a woman. (Governor an ex-officio member.) (2) At least the majority shall be women.	(1) 8 (2) 3
N. Y.	Board of Managers.	7	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Vacancies filled by governor. Removed by governor for cause after hearing.	One member shall be a physician of ten years' practice.	At least 2 shall be women.	7
OHIO	Department of Public Welfare. (Its executive officer known as Director of Department of Public Welfare.)	4	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Vacancies filled by governor. Removable at pleasure of governor.	*	*	*

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS—(Continued)

	Name	No.	Appointment and Removal	Qualifications	Sex	Terms (years)
PA.	(1) Building Commission for a State Industrial Home for Women.	(1) 5	(1) Appointed by governor immediately after passage of act.	(1) *	(1) *	(1) Temporary.
	(2) Board of Managers.	(2) 9	(2) Appointed by governor when institution is ready to receive **75 inmates.** Vacancies filled by governor.	(2) *	(2) At least 3 shall be women.	(2) 3
R. I.	Penal and Charitable Commission.	9	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Vacancies filled in same way. Removed in same way.	Must be qualified electors; 1 from each county and 4 from state at large.	Three women; 6 men.	6
VT.	Director of State Institutions.*** (G. L. 1917, Sec. 395-8; 7132.)	1 ***	Appointed by governor with consent of senate. Removed by governor with or without consent of senate.	*	*	2 ***
WASH.	** (1) Director of Business Control.**	(1) 1 **	(1) Appointed by governor with consent of senate. Vacancy filled by governor.**	(1) Appointment to be for fitness and of non-partisan character.	(1) *	(1) *
	** (2) Parole Board of Women's Industrial Home and Clinic.**	(2) 3 **	** (2) Appointed by governor. Removed by governor.**	(2) Appointment to be for fitness and of non-partisan character.	(2) All women.**	(2) *
WIS.	State Board of Control of Wisconsin.*** (Statutes 1922, Chap. 46.)	3 ***	Appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Vacancies filled by governor subject to confirmation by senate. Removed by governor for cause on written charges after hearing.***	*	At least 1 shall be a woman.***	6 ***

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS—(Continued)

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWER—(Continued)

	Arrangement of Terms	Organization	Compensation
ARK.	3 for 1 year, 3 for 2, 3 for 3; annually thereafter, 3 for 3 years.	Appoint president and secretary from their own number.	None; necessary expenses incurred while engaged in performance of official duties.
CAL.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, respectively; thereafter 1 annually for 5 years.	Organize itself; adopt rules for holding meetings and transacting business.	None; entitled to reasonable expenses (including traveling) incurred in discharge of duties.
CONN.	1 for 1 year, 1 for 2, 1 for 3, 1 for 4, 1 for 5, 1 for 6 and 1 for 7 years; thereafter 1 annually for 7 years.	Appoint from their own number a president and a secretary.	None; necessary expenses incurred while engaged in performance of duties.
IND.	1 for 2 years, 1 for 4, 1 for 6 (original plan for 3 members); changed to 4 members and 4 year term in 1907.	Appoint from their own number president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Three to constitute a quorum. Annual meeting in April.	\$300 and traveling expenses not to exceed \$125 a year each.
IA.	1 for 2 years, 1 for 4, 1 for 6, until expiration of term of first member; thereafter for 6 years.***	Chairman to be the member whose term first expires.***	\$4,000 a year and traveling expenses.***
KAN.	2 for 4 years, 1 for 2; thereafter each for 4 years.***	Governor ex-officio member and chairman; secretary not of their number.***	\$3,500 and necessary traveling expenses incurred in discharge of duties; to devote entire time and hold no other appointive or elective position.***
ME.	Term of one member to expire annually.	Appoint president and secretary from among their own number.	\$5 a day when actually in service of institution, and expenses necessarily incurred.
MASS.	First appointment for 1, 2 or 3 years at option of governor; thereafter for 3 years.***	*	Not to exceed \$6,000 a year.***

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWER—(Continued)

	Arrangement of Terms	Organization	Compensation
MICH.	*	Called together by governor within 90 days after appointment; select chairman and secretary; make rules governing own procedure.	Actual and necessary expenses and compensation at rate of \$10 for each day engaged in performance of official duties.
MINN.	(1) Former members to serve remainder of terms; 1 woman for 3 years, 1 for 5 years to be added.*** (Laws 1921, C. 381.) (2) 1 for 1 year, 2 for 2, 2 for 3 years; thereafter for 3 years.***	(1) Member whose term first expires, to be chairman.*** (2) *	(1) \$4,500 a year.*** (2) No compensation, but shall receive expenses necessarily incurred in performance of duties.
NEB.	For 2, 4 and 6 years, respectively; thereafter for 6 years each.***	One acts as chairman.***	\$4,000 and necessary traveling expenses.***
N. J.	(1) For terms ending in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926; thereafter, beginning in 1919, annually for 8 years. (2) For terms commencing on appointment and terminating July 31 of third year following; thereafter for 3 years.	(1) Elect annually one of its members as president. (2) *	(1) None, but reimbursed for actual expenditures incurred in performance of duties. Salary of commissioner appointed by board not to exceed \$10,000. (2) None, but reimbursed for actual expenditures incurred in performance of duties.
N. Y.	Term of one member to expire annually.	Appoint from its own members president, secretary and treasurer.	None, but allowed necessary expenses in attending meetings of board.
OHIO	*	*	\$6,500 a year *and actual traveling expenses.***
PA.	(1) * (2) 3 for 3 years, 3 for 2, 3 for 1 year; thereafter 3 annually.	(1) Select chairman and treasurer from its own members (within 90 days). (2) Elect annually president and treasurer from its own members.	(1) Expenses actually incurred in performance of duties. (2) Same as (1).
R. I.	2 men and 1 woman for terms ending 1928, 1926 and 1924; thereafter biennially, beginning 1924, 3 members for 6 years.	First chairman designated by governor; thereafter elect one of own number as chairman upon appointment of new full term member; must organize within 1 week after appointment by selection of secretary; majority to constitute a quorum.	None, but entitled to necessary traveling expenses incurred in performance of official duties.
VT.	Appointed biennially in January.***	Maintain offices and employ assistance as approved by governor.***	\$3,000 and necessary expenses.***
WASH.	(1) * (2) *	(1) * (2) *	(1) **Not to exceed \$6,000 a year.** (2) **\$10 a day for time actually and necessarily spent in performance of duties and actual and necessary traveling expenses.**
WIS.	1 for term ending in 1921, 1 in 1923 and 1 in 1925; in 1921 and biennially thereafter, 1 for 6 years.***	Elect one of their own number president for 2 years. Majority constitutes a quorum.***	**\$5,000 a year and actual and necessary traveling expenses in discharge of duties.***

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWER—(Continued)

## Powers and Duties

ARK.	Acquire site, by purchase, or gift, from citizens of state; prepare plans and specifications (accepting these from Federal government if furnishing not less than \$20,000); furnish and equip; make contracts, those of over \$500 to be duly advertised; appoint and remove at discretion a superintendent not of their number; employ necessary staff and fix compensation; have control of institution; determine policy; make necessary rules for discipline; make provisions for general and vocational instruction, including useful trades, domestic science and proper recreational facilities; transfer to other appropriate state institutions inmates in need of special care; constitute board of parole and discharge; keep proper records, including those of inmates; hold meetings at least quarterly at institution; audit accounts of superintendent quarterly; report annually to governor general and financial condition of institution with recommendations; send copies to each secretary of the United States.
CAL.	Take oath in writing; make rules and administer institution, including gifts and appropriations; select and purchase site, or, with consent of state board of control, appropriate state land not in use; construct and equip necessary permanent or temporary buildings; employ superintendent not of their number; authorize appointment of subordinates; possess right to refuse commitments by courts if sufficient funds or accommodations are lacking; establish industries; employ and compensate inmates; have right to discharge, parole and return; have parole agents; meet at institution monthly, forfeiting office if absent two consecutive sessions, or more than three in one year, unless written excuse from governor is filed with board; report biennially to governor.
CONN.	Purchase site, or utilize one already in use by state; prepare plans and specifications for necessary buildings; furnish and equip (contracts for over \$500 to be advertised and awarded after competitive bidding; have control of institution; determine policy; make necessary rules for discipline, instruction and labor of inmates; have proper records kept; fix salaries of officers *** subject to approval of state board of finance and board of control ***; appoint and remove at discretion a superintendent not of their number; transfer and return by requisition to and from other state institutions inmates in need of special treatment; constitute a board of parole and discharge; as such to establish conditions of parole, enforce rules and regulations and provide suitable supervision; hold meetings at least quarterly at institution; audit accounts of superintendent quarterly; report annually to governor general and financial condition of institution with recommendations—a copy to be sent to each secretary of state; **receive, hold, invest and use real estate, money, securities, supplies or equipment offered by Federal government, persons, corporation or association, including in annual report account of such property, names of donors, use made and balance unexpended.** (**Acts 1921, Chap. 397.)
IND.	Possess fitness for position, being rendered ineligible by any pecuniary affiliation with institution; give bond for \$10,000 (treasurer, \$25,000); take oath of office to be filed with secretary of state; make plans, with approval of governor; have right of eminent domain; make contracts after competitive bidding, but no member of board to have financial interest therein on penalty of removal; make rules and regulations; have legal custody and supervision of institution; give sufficient time and attention to secure its efficient management; appoint and remove (for cause) superintendent; determine number, duties and salaries of subordinates; conduct institution on non-partisan basis; submit accounts to auditor of state; make annual reports to governor.
IA.	Select site; construct and furnish buildings; **provide temporary quarters in case of fire, etc.**; notify courts when institution is in readiness, also when capacity is reached; appoint superintendent; determine number of officers; fix salaries (uniform with similar state institutions); prescribe duties; make provisions for government, discipline and control of institution; have power to segregate inmates; parole and discharge.
KAN.	Procure site by purchase, donation or condemnation; adopt plans and specifications prepared by state architect and approved by governor; report to latter money expended and progress made; make rules and regulations; have general superintendence, management and control of institution, including officers, employees and inmates, and of all matters relating to government, discipline and fiscal concerns; appoint (and remove) superintendent, prescribe powers and duties; fix compensation of officers and employees; make rules for employment, discipline, instruction and education of inmates; establish specified merit system, inmates to be informed of standing at least monthly; possess right to allow monthly interviews to inmates; provide equipment for regular employment, products to be used in other state institutions, or in open market if surplus still remains or if perishable; establish system of remuneration for inmates; terminate imprisonment, including temporary release, parole (or return) and discharge.
ME.	Select and purchase site (subject to approval of governor and council); adopt plans; appoint superintendent of construction; make contracts (all over \$500 to be advertised); erect and furnish buildings; appoint superintendent and fix all salaries; have general superintendence and control of grounds, buildings, officers and inmates and of all matters relating to government, discipline and fiscal concerns; make rules and regulations; constitute board of parole and discharge; issue warrants; report annually to governor.
MASS.	Have general supervision; make rules for direction of officers, government, discipline and instruction of inmates, for custody and preservation of property, for supplies of food, clothing, etc., submitting rules to governor and council for approval, modification or annulment; appoint superintendent; transfer prisoners to and from reformatory; establish industries; make frequent visits; keep informed as to management, condition, discipline and treatment; have supervision of inmates on leave from institution; report to governor at least once in six months; make annual report.***
MICH.	**Succeed to powers, duties and responsibilities of former boards in respect to conduct of institution, discipline, care of property, welfare of inmates, etc., subject to approval of state administrative board, its general executive officer being known as director of state welfare department.**
MINN.	(1) Invite proposals for site; select and acquire site (by gift or purchase); prepare plans and estimates; submitting latter, with recommendations, to legislature of 1917; have financial and general supervision of institution as hitherto provided by law; appoint superintendent, officers and employees; prescribe duties; fix compensation; make and establish rules and regulations for government and management of institution and for education, employment, training, discipline and safe-keeping of inmates; visit at least once in six months; inspect thoroughly; report biennially to governor; provide estimates and suggestions for benefit of institution and for improving condition of criminal classes. (2) Advise with board of control as to architecture and arrangement of buildings, style and character of furnishings and other matters deemed necessary by board; visit institution when nearing completion and thereafter at least twice annually inspect buildings, examine conditions, sanitary and otherwise, inquire into treatment of women, having power to examine latter separately and apart from officers; report after each visit, in writing, to board of control, with recommendations to promote best interests of reformatory and inmates.
NEB.	Have general management and control; within one year from date of enactment, secure lands and provide necessary buildings; employ superintendent and other assistants; prescribe rules and regulations; establish system of training and employment; provide necessary custody and superintendence.

## A. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE POWER—(Continued)

## Powers and Duties

NEW JERSEY

(1) Establish offices; hold meetings; appoint commissioner; create or combine divisions of education, medicine and psychiatry, labor and agriculture, statistics, parole, food and dietetics and others deemed necessary; appoint, with approval of governor, boards of managers for institutions and agencies under its care; within the law have complete jurisdiction and authority over state correctional and other institutions to the end that they be humanely, scientifically, efficiently and economically maintained and operated; determine all matters relating to unified and continuous development; determine matters of policy; regulate administration; correct and adjust so that each shall perform its proper function as integral part of general system; have its rules and regulations, orders and directions accepted and enforced by boards of managers; keep informed as to general condition and progress, results, management and welfare of inmates in each institution; visit and inspect, at least semi-annually, at periods not fixed in advance; report to governor; prepare and present single budget for all state institutions . . . Designate whole or part of any institution as clearing house to which sentenced persons may be admitted (for period not exceeding 60 days) for observation and classification; take testimony regarding treatment of inmates; make recommendations to courts; establish uniform system of records; prescribe rules for parole; make rules for transfer (with records) of inmates between correctional institutions; authorize payment of money (not to exceed \$25) to paroled or discharged inmates; employ inmates in production of articles for use in state institutions (no contract labor) and determine compensation; prepare catalogue of articles and prices; assign to institutions, industries, occupations, vocations and labor; determine hours of labor; install machinery; fix standards; determine production cost and selling price; establish uniform system of accounts; assign work within or without confines of institution; have charge of fiscal matters relating thereto.

(2) Establish office at institution; meet at least monthly thereat; unless otherwise provided by state board, determine number, qualifications, compensation, powers and duties of officers and employees; appoint chief executive officer and determine title; subject to supervision, control and ultimate authority of state board, have management and control of institution; be responsible to board for efficient, economical and scientific operation thereof; accept and enforce rules, regulations, orders and directions of state board; report annually to latter facts specified by commissioner; release on parole (except persons sentenced to death) revoke permits and discharge; establish quarantine; place in hospitals inmates in need of special care, subject to approval of commissioner; require officers to reside at or contiguous to institution and compensate accordingly; may require bond; subject to approval of state board may abolish or combine offices and functions and, subject to provisions of civil service law, transfer promote or reduce officers and employees; discharge, subject to board, unsatisfactory employees on unclassified list.

N. Y.

(1) Take oath of office; give bond for \$5,000 (bond of treasurer specified by comptroller); have general superintendence, management and control of institution, grounds, officers, employees, inmates and of all matters relating to government, discipline, contracts and fiscal concerns; make rules and regulations; appoint (and remove) superintendent; fix compensation of officers and employees in accordance with state finance law; return to courts inmates improperly committed; determine employment of inmates and credit compensation; constitute board of parole and discharge; furnish clothing, etc., to outgoing inmates.

(2) \*\*Establish and maintain division for mentally defective and delinquent women, subject to inspection by state commission for mental defectives; set aside part of property of New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills for this purpose; acquire for use of latter, by lease or rental for not less than 2 years, Laboratory of Social Hygiene at Bedford Hills.\*\* (Laws 1920, Chap. 774.)

OHIO

Take oath of office; give bond for amount fixed by governor; have control and management of institution; appoint superintendent; establish rules and regulations for parole; have power, with approval of governor, to establish and appoint advisory board having no administrative function, with no compensation but actual and necessary expenses.\*\*

PA.

(1) Select and purchase site; have right of eminent domain; prepare plans and specifications for institution not to exceed total cost of \$500,000, to be approved by Board of State Charities; build and equip; let contracts after competitive bidding; appoint superintendent of construction and fix compensation; when completed, turn over buildings to (2).

(2) Have sole charge and management of institution; approve contracts for equipment; let out contracts after competitive bidding; appoint superintendent; fix compensations; make rules and regulations for care, detention, employment and education of inmates; establish uniform credit system for determining increased privileges or parole; make standing known to each inmate at least once monthly; parole, return and discharge; grant temporary discharge for not more than 90 days, subject to renewal; requisition, when vacancy occurs in institution, from penitentiary and prison, most promising of prisoners; charge to proper county expenses of inmates, deducting amount from labor.

R. I.

Use for institution the administration building and adjoining land belonging to Oaklawn school at Cranston, R. I.; have full oversight, management, control and supervision of institution, including real estate, buildings and personal property; have authority and power to provide for control, discipline, care, education and employment of inmates; make contracts respecting latter; sell products of labor and farm; meet at least monthly; make rules and orders for proceedings; have power to conduct investigations into management of institution and conduct of officers and employees; appoint (and remove, for cause after hearing) director of state institutions, superintendent, deputy (nominated by superintendent), resident woman physician, psychiatrist and religious instructors (shared with other state institutions) and disbursing agent; set apart land for cultivation and farming; make annual report to General Assembly; make contracts, all over \$500 after competitive bidding.

VT.

\*\*\*Devote entire time as director of state institutions; report biennially to governor; visit at least monthly; examine into discipline and other conditions; give directions to superintendent;\*\*\* appoint matron of state prison who shall be ex-officio superintendent of house of correction; also such other officers as may be necessary.

WASH.

(1) \*\*Exercise powers and perform duties of board of directors, except parole and discharge,\*\* i. e., acquire site by purchase, gift or appropriation or take over any owned by state; may purchase, lease or otherwise acquire temporary site; have plans prepared for remodeling or erecting buildings; furnish and equip; make contracts, those over \$500 to be advertised and no member to have financial interest therein; organize necessary staff; appoint superintendent; fix salaries; have control of institution; determine policy; make rules for care, support, discipline, detention, training, education and labor of inmates; provide proper recreational facilities; have right to transfer inmates to other institutions; establish credit system by which at least 25 per cent of sum accredited inmates shall be paid on absolute release; keep records, including those of inmates; audit accounts of superintendent quarterly; report annually to governor with recommendations.

(2) \*\*Parole and discharge.\*\*

WIS.

Select site, to be approved by governor; erect necessary buildings; have general supervision and control of institution, property and inmates; appoint superintendent and steward; determine number, prescribe duties and fix salaries of officers and employees; formulate rules for conduct and policies; establish ward for treatment of venereal diseases; secure Wassermann and other tests; establish psychopathic laboratory; maintain instruction in trades and domestic science; create industries; transfer inmates to and from state institutions in need of special care; have right to authorize sterilization of defective inmates; parole and discharge; investigate complaints against institution and officers; report biennially.



## B. SUPERINTENDENT

	Appointment and Removal	Sex	Qualifications	Salary	Powers and Duties
ARK.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	Must have had experience by observation or technical training in similar institution.	Fixed by board.	Give bond for \$5,000; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; manage institution; have control over inmates; make rules and regulations for administration subject to approval of board; determine number, select, appoint and assign duties of subordinate officers.
CAL.	Employed by board.	Must be a woman.	Skilled.	*(§250 per month and maintenance.)	Give bond for not less than \$10,000; reside at institution; have management subject to control and supervision of board.
CONN.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board. (\$3,000 and maintenance.)	Give bond of \$5,000; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; reside at and manage institution; have control over inmates; subject to approval of board, make rules and regulations; determine number, select, appoint and assign duties of subordinates;*** have inmates examined for detection of contagious diseases and, if found infected, provide treatment.*** (Acts 1919, Chap. 239.)
IND.	Appointed and removed (for cause upon written charges) by board. Must be removed by governor for graft.	Must be a woman.	***Superintendent "to be skilled and qualified by education and practice to have charge of institution."***	Fixed by board.	Take oath of office; give bond for \$10,000; reside at institution; have charge and custody of buildings and inmates; appoint, after examinations for fitness and approval of board, or remove, subordinates; govern in accordance with rules of board, rules, regulations and discipline being adapted to character of inmates; provide estimates; keep full records of inmates;*** provide treatment for inmates infected with venereal diseases.*** (Acts 1921, Chap. 38.)
IA.	Appointed by board for 4 years. May be removed by board for cause.	Must be a woman.	*	(Not to exceed \$2,000.)***	Have immediate management of institution under board; appoint all subordinates; provide instructors and instruction in specified subjects; as far as practicable, obtain home or employment before parole or discharge of inmates; with approval of board, may furnish clothing, transportation and money not to exceed \$25.
KAN.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board.	Powers and duties prescribed by board; give bond for \$5,000; make careful classification of inmates; provide for their daily employment according to capacity and adaptability.
ME.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board and approved by governor or council. (\$2,000 and maintenance.)	Appoint and remove all subordinates; subject to board, have general supervision of grounds, buildings, officers, employees and inmates and of all matters relating to government and discipline; may make rules, consistent with law and orders of boards, for employment, discipline and education of inmates; keep records.
MASS.	Appointed and removed by commissioner of correction.	May be either man or woman.	*	*	Give bond;*** reside at institution; appoint, manage and direct subordinate officers and employees; prescribe uniform while on duty (except of clerk of physician and chaplain); have custody and control of inmates; govern and employ according to law, rules and regulations of institution; have management of all affairs; help commissioner in determining industries; receive and disburse money; purchase supplies; have custody and control of property; keep regular and complete books of property, expenses, income and business; also of inmates, their money and property; also of special punishments; suggest in writing to commissioner any alterations in rules and regulations deemed advisable; report to commissioner.

## B. SUPERINTENDENT—(Continued)

	Appointment and Removal	Sex	Qualifications	Salary	Powers and Duties
MICH.	Appointed by governor on recommendation of state corrections commission. Vacancy filled in same way.	May be a woman.	*	*	Reside at institution; execute bond for \$20,000; manage consistently with Act 118, Public Acts 1893.
MINN.	Appointed by board of control.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board of control. (\$2,300.)	Prescribed by board of control.
NEB.	Appointed by board.	*	*	Fixed by board.	Keep records of inmates; have same powers as keepers of jails and penitentiaries.
N. J.	Appointed by board of managers with approval of state board.	*	Determined by board of managers unless and until otherwise provided by state board.	*	Determined by board of managers, unless and until otherwise provided by state board.
N. Y.	Appointed and removed by board.	*	(2) **Must be physician in good standing, graduate of incorporated medical school, of at least 5 years' experience in actual practice.**	* (1) \$2,500. (2) \$4,500.	Take oath of office; give bond for \$5,000; have same powers as keepers of jails and penitentiaries; subject to direction and control of board, have general supervision and control of buildings, officers, employees, inmates and of all matters relating to their government and discipline; make rules, regulations and orders for employment and education of inmates; have other powers and duties prescribed by board; appoint and remove female subordinates, subject to approval of board; keep records specified by board; ***report to fiscal supervisor as specified by law.*** (1921, C. 549.)
O.	Appointed by department of public welfare.	Must be a woman.	"Suitable."	\$2,000*** (H. B. 301, Vol. 109.)	Manage institution; promote welfare of inmates;*** appoint and remove (for cause) subordinates.*** (General Code, Sec. 1842.)
PA.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board. (\$3,500.)	Make temporary appointments and suspend employees subject to ratification by board.
R. I.	Appointed by commission on nomination of director of state institutions. Removed by commission for cause after hearing.	Must be a woman.	*	*	Under direction of commission, have control and management of institution; nominate deputy; appoint and discharge assistant and employees; perform such other duties as commission may decide; make reports and keep records as required; give entire time to duties; hold no other office; have no financial interest in sales to state; give bond if required.
VT.	Appointed by director of state institutions for 2 years. Removed by director.***	Must be a woman.	*	*Recommended by director of state institutions to board of control.	Act as matron of state prison for women and ex-officio superintendent of house of correction for women; appoint all necessary servants and guards; reside in institution; make rules.
WASH.	Appointed and removed at discretion of **director of business control.**	Must be a woman.	*	*	Give bond for \$5,000; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; reside at institution; subject to approval of **director of business control,** manage institution; have control of inmates, make rules for administration, determine number, select, appoint and assign duties of subordinates; work for speedy return of offender to community life as healthy, law-abiding, self-respecting and self-supporting member.
WIS.	Appointed and removed by board.	Must be a woman.	*	Fixed by board of control.	Have direct charge of institution and of all property belonging to it; have control and discipline of inmates and employees; appoint, subject to approval of board, and remove, subordinates, except steward; prepare monthly statement of amounts due from counties for support of inmates committed therefrom; keep records.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS—(Continued)

## C. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS

Appointment and Removal	Sex	Qualifications	Number and Titles	Salaries	Duties
ARK. Appointed by superintendent.	Women as far as practicable.	*	Number determined by board; must be a deputy superintendent and, as soon as size of institution demands it, a resident woman physician.	Fixed by board.	Determined by superintendent; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; clerk to give bond for \$500.
CAL. Employment authorized by board as necessary.	Women as far as practicable, if coming in contact with inmates.	*	*	*	*
CONN. Appointed by superintendent subject to approval of board. Removed by superintendent.	Women as far as practicable.	*	Determined by superintendent; must be a deputy superintendent and, as soon as size of institution demands it, a resident woman physician and clerk.	Fixed by board*** subject to approval of state board of finance and board of control.*** (Acts 1921, Chap. 397.)	Determined by superintendent; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; clerk to give bond for \$5,000.
IND. Appointed by superintendent with approval of board. Must be removed by governor for graft.	Must be women.	Must be examined for fitness and appointed regardless of political or religious affiliations.	Determined by board.	Fixed by board.	Prescribed by board; strict provisions specified to prevent pecuniary profit or political activity.
IA. By superintendent.	*	*	Determined by board.	Fixed by board.	Prescribed by superintendent.
KAN. *	*	*	*	Fixed by board.	Determined by board.
ME. By superintendent.	*	*	Determined by superintendent under direction of board.	Fixed by board.	Determined by superintendent consistently with law and rules of board.
MASS. Appointed and removed by superintendent. May be given hearing by commissioner on request in writing.	Must be women.	*	Deputy superintendent, chaplain, physician, clerk and not over 26 matrons.	Fixed by commission-er*** (G. L. 125, S. 38.)	Determined by superintendent. Take oath of office. Deputy to assume duties in case of disability of superintendent. Chaplain to act as teacher and have charge of reformatory school. Physician to devote entire time to service of reformatory.
MICH. Appointed by superintendent with approval of board.	*	*	*	*	May be required to give bond.

## G. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—(Continued)

Appointment and Removal	Sex	Qualifications	Number and Titles	Salaries	Duties
MINN. Appointed by board of control.	Must be women.	*	Determined by board of control.	Fixed by board of control.	Determined by board of control.
NEB. Appointed by board.	*	*	Determined by board.	Determined by board.	Determined by board.
N. J. Appointed by chief executive officer with approval of board of managers.	*	*	Determined by board of managers unless and until otherwise provided by state board.	Determined by board of managers unless and until otherwise provided by state board, but no salary to exceed \$1,500.	Determined by board of managers unless and until otherwise provided by state board.
N. Y. Subordinate female officers appointed and removed by superintendent subject to approval of board.	Women, if coming in contact with inmates.	*	Fixed by board.	Fixed by board in accordance with state finance law.	Determined by superintendent.
OHIO Appointed and removed by superintendent*** (G. C., Sec. 1842.)	Women as far as practicable.	*	*	Fixed by department of public welfare—uniform, with similar service—and approved by governor.	Determined by department of public welfare after consultation with superintendent.
PA. Appointed and removed by superintendent subject to approval of board.	*	Employees shall be selected only after strict examination as to moral character and fitness to care for and instruct inmates.	*	Fixed by board.	*
R. I. Appointed by superintendent except those otherwise specified by law. Removed by superintendent.	*	*	Shall be deputy superintendent, resident woman physician, pay-chiast and purchasing agent.	Fixed by commission.	*
VT. Officers and assistants may be appointed by director of state institutions. Superintendent of state prison may appoint officers and assistants under Number and Title***.	*	*	One keeper, 1 teacher, 1 chaplain, 1 physician and such other assistants, servants and guards as may be necessary.***	Fixed by state board of control.***	*
WASH. Appointed by superintendent subject to approval of ** director.**	Women as far as practicable.	*	Determined by superintendent subject to approval of **director** to be deputy superintendent, resident physician and clerk.	Determined by ** director of business control.**	Determined by superintendent subject to approval of **director**; be sworn to faithful performance of duties; give bond; physician must be legally qualified to practice in state, but may have power to call consulting physician when necessary.
WIS. Appointed by superintendent subject to approval of board. Removed by superintendent (except steward).	Steward must be a woman.	*	Determined by board.	Fixed by board.	Determined by board.

	Age	Courts Having Jurisdiction	Powers of Courts	Classes to Be Committed
ARK.	Over 18	Any court of criminal jurisdiction.	Permissive.	A. Women convicted of, or pleading guilty to, commission of felonies. B. Women convicted of, or pleading guilty to, commission of following misdemeanors: prostitution, habitual intoxication, drug using, contributory dependency or conducting disorderly house. Both classes must be adjudged capable of receiving physical, mental and moral benefit from institution. Commitment must be made within one week after sentence.
CAL.	Over 18	Any court of state.	Obligatory for Class B.	A. (See Transfers.) B. Women guilty of prostitution, soliciting, keeping or residing in house of ill-fame, frequenting dance halls, hotels or rooming houses for immoral purposes, or of vagrancy due to prostitution or drunkenness. C. (Voluntary. Women requesting admission and believed by board to be, or to be in danger of becoming, prostitutes, drunkards or criminals.)
CONN.	Over 16	Any court of criminal jurisdiction.	Permissive.	A. Women convicted of, or pleading guilty to, commission of felonies. B. Women convicted of, or pleading guilty to, commission of misdemeanors, including prostitution, intoxication, drug-using and disorderly conduct. C. Unmarried girls, between 16 and 21, leading vicious lives or in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice. But only such offenders as are likely to be benefited physically, mentally or morally may be committed. All commitments must be within one week after sentence.
IND.	Over 18	Courts of competent jurisdiction; criminal, police and petty courts.	Obligatory for Class A and part of B. Permissive for part of Class B.	A. Women convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in state prison. B. Women convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in jail (for more than ** 30 days, obligatory; under 30 days, permissive **).
IA.	None under 12	District or any inferior court.	Obligatory over 16; permissive, 12-16, in case of offenders convicted of offenses punishable by life imprisonment.	A. Women convicted of felony. B. Women convicted of misdemeanors.
KAN.	Over 18	Any court of criminal jurisdiction.	Obligatory.	All women convicted of offenses against criminal laws of state punishable by imprisonment.
ME.	Over 16	Courts of competent jurisdiction.	Permissive.	A. Women convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in state prison. B. Women convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in county jails or other correctional institutions.
MASS.	*	Courts of the state and of the United States.	Obligatory for Class A. Permissive for Class B.	A. Women convicted of felony. B. Women convicted of misdemeanors. C. Women defective delinquents.*** (R. S. 1922, Chap. 535, Sec. 113, 117.)
MICH.	Over 16	Any court, justice of peace or magistrate having criminal jurisdiction; probate court of county in which institution is located to hear cases of inmates alleged insane, epileptic or feeble-minded.	Permissive.	Women convicted of violation of any penal statute for which they may be sentenced to any correctional institution in the state.
MINN.	Over 18	Any court or magistrate.	Permissive for Class A. Obligatory for Class B.	A. Women convicted of felony ** or gross misdemeanor.** B. ** Habitual offenders, on third offense within 5 years, convicted of vagrancy, unlawfully selling, giving or using narcotics or of unlawful, lewd or lascivious behavior, public indecency or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.**
NEB.	Over 15	Any court or magistrate.	Permissive.	B. Females convicted of petit larceny, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, of being common prostitutes or frequenting houses of prostitution, or of other misdemeanors, not mentally or physically

	Age	Courts Having Jurisdiction	Powers of Courts	Classes to Be Committed
N. J.	Over 16	Courts of criminal jurisdiction.	Permissive.	A. Women convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in state prison. B. Women, 16-25, convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in county penitentiary or workhouse. **including fornication, if offender has not previously been sentenced to any state prison, reformatory or penitentiary.**
N. Y.	Over 16	Any court or magistrate.	Permissive.	A. Women, 16-30, convicted of felonies, who have not previously been sentenced to a state prison. B. Women, 16-30, or of any age, convicted of habitual drunkenness, common prostitution, soliciting, frequenting disorderly houses of prostitution **or of vagrancy.** (Code of Criminal Procedure, Sec. 887, 3-4.) C. (2) **Female mentally defective delinquents over 16, to special division of institution, according to mental deficiency law.** (Laws 1921, C. 483.)
OHIO	Over 16	Any court of state.	Obligatory.	A. All women convicted of felony, except murder in first degree without recommendation of mercy. (Obligatory after first proclamation.) B. Women convicted of misdemeanors (obligatory after second proclamation), except those sentenced or remanded to jail for less than 30 days.
PA.	16-30	Any court of record exercising criminal jurisdiction.	Permissive.	Women convicted of any criminal offense punishable under laws of state.
R. I.	*	*	*	A. Women hitherto committed to state prison and Providence county jail. B. Women in state workhouse and house of correction.
VT.	Over 16 ***	*	*	*
WASH.	Over 16	Any court of criminal jurisdiction.	Permissive from 16-18. Obligatory over 18.	A. Women guilty of felonies, except murder in first and second degree, arson in first degree and robbery, who have not twice before been convicted of felonies. B. Women guilty of misdemeanors. C. Girls, 16-18, delinquent or dependent, under Chap. 160, Laws 1913.
WIS.	18-30	Courts of competent jurisdiction.	Permissive.	A. Women convicted for first time of felony, except murder in first, second or third degree. B. Women convicted of misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment in county jail or house of correction for one year or more. C. Women convicted of any other misdemeanors.

## III. COMMITMENTS—(Continued)

	Sentences	Records	Notification of Commitment
		1. Court 2. Institutional	
ARK.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum already prescribed by law for the offense if this exceeds 3 years, in which case courts shall specify maximum term. 2. Maximum of 3 years.	1. Court to send with commitment papers, record of case on blank's furnished by institution. 2. *	*
CAL.	DETERMINATE (see Transfers) for Class A. INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum of 5 years and minimum of 6 months for Class B. 2. (Voluntary for Class C.)	1. Certified copy of papers of conviction, commitment or transfer to be sent with inmate. 2. Record to be kept of history and progress while under control, and subsequently, if practicable. Public officials must co-operate in furnishing information.	*
CONN.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum prescribed by law for offense when this exceeds 3 years, in which case trial court must specify this maximum. 2. Maximum for 3 years.	1. Record of case to be sent with commitment papers on blanks furnished by institution. 2. *	*

	Sentences	Records		Notification of Commitment
		1. Court	2. Institutional	
IND.	INDETERMINATE within minimum and maximum provided by law (for penal department).		*	*
	DETERMINATE for correctional department.			
IA.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum term provided by law. 2. Maximum of 5 years.		*	*
KAN.	Courts not to fix limit to sentence (but definite sentence given by mistake shall not invalidate commitment). TERM OF IMPRISONMENT TO BE TERMINATED BY BOARD, but not to exceed maximum provided by law for crime for which offender was committed. DETERMINATE at maximum for women committed for murder in first or second degree. INDETERMINATE within 1. Minimum and maximum for all others except C. 2. Minimum if not over 25 and a first offender.	1. Court shall furnish to officer accompanying inmate copy of complaint, verdict of jury or ruling, name and residence of officer hearing preliminary trial, presiding judge, witnesses and commitment; to these may be added stenographic copy of evidence given at trial. 2. At institution, record of inmate shall show date of admission, county, crime, age, nativity, parentage, education and such other facts pertaining to early social influences, habits, former life and character as will aid in determining natural tendencies and best plan of treatment; also progress in institution, punishment inflicted and why; date of parole, facts obtainable subsequent to parole, and final discharge.		Officers of court to notify superintendent within 3 days; latter to notify sheriff to deliver prisoner as soon as possible to institution.
ME.	DETERMINATE for Class A if punishment prescribed by law is for more than 5 years. INDETERMINATE within 1. Five years for Class A (except above group). 2. Three years for Class B.	1. Record of name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offense, last address, and particulars of offense committed, to be made and transmitted with warrant to superintendent. 2. *		Duty of judges to immediately notify superintendent.
MASS.	DETERMINATE sentence of more than 5 years may be imposed. INDETERMINATE within 1. Five years for felony or larceny. 2. Two years for misdemeanors except 3. 3. One year for drunkenness and violation of Uniform Desertion Act.	1. Clerk of court to transmit with mittimus attested copy of indictment under which person was convicted, names and addresses of persons testifying at trial, names and addresses of presiding judge, district attorney and attorney for defendant. 2. Superintendent to keep at institution record of name, age, height, weight, measurements, general description, finger prints, photograph, etc.		*
MICH.	INDETERMINATE sentence statutes to apply as far as possible to women sentenced to institution.	1. * 2. *		Court to notify superintendent of commitment (or arrest of escaped inmate); latter to send for prisoner.
MINN.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Minimum and maximum prescribed by law for offense for Class A. 2. Three years for Class B.	1. Commitment and accompanying papers same as upon sentence to state reformatory for men. Commitment papers to be transferred with women from state prison. 2. *		*
NEB.	INDETERMINATE. Courts shall not make commitment for definite term—no minimum or maximum to be specified.	1. Copy of record of name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments and for what offenses, last place of residence and particulars of offense for which committed, to be transmitted with warrant to superintendent by magistrate. 2. *		Superintendent to be immediately notified by magistrate.
N. J.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum prescribed by law for offense. 2. Three years for Class B.	1. Copies of papers and records of inmates transferred by commissioner to pass with them. 2. *		*
N. Y.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Three years for Class A. 2. Three years for Class B. 3. (2) *Maximum specified by law for offense, subject to extension after specified process of law, for Class C.**	1. Blanks to be furnished clerks of courts by board; courts to furnish record of name, age (to be accepted as legal age), birthplace, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, last place of residence and particulars of offense for which committed, to be transmitted with warrant and placed on record at institution. 2. Superintendent to keep other records as specified by board.		Judges at once to notify superintendent of commitment.

	Sentences	1. Court    2. Institutional	Notification of Commitment
		Records	
OHIO	INDETERMINATE within 1. Minimum and maximum term specified by law for offense for Class A. 2. Three years for Class B. (Definite sentence given by mistake not to invalidate commitment.)	1. * 2. Board to keep records of name, residence, age, nativity, occupation, condition and date of entrance, date, terms and cause of discharge and condition at time of leaving.	*
PA.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum specified by law for offense when this exceeds 3 years. 2. Three years. (Determinate sentence given by mistake not to invalidate commitment.)	1. Clerks of court to furnish agents of institution records of case. 2. Record of name, age, nativity, nationality, date of admission, offense for which committed, facts concerning life, social influences and temptations which surrounded her as obtained from herself and other sources, to be kept at institution; also facts required by board of public charities. Latter has right to reports on demand.	Clerks of court to immediately notify superintendent of sentences to institution.
R. I.	*	1. * 2. *	*
VT.	DETERMINE if fixed by statute for offense. INDETERMINATE within minimum and maximum sentence except for life prisoners.***	1. * 2. *	*
WASH.	INDETERMINATE within 1. Maximum specified by law for crime, for Class A. 2. Three years, for Classes B and C, unless recommended for longer detention by board of experts composed of one jurist and two physicians (one a recognized neurologist).	1. Trial court to send record of case with commitment papers on blanks furnished by institution. 2. *	Commitment to be executed within 1 week after sentence; institution to be notified if woman guard is to be sent for prisoner.
WIS.	DETERMINE within maximum prescribed by law for offense (not less than 1 year) for classes A and B. INDETERMINATE within 1. Minimum and maximum prescribed by law for offense (not less than 1 year) for Classes A and B. 2. Five years for Classes B and C.	1. Papers, consisting of warrant of commitment, copy of indictment, plea, testimony or statement of district attorney, verdict and sentence, to be delivered to superintendent with prisoner. 2. Record at institution to show date of admission, name, age, nativity, nationality and other facts relating to parentage, education and previous environment; also semi-annual record of progress, date of parole and condition when paroled.	Court or magistrate to immediately notify superintendent.

## III. COMMITMENTS—(Continued)

	ATTENDANTS			PROVISIONS FOR CHILDREN OF INMATES	
	Sex	Provided by	Paid by	Within the Reformatory	Outside the Reformatory
ARK.	Woman in addition to regular officer.	As in cases of commitment to other state penal institutions.	Expenses paid as in commitment to other state penal institutions.	Children under one year, or born after commitment of mother, may be retained in institution until two years of age, when they must be removed and provided for by board in asylum, with relatives or proper person until discharge of mother.	Children over one year, if without proper guardianship, shall be committed by trial court to asylum, relatives, or proper person.
CAL.	Woman.	*	Fees paid same as in criminal cases.	Children under two years (or born after commitment of mother) may be admitted to institution and retained until two, when they may be provided for elsewhere by board or retained longer in institution.	*
CONN.	Woman in addition to regular officer.	Sheriff or superior court or police officer of city, town or borough court.	Expenses paid same as to other state penal institutions.	Children under one year of age, or born after commitment of mother, may be retained in institution until two years old, when they must be removed. Board may support such children, until release of mother, in asylum, or commit to relative or proper person willing to assume support.	Children over one year, without proper guardianship, shall be committed by trial court to asylum, relative, or proper person.



	ATTENDANTS			PROVISIONS FOR CHILDREN OF INMATES	
	Sex	Provided by	Paid by	Within the Reformatory	Outside the Reformatory
IND.	Must be women. *** (R. S. 1914, Sec. 2193.)	County from which woman is sentenced.	Paid by county.	*	*
IA.	Judge may ap- point woman attendant or woman to ac- company sher- iff.	By court in which wo- man is sen- tenced.	Paid by county from which woman is sentenced.	*	*
KAN.	Sheriff.	County from which woman is committed.	Paid from gen- eral funds of county.	Nursing children (or those born after commitment of mother) may remain in in- stitution until two years of age, when they must be removed, unless for special reasons the board may di- rect a longer stay. Board may commit children so re- moved to relative or proper person or place in home or asylum until mother is dis- charged, provided father is not relieved of obligation of support.	*
ME.	**Woman attend- ant where fea- sible.**	**Appointed by judge.**	**Expenses paid by county from which committed.**	Nursing children and under one year (or born after commitment of mother) may be retained in institution until two, when they must be removed and provided for by board, in asylum or with relatives, until dis- charge of mother. (**Board may pay for care.**)	Children over one year, without proper care, must be provided for by magistrate with relatives or in proper institution.
MASS.	*	*	*	Children under 18 months of age may be admitted to institution at request of mother.	Children may be placed with relatives or over- seers of poor where they have legal resi- dence. If without legal settlement, may be sent to state hospital as provided for in case of alien paupers.
MICH.	"Suitable."	Superintendent of institution.	*	Children under one year (or born after commitment of mother) may remain in in- stitution at discretion of superintendent and board.	When removed from in- stitution, if found pub- lic charges, juvenile court of county in which institution is lo- cated has jurisdiction.
MINN.	*	*	*	*	*
NEB.	*	*	*	*	Dependent children of in- mates ordinarily cared for at state home for dependent children.***
N. J.	Sheriffs	County from which woman is committed.	Fees paid by county.	Children under two years, or born after commitment of mother, may remain in in- stitution until two, when they may be removed and cared for as specified by law.	*
N. Y.	Marshals; wo- men if prisoner is pregnant or mother of nurs- ing child.	Board of man- agers.	Paid by treas- urer of board of managers.	Nursing children under one year or born after commit- ment of mother, may be re- tained in institution until two, when they must be re- moved and provided for by board until release of mother, either in asylums (at specified rate) or with relatives or proper persons.	Children over one year, without proper guar- dianship, must be com- mitted by magistrate to asylums, relatives or proper persons.
OHIO	*	*	*	*	*

## III. COMMITMENTS—(Continued)

	ATTENDANTS			PROVISIONS FOR CHILDREN OF INMATES	
	Sex	Provided by	Paid by	Within the Reformatory	Outside the Reformatory
PA.	Women.	Superintendent of institution.	Paid by institution.	*	*
R. I.	*	*	*	*	*
VT.	*	*	*	*	*
WASH.	Women guards.	Appointed by court or sent from institution.	As in case of other state penal institutions.	Children under two (or born after commitment of mother) may be retained in institution until two years of age, when they must be removed and placed in asylum or home for children or with relatives or proper persons; board may pay cost of maintenance until discharge of mother.	Children over two, if dependent or delinquent, may be committed to proper care under juvenile court law.
WIS.	Women.	Sent from institution by superintendent.	Expenses paid by county from which committed.	*	*

## IV. DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

	Purpose of Institution	Acreage 1. Specified by law 2. (Actual)	Description of Land	Buildings	Notification of Opening of Institution
ARK.	*	1. Not less than 120. 2. (186.)	Suitable; must include woodland and tillable pasture, with natural water supply, located reasonably near a railroad.	Cottages arranged for proper classification.	*
CAL.	To provide custody, care, protection, industrial and other training and reformatory help for delinquent women.	1. Not less than 200. 2. (680.)	Shall afford ample opportunity to inmates for agricultural work and training.	*	By proclamation of governor on certification of board that institution is in readiness.
CONN.	*	1. Not less than 200. 2. (850.)	Suitable; shall include woodland, tillable pasture, have natural water supply and be located reasonably near a railroad.	Cottages arranged for proper classification.	Board to certify completion of institution to governor who thereupon issues proclamation
IND.	To reform the character, preserve the health, secure fixed habits of industry, morality . . . to the end that the inmates shall be rendered intelligent, industrious and useful citizens of the state.	1. Not less than 3 nor more than 10. 2. (15.61.)	Site to be within 5 miles of Indianapolis.	To provide for two separate departments, penal and correctional.	By proclamation of governor. (Also when institution becomes overcrowded.)
IA.	To secure the reformation and future well-being of inmate; to prepare inmates to lead virtuous lives and become self-supporting members of society.	1. * 2. (220.3.)	*	*	Board of control to notify judges of courts 30 days prior to opening.

	Purpose of Institution	Acreage 1. Specified by law 2. (Actual)	Description of Land	Buildings	Notification of Opening of Institution
KAN.	To provide such detention and care as shall best secure self-support and accomplish reformation.	1. Not less than 160. 2. (165.)	*	Total initial accommodation to be for not less than 100; classification to be provided for. Buildings to be constructed on cottage plan; none to house more than 25 inmates, exclusive of officers, at any one time.	*
ME.	Teaching such women a useful trade or profession, and improving their mental and moral condition.	1. Not less than 200. 2. (200.)	Part shall be arable to the end that, so far as practicable, the food for the inmates may be produced on such land.	Must be constructed on cottage system.	*
MASS.	Reform of women sentenced thereto.	1. * (One acre to be set aside for cemetery.) 2. (333.)	Suitable.	Brick construction.	By proclamation of governor; also when new department for defective delinquents is in readiness.
MICH.	*	1. Not more than 160. 2. ( )	Suitable.	To be located and constructed for separation and grading of inmates.	Secretary of board to notify clerk of each county; latter to forward notice to each circuit and probate judge, justice of peace and police magistrate in his county; also to superintendent of Detroit House of Correction.
MINN.	Care, education and training of inmates.	1. Not less than 160. 2. (167.)	In any county of state; healthfulness of location, character of soil, facilities for drainage, quality of water supply, market value of site, convenience to railroad transportation and to needs of state to be considered.	Cottage plan in order that inmates may be properly classified and grouped, and occupation and training diversified.	*
NEB.	To furnish suitable home, proper care, education and training in industrial arts, to enable women convicted of crime to fit themselves for useful lives and the means of earning their own livelihood.	1. * 2. (120.)	*	*	*
N. J.	To "secure the reformation of the prisoner."	1. * (Acre to be set aside for cemetery.) 2. (370.)	*	*	Board of commissioners (former law) to notify clerks of courts.
N. Y.	Teaching the inmates useful trades and professions and improving their mental and moral condition.	1. * 2. (1) 97. (2) 195.	*	Determined by commission of sites, grounds and buildings. (Original law.)	*
OHIO	*	1. Not over 300. 2. (259.)	*	To be arranged so as to make classification possible.	By proclamation of governor; secretary of state to furnish copies to county clerks of courts; also, when additional buildings are completed to clerks, judges and magistrates.

	Purpose of Institution	Acreage 1. Specified by law 2. (Actual)	Description of Land	Buildings	Notification of Opening of Institution
PA.	To prevent young offenders from becoming hardened criminals, by subjecting them to such remedial preventive treatment, training and instruction as will conduce to their mental and moral improvement.	1. Not less than 100 nor more than 500; **500 more to control water supply. ** (1915.) 2. (500.)	In central part of state, reasonably near railroad, unless on lands already owned by state; at least part of land to be arable so that, as far as practicable, food for inmates may be produced on land.	Shall be constructed on cottage system so as to provide for at least 200 inmates.	By proclamation of governor on notification of board.
R. I.	Reform the inmates and prepare them to return to the outside world as useful, law-abiding and self-respecting members of society.	1. * 2.	Land surrounding Oaklawn School at Cranston, R. I.	Administration building of Oaklawn School at Cranston.	*
VT.	*	1. * 2. (25.)	*	Building formerly used as house of correction at Rutland to be utilized.	*
WASH.	Confining, training, reforming, treating and curing delinquent and diseased women.	1. Not less than 200. 2. (..)	Arable to the end that, so far as practicable, the food of the inmates may be produced thereon; have ample water supply and be conveniently accessible to transportation facilities.	Cottages arranged for proper classification according to character and needs of inmates, including proper hospital and clinical facilities.	**Director** to notify governor; latter to issue proclamation to judges of superior courts and justices of peace.
WIS.	To correct and remove those tendencies which have rendered the inmates a menace to society and to help them to become good citizens; such treatment and industrial training as shall enable proper self-support.	1. * 2. (244½.)	Suitable and proper.	Necessary.	*

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION

## A. RELATING TO INMATES

	Examinations—Physical and Mental	Treatment	Classification
ARK.	Careful physical and mental examination by competent physician to be made immediately upon commitment.	*	Proper classification according to character and needs.
CAL.	Mental and physical examination must be given; also, if retained in institution, treatment and training adapted according to particular conditions.	Treatment to be adapted to particular conditions.	*
CONN.	Careful physical and mental examination by competent physician to be made immediately upon commitment. ***Examination for detection of contagious diseases may be made; if found infected, treatment must be given.*** (Acts 1919, Chap. 239.)	Treatment must be given for infectious diseases.***	Proper classification according to character and needs.
IND.	*	Treatment to be provided for inmates infected with venereal diseases.*** (Acts 1921, Chap. 38.)	Penal and correctional departments to be separated **with as little association as consistent with due working of prison.**
IA.	*	*	*

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Examinations—Physical and Mental	Treatment	Classification
KAN.	*	*	Classification of inmates according to physical and moral conditions in order that groups of individuals may be mutually helpful in reformation.
ME.	*	*	To be according to their mental and moral condition and the care, instruction and employment which they should respectively receive.
MASS.	Through physical examination of each inmate to be made by competent physician; special attention to be paid to determining presence of communicable diseases, particularly gonorrhea, syphilis and pulmonary tuberculosis. Manner and time of examination, records to be kept, laboratory and diagnostic aids to be specified by state department of health. Penalty provided (\$50 fine for each offense) for neglect, violation of any rule or refusal to comply with act.*** (G. L., Ch. 127, S. 16.)	*	Provision for grading and classification of inmates may be made by commissioner of correction with approval of governor. (G. L. 1918, Chap. 257, Sec. 475.)***
MICH.	*	*	To be proper separation and grading of inmates.
MINN.	*	*	Inmates to be properly classified and grouped.
NEB.	*	*	*
N. J.	*	*	Clearing house for observation and classification of sentenced women to be established by state board.
N. Y.	*	*	*
OHIO	*	*	Classification obligatory
PA.	*	*	To be proper classification according to mental and moral condition and the care, instruction and employment they should respectively receive.
R. I.	Commission to ascertain existence of infectious diseases.*** (1918, Ch. 1613.)	Treatment to be given for infectious diseases.***	*
VT.	*	*	*
WASH.	Immediately upon arrival careful physical and mental examination to be made by competent physician.	*	Proper classification according to character and needs.
WIS.	Examinations, treatments, operations and tests to be regulated by board as prescribed by state board of health; one department to be equipped with hospital facilities for treatment of venereal diseases; a psychological laboratory to be equipped for study and treatment of mental disorders. ***Wassermann tests to be made; sterilization of defectives may be authorized according to specified legal procedure.***	Treatments to be provided for by board according to regulations of state board of health.	*

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

## Transfers

	TO Reformatory FROM Other Institutions	FROM Reformatory TO Other Institutions
ARK.	*	FROM institution to 1. State prison or jail of county from which sentenced of inmates incorrigible or of harmful influence to other inmates, provided such commitment originally permissible. 2. Hospital or other appropriate state institution. 3. Insane hospital on certification of two unbiased physicians, inmate having right of appeal to county court. All transfers subject to return on requisition by board; insane cases must be certified cured by superintendent.
CAL.	TO reformatory from any other state penal institution of any woman over 18 for balance of her sentence, with consent of board and on order of governing body of penal institution.	FROM reformatory to state institution for feeble-minded (with consent of authorities of latter) of any inmate adjudged feeble-minded or a moron by specified process of law.
CONN.	*	FROM reformatory to 1. State prison or jail of county from which sentenced, if incorrigible or of harmful influence, provided inmate could originally have been so committed. 2. Hospital or other appropriate state institution. 3. Hospital for the insane on written certification of two competent physicians not connected with institution, subject to right of appeal. Certification of cure necessary for return.
IND.	TO penal department, when opened, from state prison, of all women there confined (except those whose sentences are commuted by governor to remain during whole or remainder of term). TO penal department, from Indiana Girls' School, of incorrigible girls over 18. TO institution from jails and workhouses.	FROM institution to insane hospital, in accordance with law previously enacted.
IA.	TO and FROM any state institution of any inmate by provided original term not increased.*** (Acts 1917, Chap. 154.)	FROM reformatory to Industrial School for Girls on recommendation of superintendent of school and order of board of control after investigation.
KAN.	TO institution, when completed, from state penitentiary of all women there confined.	FROM institution to state hospital for insane.*** (G. S. 1915, Sec. 10041.)
ME.	**TO reformatory from state prison, county jails and houses of correction, to serve remainder of sentence, on petition of trustees and order of court of original jurisdiction in case after re-hearing.**	FROM reformatory to state prison of any woman who is incorrigible or whose presence is detrimental to other inmates (and return by requisition). **FROM reformatory to insane hospital or school for feeble-minded after specified process of law.**
MASS.	TO reformatory (by commissioner of correction) from state farm, jails and houses of correction; also from industrial school for girls. Expenses to be paid by county from which sentenced.	FROM reformatory to state farm, jails and houses of correction; also of girls under 17 to industrial school for girls with consent of trustees of latter; also to insane hospitals on order of court.
MICH.	TO institution from Detroit House of Correction (subject to approval of governor and by mutual arrangement between two institutions) of all women except those having less than 90 days to serve.	FROM institution to state hospital for insane, Farm Colony for Epileptics or Home and Training School of insane, epileptic or feeble-minded inmates, but only after petition by superintendent, notice served upon family, examination made by two physicians appointed by court and hearing in probate court in which institution is located, inmate having right to demand jury (of six) trial.
MINN.	Transfers TO and FROM institutions, exceptions specified, may be made by director of state welfare department. **TO institution from state prison of any woman there imprisoned on authority of board of control.**	*
NEB.	By Board of Pardons and Parole.***	By Board of Pardons and Parole.***
N. J.	TO and FROM correctional institutions by direction of commissioner on application of chief executives or initiative of commissioner. Transfers to be made in accordance with rules of state board.	

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

## Transfers—(Continued)

	TO Reformatory FROM Other Institutions	FROM Reformatory TO Other Institutions
N. Y.	(2) **TO reformatory, special division, from other state institutions for delinquent or criminal women, with certified copies of records, of mental defectives— 1. Over 16, after examination, on recommendation of commission to governing board and consultation with chief executive officer. 2. Any woman, on recommendation of commission, its representative, or of psychiatrist of institution, by petition of governing board to court in which institution is located.**	FROM reformatory back to county court (at expense of latter) of women improperly committed therefrom. FROM reformatory to other state correctional institutions designated by state board of charities, in case of overcrowding, by superintendent after notification to governing boards.
OHIO	TO reformatory from penitentiary, by proclamation of governor on opening of institution, of all women with legal commitment papers, except those sentenced for murder in first degree without recommendation of mercy. TO reformatory from Girls' Industrial School, on written order of board of administration, of inmates over 14, incorrigible or whose presence is detrimental to institution.	*
PA.	TO institution from penitentiary or prison, when there is unoccupied room, of promising prisoners selected by authorities of latter.	FROM institution to penitentiary, temporarily, of incorrigible inmates and return by requisition.
R. I.	TO and FROM specified institutions by commission.	
VT.	TO state prison for women from state prison TO house of correction for women from house of correction.	*
WASH.	TO institution (with consent of superintendent and **directors**) by superintendent of State School for Girls of any inmate over 16 judged better cared for.	FROM institution to state prison of inmate incorrigible or whose presence is seriously detrimental, provided she was originally so committed (subject to return by requisition). FROM institution to any other appropriate state institution or hospital of inmates in need of special care. FROM institution to insane hospital, on certificate of two competent physicians not connected with institution, inmate having right of appeal to superior court of county in which institution is located; such inmate may be requisitioned on certification of cure by superintendent of hospital.
WIS.	TO reformatory from state prison or house of correction of women belonging to Class A or from any county jail of women belonging to Class B, with approval of governor. TO institution from industrial school for girls of inmates over 18 by board of control. TO institution from other institutions (private and public) of inmates of like age who were committed to said institutions by court order who might have been committed to the industrial school.	FROM institution to state prison, by board with approval of governor, of women belonging to Class A whose presence is detrimental to other inmates.

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Education Academic and Vocational	Employment	Remuneration
ARK.	Board shall make provision for system of general and vocational instruction, including useful trades, domestic science and proper recreational facilities.	*	*
CAL.	Training such as to develop mentality, character and industrial capacity, and lead to honorable discharge.	May manufacture or raise supplies for use in any state institution, payment to be made to state treasurer but credited to institution.	Inmates may be paid all or part of proceeds from above; also employed about institution and paid therefor.
CONN.	Board shall make provision for system of general and vocational instruction, including useful trades, domestic science and proper recreational facilities.	*	*

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Education Academic and Vocational	Employment	Remuneration
IND.	Instruction and training, mental, manual and moral, to be on reformatory principles, to the end that inmates shall be rendered intelligent, industrious citizens.	Industries to be provided; inmates of correctional department must be employed.	*
IA.	Instruction to be given in religion, morality, physical culture, common school and other branches, domestic and mechanical arts.	Superintendent may employ inmates about institution.	*
KAN.	Education to be provided for by board.	Board must provide equipment for employment of all inmates in manufacture of goods and utensils, light forms of agriculture as truck gardening, chicken raising and dairying.	Inmates shall be paid for labor. Contract system prohibited.
ME.	Education to be provided by board.	Employment to be provided for the purpose of teaching useful trades and professions.	*
MASS.	Prison school and instruction of inmates.	Inmates may be employed on premises and in industries established by commissioner and superintendent (no contract labor), products to be used in state institutions at wholesale market prices, proceeds being paid monthly to commonwealth. Inmates may also, with own consent, be placed out as domestics by commissioner and returned.	*
MICH.	Vocational and other educational training may be installed by state administrative board.	*	*
MINN.	To be provided for by board of control.	Occupation and training to be diversified.	*
NEB.	Education and training in industrial arts, useful trades and professions to be provided by board.	Employment to be provided by board for purpose of teaching useful trades or professions.	Inmates may be credited with reasonable compensation for labor performed and charged with necessary expense of maintenance and supervision not to exceed \$2 a week. Balance due at expiration of term may be paid on discharge.
N. J.	*	Inmates must be employed in productive occupations. Products to be sold to state institutions. Surplus may be sold in open market under specified conditions. No contract labor permitted.*** (Acts 1913, Chap. 147.	Inmates to receive remuneration for labor.
N. Y.	Prescribed by board.	Determined by board; for purpose of teaching useful trades.	Reasonable compensation may be credited and charge made for necessary maintenance and discipline, not exceeding \$2 a week.
OHIO	*	*	*
PA.	Each inmate to secure instruction in rudiments of English education and in such manual and s'illed vocations as may be useful after discharge and whereby she may be self-supporting.	**All inmates, physically capable, may be employed at labor not to exceed 8 hours daily (except Sunday and public holidays); such labor to be used in manufacture of supplies for said institution, commonwealth, county, city, borough, township or any educational or charitable institution receiving aid from commonwealth, or for purpose of industrial training and instruction; labor to be supervised by prison labor commission, having power to regulate and supervise labor of inmates, dispose of products, determine amount, kind, character of machinery, industries to be carried on, arrange for sale of materials, money being credited to manufacturing fund.**	**Prisoners to be credited with wages, rate being regulated by commission between minimum of 10 and 50 cents a day, three-fourths of amount (or whole if so designated by prisoner) to constitute fund for benefit of latter's dependents and paid to them by commission; if prisoner has no dependents, one-third to be paid on discharge, one-third in six months and balance in six months after discharge, but inmate may draw on fund for present needs subject to rules of institution.** (Laws 1921, No. 61.)



## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Education Academic and Vocational	Employment	Remuneration
R. I.	To be provided by commission. Religious instructors to be appointed.	To be provided by commission.	*
VT.	*	Determined by director.***	*
WASH.	System of general and vocational instruction and domestic science to be established.	Employment in useful trades to be provided (no contract labor); ***products to be exchanged with other state institutions or surplus sold.*** (1921, Chap. 7, Sec. 40.)	*
WIS.	Board to establish instruction in occupational therapy, consisting of vocational advice and technical training necessary for present and future usefulness of inmates; ***instruction in trades and domestic science to be given.***	Board may create such industries as may seem for best interests of inmates.***	*

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

## Parole

	Paroling Power	Conditions	Agents
ARK.	Board of directors (upon recommendation of superintendent).	Good physical condition, ability to earn an honest living, satisfactory institutional record based on merit system, proper home to which to go and suitable employment secured in advance. Superintendent may furnish suitable clothing, transportation and not more than \$5 in money.	Suitable supervision by agents of institution.
CAL.	Board of trustees.	To be determined by board.	Board may employ suitable agents.
CONN.	Board of directors (upon recommendation of superintendent).	Recommendation of superintendent and vote of majority of board of parole on following conditions: Good physical condition, ability to earn an honest living, satisfactory institutional record based on merit system and proper home to which to go or suitable employment secured in advance. Suitable clothing, transportation and not more than \$5 in money may be furnished by superintendent.	Agents of the institution.
IND.	Superintendent, board of trustees, chaplain and physicians to act as commissioners of parole; superintendent to be president of board.	Satisfactory institutional record; reasonable probability that inmate will remain at liberty without violating the law.	Parole agents to be provided for by board.
IA.	Board of control.	Good conduct, proficiency in studies, excellency in industrial department and reasonable grounds for believing inmate will lead virtuous life if released. Superintendent to furnish home or employment before release when practicable; also suitable clothing, transportation and money not to exceed \$25 on approval of board.	*
KAN.	State board of administration.	To be based on uniform merit system established by board.	*
ME.	Board of trustees.	Reform and suitable employment secured in advance. (Women sentenced for more than 5 years not eligible for parole.)	*
MASS.	Board of parole of department of correction.*** (G. L., Chap. 127, S. 128-151.)	No parole permit granted without inmate being seen by board, with superintendent and physician or their representatives being present. Parole may be granted to inmate about to be confined, if for best interest of mother and child, on recommendation of physician.	Agents may be provided by commissioner of correction to secure employment for released inmates.*** (G. L., Chap. 27, Sec. 4.)

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

## Parole—(Continued)

	Paroling Power	Conditions	Agents
MICH.	*	*	*
MINN.	Board of parole.	Not eligible for parole before expiration of minimum time specified by law for offense. ***For Class B, physical examination by licensed physician; if found suffering from venereal or other infectious disease, conditions of parole must include facilities for suitable medical treatment by duly licensed physician under supervision of state board of health.*** (Laws 1921, Chap. 455.)	*
NEB.	Parole board.*** (R. S. 1913, Chap. 34.)	Determined by parole board; may be paroled any time after commitment, but must be free from venereal disease; may be detained under rules of state department of health.	*
N. J.	Board of managers.	Expiration of minimum sentence (15 years the minimum for life sentence). Other conditions prescribed by state board. Legal custody of paroled inmates vested in chief executive officer of institution.	*
N. Y.	Board of managers. (Judge, on written request, may serve as member in voting parole to any woman committed by him.)	Prescribed by board.	Provided by board.
OHIO	Board of pardons and parole of department of public welfare.	Recommendation of superintendent; no woman sentenced for life eligible within 5 years of admission. Class B eligible as follows: First offenders, after 2 months; second, after 4, and third or greater, after 6 months.	*
PA.	Board of managers may grant temporary parole for not more than 90 days, subject to renewals.	Determined by uniform merit system established by board.	*
R. I.	Board of parole.*** (P. L. 1915, C. 1186.)	Good conduct, evidence of reform, employment secured or otherwise provided for.***	Provided by board of parole.
VT.	*	*	*
WASH.	Parole board of Women's Industrial Home and Clinic.	Recommendation of superintendent, vote of majority of board of parole, good physical condition, freedom from venereal disease, ability to earn an honest living, satisfactory institutional record based on merit system and proper home or suitable employment secured in advance. At option of superintendent may be given suitable clothing, transportation expenses and not less than \$5 in money.	Supervision by agents of institution to be provided.
WIS.	Board of control.	Evidence from conduct for reasonable time that inmate will be law-abiding, temperate, honest and industrious; suitable employment secured in advance.***	To be provided by board and known as field officers.***

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

## Parole—(Continued)

	Penalty for Violation	Returned By	Paid By
ARK.	Paroled inmates, if returned for violation of rules, may be required to serve unexpired maximum term, or may be re-paroled.	Any officer of institution, or person having authority to serve criminal processes, without warrant on request of board or its authorized representative.	*
CAL.	Paroled inmates may be returned at discretion of board.	*	*
CONN.	If returned for violation of parole, may be required to serve unexpired term or be re-paroled.	Any officer of institution, or any person authorized by law to serve criminal processes, without written warrant.	Arresting officer (not connected with institution) to be paid legal compensation by board from funds of institution.

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

Parole—(Continued)		
Penalty for Violation	Returned By	Paid By
IND. Return to institution.	Any officer or citizen on written order or request of superintendent or board.	*
IA. May be returned.	Any officer or employee or peace officer on request in writing by superintendent.	Paid from funds of institution.
KAN. May be returned to institution and retained or re-paroled.	Any officer of institution, sheriff or constable, on written order from board, or (when board is not in session) by superintendent.	*
ME. Inmates violating parole may be returned to institution to serve not more than 1 year dating from **expiration of original sentence.**	Any officer of institution, sheriff, etc., and other persons, on written order of superintendent, but cannot be detained (pending return) in jail.	Arresting officer to be compensated by county from which commitment was made.
MASS. *	*	*
MICH. *	Officer of institution.	*
MINN. *	*	*
NEB. Return to institution.***	*	*
N. J. Return to institution on written revocation signed by chairman and secretary of board of managers.	Chief executive officer, his special officer, parole officer or any person authorized to serve criminal processes. Police officers and constables to give assistance.	**Funds for return may be advanced by state treasurer.**
N. Y. May be arrested and returned to institution for unexpired term, dating from time of parole or discharge.	By marshals, on warrants issued by president and secretary of board.	*
OHIO Shall be returned to serve unexpired portion of maximum sentence dating from time of escape or violation of parole.	Officer named in written order of superintendent.	*
PA. If returned to institution for violation of parole, may be required to serve maximum unexpired term.	Persons authorized by law to serve criminal processes on warrants issued by board.	*
R. I. If returned, shall serve remainder of unexpired term, time between release on parole and return not to be considered.***	*	*
VT. *	*	*
WASH. If returned to institution for violation of parole, may be required to serve unexpired term of maximum sentence, or any part thereof, or be re-paroled.	By any officer, either of institution or authorized to serve criminal processes in state, on request of **director** or representative, without written warrant.	Paid from funds of institution.
WIS. Return to institution.	By parole officer from institution on warrant issued by board.***	*

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Escape			Discharge	
	Penalty for Escape	Returned By	Paid By	Discharging Power	Conditions
ARK.	Escaped inmates must be returned to institution when arrested; may be required to serve unexpired maximum term.	Any officer of institution or person having authority to serve criminal processes, without warrant, on request of board or its representatives.	*	Board of directors.	Inmate having satisfactory parole record and seeming likely to lead orderly life may be discharged within maximum term.
CAL.	*	*	*	Board of trustees.	Inmates may be discharged within maximum term if with reasonable safety and benefit to themselves and public. Voluntary cases (see Commitments) shall be discharged on written request unless adjudged feeble-minded.
CONN.	If returned after escape, may be required to serve unexpired term.	Laws relating to fugitives and requisition to apply to escaped inmates.*** (G. S. 1918, Chap. 342.)	*	Board of directors.	Satisfactory parole record, likelihood of leading orderly life and unanimous vote of board, within maximum term.
IND.	*	*	Paid from funds of institution.	*	*
IA.	*	*	*	Board of control.	Acceptable service of one year on parole.
KAN.	*	*	*	State board of administration.	Likelihood of remaining at liberty without violating the law; such discharge to restore civil rights.
ME.	May be returned to institution to serve not more than 1 year dating from **expiration of original sentence; may be arrested and detained after expiration of original sentence.**	Same as in case of parole.	Same as in case of parole.	*	*
MASS.	Inmates escaping or attempting to escape, if returned, shall be punished by imprisonment for term not exceeding 5 years.	*	*	*	*
MICH.	*	*	*	*	*
MINN.	*	*	*	Board of parole.	Class B eligible under same conditions as parole.***
NEB.	Escape from institution a crime punishable by 1 to 10 years in penitentiary.***	*	*	Parole board.	Determined by parole board. Inmate may be furnished necessary clothing to value of \$12 (Nov. 1-Apr. 1, \$18); also \$10 in money and transportation to place of conviction or to such other place as inmate may designate if at no greater distance.
N. J.	*	*	*	Board of managers.	Issued to paroled inmates giving evidence of reliability and trustworthiness and likelihood of remaining at liberty without violating the law.

## A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Continued)

	Escape—(Continued)			Discharge—(Continued)	
	Penalty for Escape	Returned By	Paid By	Discharging Power	Conditions
N. Y.	*	By marshals, without warrant.	*	Board of managers.	Determined by board. Inmates may be furnished necessary clothing to value of \$12 (Nov. 1-Apr. 1, \$18), \$10 in money and transportation to place of conviction or to another place if at no greater distance. Balance due from earnings may be paid on discharge.
OHIO	Same as for violation of parole.	Same as in case of violation of parole.	*	Board of administration.	At least one year of satisfactory parole.
PA.	Penalties provided by law for breach of prison must be enforced for escape.	*	*	Board of managers.	Recommendation of superintendent and physician, endorsed by board and approved by judge of committing court after conference with district attorney.
R. I.	*	*	*	*	*
VT.	*	*	*	*	*
WASH.	Must be returned to institution when arrested.	Provisions same as in case of violation of parole.	Paid from funds of institution.	Parole board of Women's Industrial Home and Clinic.	Satisfactory parole record, likelihood of leading orderly life and unanimous vote of board of parole.
WIS.	Penalty not exceeding 2 years for escape or attempted escape.***	*	*	Governor.	Expiration of minimum term on recommendation of superintendent and board of control.

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

	A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Con.)	B. RELATING TO FINANCE	C. RELATING TO PUBLIC		VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS
	Pardon		Penalties for Aiding in Escape or Violation of Parole	Trespassing	
ARK.	*	*	*	*	*
CAL.	Transferred cases (see Transfers) ready for honorable discharge before completion of term shall be recommended to governor for pardon.	*	Aiding in escape or in eluding pursuit after recall of parole, or in breach of parole, constitutes a misdemeanor with specified punishment.	*	Institution must be promptly notified of any arrested woman discovered to have been theretofore an inmate. Board not required to admit women committed if accommodations at institution or state of finances do not justify it.
CONN.	*	Board to audit quarterly accounts of superintendent; make annual financial report to governor; ***submit all budgets to state board of finance, to be approved by board of control.***	Strict penalties for aiding in escape. *** (Acts 1921, Chap. 63.)	*	Bodies of inmates dying in institution, if unclaimed by relatives, may be turned over to medical school of Yale University; ***if unclaimed by latter, shall be buried at public expense.*** (Acts 1921, Chap. 55.)

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

	A. RELATING TO INMATES—(Con.)	B. RELATING TO FINANCE—(Con.)	C. RELATING TO PUBLIC—(Continued)		VI. SPECIAL PROVIS (Continued)
	Pardon		Penalties for Aiding in Escape or Violation of Parole	Trespassing	
IND.	By governor, on investigation and recommendation of State Board of Pardons.** (R. S. 1914, Sec. 9688; Acts 1921, C. 88.)	Board and superintendent to present semi-annual report of expenses to auditor who may confer with governor, secretary and treasurer of state. Carefully specified by law re supplies, inventory, etc.	*	*	*
IA.	By governor on investigation and recommendation of board of parole.	Uniform system of accounts; accounts with each institution to be kept at office of board of control.***	Specific penalties for those aiding in escape.	*	*
KAN.	Pardoning power of governor conserved.	*	*	*	Each inmate to be paid each day sum not to exceed 3 cents while in second grade and 5 cents while in third; money to accumulate until parole period, when it may be paid in bulk or in installments if not forfeited by bad behavior.
ME.	Pardoning power of governor conserved.	Trustees to make annual financial report to governor; accounts to be audited by auditor of state.	**Fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.**	**Imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or fine not more than \$50.**	**Provisions for trial of inmate committing offenses while in institution.**
MASS.	Board of parole, acting as advisory board of pardons, to consider cases referred by governor.	*	Specific penalties for assisting inmates to escape.***	*	Temporary relief of families or dependents of inmates furnished through Home Department. (G L., Chap. 124, S. 3.)
MICH.	*	Financial affairs prescribed by law; accounts rendered to auditor general.	*	*	*
MINN.	*	*	*	*	*
NEB.	Determined by Board of Pardons and Parole.***	*	*	*	Courts shall not commit to institution for definite term—no minimum or maximum to be specified.
N. J.	*	Financial routine specified by law under control of state board; counties to pay for support of women committed at rate regulated by state house commission.	*	*	To permit construction of memorial chapel on grounds.*** (P. L. 1913, p. 376.)
N. Y.	*	State finance law regulating fiscal matters.***	*	*	Establishment at (2) of division for mentally defective women. (Laws 1920, Chap. 774; Laws 1921, Chap. 483.)
OHIO	Pardoning power of governor conserved.	All vouchers examined by auditor of state.	*	*	*

## V. CONDUCT OF INSTITUTION—(Continued)

	A. RELATING TO PRISONERS—(Con.)	B. RELATING TO FINANCE—(Con.)	C. RELATING TO PUBLIC— (Continued)		VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS— (Continued)
	Pardon		Penalties for Aiding in Escape or Vio- lation of Parole	Trespassing	
PA.	*	Cost of support to be paid by coun- ty from which inmate was sen- tenced.	*	*	Special provisions for trial of in- mates committing offenses while in institution; costs paid by county from which sentenced.
I.	*	*	*	*	*
VT.	*	*	*	*	*
WASH.	*	All fiscal matters under director of business control; law exceedingly specific.	*	*	1921 Administrative Code pro- vides for special supervision by several departments re health, diet, supplies, etc. (Laws 1921, Chap. 7.)
WIS.	Pardoning power of governor conserved.	Prepare monthly statements of amounts due from counties for support of in- mates.	Penalties for aid- ing in escape.***	*	Sterilization of inmates permitted under specified conditions.