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Annual Report
New Jersey State Prison

Trenton, N. J.

Fiscal Year, 1919

BOARD OF MANAGERS

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James H. Mulheron

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies,
State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the New Jersey State Prison, the Board of Managers submits herewith the Annual Report of the New Jersey State Prison for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1919.

Officers and Employes

A problem of much weight has presented itself continually to the management of the Prison during the past year in the evidence of the universal industrial unrest which has made itself felt among our official force. We have therefore made a special study of the wage scale authorized by the Civil Service Commission for our officers and employes, and the payrolls regularly prepared in accordance with that scale. We find that there has been no adjustment made in the wage scale or wages paid employes and officers of the Prison commensurate with the increased cost of living expenses. We feel that the loyalty of the employes of our Institution, who stuck to their posts during the War period when the demand for workers at wages far in excess of what we have been able to offer increased daily, should be recognized, and thus rewarded.

As a result of our findings in this matter, we made application to the State House Commission for an allotment from the Emergency Fund sufficient to provide a bonus of fifteen per cent of standard salaries, in order that our officers and employes might be enabled to properly meet the expenses of their homes and families during the

period of increased prices. After consideration of the application, the State House Commission advised us that it was not in a position to make such an allotment, and referred us to the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

When the matter came up in the preparation of our annual Budget Request, we concluded, with the advice and approval of your Department, to make recommendations for definite increases in salaries, instead of requesting the War time bonus in the nature of an emergency. The Legislature, however, took occasion to adjust the working day of our officers to the eight hour limit, and in so doing found it necessary to appropriate wages for an additional shift to work out the schedule. In view of that grant, it was considered inexpedient to allow an increase in wages at the same time.

There has, therefore, been as yet no adjustment made in the old wage scale, and we would recommend most strongly that some provision be made by which our officers and employes may receive adequate compensation for their services.

Parole

By virtue of the authority vested in this Board of Managers by Section 201, Chapter 147, Laws 1918, we have had appear before us in person every prisoner eligible for parole at the expiration of minimum sentence, less earned commutation, and carefully considered and acted on each case, being assisted by the course of procedure prepared by the Director of Education and Parole of your Department.

The reports prepared by the various officers who have had the prisoners in charge during their terms of sentence, and the experts who have examined them for physical or mental peculiarities have materially aided in judging the cases.

The Credit Marking System, by which it is intended that the prisoners actually earn the commutation to be awarded under the statutes, has worked very successfully in the cases which have up to this time come to our attention.

We are desirous of co-ordinating our work with that of the Court of Pardons, and endeavor to carry out the intentions of the Court in all cases referred by them to us.

Mental Examinations of Prisoners

The work of the Psychiatric Clinic was discontinued early in the year because funds had not been provided for its operation. We were impressed with the need of having the work of examining prisoners proceed, and advised your Department to that effect.

At the end of February, you sent Edgar A. Doll, then just recently released from the Army, to give the Army Group Test at the prison, and to take charge of the psychological examination of prisoners. This work has continued throughout the remainder of the year, and is summarized in a very comprehensive report which is included herewith. The results of the work with cases applying for parole have been most satisfactory, and we hope to be able to extend its operation during the coming year.

Employment of Prisoners

The abolition of the old Contract System for employing inmates of the New Jersey State Prison on June 30th, 1918, at the time of the establishment of your Department and the appointment of this Board, left no immediate means for employment of prisoners except on the Prison Farm, on road work for the State Highway Commission, in the Shop for the Manufacture of Motor Vehicle License Tags, and at routine and administrative work about the Prison.

The difficulty in securing machinery and equipment during the unsettled industrial period, and the intention to provide industries which will do most for the prisoner, in addition to affording a product of economic advantage, has deferred the adoption of a definite industrial program for the Prison.

The matter of assigning inmates to work outside of the Prison has been carefully studied. Conferences have been held with

representatives of your Department, and representatives of the State Highway Commission, at which the subject has been discussed from the point of view of the inmate, the Institution, and the economic results. The selection of prisoners to assign to work outside the Prison is an all important factor in the adoption of a program for such work.

Each inmate, before such assignment, is individually interviewed and studied, and there is taken into consideration his physical constitution, his adaptability for such work as may be required of him, his crime and sentence, and the emotional and temperamental make-up of the individual. The ease with which escapes may be effected makes it imperative that the prisoner selected must be amenable to discipline and trustworthy.

The overhead expense brought about by heavy guarding, increased cost of supplies, transportation expenses, and equipment, is an item which must be carefully figured in connection with outside assignment. Maintenance expenses are higher in the operation of small units than in the Prison.

On the other hand, out of door employment under an honor assignment is a mark of trust, and is valued as such by the average prisoner, and serves to bring out his best qualities, in addition to being a useful basis for judging his case when he appears for parole.

It has been and is the intention of the management of the Prison to at all times co-operate with the State Highway Commission, and to furnish such quotas when possible as may be desired by it to carry out plans for the utilization of prison labor on the State highways. The efforts of the Commission to so arrange their schedules as to afford us the greatest convenience have assisted materially in our assignments of men to do the work of their Department.

The final program as adopted for the State Prison Farm calls for the regular employment of two hundred inmates in clearing and draining the land, improving the condition and appearance of the property, and working out a profitable agricultural program. This program, however, was not adopted until after the start of the agri-

cultural season this year. Since the clearing and reclamation work can be done to better advantage during the fall and winter months, and drainage follows clearing, therefore is was decided to concentrate for the remainder of this year on the agricultural program, and assign only sufficient inmates to insure its proper operation.

Work on the contract for the Repair of Army Shoes, entered into by your Department with the Salvage Division of the United States Army, provided employment of a most satisfactory nature during six months of the year, and in addition afforded a patriotic activity to be added to our War record.

Under the State Use System, the operation of the Motor Vehicle Tag Shop, Printing Shop, Baking Industry, and preparation for production in the Shops for the manufacture and repair of shoes have provided employment for inmates particularly adapted to the work in such shops, and have provided products of recognized value.

Work on the reconstruction of old cell Wing Three, which is being rebuilt to include a common dining Hall for our entire popuation, and an Assembly Hall to accommodate one thousand people, has been accomplished entirely with inmate labor, under the direction and supervision of the State Architect. The other accomplishments of the Repair and Reconstruction Department have been of corresponding merit, and include the reconstruction of the industrial shop buildings, the overhauling of the steam and plumbing systems, the continuance of the installation of a modern electrical system, and the general upkeep of plant and equipment. This Department has demonstrated its fitness to serve as a nucleus for the development of a well organized system of trade and vocational training, which it is hoped to establish at the Prison in the very near future.

With the development of a definite industrial program, there must follow the adjustment of the scale of wages paid to inmates. There is provided in the contract between the State Highway Commission and your Board that prisoners employed by the Commission shall receive twenty-five cents per day for their work. In order that work at the Farm should be equally as attractive as the road work

to our inmates, the Legislature at the past session made an appropriation providing for a wage of twenty-five cents a day to be paid to prisoners employed there. Those inmates who have been employed at State Use industries at the Prison have received daily wages on a scale tentatively adopted by your Department. The inmates employed at shoe repairing under the contract with the Government are to receive wages equivalent to those prevailing in this district at the time the work was performed, in accordance with the executive order by the President permitting the employment of prison labor on government work during the War period, of which they will be required to turn over to the Prison only the charge for their maintenance during that period, figured on our regular per capita. The remaining inmates who are employed at the Prison, some on work that requires skill and training, and is productive of valuable results, receive only the old wage of two and one-half cents per day, which was adopted by the Board of Inspectors, and which has been continued until a wage scale shall be standardized and adopted.

These matters of employment and wage payments are by the provision of Chapter 147, P. L. 1918, left to the direction of your Board. You may be assured that you have our hearty co-operation with any policies you may adopt providing for the employment of our population, and our assistance in the carrying out of your plans.

Farm

The proper development and utilization of the tract known as the State Prison Farm at Leesburg, has received the special attention of this Board, and a definite program has been adopted.

An allotment has been procured from the State House Commission, on our formal application, for the completion of the Water Supply System. This is now being accomplished by our inmate labor, under the direction and supervision of the State Architect.

The old practice of disposing in the open market of produce in excess of that consumed at the Farm has been discontinued, and all such produce has been supplied the Prison or other Institutions, and credited to the Farm.

The agricultural program prepared by your Department has been adopted, and is being worked out, and the accounting system offered by your Farm Supervisor has been installed and is in operation.

It is proposed to concentrate the labor of 200 prisoners on the Farm during the coming winter in order to as rapidly as is possible clear and drain the remaining undeveloped land, so that intensive farming may be carried on and the Farm develop into a revenue producing activity.

General Administration

A program for the reorganization of the Prison force has been worked out, in order that with the installation of the eight hour working day on July 1, 1919, a most effective system will be in operation.

All appointments made during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service laws and the regulations of the Commission, and have also taken into consideration the provisions of the Veterans Preferment Act.

The Credit Marking System worked out by your Director of Education and Parole, having as its basis our plan for the grading of prisoners, has been in operation since the first of April at the Prison, Farm, and Camps.

Approval of payrolls and examination of expenditures and requests for emergency allotments and transfers have all received the careful attention of this Board, as have also the use of special appropriations. We appointed Principal Keeper Mulheron as our Budget Officer, to prepare and submit to the Board the anticipated requirements for the coming Fiscal Year, and delegated him our representative to appear at the hearings held to consider this request by your Department, the Budget Commission and the Appropriations Committee.

All reports by members of your Department and your Committees have been received and carefully considered, and your Board or the Commissioner has been advised at once of any action taken by this Board.

Submitted herewith are the reports of the Principal Keeper

and the heads of various subdivisions of our Institution, giving the details of our operation during the past year.

The Board of Managers desires in this place to express its full appreciation of the ability, tact and good judgment displayed by Principal Keeper Mulheron in the discharge of the duties of his position during the unusually difficult and trying conditions of the past year, and of the faithful and loyal service of his subordinate officials at the same time.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. Huntington,
President, Board of Managers,
New Jersey State Prison.

Irvin C. Bleam,
Secretary.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

The Board of Managers,
New Jersey State Prison.

Gentlemen:

I present to you the report of the New Jersey State Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The principal problems during the period have been in connection with the providing for the employments of prisoners following the abolishing of the contract labor system, and the matter of maintaining our official force at the standard desired, both of which have been influenced and affected by the War situation.

Officers and Employes

With the extension of the draft regulations to include men to the age of thirty-five, many of our Officers and employes were registered and subject to call under the draft regulations. At the suggestion of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, affidavits were prepared and executed by the President of your Board and me, setting forth our need for each Officer or employe individually, and claiming exemption for him. These affidavits were presented to each Local Draft Coard where an Officer or employe of the Prison was registered, in accordance with the ruling of the War Department, to substantiate claims for exemption.

Our Chief Physician, who volunteered his services at the beginning of the War, served in the Army with the rank of Major, and returned from overseas in April.

Three of our Prison Officers were called to the colors, one serving in the Navy and two in the Army.

The maintaining of our salary scale at the standards as prepared and adopted by the Civil Service Commission on the pre-War basis has resulted in a feeling of general discontent among our Officers and employes. The shortage of man power in industry during this period and the resulting high wages offered an attractive inducement to meet the high cost of living expenses, and it was only by appealing to the sense of loyalty of the Officers that our force was maintained complete. I most urgently recommend that every effort be made to impress upon the next Legislature the financial needs of the Officers and employes of the Prison, many of whom have large families, and find it impossible to properly care for them under the present insufficient salaries allowed.

The law instituting an eight hour working day for Officers of penal and correctional institutions which was passed at the last session of the Legislature will cause a complete reorganization of our official force. The plan for this has been carefully worked out, and it is expected to put it into effect on the first of July, 1919. It provides for the creation of three shifts, each in charge of a Center Keeper, the first to go on duty at 6:30 A. M., to be relieved at 2:30 P. M. by the second shift, which serves until 10:30, when the third shift assumes duty. It is intended that a corps of ranking officers be created to include my assistant, the Chief Deputy, who has authority over all Officers, and acts in my place in my absence, and next in authority to him the Marshal, who is Inspection Officer, followed by three Center Keepers, the Chief Deputies of Farm and Road Camps, and the Identification Officer, who rank as Lieutenants, and the Doorkeeper, Gatekeeper, and designated assistants to Center Keepers and Chief Deputies, who rank as Sergeants. Each rank will carry with it certain responsibilities, and accompanying authority.

The Civil Service Commission has co-operated in this reorganization by creating the positions of Chief Deputy, Road Camps and Farm, and furnished eligible lists for those positions.

The reorganization has already taken place at the Farm and Road Camps. It has been very difficult to secure the proper person-

nel for our official forces at the road camps during the War period. The positions of Road Camp Officer are in most instances temporary. lasting only during the construction seasons. To make these positions more attractive, and to secure a better grade of service. the State Highway Commission has co-operated with the Prison by offering a bonus to run as high as twenty-five dollars per month to those of our Road Camp Officers who evidence interest in the work of the Commission. This custom has proved an inducement and is operating satisfactorily to the interest of both Departments.

Provision has been made by the Legislature in accordance with the governing statutes for the pensioning of four of our Officers, all of whom have served for more than twenty years in the employ of the Prison.

Two deaths have occurred this year in our official force, that of James McGinty, Road Camp Officer, as a result of influenza, and George Robinson, as a result of paralysis.

Our Parole Officer will be taken over by the Department of Institutions and Agencies in their reorganization of the parole system, starting July 1st, but we have been advised that he will be assigned at the Prison for the present.

Charles H. Clayton, our Superintendent of Repairs, will sever his connection with the Prison force to become Superintendent of Industries for the Department of Institutions and Agencies, starting July 1st.

Population

Our average population, which has been steadily decreasing during the past five years, reached the lowest mark this year. The New Jersey State Prison receives the serious offenders only from those counties which have well organized County Penitentiaries, Jails or County Farms, such as Essex, Hudson, Mercer, and Middlesex, and where they have also well regulated probation systems. The tendency in those counties has been of late to deal locally with as many offenders as conditions would permit. This, together with the favorable industrial conditions, we take to account for our low population level-

Under the provisions of Chapter 147, P. L. 1918, we have received on transfer by the Commissioner three inmates of the New Jersey Reformatory for Women, who were repeated parole violators, and have sent to the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway five boys committed to the Prison, in accordance with the statutes governing their cases, and to the Reformatory for Women one girl, all of whom we felt would not be amenable to our Prison routine, and should create better records at a different type of institution. We have had committed by the Court seventeen inmates who have evidenced symptoms of insanity or reacted to psychoses to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

The Court of Pardons commuted the sentence of a man under death sentence to that of life imprisonment. A prisoner sentenced to be electrocuted died of tuberculosis before his sentence was carried out. No electrocution occurred during this year.

Inmates: General

With the going into effect of Chapter 147, P. L. 1918, on July 1, 1918, two changes in our former method of operation under the indeterminate sentence law were accomplished. This new law does away with the former practice of requiring a prisoner paroled from the Prison who may be subsequently convicted of a crime before the maximum term of his first sentence has expired to serve the unexpired portion of his first term. It also provides for the remission from both the minimum and maximum terms of sentence of two days for every month of faithful performance of assigned labor, two days in addition for every month of continuous orderly deportment, and two days for every month of manifest effort of self-improvement and control; also, on the recommendation of the Principal Keeper and Moral Instructor, two additional days per month to every convict who shall have merited the same by continuous good conduct for twelve months preceding, and for each succeeding year of uninterrupted good conduct, the remittance shall be progressively increased at the rate of one day per month for that year.

This system provides an incentive for the prisoner to establish a good record for himself, and secure a reward for conscientious deportment. In order to carry out the provisions of the law as intended, there has been installed at the direction of the Board of Managers in the Prison a Credit Marking System, prepared by the Director of Education and Parole of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, based on the Grading System followed by the Prison whereby each prisoner receives daily credits for work, effort, and conduct, in accordance with the allowance of the grade in which he is rated, and thereby earns daily the commutation which the law allows.

The Credit Marking System, in addition to providing a measure for the granting of commutation, has proved an excellent aid in our disciplinary problems. Reduction in grade with the loss of privileges, reduction in credit allowance, and interruption of commutation which follow are sufficient punishment for ordinary disciplinary infractions.

We have been concerned on several occasions during this period with plans for escape and attempted escapes at the Prison. The activity of the prisoners in this respect we feel is influenced by the lack of regular or sufficient employment within the Prison walls, which leaves them with too much leisure to dwell on their incarceration, and results in these attempts to end it.

Considerable attention has been given to improving the condition of the inmates. A new dietary has been introduced, prepared in accordance with the Standard Basic Ration Tables furnished by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. A khaki uniform has been adopted for summer wear, as a relief from the heavy woolen material which has always been the regulation uniform. In our reconstruction of the old Bath House, we installed separate showers which much improve the bathing facilities. Copies of current periodicals have been donated to the Library, and their circulation encouraged. The Prison Store has been operated so as to supply the needs of prisoners, and furnishes the seasonable fruits and vegetables which have been added to the list of commodities which may be purchased by prisoners.

All prisoners in good grade standing who are not employed at

particular assignments are permitted the privilege of the Yard every afternoon between the hours of one and four. Athletic equipment such as basket balls, foot balls, quoits, boxing gloves, and base balls are furnished for their use. It is contemplated to install complete gymnastic equipment as soon as arrangements can be concluded for its proper distribution and use.

Our Prison band, which was furnished with uniforms through the courtesy of a friend of the Prison, has improved steadily by reason of constant practice and with the addition of instruments.

Holidays have been observed with appropriate programs, and visiting lecturers and entertainers haye done much to provide recreation for the prisoners. We are anxiously awaiting the completion of the new building which will contain an Assembly Hall with a capacity for our entire population, when we will be able to offer entertainments and diversions more regularly and satisfactorily.

Health

We had a remarkable escape from the ravages of the influenza epidemic. having had not a case within the Prison. In addition to maintaining a strict quarantine, we instructed the inmates in preventive measures and paid particular attention to all physical symptoms.

Under the provisions of Chapter 147, P. L. 1918, we are permitted to transfer inmates to Hospitals for special medical and surgical work. This procedure has been of considerable advantage to us in the case of our women, for whom we have no adequate hospital facilities. and in such emergencies as X-Ray examinations, and special work for which we have no equipment.

Physical examination of all prisoners on admission with treatment prescribed and operations performed when necessary to correct unhealthy conditions has resulted in a great improvement in the physical conditions of prisoners.

I would respectfully urge the obtaining of a sufficient appropriation to provide for the regular services of a Dentist and the furnishing of optical supplies for inmates, as is recommended by the Physician.

Employment of Prisoners and Wage Payments

Under the provisions of the new law going into effect on July 1, 1918, the old method of contracting with outside agencies for the employment of inmate labor is prohibited. With the abolition of this old contract system, the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies is given power to "assign to each institution the industries, occupations, vocations. and labor to be operated or performed by the inmates thereof," to operate these industries, arrange for the disposition of products, establish a uniform system of accounting, and finance them from the Working Capital Account, to which all the receipts are payable.

On the first of July, 1918, there existed in addition to the regular administrative work of the Prison and the industry for the manufacture of Motor Vehicle License Tags only two means of employing inmates: at the State Prison Farm, Leesburg, and on our road work for the State Highway Commission. Both of these means of employment had been established and satisfactorily carried on for some years, but under conditions existing they must both be developed so as to employ the maximum number of prisoners—in order to prevent the idleness so menacing to the discipline and welfare of the prisoners. and also to create sources of revenue to go towards the support of the Prison.

Both call for the assignment of prisoners to live and work outside the walls of the Prison, virtually on their honor. In selecting prisoners for such assignments, the physical and mental qualifications of the man must be considered, and his temperamental make-up studied. In addition, the nature of his crime and sentence, his possible reaction to the freedom allowed him, and his adaptability to the work which will be expected of him must be carefully weighed. A prisoner with a detainer or fine should not be sent outside the Prison, where chances for escape are so numerous. The isolated locations of the Farm and road camps make it possible for an escape with the exercise of very little ingenuity. Under existing appropriations, it is possible

to provide only one full shift of guards, thus leaving a long period of inadequate supervision.

Outside employment should be considered as a preparole assignment, and worked out as essentially an honor system. The Board of Managers has considered it as such, and imposes penalties in the nature of additional time to be served after the expiration of the minimum sentence in all cases where an escape has occurred from Farm or Road Camps.

The situation at the Prison Farm has been carefully studied, and a program evolved whereby the labor of 200 inmates will be required during the fall and winter seasons for clearing and draining the land, and 50 to 75 during the agricultural season, when reclamation work cannot be successfully carried on.

After a series of conference between representatives of the Board of Managers, the State Highway Commission, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, and myself, it has been decided that the State Highway Commission would employ during the construction season of 1919 a minimum of 225 inmates and a maximum of 325.

By these arrangements, it is provided that there will be constant employment outside the Prison for from 275 to 400 prisoners.

There has been much study during this year given by members of your Board, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, and myself to the matter of installing industries at the Prison. We have all decided that the industries to be selected and installed shall be those which will provide employment for the greatest number of men according to their ability, which will teach those men profitable occupations which may be of use to them when they leave the Prison, and which will be acceptable as industries to be carried on by Prison labor.

It is planned that with the establishment of an industrial system at the Prison, there shall be provided a plan for vocational training which shall be a part of this system. This will include the co-operation of the Educational Department, and will be so arranged that a schedule may be operated in such a manner that each prisoner

received at the New Jersey State Prison will be educated and trained to the limit of his individual capacity, or as much of this accomplished as is possible during his period of incarceration.

The provision of the law which gives the State Board of Control power to assign and regulate industries provides also that the State Board shall "determine the rate of compensation to be paid, and pay or cause same to be paid to the worker or his dependants, or apportion the pay between the worker and his dependants". The present wage scale in operation is not satisfactory, because the wages paid in most cases are not commensurate with the value of the production of the industry or occupation at which the prisoner is employed. In order to establish a standardized scale, there must be a scientific basis on which to figure, such as an analysis and arrangement of every job which goes to make up every industry or occupation carried on. It is understood that some such basis will be provided as soon as a definite program is decided on, and a satisfactory wage-scale worked out.

Such wages as we have been paying have proved the worth of a plan to provide money payment for services, in that it adds to the self-respect of a prisoner when he can send money home to dependants or have to his credit earnings which he can take with him on parole or discharge, and it also aids materially in the success of the industry in which he may be engaged.

Industrial Department

The manufacture of knit underwear which was established at the Prison by the Prison Labor Commission proved to be impractical as an industry for this Institution. At the beginning of this year, the new Department decided that conditions for its successful operation were more favorable at the State Institution for Feeble Minded, and in accordance with the directions of the State Board, our machinery, equipment and stock were transferred to that Institution.

The other industry established at the Prison by the Prison Labor Commission is that for the manufacture of Motor Vehicle License

tags. Production in that industry commenced in May of 1918, and continued steadily until the completion of the 1919 order of the Motor Vehicle Department. We packed and delivered all tags to the points on the schedule of the Motor Vehicle Department in sufficient time for them to meet all the demands for their issuance. Our product has attracted considerable attention—representatives of several states have come here to inspect our plant and written for information concerning our plant and industry, and the industry has proved satisfactory in every way from the point of view of affording employment for Prison labor.

The State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, taking advantage of the executive order of President Wilson providing for the suspension during the War period of the ruling made by President Roosevelt during his administration prohibiting the use of Prison labor on government work, entered into a contract with the Salvage Division of the United States Army for the repair of Army shoes, and assigned this industry to the Prison. During the period of the operation of this contract, which expired on June 30th, 91,626 pairs of shoes were handled in the Prison, for which the inmates employed were paid in accordance with the prevailing rate in the neighborhood on such work, in compliance with the terms of the President's order, and for which we received an overhead charge of five cents per pair. We deduct from the wages paid prisoners the expense of their maintenance during the time they worked on the contract. The remainder of the wages, which will average in many cases $150 to $175, will be credited to the accounts of the prisoners, to be used on parole or discharge, remitted to dependants, or a certain percentage may be available for personal use as permitted by grade privileges.

The development of our Printing Industry has been consistently furthered during this period. The Shop has been established in the main Shop Building, and motor presses have been installed to replace the former foot presses. The personnel of the Shop has been carefully selected, and all effort has been put forth to produce

only the best quality of work. The interest and support of the organization of trade printers has been secured, and they are interested in our plan to make our Print Shop a part of our vocational and trade training system,

The reputation of the Prison bakery for the finest kind of bread and rolls has caused the Purchasing Agent to place with us the contract for supplying the requirements of the Village for Epileptics at Skillman. It is hoped that with the installation of our new bread mixing equipment and the contemplated purchase of an automobile delivery truck for the purpose, we may supply other nearby institutions, and such of our road camps as may be within hauling distance.

The Autocar truck purchased with the funds of the Prison Labor Account has been continued to operate as an industry. All materials and supplies for its use are furnished by the Working Capital Account; there is a flat rate charged for hauling, which is applied to the account to which the goods hauled are charged, and credited to the Working Capital Account.

The State Highway Commission has accepted a bid proposed by us for the furnishing of 2,000 concrete posts, to be cast according to specifications. It is hoped that this order may serve to start a well organized concrete working industry at the Prison. We have also agreed to furnish for the State Highway Commission wooden signs or markers according to order.

Machinery has been purchased and installed for the operation of two new State Use industries— one for the manufacture of shoes, the other for the repair of shoes of State institutions. Due to unsettled industrial and shipping conditions, there has been much delay in getting materials and supplies for the operation of these Shops. Relief is now in sight, however, and we expect to start the operation of these industries shortly.

The Mosquito Extermination Committee proposed that we furnish twenty prisoners to go to Barnegat, to start the work of draining the marshes in that vicinity. Because of lack of funds, the plan was abandoned.

Repairs and Reconstruction

The report of the Prison Inquiry Commission recommended that an old cell wing at the Prison be reconstructed so as to provide adequate facilities for a common Dining Hall and an Assembly Hall to accommodate our entire population. The subsequent Legislature made an appropriation to carry out that recommendation. Old Cell Wing Three was demolished, and the State Architect provided plans for the construction of a new building. On August 5, 1918, under the direction of our Superintendent of Repairs, using our prison labor, we commenced work on the new building. It has progressed steadily, until we now find ourselves at the limit of our appropriation, because of the tremendous increase in the costs of building materials, and will find it necessary to appeal for an emergency or supplemental appropriation to enable us to complete the work.

With the removal of the contractors who occupied our Shop buildings, we undertook a complete renovation of these Shops, thoroughly scraping and painting the walls, renewing the lighting, heating, and plumbing lines, reflooring, and have succeeded in preparing as fine a plant for the industrial department as can exist in this Institution.

All installations of machinery and the general upkeep of our entire plant has been accomplished by our Repair and Reconstruction Department. We have reconstructed our old Bath House, installed separate showers divided by slate partitions, and equipped with all sanitary conveniences. We have converted an old building on the grounds which served as a Gas House into a garage building, and constructed a shed for the storage of paints and oils.

The plans now being worked out for the establishment of a vocational and trade training system include the utilization of the present organization of this Department.

Road Work for State Highway Commission

The organization of our Road Camps has been much improved during this season. A Chief Deputy has been placed in responsible charge of each Camp. The State Highway Commission has agreed

to pay a bonus of from $10 to $25 per month to those of our Road Camp Officers who evince interest in the work of the State Highway Department. Living quarters at the Camps have been much improved, and additional equipment furnished. Portable toilets have been furnished for the use of gangs working along the roads. A new dietary providing for a hot meal at noon time has been adopted. The State Highway Commission has kindly agreed to furnish trucks at cost for the hauling of supplies, and delays are thus lessened in the deliveries of food stuffs.

The contract entered into between the State Highway Commission and the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies provides for the furnishing of such inmates of the Prison as may be required by the State Highway Commission for road work at the rate of three dollars per inmate per day, from which twenty-five cents shall be deducted by the State Highway Commission for overhead expenses in the running of the Camp, such as telephone, lighting, water, upkeep of buildings, and seventy-five cents for the difference between the productive value of inmate labor and free common labor. Of the two dollars which the Prison receives per day per prisoner employed, twenty-five cents must be paid to the inmate performing the work.

The cost of maintaining road camps is heavy for the Prison. It is necessary to employ a large number of officers to provide adequate supervision for the inmates as they are scattered along the roads while working. Transportation expenses in transferring prisoners back and forth from the Prison to the Camps run up the overhead, and our maintenance per capita is considerably higher at road camps than at the Prison. Any delay in securing supplies by the Highway Department or bad weather causes a stop in the work, and our men our idle and we receive no revenue, while expenses go on. For these reasons we have failed in many instances to show earnings in the operation of our Road Camps, and have often incurred expenditures in excess of our receipts. However, this year has proved most satisfactory in many ways in the operation of our Road

Camps, and gradually we are overcoming many of our difficulties.

The work on the roads in the neighborhood of the Camp at Andover was completed early in the season of 1918, and the prisoners assigned at that Camp were transferred to Road Camp 1B, at Layton. During the month of August, 9 prisoners and one Officer were transferred to West Portal, to help prepare the buildings erected by the State Highway Commission at that place for the operation of a new Camp. Work continued at the Layton Camp until October 4th, when 27 men were transferred to the new Camp at West Portal. Sixteen men remained at the Layton Camp to tear down the buildings of that Camp, also to complete the demolishing of the Camp at Andover, until November 14th. On that date they were transferred to West Portal, where the construction of the new Camp continued until the 30th of November, when thirty men were brought in, leaving only six to finish up, who were brought in on the 21st of December. A quota of about fifty men were employed by the State Highway Department during the 1918 season in this section.

Seventy men were maintained at Road Camp 2, Monmouth Junction, until the 19th of August, when an additional 20 men were sent there. The quota was kept at 90 until the end of October, when it started to gradually decrease, until on December 14th only fifty men remained there. On that date 38 were returned to the Prison, and the remaining prisoners worked on special work for the State Highway Department until January 16th, when the Road Camp work was suspended for the rest of the winter.

In addition to these regular assignments, the State Highway Commission employed prisoners during this period on the road at Crosswicks, and on the approaches to the Morrisville Bridge, transporting them back and forth daily to the jobs in their trucks.

The program submitted by the State Highway Commission on May 29th for the use of Prison labor called for the employment of 400 inmates during the construction season of 1919, as follows;

125 at Monmouth Junction.

100 at West Portal,
100 at Robbinsville.
75 at Budd's Lake.

The Road Camp at Monmouth Junction, known as number 2A, opened for the 1919 season on March 1st, with 50 prisoners assigned there. On the 15th of March, the population was increased to 70, which was the limit of capacity until the completion of a dormitory building then being constructed by the State Highway Commission. The condition of the work, however, made it necessary that more men be employed, therefore starting April 3d, 25 men were transported back and forth daily from the Prison to the work on the Monmouth Junction route. This number was increased to 51 on April 10th. On May 19th, when the new building became available, the population was increased to 100 prisoners to be assigned to road work, in addition to those employed doing barracks duty, and the remaining 25 continued to be sent back and forth daily to the work.

The Road Camp at West Portal, known as 2B, opened on April 2, with 15 prisoners. The population was increased to 45 on April 8th, to 60 on April 16th, and to 72 on the 18th, then to 80 on May 27th, in accordance with the requests of the State Highway Commission. We stand ready to fill their quota at any time they may require the full number of men at that Camp.

On June 12th, the Executive Committee of the State Highway Commission decided to have the work on the Robbinsville-Windsor road performed by private contract, and advised us to that effect.

The State Highway Commission has proposed to us the establishment of a Road Camp at Budd Lake, Morris County, which will likely continue for three years. We are prepared to submit to the Commission our plans for an ideal Camp to be constructed at that site.

Farm

The New Jersey State Prison Farm at Leesburg, as acquired by this Institution, consisted of one thousand acres of undeveloped

land in Cumberland County, at a distance of about one hundred miles from the Prison. Since the original purchase, about three hundred acres have been cleared and drained, of which various portions have been cultivated and used for agricultural purposes. It appears that there has been marked lack of progress in the development of the Farm up to the beginning of this year, which has been due in part to the distance of the Farm from the Prison, and has been affected by the apparent lack of definite policy in its management.

A careful and exhaustive study has been made during this year of the conditions and possibilities of the Farm, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, and the members of his Department. At the direction of that Department, the Department of Conservation and Development prepared a comprehensive soil survey, listing crops which may be farmed there successfully, and the United States Department of Agriculture made a drainage survey of the land. As a result of many conferences and visits to the Farm, and in consideration of the opinions given by experts who have been consulted, a program has been adopted which provides for the immediate clearing and draining of the remaining seven hundred acres of underbrush and woodland, the development of the soil and cultivation of crops commensurate with conditions and available facilities, the development of a canning industry for the preparation of products which are not consumed at the Farm or furnished the Prison or other institutions, and the improvement of the plant and equipment and the development of a modern well planned institution.

In order to carry out this program, it is contemplated to maintain a quota of 200 prisoners at the Farm during the fall and winter seasons when the reclamation work can proceed rapidly, and 50 to 75 during the agricultural season, when conditions are not favorable for the work of clearing. The organization of the force at the Farm has been improved so as to enable the operation of this program to be brought about by placing in charge a responsible Officer ranking as Chief Deputy, under whom is a Farm Supervisor, who is responsible for the proper operation of the agricultural department, dairy, piggery, and poultry yard.

An allotment has been procured from the State House Commission for the completion of the water supply system at the Farm, and work is progressing under the direction of the State Architect.

The Farm has furnished considerable produce and pork to the Prison during this period, and this practice has worked out satisfactorily.

The herd has been tuberculin tested, with satisfactory results in every instance, and we are endeavoring to procure a thoroughbred bull to breed up the herd.

Fertilizers have been ordered and applied in accordance with the direction of the Farm Supervisor of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, and crops were put in as directed by the map furnished by him. All supplies for planting were ordered with his approval. Hotbeds have been constructed and used in the setting out of plants. A system of reports prepared by the Department has been installed, including Daily Work Report, Monthly Summary of Horse Hours, Monthly Summary of Inmate Hours, Weekly Produce Report, Monthly Poultry Report, Monthly Dairy Report, in addition to ledgers and day books kept at the Farm.

In the selection of prisoners to be assigned to the Farm, emphasis has been placed on the value of the work as a preparole assignment, and the records of prisoners while there are generally of the finest. As a further inducement to secure the best efforts of the prisoners in the working out of our program, we made application to the Legislature for an appropriation under which we might establish a wage system for prisoners employed there, and succeeded in obtaining it, to be available July 1st.

The season now in course gives every indication that the results will establish new standards for the State Prison Farm, and be a good beginning for the accomplishment of the plans which we have adopted.

School

Owing to the lack of regular employment facilities during the past summer, the school was continued throughout the year.

Emphasis is being placed on the instruction of those prisoners lacking the advantages of a common school education, and fundamental studies are taught. For those who are more advanced, courses in reading and studying are planned, and cell work under the direction of the Head Teacher carried on.

The Head Teacher now interviews every prisoner shortly after admission, and gets a complete record of his school training and educational opportunities. He has access to the records of the Psychiatric Clinic, and his records are open to the various departments to which they may be of use.

It is planned that a schedule shall be arranged by which the system of vocational and industrial training now in course of development may be made to include school training germane to the course of training being followed by the prisoner, and the function of the school will be closely co-ordinated with that of the various other departments of training.

Mental Examinations

The operation of the Psychiatric Clinic under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Cotton, Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, continued during the months of July and August along the usual lines— the examinations of prisoners on admission, and of selected cases showing evidence of psychoses. The Psychiatrists assigned to this work were called into the service at the end of August, and as there was no appropriation for the continuance of the work, it was temporarily discontinued.

On February 28th, the Psychologist in the employ of the Department of Institutions and Agencies came to the Prison and gave the Army Group examination for determining the intelligence level to all the inmates in the Prison on that day. Since that time, he has been individually examining all prisoners eligible to appear before the Board of Managers for parole, and presenting reports on these cases to the Board, and also giving the Group examinations to new admissions once a month.

The results of these examinations with a study of these results, also suggestions for the more general use of the material that may be gathered in psychological examinations are summarized in a report by the Psychologist, which accompanies this report.

Patriotic Activities

Every inmate of the Prison between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five was registered in accordance with the instructions of the War Department. Inmates were assisted in the filling in of questionnaires and the War Department was promptly furnished with any information in response to inquiries concerning inmates of the Prison. Pay matters and the handling of discharge papers and bonus claims have been facilitated whenever possible.

Subscriptions were entered by the Prison of contributions by officers and inmates to the various Liberty Loans and Red Cross Drives.

Our Prison Laundry handled all donations received by the local Red Cross Chapter for the Linen Shower for France.

When an ice shortage threatened in this vicinity because of shortage of labor to cut ice and load cars, our prisoners volunteered to do the work, and thus averted the famine.

Similar lack of man power threatened the success of the harvests in the vicinity, and we assigned prisoners to several responsible farmers to accomplish this work. The experiment proved thoroughly satisfactory to the farmers and was enjoyed by the prisoners.

The work done in the Shop for the Repair of Army Shoes was carried on with enthusiasm, and every effort was made to insure its success by the prisoners employed in this Shop.

Many of our paroled and discharged prisoners joined the Army and Navy, and several created splendid service records.

Many of those who were not accepted in the service worked in War industries, and so demonstrated their desire to do something that should count towards our success in the War.

The Armistice holidays were celebrated by the inmates of the Prison with quite as much enthusiasm as on the outside.

Financial

The approval of bills on our schedules of disbursements have been reported monthly to your Board, as have been the payrolls, which are certified to by a member of the Board before being passed to payment.

The Working Capital Account of the Prison was financed by the Prison maintenance accounts until the earnings were sufficient to make disbursements, when our accounts were reimbursed. All Road Camp expenditures and Farm payrolls were charged to the Working Capital Account, because no appropriations have been made for this year to provide for the operation of these activities.

The Budget as prepared for next year included separate accounts for the operation of the Farm and Road Camps, also the payment of wages to inmates employed at the Farm, and the Appropriations Act establishes these accounts, and provides that the receipts from these sources shall be credited to the maintenance account, thereby reserving the Working Capital account for recognized State Use industries.

It has been necessary to secure emergency allotments for various accounts under the appropriations made by the Legislature, because of the unusual increases in the costs of materials and supplies.

A survey of Prison property and equipment has been made by the insurance expert engaged by the State House Commission, and a schedule prepared taking into account the many improvements we have made in our buildings and lighting system. The insurance placed in accordance with this standardization has in many cases been at reduced rates, and much to our advantage.

The Supervising Accountant of the Department of Institutions and Agencies has made a survey of the accounting systems at the Prison, as well as those of other Institutions, with a view to establishing a uniform system throughout the various institutions.

The State Architect has prepared plans and specifications for bread mixing equipment and a refrigerating plant, for which we have appropriations, and has accepted proposals for their installation.

Several claims have been filed against the Prison for loss of property by theft on the part of inmates who have escaped from the Farm and Camps. The Attorney General advises us that the Prison cannot be held directly responsible, but that the Legislature may assume a moral responsibility and see fit to defray these claims. The matter will be presented at the next session.

Organization

As the Chief Executive Officer of the Prison, I have attended the meetings of the Administrative Council of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, of which I am a member, which are held every other week at the office of the Commissioner. These meetings have brought out the purposes and method of operation of the various institutions and the work they are accomplishing, and are tending to bring about better co-operation between the various institutions, as well as with the Department.

In like manner it has been attempted to further co-ordinate the work of the various departments and subdivisions within the Prison. Frequent conferences have been held, attended by the Officers in charge of these departments and subdivisions, at which work has been laid out and principles defined.

The requirement of the Department of Institutions and Agencies that we furnish weekly progress reports has developed within the Institution the practice of having the department and division heads submit weekly reports of the accomplishments of their groups. In this way, direct contact is maintained with the workings of every part of the Institution. Monthly reports are similarly submitted and summarized in the regular report to the Board of Managers.

A new form of daily report has been adopted on which the Marshal reports the assignment of every prisoner of the Institution in the Department to which his labor is credited.

A committee of your Board has been working on a set of rules, regulations, and definition of duties for officers and employes, which it is proposed shall be put into effect with the reorganization of the

force. Each Officer in charge of or responsible for specific work will be presented with a written assignment of his work.

The operation of the new system for classification and credit marking as a development of the systems in use in the Prison is proving its success as a basis for examination for parole. The Court of Pardons has signified its willingness to co-operate with the Prison in the operation of this system in its relation to paroles.

I submit herewith the reports of the heads of the various departments and subdivisions of the Prison.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. Mulheron,

Principal Keeper.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Hon. James H. Mulheron,
Principal Keeper.

Dear Sir:

Herewith is submitted a report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, of the Convicts' Cash Fund (James H. Mulheron, Trustee), The State Fund for Discharged and Paroled Prisoners (James H. Mulheron, Keeper) and the $2^1/_2$ Cent Wage Account (James H. Mulheron, Custodian).

Convicts' Cash Fund

Balance July 1, 1918.			$ 9,766.51
Receipts from July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919.			
From Fiscal Agent—			
Being amount earned by barbers, tailors and shoemakers for work done for Keepers		$ 179.59	
From Prison Clerk—			
Being amount taken from prisoners when admitted to the prison and passed to their credit.....		2,522.72	
From Doorkeeper—			
Being amount received in letters and left by friends and relatives.....		14,741.96	
From Interest—			
Being amount received from bank balances		357.59	
From Shop Work—			
Old Shops.....	$984.71		
Print Shop 10 cents per day	72.40		
Tag Shop " " " "	680.80		
Shoe Shop " " " "	675.15		
Bake Shop " " " "	79.95		
Unloading Coal 25c per day	12.91	2,505.92	
From Road Work—			
For work at various Camps and by special detail from prison.....		8,327.45	
From Special Fund— Collandrio.....		105.40	28,740.63
			$38,507.14

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Disbursement From July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919.

For Postage	$ 365.39	
" Express	22.79	
" Telegrams	12.68	
" Telephone	12.00	
" Remittance to families	3,649.15	
" Purchases, as allowed by rules, Prison, Farm and Road Camps	18,857.61	
" Dentist	351.60	
" Oculist	195.45	
" Legal Expense	50.00	
" Entertainment from und. Shop Surplus	443.38	
" Liberty Bond sub	951.00	
" Payment on parole	4,905.94	
" Stationery & envelopes	18.77	$29,835.76
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		8,671.38
		$38,507.14

State Fund for Discharged and Paroled Prisoners

Received from State Treasurer	$ 2,200.00
Paid 410 prisoners discharged from prison	2,050.00
Balance returned to State Treasurer June 30th.	$ 150.00

State Wage Account Two and One-half Cents Per Day.

Received from State Treasurer to date	$31,218.82
Interest on bank account to date	280.27
Total receipts to date	$31,499.09
Disbursed to date	20,219.19
Balance June 30, 1919.	$11,279.90

Respectfully submitted,

Eugene F. Horner,

Secretary.

STATISTICS

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

July 1st., 1919.

To Honorable James H. Mulheron,
Principal Keeper,
New Jersey State Prison.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you, the usual statistics as made up from the books of record in my office for the year ending June 30th., 1919.

Very respectfully,
Irvin C. Bleam,
Clerk.

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
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Terms of Sentences

Definite Terms

Five years	2
Six years	1
Ten years	1
Twelve years	1
Fourteen years	3
Fifteen years	5
Twenty years	8
Twenty-five years	10
Twenty-seven years	1
Thirty years	21
Forty years	1
Forty-nine years	1
Total	55

United States Prisoners

Five years	1
Eight years	1
Ten years	1
Total	3

Indeterminate Sentences

Minimum Terms

One year	75
One year and six months	33
One year and ten months	1
Two years	137
Two years and six months	17
Three years	128
Three years and four months	2
Three years and six months	28
Four years	62
Four years and six months	8
Four years and eight months	24
Five years	72
Five years and eight months	1
Six years	41
Six years and six months	2
Six years and eight months	6
Six years and ten months	1
Seven years	38
Seven years and six months	6
Eight years	25
Eight years and six months	3
Eight years and eight months	1
Nine years	8
Nine years and six months	1
Ten years	47
Ten years and six months	2
Eleven years	2
Twelve years	19
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	6
Fifteen years	45
Sixteen years	2
Seventeen years and six months	1
Eighteen years	3
Eighteen years and eight months	1
Nineteen years	1
Nineteen years and four months	1
Twenty years	53
Twenty-one years	3
Twenty-five years	1
Twenty-six years	1
Twenty-six years and six months	1
Twenty-seven years	1
Twenty-eight years	1
Forty years	4
Life	37
Death	6
Total	960

Summary

Definite terms, State	55
Definite terms, United States	3
Indeterminate terms	960
Total	1018

Ages of Prisoners when Received

Fifteen to twenty years	82
Twenty to twenty-five years	228
Twenty-five to thirty years	207
Thirty to forty years	284
Forty to fifty years	146
Fifty to sixty years	58
Sixty to seventy years	8
Seventy to eighty years	5
Total	1018

Crimes

Abortion	2
Arson	7
Assault; Assault and Battery	85
Assault with intent to kill	57
Assault with intent to ravish	4
Breaking, Entering, Larceny & Receiving	243
Bigamy	14
Breaking jail	10
Carrying concealed weapons	8
Carnal abuse	78
Conspiracy	3
Disorderly House	6
Embezzlement	12
False pretences	9
Forgery	16
Incest	16
Kidnapping	3
Lewdness	10
Manslaughter	34
Murder, 1st. and 2nd. degree	206
Rape	37
Robbery	114
Sodomy	19
White Slavery	10
Miscellaneous	15
Total	1018

Color and Sex of Prisoners

White males	775
White females	10
Colored males	219
Colored females	10
Yellow	2
Brown	2
Total	1018

Education

Can read and write	853
Cannot read and write	127
Read only	11
Write name only	27
Total	1018

Counties from which Prisoners Were Received

Atlantic	30
Bergen	54
Burlington	32
Camden	95
Cape May	15
Cumberland	11
Essex	231
Gloucester	19
Hudson	137
Hunterdon	11
Mercer	33
Middlesex	79
Monmouth	50
Morris	22
Ocean	7
Passaic	68
Salem	29
Somerset	26
Sussex	15
Union	33
Warren	17
Supreme Court	1
U. S. District of New Jersey	3
Total	1018

Years During Which Prisoners Now Here Were Received

1904	2
1906	4
1907	2
1908	9
1909	11
1910	14
1911	12
1912	18
1913	20
1914	34
1915	59
1916	87
1917	200
1918	297
1919	249
Total	1018

Nativity of Prisoners Now Here

New Jersey	232
U. S. outside of New Jersey	397
Atlantic Ocean	2
At Sea	1
Austria	38
Australia	1
Canada	3
China	1
Denmark	3
England	7
Finland	1
France	2
Germany	38
Belgium	1
Portugal	1
Holland	2
Hungary	23
Ireland	9
Italy	187
Mexico	4
Norway	1
Russia	16
Russia Poland	22
Scotland	2
Spain	1
Sweden	3
Switzerland	3
Wales	2
West Indies	6
Syria	1
Turkey	1
Phillipines	1
Japan Corea	1
Armenia	1
India	1
South America	1
Dalmatia	2
Total	1018

Number of Times Prisoners Were Committed Here

First time	901
Second time	84
Third time	28
Fourth time	2
Fifth time	1
Sixth time	1
Seventh time	1
Total	1018

Summarized Report of Escapes

Total escaped prisoners at large July 1, 1918		60
Escaped during year ending June 30, 1919:		
From Farm at Leesburg	34	
From Road Camp No. 2	16	
From Road Camp No. 1B	6	
From Road Camp No. 2A	7	
From Road Camp No. 2B	14	
On returning to Prison from Camp No. 1B	1	
On way to Prison Farm	1	
While unloading coal in Trenton	1	
From Special road work gang at Monmouth Junction	2	
From Prison grounds	1	
From Prison Building	2	
Total		85
Escaped prisoners		145
Escaped prisoners returned during year ending June 30, 1919	35	
Escaped prisoner died while at large	1	
Total		36
Leaving total prisoners at large		109

Population Summary

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Total here July 1st, 1918	1041	22	1063
Received during year ending June 30. 1919	438	11	449
Returned from State Hospital	1	1	2
Returned for violation of parole	3	0	3
Returned from Court	3	0	3
Escaped prisoners returned	35	0	35
Total to be accounted for	1521	34	1555

Discharges, etc.

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Paroled by Court of Pardons	211	10	221
Paroled by Board of Managers	171	2	173
Paroled by United States	1	0	1
Pardoned	1	0	1
Regularty discharged	11	0	11
Discharged by Order of Court	1	0	1
Died	9	0	9
Escaped	85	0	85
Rescind of revocation of parole	1	0	1
Discharged by United States Commissioner	2	0	2
Removed by Order of Court	9	0	9
Transferred to N. J. State Hospital	16	1	17
Transferred to N. J. Reformatory (Rahway)	5	0	5
Transferred to Women's Reformatory	0	1	1
Total discharged	523	14	537

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Total to be accounted for	1521	34	1555
Total discharged etc.	523	14	537
Total prisoners here June 30, 1919	998	20	1018

Miscellaneous Items

Highest number of prisoners during year	1084
Lowest number of prisoners during year	969
General daily average, males	$986.^{99}/_{365}$
General daily average, females	$17.^{36}/_{365}$

Prisoners Confined at Close of Year

In the State Prison Building	732
At Road Camp No. 2A	101
At Road Camp No. 2B	73
At State Prison Farm	112
Total	1018

Electrocution Law

Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1908	7
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1909	6
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1910	4
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1911	4
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1912	2
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1913	4
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1914	6
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1915	7
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1916	3
Electrocuted during year ending October 31, 1917	4
Electrocuted during eight months ending June 30, 1918	2
Electrocuted during year ending June 30, 1919	0
Retried and sentenced to twenty years	2
Retried and sentenced to ten years	1
Retried and sentenced to thirteen to twenty years	1
Retried and sentenced to fifteen to thirty years	1
Commuted to Life Imprisonment	8
Commuted to thirty years	2
Commuted to fifteen years	1
Retried and acquitted	1
Removed by Court and committed suicide in jail	1
Died	2
Here under sentence of death, June 30th, 1919	6
Total received under death sentence to June 30, 1919	75

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Physician's Report

Hon. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeper,
New Jersey State Prison.

Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure that, as usual, we are able to report that the general health of the inmates of the Prison during the year ending June 30, 1919, has been excellent.

Owing to rigid enforcement by you of the quarantine regulations during the influenza epidemic only one case of the disease developed at the Prison, and the patient recovered. One case which was brought in from the Road Camp at Monmouth Junction also recovered.

There were nine prisoners died this year, three of these being at the Prison Farm. The causes of these deaths were: in three cases, pulmonary tuberculosis; in one case, syphilitic meningitis, patient in advanced stage on admission; in one case chronic nephritis; in one case general tuberculosis. Two of the deaths at the Farm were as a result of lombar pneumonia, superinduced by influenza, and one was from tuberculosis.

We are administering salvarsan to the syphilitic inmates and, are gratified at the number of probable cures, as evidenced by the negative Wasserman reports we obtain after treatment.

We would again call your attention to the need of a dentist at the State Prison to give his entire time to the requirements of the institution. His services should be made free for the inmates. It is a well known medical fact that bad teeth, especially those abscessed at the roots, are the cause of much ill health, even resulting in insanity, as Dr. Cotton has demonstrated at the State Hospital.

The teeth of most inmates of the Prison are in a deplorable condition.

We are doing considerable work in the nose and throat diseases, and have been able to remove many of the foci of infection, but the dental situation remains unimproved under the circumstances which require each inmate to pay for his own work.

We believe that habits of cleanliness, neatness and regularity lead to better mental, moral and physical health, and have noted with approval the efforts which are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the Prison, and the personal appearance of the inmates.

As an evidence of what regular and right living will do for the health, we would call your attention to the wonderful results attained by our tuberculosis patients. Practically every case, even the most advanced, will show a gain in weight and general improvement under our treatment. We have had not a few men gain as much as fifty and sixty pounds while undergoing treatment in our tuberculosis wards. We believe that our percentage of improvement and recovery in these cases will compare favorably with any sanitarium in the United States.

We continue to use spinal anesthesia for all the major operations below the diaphragm and have met with perfect success in every case.

Following is a brief statistical statement of the work of this Department during the year:

Month	Inmates Treated During Month, or Cases Handled	Pieces of Medicine Distributed	Admitted to Hospital	In Hospital at Close of Month	Excused from Work	Died
July	1397	695	34	14	6	1*
August	1273	610	84	30	10	1
September	1044	632	34	32	4	0
October	1089	543	47	32	3	4**
November	971	527	47	27	4	1
December	1101	561	55	28	12	0
January	1273	752	29	27	2	0
February	1591	824	53	29	6	0
March	1681	900	42	25	10	2
April	1377	745	35	26	14	0
May	1288	651	28	27	8	0
June	1230	621	29	31	2	0

*At Farm. **2 at Farm.

Nineteen prisoners have been paroled from the Hospital, and seventeen transferred to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

A total of 452 operations have been performed, including major and minor.

We wish to record our appreciation of the spirit of harmony and co-operation with which all the efforts of this Department have been met by yourself and all the officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin W. Reddan,

Medical Director.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Bureau of Criminal Identification

Hon. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeeper,
New Jersey State Prison.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

From July 1, 1918, we have received 452 prisoners, making 2 photographs and 3 fingerprint impressions of each one, making a total of 904 photographs and 1356 fingerprints. 452 prints have been filed in this office, and a set of each print has been sent to the Bureau of Criminal Identification maintained by the United States Department of Justice at Leavenworth, Kansas, from which we have received 57 records.

We also have sent record forms to the Prosecutor of the County from where each prisoner was sentenced for all information that he may have regarding the prisoner's past life and criminal record, and in return we have received 108 records of prisoners.

We have also made arrangements with the New York City Police Department, which is the receiving station for fingerprints of all the Eastern States, to send prints of all prisoners received and they in return furnish records on all whom they have previous records.

When a prisoner is received I take a general description of each, including height, weight, marks and scars, also question him regarding to his past history.

This enables us to keep our records complete at all times, and to be of great service to all interested in the man.

548 Prisoners have been transferred from the prison to the Farm and Road Camps. 2 extra photographs have been made of each, making a total of 1096 extra photographs.

85 prisoners have escaped from the following places:

Prison Farm, Leesburg, N. J.	34
Road Camp 2 A, Monmouth Junction, N. J.	23
Road Camp 2 B, West Portal, N. J.	21
Prison Proper	3
Escaped from Train while en route to Farm	1
Road Work	3

Of these the following:

Have been captured and returned to prison	29
Have been located and held on other charges	5
Was killed in New York City	1

On every escape we have sent out 542 circulars with photographs and full description to the Police Departments of different Cities, also to the Sheriffs and Probation Officers and Prosecutors in every county in the State of New Jersey, and to recognized detective agencies. We have also notified the Pennsylvania Railroad Detective Police, who immediately notify all their Detectives along the Railroad Lines. A total of 46,070 circulars of escaped prisoners has been sent out since July 1, 1918.

At the present time we have on file 6000 fingerprints, 10000 photographs and negatives of prisoners. We have been able to get 165 records of new prisoners during the year making the total number of records on file 783.

Respectfully Submitted,

Thomas A. Mahaney,

Acting Identification Officer.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Parole Office

Hon. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeper,
New Jersey State Prison.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Parole Agent, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

On Parole June 30th, 1918	Males	1054
On Parole June 30th, 1918	Females	40
Total		1094
Cases considered by the Court of Pardons, June 1918		306
Cases considered by the Court of Pardons, November 1918		297
Cases considered by the Court of Pardons, March 1919		198
Total		801
Prisoners paroled by the Court of Pardons	Males	225
Prisoners paroled by the Court of Pardons	Females	10
Total		235
Cases considered by the Board of Managers		208
Prisoners paroled by the Board of Managers	Males	173
Prisoners paroled by the Board of Managers	Females	2
Total		175
Total number of prisoners paroled		410
Released from further reporting		308
Released by expiration		168
Died		9
Returned for another crime		13
Paroles revoked		2
Total		500
On parole June 30th, 1919	Males	1153
On parole June 30th, 1919	Females	41
Total		1194
Paroled prisoners personally investigated		240
Paroled prisoners delinquent in reports		128
Pardoned		1
Pardons and restorations		12
Total		13

During the past fiscal year 235 applications for clemency were granted by the Court of Pardons, and 175 prisoners were released on parole by the Board of Managers on expiration of their minimum sentence. These were added to the list of prisoners on parole. 308 were released from further reporting, and 168 were released from parole by expiration or good conduct or other causes.

In the past year I have personally investigated 240 cases of prisoners who are on parole, and in most instances I have found that the prisoner has been working and doing well.

A great many paroled prisoners of foreign birth are unable to read or write English, and become delinquent in their reports, but on investigation I find them working and leading the right kind of a life.

During the last few months of the fiscal year I was more or less hampered by lack of funds, and could not accomplish a great deal of field work. However, from the results of my investigations during the early part of the year, I feel the showing of prisoners on parole has been good for the year.

Out of a total of 410 prisoners paroled, only thirteen have been returned for another crime, and but two for violating their parole, which is a very small percentage of the total number on parole. I am confident that at least 75 percent of the prisoners on parole are making good.

I wish to call your attention to the assistance and co-operation of Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth of the Volunteer Prison League, and the Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, Colored Prison Chaplain, in securing employment for prisoners who were paroled. Mrs. Booth found employment for thirty-two, and the Rev. Van Pelt found employment for twenty-four paroled prisoners.

The high percentage of paroled prisoners who reported each month and obtained their release is very gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

William J. McLaughlin,

Parole Agent.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Report of the State Prison School for the Year Ending June 30, 1919

Mr. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeper.

Dear Sir:

With the ending of the contract labor within the Prison on June 30, 1918, a reorganization of this school took place. Shop No. 6 was temporarily fitted up as a school room and on July 22, day sessions were begun: heretofore sessions were held at night.

Men attending school were classified first, as to nationality; second as to literacy. Groups were thus formed based upon language used and teachers from among the inmates of Prison were assigned, who understood both the language of group and English. As ability to use our language developed, men were moved into other graded groups where instruction was given in the three R's. Emphasis has been placed upon a speaking and writing use of English.

It is difficult to tabulate the result of the school's work because of the uncertain character of enrollment. Only five of men enrolled on July 1, 1918, were present upon closing day June 27, 1919. Attendance is entirely voluntary and is subjected to the demands of other departments for men needed in work. In spite of this however, one who observes attitudes towards self improvement, and has a personal contact with the men who pass into and from this school, cannot help being impressed with the truth that it is doing something worth while: that it is not merely an appendix unrelated either to the needs of the men or the disciplinary character of their control.

I am sure that the purposes of the founders of this school and

the State that maintains it, is not yet fully realized. I believe that in these days of reawakening interest in matters of public, state and national concern, that we here, in this place should not be oblivious to their existence, nor indifferent to their appeal. I believe this school has a real job in meeting these issues as they connect with the life here, and as it attempts to establish standards of knowledge among its pupils for private and public betterment of the life they must live when released.

This school needs:

1. An office fit for the work of administering its business.
2. Rooms fit for the work of teaching and learning.
3. Teachers trained and qualified for the kind of work it should do.
4. Coordination with each of the other departments of the prison and their disciplinary and correctional purposes.

Number of sessions from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919		165
Total enrollment for year		391
Average enrollment per session		110
Average attendance per session		95
Number of student groups:		
Slavish	1	
Italian	2	
English	8	11
Number engaged in cell study		11
Number of interviews		494
Of this, the number of new men who entered school was		247

Thanking you for your cooperation and courtesies, I respectfully submit to you this report.

R. H. Tice,
Head Teacher.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Chaplain's Report

To the Hon. James H. Mulheron.

Esteemed Principal Keeper:

In presenting my first annual report as Chaplain and Librarian of the New Jersey State Prison, I must acknowledge that I have keenly felt the responsibilities inherent in my dual office. The burden of this two-fold work has lain heavily upon my heart. How to do the most good to the numerous members of our prison family has been the problem to which I have devoted much serious and prayerful thought and but for the kindly co-operation of the prison officials, the valuable help of my two assistants, the generous support given in various ways by outside parties, and the general friendly responsiveness of the prisoners, the work would have been much more difficult and far less satisfactory.

Believing that kindness is one of the potent factors in the accomplishment of good, I have sincerely tried to be a big brother to men and women within our walls, irrespective of creed or color. Knowing that life is the best kind of preaching, I have aimed, constantly, by my living to lift to higher life heights those to whom I have tried to minister, and thus in a personal practical way to teach the reality of divine things.

My plan of work has involved, what I regard, several vital methods. The average man or woman has a nature that is reached in a social way, and I have endeavored to be discreetly friendly in my approaches to those in whose interests I am laboring almost daily.

People generally and prisoners in particular are great readers, I applied myself diligently to answer the reading needs of our celled

population by somewhat successfully soliciting perodicals, magazines and books from humanitarians out in the big unwalled public. The responses have been generous and nation wide.

There is wrapped up in our common humanity religious faculties I have put forth every effort by private talks, and by making our Sunday services popular and profitable, to turn thoughts and lives Godward.

Work for the prisoners should not end at the prison. I have carried out to some extent a settled policy in being in touch, by correspondance with some beyond our walls who are struggling to win out in the battle of life, and with others by inviting them to my house as welcome guests.

In reporting on the Library, I am more than gratified to note the interest manifested, as figures submitted to me by my assistants show an increase of eighteen per cent over the circulation of the previous year.

At the present time eighty per cent of the inmates are availing themselves of the privileges which the library affords.

From different sources, including inmates, we have received during the period two hundred and fifty books, of different classes, making a grand total at present of six thousand four hundred and eight volumes in the library.

We have also on order, one hundred and forty dollars' worth of books, which we expect to be delivered shortly, upon receipt of same we will put them in circulation.

During the period we have also bound many volumes of magazines of different kinds, for the use of the inmates.

Our bindery department has also done work for various departments throughout the Institution, to the value approximately of eighty five dollars.

At the opening of the Prison Road Camps, in the spring, there were sent from the library of the Institution, a large number of books for the use of the prisoners stationed at these camps.

There has been instituted a flourishing Bible Study Class, with

Col. A. M. Nicol, of the Volunteers of America, as the able and popular director. The attendance is increasing and has reached the century mark.

I cannot close my report without expressing my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Mulheron and other officials for co-operative interest. Miss Sarah Askew of the State Library, and Mr. Howard Hughes of our City Library deserve credit for valuable aid in making more efficient the library work, and this is gratefully given.

My relations with my fellow Chaplains, Rev. Jas. A. Bulfin, Rev. H. C. Van Pelt and Rabbi Joel Blau, have been brotherly and they have, in every way, been kindly in their dealings with me. They are indeed noble comrades in a great common cause in lifting up men and women by lifting up God among them.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles H. Elder,

Institutional Chaplain.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Psychologist's Report

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINING AT THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON TRENTON, N. J.

I. Army Group Test Alpha.

Psychological examining was initiated at the New Jersey State Prison in February, 1919. A total of 839 prisoners have been examined with the Army Group Intelligence Test Alpha prior to July 1, 1919. This is the group test used for the examination of literate Army recruits. The statistical results of these examinations are presented in Table 1. In this table the first column indicates the score-intervals. The second column indicates the number of men obtaining scores at each interval. The third column shows the percentage at each score-interval. The fourth column shows the percentage at each score-interval and below, that is, the summation of all cases from the lowest to the highest scores. The distribution of scores is represented graphically in Plate I. On this plate is also showed the graphic distribution of 6541 white draft recruits of the September draft at Camp Dix, New Jersey. The distribution of letter-grade scores of this draft is identical with the distribution of 1,500,000 recruits in the Army as a whole.* The curve is, therefore, representative not only of the State of New Jersey, but also of the Army as a whole. The Beta subjects (illiterate recruits) of this draft are represented on this curve as Alpha scores below 15 (the D—or Alpha-illiterate Army grade). This makes possible a direct comparison of the Army mentality with the Prison mentality, since illiterate prisoners were not given the Beta (illiterate) examination. In comparing the Prison curve with the Army curve, however, certain cautions must be observed as outlined below.

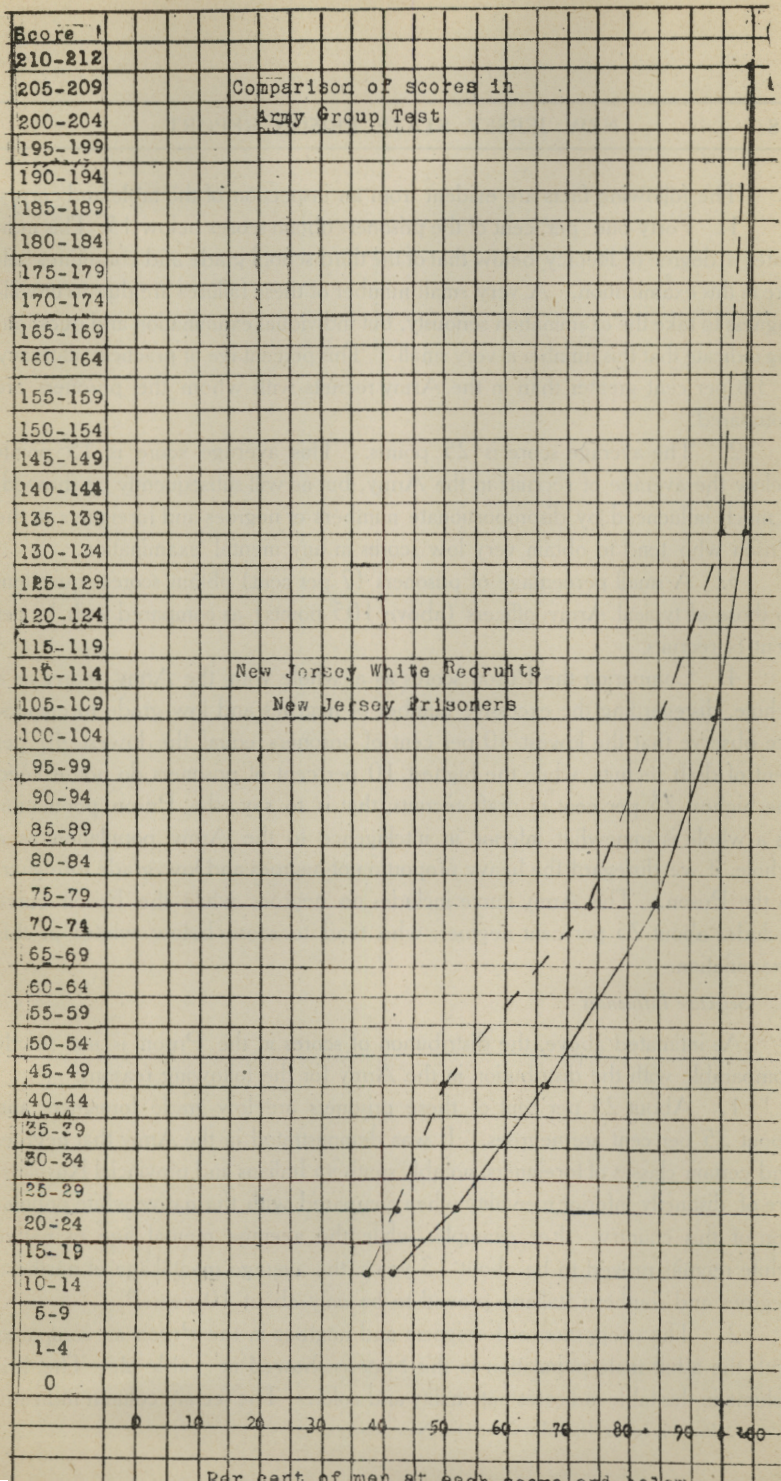
* Based on data from *Army Mental Tests*, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1918, page 5.

TABLE I

Distribution of Scores in Alpha Applied at the New Jersey State Prison.

Score	Number	Per cent	Summation Per cent
0	130	15.5	15.5
1- 4	91	10.8	26.3
5- 9	76	9.1	35.4
10- 14	50	5.9	41.3
15- 19	32	3.9	45.2
20- 24	35	4.1	49.3
25- 29	33	4.0	53.3
30- 34	34	4.0	57.3
35- 39	35	4.2	61.5
40- 44	37	4.4	65.9
45- 49	27	3.2	69.1
50- 54	26	3.2	72.3
55- 59	37	4.3	76.6
60- 64	21	2.4	79.0
65- 69	22	2.7	81.7
70- 74	16	1.9	83.6
75- 79	16	1.9	85.5
80- 84	16	2.0	87.5
85- 89	15	1.8	89.3
90- 94	13	1.5	90.8
95- 99	11	1.3	92.1
100-104	8	.9	93.0
105-109	9	1.2	94.2
110-114	4	.5	94.7
115-119	8	.9	95.6
120-124	8	.9	96.5
125-129	7	.9	97.4
130-134	2	.3	97.7
135-139	3	.3	98.0
140-144	4	.5	98.5
145-149	1	.1	98.6
150-154	3	.4	99.0
155-159	2	.1	99.1
160-164	1	.1	99.2
165-169			
170-174	3	.4	99.6
175-179	1	.2	99.8
180-184		.1	99.9
185-189	1	.1	100.0
190-194	1		
Total	839		

PLATE I.


Score
210-212
205-209
200-204
195-199
190-194
185-189
180-184
175-179
170-174
165-169
160-164
155-159
150-154
145-149
140-144
135-139
130-134
125-129
120-124
115-119
110-114
105-109
100-104
95-99
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
1-4
0
Comparison of scores in Army Group Test
New Jersey White Recruits
New Jersey Prisoners
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Per cent of men at each score and below

The following facts are evident from an inspection of the table and curves:

1. Forty-one per cent of the prisoners obtain scores below 15. This indicates a degree of literacy below that of the third school grade and constitutes failure in this examination. A very small number of these failures are due to unwillingness to take the examination seriously, but individual examination and questioning indicate that this number is very small. This percentage of practical illiteracy is 3.6 per cent greater than in the Army recruits with whom the prisoners are compared.

2. The average score is 25 points. This average score is 15 points below the average of recruits in the Army, but as will subsequently be showed, is much influenced by disproportionate numbers of negroes and foreigners in the Prison who tend to obtain very low scores in any mental examination.

3. A small percentage of prisoners (7 per cent) obtain scores equivalent to those of typical Army officers (above 105 points) as compared with 13 per cent of recruits.

4. Comparing the Prison scores as a whole with the Army scores as a whole, disregarding the excessive number of negroes and low-grade foreigners, we observe that the lowest 50 per cent of prisoners equal the lowest 40 per cent of draft recruits, while the highest 10 per cent of prisoners do not exceed the highest 25 per cent of draft recruits; that is to say, the Prison population as a whole is somewhat inferior in intelligence to the Army population as a whole, if we disregard the heavy proportion of negroes and low-grade foreigners in the Prison. This Army curve includes no negroes while the Prison curve includes about 25 per cent negroes, who tend to score below whites in this examination.

II. Selective Influences

As intimated above, the distribution of scores in the Prison is not strictly comparable with the distribution in the Army for the following reasons:

1. About 25 per cent of these prisoners are low-grade foreigners and about 25 per cent are negroes. It was demonstrated in the Army that negroes and certain classes of foreigners, notably southern Italians and provincial Russians, are of distinctly inferior mentality when compared with the native white population of this country. For example, while the average mental age of native white recruits proved to be about 13 years, the average mental age of northern negroes and southern Italians proved to be only about 10 years.*

2. The proportion of foreigners and negroes in the Prison as compared with the adult male population in this State is showed in Table 2. The first column in this table indicates nationality and color. The second column indicates

* Based on results obtained at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

the number of prisoners for each nationality and color, as obtained from the New Jersey State Prison Annual Report of 1917. The third column indicates the percentage of nationality and color with respect to the total Prison population. The fourth column indicates the percentage of nationality and color for the adult male population of the State as a whole as obtained from the 1910 United States Census. The fifth column indicates the ratio of nationality and color in the Prison as compared with nationality and color in the State as a whole. For example, the first line of the table reads as follows: 69 prisoners were born in Austria-Hungary and constitute 6.5 per cent of the total Prison population as compared with 3.4 per cent which is the proportion of Austria-Hungarians in the State as a whole; therefore, there are 1.9 times as many Austria-Hungarians in the Prison in proportion to the Prison population as there are Austria-Hungarians in the total population of the State.

TABLE II

Relative Proportions of Colored and Foreign-Born Adult Males in State Prison and in State at Large.

Nationality	Number in Prison*	Per Cent in Prison	Per Cent in State**	Ratio
Austria-Hungarian	69	6.5	3.4	1.9
German	33	.31	7.5	.4
Russian-Polish	40	3.8	5.6	.7
Italian	207	19.5	7.0	2.8
Other foreign-born	57	5.4		
Native whites	406	38.2	46.3	.8
Negroes	251	23.6	37	6.4

*As indicated in Annual Report for 1917.
**Calculated from United States 1910 Census.

An inspection of column five, Table 2, indicates the actual proportion of foreign-born and negroes in the Prison as compared with the expected number. For example, there are proportionately about twice as many Austria-Hungarians in the New Jersey State Prison as in the State of New Jersey as a whole, there are about three times as many Italians, and about six times as many negroes. These facts are of the utmost significance for the understanding of the composition of the Prison population.

In general, then, it may be said that when allowance is made for selective influences on the basis of nationality and color, the mental constitution of the Prison as a whole corresponds very closely to the average intelligence of adult males of the State as a whole.

III. Significance of Alpha Test Scores.

The scores obtained in the Alpha Test may be transmuted into mental age equivalents on the basis of the relation of Alpha score to Binet mental age as determined in the Army. Table 3 shows these equivalents, and indicates the number and percentage of prisoners at each equivalent mental age.
In this table column one shows the Alpha score, column two the equivalent mental age, column three the number of prisoners at each mental age, column four the percentage of prisoners at each mental age, and column five the percentage of prisoners at each mental age and below.

TABLE III

Distribution of Mental Ages of 839 Prisoners, New Jersey State Prison As Indicated by the Army Group Test

Alpha Score	Mental Age Equivalent*	Number Prisoners	PerCent	Per Cent at each Age and Under
Under 10	?**	297	35	35
10-19	10	82	10	45
20-34	11	102	12	57
35-44	12	72	9	66
45-59	13	90	11	77
60-74	14	59	7	84
75-89	15	47	6	89
90-114	16	45	5	95
115-134	17	25	3	98
135-159	18	13	1	99
160-212	19	7	1	100

* *Examiner's Guide for Psychological Examining in the Army*, Washington, 1918, page 91. The mental age equivalents used in this article are interpolations from the "Table of Equivalent Scores", Appendix A, and are thought to be more accurate than those given in the "Basis for the Assignment of Letter Grades."

** (?) means mental age uncertain because of illiteracy in Alpha Test. This usually signifies mental age under ten years.

Alpha scores may also be transmuted into Prison percentile scores based on the distribution of scores in the Prison as a whole. In obtaining these percentile scores, the scores of all prisoners are arranged in ascending order of value and then grouped in intervals of 5 per cent from 0 to 100; that is, the lowest score in the Prison would be 0 per cent while the highest score would be 100 per cent. The middlemost or average score would, of course, be 50 per cent. By means of this comparison the mentality of any prisoner may be compared on the scale of 100 with the mentality of all men in the Prison, where 50 per cent means average. Table 4 shows these equivalents. Column

one of this table indicates the Alpha score and column two the equivalent percentile. It is not feasible to give the equivalent score percentiles for the adult male population outside the Prison because of the complications already mentioned due to illiteracy, nationality and color. It is advisable, however, in reporting individual cases to indicate the standing of any prisoner with special relation to degree of literacy, nationality or color, based on standards for adult males outside the Prison.

TABLE IV

Alpha Score Equivalents in Terms of Prison Percentiles

Alpha Score	Prison Percentage
0	0
1- 4	25
5- 9	35
10- 14	40
15- 19	45
20- 24	50
25- 29	55
30- 39	60
40- 44	65
45- 54	70
55- 59	75
60- 69	80
70- 84	85
85- 99	90
100-124	95
125-212	100

IV. Individual Examinations

Up to the first of July 77 individual examinations were given in addition to the group tests already described. Fifty of these cases were reported prior to the first of July. A card filing system has been instituted by means of which all the significant data obtained by the psychologist for each man are recorded upon cards. These data refer particularly to crime, minimum sentence, previous record, nationality, years in the United States (for foreign born), mental age, schooling and diagnosis. For investigation purposes and in order to bring to light factors of special significance in the constitution of the Prison population which may be of assistance in shaping the administrative policy, the data from these cards have been tabulated in statistical fashion in such a manner that not only is a summary obtained regarding the distribution of each of these factors, but also a graphic portrayal of the interrelation of each factor to any other.

The 50 cases already reported have been tabulated in this way. The results and the method of tabulation are presented in Table 5. In this table crimes have been grouped according to those against the person, those against property and those against specific laws. The significance of the table is self-evident. The first horizontal line of this table, for example, reads as follows: 6 prisoners, (out of a total of 50 reported) are serving for murder; 5 of them have no previous record while one has served one previous term; one has a minimum sentence of less than 5 years; 2 have minimum sentences between 10 and 20 years and 3 have minimum sentences of more than 20 years; by nationality 1 is native white, 1 is colored, 2 are Italian and 2 are other foreign nationalities; 3 of these foreigners have been in the United States between 5 and 15 years, one has been here more than 15 years; in age 1 is between 20 and 30, 3 are between 30 and 45, 2 are more than 45; in mental age, 1 is 9 to 10 years and 5 are 10 to 12 years; in schooling 2 are illiterate and 5 have less than fifth grade literacy; 3 are considered average normal mentality, 1 feeble-minded and 2 psychotic. Similarly, any other line may be read horizontally or vertically. The column headed psychotic means that a previous psychiatric examination indicated psychosis. This column included, however, a small number of cases provisionally recommended for psychiatric examination on the basis of suspected psychosis.

From an inspection of this table we may note the following facts regarding the 50 prisoners here reported. It is unsafe to come to any positive conclusions on the basis of only 50 cases, yet these 50 cases may be assumed to be fairly representative of prisoners in general. Forty of the 50 were men applying for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentence, while 10 were new prisoners.

1. Crime.

Six of the 50 were serving for murder, 5 for assault, 2 for rape, 3 for carnal abuse, 19 for breaking, entering and larceny, 4 for embezzlement and forgery, 1 for illegal sex conduct and 7 for illegal receipts and sales.

2. Previous Record.

Thirty-five of the 50 deny previous record, 9 have served 1 term, while 6 have served more than 1 term.

3. Minimum Sentence.

A minimum sentence, which, in general, is the sentence which the man actually serves, was less than 5 years for 41 of the 50; between 5 and 10 years for 3; between 10 and 20 years for 3, and 20 years and over for 3.

4. Nationality.

Seventeen of the 50 were native born whites; 11 were colored (American negroes); 8 were born in Italy and 14 were born in other foreign countries.

5. Years of Foreigners in the United States.

Of the 22 foreigners, 12 have been in this Country between 5 and 15 years, while 10 have been here more than 15 years.

6. Age.

Seventeen of the 50 are less than 30 years of age; 23 are between 30 and 45 years old and 10 are 45 and over.

7. Mental Age.

One of the 50 has a mental age under 8 years; 3 have mental ages of 8 to 9; 7 have mental ages of 9 to 10; 16 have mental ages of 10 to 12; 9 have mental ages of 12 to 14; 8 have mental ages of 14 to 16; 5 have mental ages of 16 to 18, and one has a mental age of less than 18.

8. Schooling.

Six of the 50 are illiterate; 22 have below fifth grade literacy, 14 have from fifth to eighth grade literacy; 6 have high school education; and 2 have had college education.

9. Diagnosis.

Five of the 50 are diagosed as inferior normal average intelligence; 22 are considered average normal intelligence; 9 are considered superior average normal intelligence; 8 are classed as feeble-minded and 6 as psychotic. These diagnoses in their relation to mental age are based upon the new concepts of average adult intelligence as indicated by psychological examining in the Army according to which the average intelligence of native whites is 13 years, foreigners about 10 years and negroes about 11 years. In general, the diagnoses are very conservative in relation to mental age. Twenty-eight per cent are mentally defective.

4. Interrelation of Criminal Factors

The foregoing account has dealt with the distribution of prisoners regarding each of 9 definite factors that have been considered significant in this investigation. The following observations may be made regarding the relation of each of these factors to every other:

1. Relation of Crimes to Other Factors.

(a) The majority of prisoners have no previous record. The breaking entering and larceny group and the illegal receipts and sales group, however,

both indicate previous records for about 50 per cent of their respective totals.

(b) There is practically no relation of crime to length of minimum sentence except for murder. Five of the 6 murderers have more than ten years as their minimum sentence while only 4 of all other types of crime have sentences of 5 years or more.

(c) Four of the 6 murderers were foreigners. Both cases of rape were committed by foreigners; 2 of the 3 cases of carnal abuse were by foreigners. In general, the crimes of these 22 foreigners are crimes against person and against property. The majority of native whites are serving sentences for breaking, entering and larceny or illegal receipts and sales.

(d) There seems to be little relation between the crime of foreigners and their number of years in this country.

(e) There is but little relation of type of crime to age of the offender except that in general the murders were committed by relatively older offenders and the breaking and entering by younger offenders.

(f) All of the murderers are below 12 years mental age but this is partly accounted for by the fact that 4 of the 6 were foreigners. In general, the crimes against the person are committed by those of inferior mental age, while the other crimes of property and of illegal receipts are committed by the higher mental ages.

(g) Similarly, for schooling the crimes against the person are committed by offenders who are relatively illiterate, while those against property are committed by persons of relatively higher school accomplishment. It is probable, however, that this relation of crime to schooling is a corollary of the relation of crime to mentality.

(h) Three of the six murderers were mental defectives, one being classed as feeble-minded and two as psychotic. The other crimes were committed for the most part by persons of normal intelligence except that six of the nineteen breaking and entering group were mental defectives.

2. Relation of Previous Record to Other Factors

(a) It has been observed that for seventy per cent of these prisoners, no previous record is known, while eighteen per cent have served one previous term and 12 per cent more than one previous term.

(b) Five of the six minimum sentences which are for more than ten years belong to prisoners who have no previous record. This is, however, due to the serious crimes of these offenders. It is interesting, however, that the prisoners with more than one previous term do not have heavy minimum sentences since five of the six are serving a minimum of less than five years.

		CRIMES								Previous Record			Minimum Sentence				Nationality				Years in U. S.			Age			Mental Age								Literacy					Diagnosis					
		Murder	Assault	Rape	Abuse	Larceny	Forgery	Sex	Receipt	None	1 Term	Sev. Terms	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20	Nat. White	Colored	Italian	Foreign	1 to 5	5 to 15	15	20 to 30	30 to 45	45	Under 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 18	18	None	1 to 5	5 to H. S.	High Sch.	College	Inf. Nor.	Av. Nor.	Sup. Nor.	F. M.	Psychotic
Crimes	Murder	6								5	1		1		2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1		1	3	2			1	5					2	4					3		1	2
	Assault		8							7		1	7	1			2	4	2		2			2	3	3		1	1	3	1	1	1		2	2	3	1		1	3	2	1	1
	Rape			2						2			2						1	1	2				2				1	1						2					1		1	
	Abuse 1				3					2		1	2		1		1		1	1	2			1	1	1			2	1					3					1	1		1	
	Larceny 2					19				11	4	4	17	2			9	3	1	6	3	4		1	17	1	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	1	2	7	5	4	1	2	6	5	4	2
	Forgery 3						4			3	1		4				1		1	2		3			3	1					2	2				2	2				3			1
	Sex 4							1		1			1							1		1			1						1					1					1		
	Receipt 5								7	4	3		7				3	3		1		1		2	3	2			1	2	2	1	1			4	3			1	5	1		
Prev. Record	None	5	7	2	2	11	3	1	4	35			29	1	3	2	10	9	6	10	11	5		10	17	8		1	7	12	5	6	3	1	4	17	9	4	1	3	17	7	5	3
	1 Term	1				4	1		3		9		7	1		1	4	2	1	2		3		5	3	1		1	1	2	2	2	1		1	3	3	2			3	1	2	3
	Sev. Terms		1		1	4						6	5	1			3	1		2	1	2		2	3	1			1	2	2		1			1	2	2	1		2	2	1	1	
Minimum Sentence	1 to 5	1	7	2	2	17	4	1	7	29	7	5	41				16	10	5	10	7	8		16	17	8		1	2	5	12	7	8	5	1	4	17	12	6	2	4	19	9	6	3
	5 to 10		1			2				1	1	1		3					1	2	2	1			3			1		2					1	2				1		1	1
	10 to 20	2			1					3					3				2	1	3			1	1	1			2	1					1	2				1	1		1
	20	3								2	1					3	1	1		1		1			2	1				3						3					1		1	1
Nationality	Nat. White	1	2		1	9	1		3	10	4	3	16			1	17							9	5	3	1		1	3	4	3	4	1		1	4	7	3	2		6	5	5	1
	Colored	1	4			3			3	9	2		10			1		11						3	3	5			1	8	2					9	2			1	6	2		2
	Italian	2	2	1	1	1	1			6	1	1	5	1	2				8		6	2		2	5	1			2	2	3		1			5	2		1		3	2		1	2
	Foreign	2		1	1	6	2	1	1	10	2	2	10	2	1	1				14	6	8		3	10	1			1	3	2	3	4	1			7	5	2		1	8	2	2	1
Years U. S.	1 to 5																				12																								
	5 to 15	3	2	2	2	3				11		1	7	2	3				6	6		10		4	7	1			1	5	4		2			4	6	1	1		3	5		2	2
	15		1			4	3	1	1	5	3	2	8	1		1			2	8				1	8	1			2		1	3	3	1			1	3	4	2		1	5	2	1	1
Age	20 to 30	1	2		1	11			2	10	5	2	16		1		9	3	2	3	4	1		17				1	1	4	4	3	3			2	5	6	3	1	1	7	4	3	2
	30 to 45	3	3	2	1	7	3	1	3	17	3	3	17	3	1	2	5	3	5	10	7	8			23			2	6	6	4	3	1	1		5	12	4	3	1	4	11	3	4	1
	45	2	3		1	1	1		2	8	1	1	8		1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1				10				6	1	2	1			1	5	4				4	2	1	3
Mental Age	Under 8					1					1		1				1							1			1								1					1			1	
	8 to 9		1			2				1	1	1	2	1					2	1	1	2		1	2			3								2	1				1		2	
	9 to 10	1	1	1	2	1			1	7			5		2		1	1	2	3	5			1	6				7							1	6				3	2		2	
	10 to 12	5	3	1	1	4			2	12	2	2	12		1		3	8	3	2	4	1		4	6	6				16						2	13	1			1	9		3	3
	12 to 14		1			4	2		2	5	2	2	7	2			4	2		3		3		4	4	1					9					2	6	1			6	2		1
	14 to 16		1			3	2	1	1	6	2		8				3		1	4	2	3		3	3	2						8					6	2				5	1		2
	16 to 18		1			3			1	3	1	1	5				4			1		1		3	1	1							5					5						
	18					1				1			1				1								1									1					1						
Literacy	None	2	2			3				4	1	1	4	1	1		1		5		4	1		2	3	1		1	2	1	2					6					2	1		2	1
	1 to 5	4	2	2	3	7			4	17	3	2	17		2	3	4	9	2	7	6	3		5	12	5		1	6	13	2					22					3	10	1	6	2
	5 to H. S.		3			5	2	1	3	9	3	2	12		2		7	2		5	1	4		6	4	4				1	6	6	1				14					10	3		1
	High Sch.					4	2			4	2		6				3		1	2	1	2		3	3						1	2	3					6					1	3		2
	College		1			1				1		1	2				2							1	1								1	1					2					2		
Diagnosis	Inf. Nor.		1		1	2			1	3		2	4		1			1	3	1	3	1		1	4			1	3	1						2	3				5				
	Av. Nor.	3	3	1	1	6	3		5	17	3	2	19	1	1	1	6	6	2	8	5	5		7	11	4			2	9	6	5				1	10	10	1			22			
	Sup. Nor.		2			5		1	1	7	1	1	9				5	2		2		2		4	3	2						2	1	5	1		1	3	3	2		9			
	F. M.	1	1	1	1	4				5	2	1	6	1		1	5		1	2	2	1		3	4	1	1	2	2	3						2	6						8	
	Psychotic	2	1			2	1			3	3		3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1		2	1	3				3	1	2					1	2	1	2					6

1. Carnal abuse. 2. Includes breaking and entering, burglary, robbery and larceny.
3. Includes embezzlement. 4 Exclusive of rape, carnal abuse and disorderly house.
5. Includes receiving stolen goods, illegal sale of liquor, keeping disorderly house.

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(c) There is little relation between previous record and nationality although it may be significant that half of those who have more than one previous term are foreigners.

(a) There is practically no relation between previous record and the factors of years in the United States, age, mental age, schooling and diagnosis, except that contrary to expectation eight of the fourteen mental defectives have no previous record while five have only one term previous record.

3. Relation of Minimum Sentence to Other Factors

There seems to be no relation of minimum sentence to any of the other factors. As has been observed more than 80 per cent of the minimum sentences are for less than five years. This lack of relation, however, of minimum sentence to other factors, is particularly significant from the standpoint of criminology and shows the utter lack of the conception of the relation of individual responsibility to length of sentence. Since individual responsibility is a complex of nationality, age, mental age and schooling, it is reasonable to expect that there should be some relation of length of sentence to these factors.

4. Relation of Nationality to Other Factors

(a) The twenty-two foreigners reported have been in this country more than five years. Half of them have been here more than fifteen years. It may be assumed that this should be a long enough time for these individuals to become acquainted with local customs, to pick up English speech and to acquire a fair degree of literacy in English. An apology usually has been made for the foreign-born prisoners on the basis of lack of understanding of customs and laws and lack of understanding of English. These foreigners have been in this country a long enough period of time to have learned these things. It may be hoped, however, that the new policy for the Americanization of foreigners may assist the foreigner in obtaining the thing which he now lacks.

(b) The relation of nationality to mentality is clearly indicated by the table. Whereas 30 per cent of the native whites have an intelligence below 12 years, 90 per cent of the negroes have a mentality below 12; 90 per cent of the Italians have a mentality below 12; and 50 per cent of foreigners other than Italian have a mentality below 12.

(c) Similarly, the native whites are relatively more literate, 70% of them having more than fifth grade schooling, while 90 per cent of Italians and fifty per cent of the other foreigners have less than fifth grade schooling. Five of the 8 Italians are totally illiterate.

(d) The relation of nationality to diagnosis is not so clear as the relation of mental age because in determining the diagnosis allowance was made for the

lower average mentality of foreigners. The superior normality of the negroes likewise is due to the low mental age standard which has been taken in determining the diagnosis of negroes; while a mental age of 12 years is considered superior mentality for a negro, the same mental age is low average for any of the whites. It is significant in this connection that 5 of the 8 feeble-minded were native whites, this judgment being based not so much upon mental age as upon a total consideration of clinical symptoms.

5. Relation of Mental Age to Other Factors

(a) It is observed that the typical mental age of these 50 prisoners is 10 to12 years. This corresponds to the prediction previously made on the basis of the Army group test.

(b) The relation of mental age to schooling is very close. As has been previously observed, particularly in the Army examining, a man of superior mental age is in general of superior literacy whether or not he has had particular school advantages, while on the contrary a man of inferior mental age tends to be relatively illiterate even though he may have had the best of school advantages.

(c) The relation of mental age to diagnosis, however, in this table is not so close as might have been expected. This is due to the allowance which has been made for nationality and color in adjusting diagnosis to mental age.

6. Relation of Schooling to Other Factors

(a) The typical schooling of these prisoners is below the fifth grade. The relation of schooling to other factors is very much the same as that of mental age.

The scheme of tabulation adopted above is unique and was specially devised for analyzing the results of psychological investigations in the Prison. It could be analyzed for the inclusion of other data or could be modified and extended for the investigation and analysis of other work in the Prison.

V. Recommendations on Examining Procedure

The experience of the past six months of what might be termed preliminary psychological examining at the State Prison, reveals that psychological work of the coming year must be in large measure practical research. Beginning as this work does with no background and without definite policies, it is of first importance that the work of the next year should aim to discover the needs of the Prison with respect to what psychological examining can contribute, and on this basis and upon the results that will be obtained in the coming year to formulate a more definite program at the end of this period rather than at the beginning. It is expected that the amount of psychological work already com-

pleted may lead to certain changes in the administrative policies of the Prison. Psychological examining for the coming year will depend in large measure upon the nature and scope of these changes. What these changes should be from the point of view of the psychologist will be stated at the end of this report. Anticipating such recommendations it is proper in advance to suggest some details of the future of examining somewhat as follows:

1. Regarding Parole.

It is assumed to be the business of the psychologist, in cooperation with the psychiatrist, to examine every prisoner concerning his mental responsibility in relation to his eligibility for parole. It is further assumed that the psychologist is not responsible for determining social or moral responsibility except in so far as these are direct consequences of the individual's mental make-up. The influences of environment, previous criminal record, social ideals and the like should be inquired into by the psychologist, but not so much to determine the individual prisoner's moral and social responsibility and attitude as to use this as one means of displaying the individual's mentality in the everyday situations of life. If moral or social maladaptation is a direct consequence of inferior mentality, psychosis or peculiar mental make-up of a sort which can be determined by the psychologist, in cooperation with the psychiatrist, then it may be proper for him to make recommendations concerning the moral or social consequences of such abnormal mentality. It is, therefore, necessary to emphasize that it is understood to be the purpose of the psychologist when examining a prisoner with respect to parole that such examination and consequent recommendations are to be made specifically from the point of view of mental constitution as such and only indirectly from the point of view of determing moral or social responsibility or attitude. The psychologist, then, will continue to inquire into the moral attitude and social antecedents of the individual and will report such facts as he may discover, but in so doing he will disclaim any intent to use these data except as they throw light upon the individual's mental make-up and in this way indicate his moral or social responsibility.

In this connection it is very urgently recommended that the Prison authorities on some other agent of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, make a determined effort to obtain a copy of the court record of each prisoner. In the majority of cases the criminal and social antecedents of each prisoner will have been throughly investigated in his home community by a probation officer who will have reported the results of his investigation to the court in which the man is tried. A copy of this report and the summary of the court procedure on the case, particularly with reference to the details of the crime so far as they could be determined by witnesses and the man's own story, is very much

needed by the psychologist as well as by the Prison officials and the Board of Managers. At present there is no way of determining a prisoner's social antecedents or of obtaining the story of his crime except from such information as the prisoner himself is willing to divulge, and is mentally capable of reporting. The prisoner, of course, in giving such information as he is willing to give, puts his case in the most favorable light possible and does not hesitate to resort to dissimulation and positive untruthfulness in detailing the facts. On the other hand, many prisoners who are willing to relate the circumstances of their crimes are unable to do so because of mental defect or of inability to converse intelligently in English. At present it is practically impossible for anyone to gain an idea of the moral and social responsibility of the prisoner when it is necessary to depend upon his own personal account of himself and his crime.

In conducting the examination regarding the man's mental responsibility for parole, the psychologist will for the present obtain such information as he can from all sources regarding nationality, citizenship, occupation, family antecedents, social antecedents, criminal antecedents, literacy, mental level, mental peculiarities, social and moral attitude, industrial capacity and total personality make-up. In seeking these facts the psychologist will have as his major purpose an analysis of their relation to the individual's mental constitution. In other words, he will be interested in these data primarily from the standpoint of the individual's mentality and only secondarily in the face value of the data. In submitting his report and recommendations, however, he will aim to present a digest of all the facts obtained for the purposes (1) of showing the basis of his conclusions, and (2) of submitting to the Board of Managers some facts which might not previously have been obtained by any other Prison officer, or if these have been obtained, for comparison with a view to indicating the prisoner's consistency in reporting. While most of the facts will necessarily be obtained from the prisoner, the psychologist will use every possible source of informaton. Experience indicates thus far that all Prison officials are cordially cooperative in assisting the psychologist. In particular he has received aid from the Parole Officer and the Chief Disciplinary Officer concerning the individuality of prisoners, and from various Prison records concerning the legal facts in each case.

2. Regarding Discipline and Placement.

The Principal Keeper has specifically requested the psychologist to make special recommendations on such new admissions as he may examine, concerning their probable reaction on mental grounds to Prison discipline and placement. He wishes in particular to know which prisoners are of such mentality that they may be placed at outside work or special inside work with a reasonable expectation of responding properly to such responsibilities as may be given

them. The examination and report on each prisoner in this regard will be essentially similar to the examination and report made in relation to parole. Inasmuch as disciplinary and placement reports will be made only on new prisoners for whom it is not expected to make immediate parole reports, the disciplinary and placement report will take the place among new prisoners of the parole report. It will follow the same general procedures as outlined for the parole report exept that in this connection the psychologist will endeavor to assume a somewhat greater responsibility for each prisoner concerning his moral and social attitude. In order that he may do so adequately he will find the report of the court or probation officer a vital necessity.

3. Regarding Education.

During the past experimental period the psychologist has made some effort to present definite educational recommendations on each prisoner. He has indicated in every case the general relation of the prisoner's mentality to his educational accomplishments, and where these have not been consistent he has made certain general recommendations. At present it seems inadvisable for the psychologist to attempt to make specific recommendations concerning the education of any prisoner. The educational organization of the Prison, so far as can be learned, is not now in such a state as to warrant the submitting of specific individual recommendations. The general recommendations at the close of this report will suggest a psychological basis for the revision of the educational policy of the Prison. If this reorganization is effected, the psychologist will undertake to make a special report to the Head Teacher through the Principal Keeper regarding the psychological qualifications of every prisoner in relation to his educability. In this connection the psychologist deems it outside his field accurately to determine the present scholastic standing or the specific scholastic needs of any prisoner. He thinks that this is more properly the concern of the Head Teacher. The psychologist is, however, willing to examine every case with specific regard for his mental qualifications in relation to educability and to report his conclusions in this respect to the proper authorities. It is unnecessary to detail the proposed procedure for this work inasmuch as that procedure will be essentially clinical and will vary according to each individual. In general, it will be an examination of the man's mental level in relation to his present scholastic ability and his scholastic possibilities, his scholastic capacity in relation to his mental capacity. In some cases measurements will be made concerning the learning ability of the individual. At present the psychologist would find it particularly difficult to make specific educational recommendations. He will first need to know the educational ideal of the Prison, the number of students to be taught, the period of their school instruction, the course of study

and the methods of instruction. He will also need much more time for the examining of each individual than is now available.

4. Regarding Vocational Education.

If the recommendations subsequently presented in this report regarding vocational education should be put into effect, then it will be possible for the psychologist to devise and carry on a system of special examining with regard to the placing of each man in classes for vocational training. It will be the business of the psychologist to analyze the vocations decided upon for educational purposes, to examine each man psychologically with respect to his qualifications for such training, and to make specific recommendations regarding the course to be followed. There are at present practically no set tests of vocational guidance except special tests of general intelligence or specific mental abilities. The author of this report is not aware of any institutional program regarding vocational guidance that is satisfactory. Consequently the development of such a program in the Prison must be looked upon at present as a research problem and one that will have to be worked out by experiment rather than by theoretical expectation. Nevertheless, it should be possible to make a beginning on the basis of general intelligence tests. It is hardly necessary or indeed possible to indicate just what tests would be used until it is known what is to be the policy of the Prison regarding vocational education.

5. Industrial Placement.

It is assumed that under the present system the industrial placement of a man is made primarily for the purpose of producing a product, and only secondarily for vocational training. It should be possible soon to make use of the Army trade tests in making industrial assignments. It is reported that the War Department will in the near future issue a report which will contain or make available the special trade tests which were used by the Department of Personel in making industrial placements in the Army. If the industries of the Prison are so organized that they can utilize recommendations regarding industrial placement, it might properly become one duty of the Prison psychologist to apply trade tests to each new prisoner in conjunction with the general intelligence tests, and upon this basis recommend a specific placement of each man in the industries of the Prison. Here, again, the specific procedure will depend upon the policy adopted. In general, however, it is proper to expect that the Army trade tests would adequately meet the needs of this work.

6. Regarding the Diagnosis of Mental Defectives.

The present psychological examining aims to make only a rough mental

diagnosis on each prisoner. Indeed, the purpose is at present more to classify men in relation to their general intelligence and general mental responsibility rather then to make scientific clinical diagnoses. If the recommendations regarding the transfer of mental defectives to suitable institutions other than the Prison can be put into effect, then it will become a function of the psychologist to make much more careful examinations on those individuals who seem proper cases for transfer and to make a special clinical diagnosis report on each such man.

VI. Recommendations on Administrative Policies

In view of the facts presented in sections I and II and III of this report, the following recommendations are submitted regarding the significance and application of these results in determining changes of policy regarding the various aspects of the Prison managment so far as these relate to the prisoner's mental capacities. These recommendations will deal with the Prison only as a reformatory agency for the social rehabilitation of criminals.

1. Regarding Entrance Examinations

In obtaining the information planned for in these proceding paragraphs, the examining procedure and reporting system of the future should be somewhat as follows:

(a) At the beginning of each month the Army group test Alpha should be applied to all prisoners admitted during the previous month.

(b) Immediately following the group examining each prisoner should be individually examined without delay. This examination should aim to cover either in one or in several successive sittings the following facts in the following order: (1) General mental level and mental constitution; (2) Eligibility for transfer on the basis of mental defect; (3) Scholastic educability; (4) Vocational educability; (5) Disciplinary responsibility; (6) Industrial placement; (7) Preliminary parole responsibility.

(c) These examinations should be made in the order indicated. The results of some phases will, of course, render unnecessary subsequent phases of the examination. For example, if as a result of the examination regarding eligibility for transfer, it is found that a man should be transferred, then the subsequent examination regarding his Prison treatment become unnecessary on the assumption that the transfer could be effected.

(a) A complete report of the data of these examinations and the recommendations accruing therefrom, should be submitted to the Principal Keeper with a sufficient number of duplicate copies. One duplicate copy should be sent to each officer concerned, such copy to be specially marked indicating the section which would be of interest and benefit to that officer.

2. Regarding General Intelligence

It is recommended that the treatment of men with respect to general intelligence follow the standards of adult intelligence established by psychological examining in the Army. The Army results indicate that in terms of mental age the average native white American has a mental level of about 13 to 14 years. The average Italian born adult (particularly southern Italians), has a mental age of about 10 years, while the average northern negro has a mental age of about 11 years. The previous notion that the average intelligence of adults is 16 years should be given up. Similarly, the idea that the low intelligence of negroes and foreigners was significant of mental defect should be given up. The psychologist in reporting the general intelligence of prisoners should do so with regard for nationality, color and social class. What is expected from each prisoner should be in relation to the standard for his race and social class.

3. Regarding the Transfer of Mental Defectives

It is suggested that the data already obtained at the Prison indicate the necessity for an educational propaganda during the coming year regarding the transfer of mental defectives now in the Prison to proper custodial institutions. Authority for the transfer of mental defectives is provided in Section 9, Chapter 97, Laws of 1919. But such authority cannot now be taken advantage of because of the present lack of accommodations for the housing and care of patients in the institutions now established. Therefore the Board of Managers is, at present, practically powerless to act on the recommendations of the psychologist concerning mentally defective prisoners even though there is a reasonable expectation of their continuing a criminal career. Similarly, the Principal Keeper is unable to effect the transfer of mental defectives even if the desirability is admitted or recognized. The Prison psychologist, in cooperation with the psychiatrist, should make an urgent report on each case of positive mental defect where hospital care is more suitable than correctional custody. It is recommended further, that the Board of Managers of the Prison keep special minutes regarding the number and disposition of mentally defective prisoners applying for parole. In this connection the term "mental defective" is intended to cover all forms of mental abnormality including particularly feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and the insanities. The Prison psychologist should assume responsibility of recommendations regarding feeble-minded prisoners while the Prison psychiatrist should assume responsibility regarding epileptics and insane. With the approval of the psychiatrist it might be feasible for the psychologist to see the majority of all cases and to refer to the psychiatrist those cases which seem to the psychologist to be primarily cases of mental disease or mental pathology rather than cases of simple

mental arrest. The psychologist would in this way conserve the time of the psychiatrist by eliminating the obviously normal and non-psychotic cases.

Following the facts obtained in these ways regarding the number and desirable disposition of mentally defective prisoners, an effort should be made to induce the State to provide the machinery for effecting such transfers.

4. Regarding Scholastic Education

The data of this report indicate that a high percentage of prisoners are either relatively or totally illiterate. The Prison report for the year 1917 indicated that about 15 per cent of prisoners "cannot read and write". This corresponds approximately to the percentage of illiteracy in the State as a whole. The Army group test, however, indicated that from 25 to 35 per cent of the prisoners were unable to read sufficiently well to succeed in the Army literate intelligence test; that is to say, about one third of the prisoners are below third grade literacy. This is, however, again substantially the same figure as was obtained for drafted recruits from the State.

Individual examination further indicates that a very definite percentage of foreigners are so deficient in command of spoken English that they are unable to plead their own case when applying for parole. It is a question of policy as to how much responsibility the Prison should assume regarding the scholastic education of prisoners, but it seems fair to recommend as a minimum of such responsibility that every prisoner should be required when in the Prison, to learn to speak English sufficiently well to plead his case when applying for parole, and if mentally capable, should learn at least the elements of spoken and written English.

In this connection it is recommended that the Board of Managers be urged to constitute itself a committee to formulate an educational policy for the Prison or to request the Division of Education and Parole of the Department of Institutions and Agencies to submit specific recommendations regarding an educational policy. As a result of the past examining the psychologist is prepared to recommend as follows:

(a) That instruction in spoken English be required for all non-English speaking foreigners;

(b) That four school grades be organized for the required systematic scholastic instruction of all relatively illiterate prisoners both native and foreign whose mentality warrants, in the subjects of reading, writing and calculating particularly, such instruction to be essentially practical and closely related to the affairs and experiences of everyday life, and to the vocational and industrial work in the Prison;

(c) That beyond the fourth grade there be established an ungraded

class covering the work of upper grammar grades, modified to suit Prison requirements and conditions, and a second ungraded class for scholastic work of high school caliber. That these be organized as opportunity classes for the brighter or more highly literate prisoners for whom scholastic instruction should be optional. This instruction might be carried out at such times as would least interfere with the industrial policy of the Prison, but must be recognized as a basic and integral part of that policy and should be subordinated to it only in point of time and not at all in point of importance.

It must be recognized that command of spoken English and a fair degree of literacy are highly desirable qualifications in every man's social success, and that for many prisoners such instruction gives a completely new outlook on life. The educational policy of the Prison may be independent of sentimental considerations but cannot possibly escape its fundamental obligation to the prisoner as a reformatory problem.

5. Regarding Vocational Education

It is recommended as part of the educational policy of the Prison that the vocational and training aspects of the industrial work of the Prison be more clearly recognized than heretofore. At present the industries of the Prison are organized primarily for the purpose of industrial output and pay little attention to the actual training of men in industries that will be useful to them on their return to society. But one part of the reformatory treatment of the prisoner is generally conceded to be the problem of rendering a prisoner vocationally and industrially so capable that on his release he will be so efficient socially that some of the causes of his possible return to the Prison may be minimized if not eliminated.

To accomplish this purpose the Prison policy with respect to industrial training should plan to pay more attention than heretofore to the teaching of men in the shops. A pedagogical distinction may be made between vocational educational and industrial work. The former has for its primary object the teaching of a man in the nature and processes of an industry, the why as well as the how of the trade, and the trade's relation to other trades. The production of marketable goods is not inconsistent with vocational education, but the product is secondary to the process. On the other hand the industrial work of the Prison industries is primarily to produce finished materials and is only secondarily, if at all, interested in a man's learning the processes of that industry. Nevertheless, this distinction in no sense necessitates or involves a separation of industry into these two opposed departments. The vocational education should be conducted in the regular industrial shops, should aim to produce marketable materials, and should lead directly to the industry itself as a trade, but the vo-

cational aspects of any industry should be in the hands of a teacher, rather than a foreman, although this teacher, himself, must be a skilled tradesman in that industry. In other words, by vocational training we mean an industrial apprenticeship in the shop during which period the man is first expected to learn and second to produce.

When a man has learned sufficient,or to his limits in the vocational aspects of a given trade, he should be graduated into the trade itself where he should be expected always to produce marketable goods, but where, also, he should be expected to acquire skill in the processes of that trade, since in the vocational education a high degree of skill is not to be obtained.

This distinction between vocational education and industrial work, then, is understood to be merely the emphasis of two aspects of the same thing, but since the present organization of the Prison industries permits only of a slight minimum of training, and since presumably the present shop foremen are not in a position to give either group or individual instruction as such in their trade, it is recommended that as soon as feasible the distinction presented above be put into practical effect by expanding the present industries or such others as may be found to be more suitable so that in each industry there may be an educational group in the hands of a teacher tradesman, this group to be an apprentice group in that industry. It should be the business of this teacher tradesman to be responsible for the training aspects of the industry and too much in the way of marketable goods should not be required of a group. It should be his business not so much to produce tradesman of a high degree of skill as to teach the members of his group the variety of processes involved and their relation to each other.

If this distinction be carried into effect in the industrial activity of the Prison, it is deemed inadvisable to train any prisoner for only one specific trade during the period of his vocational education unless he distinctly desires to learn that particular trade to perfection. On the contrary, the educational policy of the Prison demands that as soon as a prisoner reaches his limit of skill or of learning in a particular trade, that he be transferred as an apprentice in some other trade. This will require a high order of courage on the part of the Prison officers, particularly the Industrial Officer, since it may seriously interfere with the productive returns of the prisoners and because it will require each Trade Supervisor or Teacher to give up a prisoner just at the time when he is getting his best returns from that man, but if the Prison faces its duty to the prisoner as a reformatory problem, it cannot, logically at least, avoid this necessity. This policy would enable an intelligent prisoner to learn perhaps several different trades while in the Prison, so that on his return to society he would not be a slave to any one occupation or unable to obtain employment

because he could not get a job at the one trade in which he had all his confidence. It is recommended in this connection that the Board of Managers appoint a committee of their own members to consider questions of policy in this regard, or that they request the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies to submit the matter for consideration to a joint committee of the Division of Education and Parole and the Division of Labor and Agriculture. Such committees in conjunction with the Prison authorities, particularly the Industrial Supervisor, should be able to recommend a satisfactory program concerning the policy of the Prison Management with respect to vocational education.

The statistical data in this report furnish certain general facts which are of service in assisting the determination of a vocational education policy for the Prison. Nearly half of the prisoners are of such mentality that they probably cannot learn any but the very simplest vocations. These men prior to commitment have been unskilled laborers turning their hands to that kind of work which could be obtained most easily or which yielded the greatest momentary return. Most of these men are mentally incapable of skilled labor, but may be capable of slightly skilled labor, that is, could learn to operate automatic machines of a certain type where little intelligence and little responsibility are required. At the upper extreme of the Prison population, that is, above 14 years of mental age, are about 15 per cent of all prisoners who are so intelligent that they could learn nearly any occupation whatever. Many of these men are following definite professions or are highly skilled. They include the high type of clerical worker or the skilled mechanic. It would be somewhat difficult to advise any specific vocational education for this type of man, who, in general, already follows some occupation or is of sufficient intelligence to make a success of nearly any kind of work to which he applies himself. In between these two extremes are about 35 per cent of the Prison population for whom vocational education should prove to be of great value. Many of these men are already beyond the apprentice grade in special occupations but most of them are limited to one occupation. It is thought advisable that these men might be trained to more intelligent work in their special trade, or might be trained in other trades which are closely similar to that which they now follow. It is certainly of great advantage to any man to have more than one trade upon which he can rely in times of industrial unemployment. Also, a man is at a distinct advantage in applying for work when he is trained in several occupations.

Before a policy of vocational education is adopted the Prison psychologist should be called upon to advise regarding the psychological aspects of such education. He should be called upon also to advise regarding the number of men available for certain types or levels of industrial training. He should be called upon to furnish a psychological analysis of those vocations which seem

best suited for adoption. After the adoption of such a policy the psychologist should be able to make specific recommendations for each new prisoner admitted to the Prison concerning the specific vocational education which would be most profitable for him. The final placement, however, of any man in the vocational educational system should not be determined by the psychologist alone, but by him in collaboration with the Head Teacher and the Chief Industrial Officer, or by some Prison official whose business it is to supervise the vocational education of the Prison.

6. Regarding Industrial Placement

It is assumed that the industrial work of the Prison is for a commercial product or to get necessary work done. The men assigned to the industrial work of the Prison should be those men who, by reason of being skilled tradesmen, do not need vocational education, and those men who have received the full benefits of vocational education. The industries of the Prison should be a continuation of the vocational education except that in place of definite instruction the man would be expected to aquire skill in some particular trade or trades. The psychologist in the course of time should be required to make a psychological analysis of the Prison industries and industrial activities, and make recommendations to the Industrial Supervisor regarding the industrial placement of each prisoner.

7. Regarding the Function of the Psychologist

The Prison psychologist should at all times be looked upon as an advisory officer in the Prison management. Since the fundamental problem of the Prison Management is to deal with human material, it is essential that a continuous analysis of this material be made. Every man has his own personality and is in a sense a particular problem, and the psychologist should be in a position professionally to advise regarding the handling of each man and of the men as a group. However, he should not be expected to do more than recommend to the proper Prison authorities or supervisors. He should never act alone except in the field of diagnosis. When making reports to the Head Teacher, to the Chief Disciplinary Officer, to the Industrial Supervisor, to the Principal Keeper or to the Board of Managers, it should be positively understood that although he is making recommendations on a practical scientific basis, these are only as recommendations and should never finally determine the disposition of the man. In the last analysis the Head Teacher must assume responsibility under the Principal Keeper for the scholastic education of the prisoners, likewise, the Supervisor of Vocational Education and the Indu trial Supervisor are responsible for their respective duties, and cannot shift the responsibility in

the training or the placement of the men to the shoulders of the psychologist. They should at all times be free to call upon the psychologist for special recommendations or to advise with him concerning the carrying out of such recommendations as may have been made.

Supplementary Recommendations

In presenting the foregoing recommendations the psychologist has already had the special advantage of a conference with Mr. Derrick, Director of the Division of Education and Parole, and Mr. Kelly Director, of Labor and Agriculture, and his recommendations are, in a sense, the joint preliminary recommendations of these conferences. It is advised that additional conferences leading to more specific recommendations than those here presented, be held.

It will be seen that the recommendations and the outline of future examining procedure will lay heavy burden upon the psychologist. The majority of his time is already occupied with work at the Prison, whereas his services are urgently needed at the other correctional institutions, notably Jamesburg, Rahway and the State Home for Girls. The actual psychological examining of men at the Prison independent of the analysis of results obtained and independent of conferences with other Departments leading to the application of psychological data, require for its adequate administration the full time of an examining psychologist. It is very highly desirable that as early as possible an assistant psychologist be appointed specifically to continue routine examining at the Prison. Such an assistant might be used in other institutions in connection with the routine examining although this would be somewhat to the detriment of successful work at the Prison. At present the energies of the psychologist are so urgently needed in the central office in making surveys and in submitting recommendations regarding the administrative policies of the several corretional institutions, that the time devoted to routine examining by him must be taken away from these more important activities. The experience of the past six months further indicates that the most important work of the psychologist during the coming year will be in conducting practical investigations and surveys of the correctional institutions with a view to supplying to the Commissioner and the respective Boards of Managers the psychological data which are so fundamentally necessary to adequate administrative policies in these institutions.

The psychologist cannot successfully perform the double function of investigator and routine examiner. He can, however, in case it is impossible to obtain an assistant, do only so much routine examining as is necessary to form a basis for investigations, but the time required for analyzing such data will make it impossible for him to prosecute successfully the large amount of

routine examining which is so necessary to the individual institutions, and is so urgently demanded by the executive management of these institutions.

In view of the very important results which have already accrued from preliminary psychological examining at the Prison and at Jamesburg, the psychologist thinks himself justified in respectfully submitting that his greatest value to the Department for the coming year is in the field of investigation. He, however, also appreciates the difficulties with respect to obtaining additional personnel andmakes the above recommendations not so much with the intention of obtaining the immediate assistance as of recommending to the Commissioner a somewhat detailed outline of the needs and possibilities of the work for his information in outlining his cause of action in this regard for the coming fiscal year.

In concluding this report I desire particularly to express my appreciation of the very cordial cooperation which has been extended to me by all officials of this Department and the Prison. The Principal Keeper and all of his subordinates have been actively interested in the work and have assisted and supported me in every way. The Prison print-shop, particularly, is to be commended for the excellent work in reprinting the Alpha examination record book which is a most difficult piece of work.

Appendix—Alpha Test Score Equivalents in Terms of Mental Age and Prison Percentage

Alpha Score	Equivalent Mental Age	Alpha Score	**Prison Percentage
Under 10	?*	0	0
10 - 19	10	1 - 4	25
20 - 34	11	5 - 9	35
35 - 44	12	10 - 14	40
45 - 59	13	15 - 19	45
60 - 74	14	20 - 24	50
75 - 89	15	25 - 29	55
90 - 114	16	30 - 39	60
115 - 134	17	40 - 44	65
135 - 159	18	45 - 54	70
160 - 212	19	55 - 59	75
		60 - 69	80
		70 - 84	85
		85 - 99	90
		100 - 124	95
		125 - 212	100

* "?" means mental age uncertain because of illiteracy. This usually signifies mental age under 10 years.

** It should be noted that this distribution is seriously affected by disproportionate numbers of negro and foreign prisoners. The Prison negro population is 25 per cent of the total Prison population which is 7 times the ratio for adult negro males in the State as a whole and similarly the Italian constitute 20 per cent of the total Prison population which is 3 times their ratio in the adult population of the State.

Edgar A. Doll, *Psychologist,*
Department of Institutions and Agencies.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Repair Department

Mr. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeper.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to present to you herewith my report covering the work of the Repair Department for the year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919.

At the very beginning of this period, on July 1, 1918, the old contract labor system was abolished at the prison and the contractors were notified to remove all machinery, stock, fixtures, etc., from the shops which they had occupied. The Repair Department then commenced the work of preparing the shops for the use of industries to be installed and managed by the state. As is generally the case where contractors occupy buildings for the deterioration of which they incur no liability, the shops were found to be in a very deplorable condition.

There are ten large shop rooms, ranging in size from 101 feet in length by 38 feet in width to 55 feet in length by 45 feet in width, and practically everything in these shops, including steam heating, electric lighting, plumbing, bell system, etc., had to be renewed. New floors have been laid in all but three rooms, also in the shop hallway and the shipping platform. Part of the latter space was partitioned off and is now being occupied as an office.

The walls and the ceilings of the shops which had formerly been whitewashed, were thoroughly scraped and all defective places

plastered up. A very presentable appearance was secured by the application of two coats of paint.

The steam heating apparatus next received proper attention. In the past there had been considerable trouble in keeping a proper temperature in the shops and it was found necessary to take out all the old steam lines. After considerable overhauling and repairing, and by strictly following up-to-date methods of obtaining proper radiation, it is now an easy matter to heat all the shops from one set of boilers, thereby eliminating and saving the expense of the two high-pressure boilers which had to be used during the previous winter.

The electric lighting in the shops, which was installed years ago, was found to be defective and not conforming to the present electric code of the Fire Underwriters. All wiring was taken down and a new system installed with all wires concealed in ducts. In addition to the electric lighting a new bell system was also installed in the shops.

The sanitary features in the old shops were lacking in many respects, there being toilets of the old hopper type, and no urinals whatever. To remedy this condition, low-down porcelain toilets and urinals with foot flush were installed in each shop, so that, from the standpoint of sanitary plumbing, the shops are as well equipped as the best manufacturing establishments outside of prison.

In November of last year we installed in two of the shops all the machinery for the repairing of government shoes. This necessitated the equipping of the shops with benches, racks and other paraphernalia for this work. This was completed and the shops began operations on the 15th of December.

In January of this year we transferred the small prison printing department to one of the rooms in the main shop building. It consisted then of one small press and two cabinets. We have since added to it and now have a printing shop with four presses and two new cabinets, with all the necessary tables and benches for this industry. An office with closet room has also been erected in this department.

During the month of February we received the machinery for the State Shoe Manufacturing Shop and placed the same in position in shop No. 4. We also installed all the shafting, pulleys and motors for the running of the machinery. Also built all benches, racks and tables necessary for the complete shoe manufacturing industry.

Another important factor in the repair work during the year has been the reconstruction of wing 3 of the prison which, after being remodeled, is to serve as a dining room and assembly hall. This work has progressed as rapidly as possible under existing conditions and the building is now nearing completion. The roof is finished, all windows have been installed on the second floor and, in fact, the second floor is completed with the exception of the electric wiring, installing of steam heating apparatus, painting and laying of top flooring. The same work is under way on the ground floor and, with the completion of the approach passage, the new building will be ready for service.

A new electric lighting system has been installed in the institution and is giving excellent results. The main line runs from the street under the wall to a transformer room that has been built in the cellar for this purpose. The Public Service Corporation installed a new transformer without cost, and we have installed a new switchboard from which all lines run underground through conduits to all departments of the prison now lighted by electricity, including the tag department and the main shop building. This enabled us to remove from the yard several poles and unnecessary wiring. In addition to the lighting electric power has been installed and runs from the same transformer room through ducts to the industrial departments, including the cook house, the wash house and the boiler room.

Several improvements have been completed for the Auto Tag Industry. A new air suction system was installed in the shop to take up the fumes caused by the ovens in the course of making the tags. This device has proved very satisfactory and no more complaints are made by the men employed in the shop. An oil house

has also been constructed for this industry for the storage of paints, varnish, reducer, oil and other materials of an inflamable nature that cannot very well be kept in the shop building.

The old gas house has been remodeled and is now being used as a garage for State cars. Considerable alteration was made in this building, a new floor laid, the walls stuccoed, a new roof and cupola erected and an opening cut in one side for an entrance. A steam line was run from the institution across the street to furnish heat for the garage.

The bathing facilities in the prison being more or less antiquated, the old bath house has been undergoing necessary remodeling and has been put into service in its new form. The old wooden partitions have been replaced with slate and each of the 42 stalls is equipped with overhead showers with automatic shower heads, supplying water that has been heated to a proper temperature.

The interior of the bath house is painted with white enamel, a new sewerage system has been installed and new windows cut through to give more ventilation, making it in every way a model and sanitary establishment of its kind.

From a standpoint of sanitation considerable work has been accomplished. Wing 6, containing 200 cells, was painted inside and out. The hospital was painted throughout with two coats of flat white paint, after which a coat of white enamel was applied. All beds, tables and stools in this department were also white enameled, giving the hospital a clean and sanitary aspect that compares favorably with similar establishments outside this institution.

In connection with the aforementioned State Shoe Shop would say that, besides the shop for making new shoes, we have also fitted up a complete shop for repairing shoes for this and other State institutions. Some of these institutions have no facilities for doing this kind of work and are compelled to have it done outside. However, by having it done here, they will undoubtedly get better service at lower prices, and the State will derive considerable benefit from the profit that this shop will yield and also from the fact that it will give

employment to a considerable number of men in this institution.

In conclusion I would emphasize the fact that all the repair work described in the foregoing report has been done by inmates of this institution.

Permit me to also express to you my sincere appreciation of and thanks for the cordial co-operation extended to me in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles H. Clayton,

Superintendent.

Annual Report

of

Fiscal Agent

New Jersey State Prison

for

Fiscal Year 1919

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Hon. James H. Mulheron, Principal Keeper,
New Jersey State Prison.

Dear Sir:

The following report showing the operation of this Office, for the Fiscal Year 1919, covering the period July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, is herewith submitted.

This Report is divided into two parts, one setting forth the Appropriations and Expenditures of the State Prison and the other showing the operations of the several State Use Industries.

The total amount appropriated by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year 1919 for maintenance, salaries and wages and miscellaneous items for the State Prison was $313,723.71. Due to the increased cost of supplies and operating materials it became necessary to make application to the State House Commission for Emergency Allotments. Also the transfer of monies from a number of Accounts where the sums appropriated were more than sufficient for the purposes intended to Accounts in which the sums appropriated were insufficient.

The several Appropriations, together with the additional amounts alloted from the Emergency Fund and the sums transferred are as follows:

For Maintenance

Food

Account 90 A 1		
Appropriation	$94,000.00	
Emergency allotment	23,000.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account, 90-C	13,700.93	
	$130,700.93	$130,700.93

Clothing

Account 90 A 2

Appropriation	$12,000.00	
Emergency allotment	9,500.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account, 90 C	1,457.28	
	$22,957.28	
Transferred to Account 90 A 10	400.00	22,557.28

Fuel and Power

Account 90 A 3

Appropriation	$32,500.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account, 90 C	342.72	
Transferred from Account 90 A 7	3,000.00	
Transferred from Account 90 A 27	1,500.00	
	$37,342.72	37,342.72

Household

Account 90 A 4

Appropriation	$ 6,000.00	
Emergency Allotment	4,500.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account, 90 C	425.21	
Transferred from Account 90 A 7	1,500.00	
Transferred from Account 90 B 2	221.50	
	$12,646.71	12,646.71

Farm, Stable and Grounds

Account 90 A 5

Appropriation	$ 8,000.00	
Emergency Allotment	2,100.00	
Transferred from Account 90 A 8	100.00	
	$10,200.00	10,200.00

Medical and Surgical

Account 90 A 6

Appropriation	$ 4,250.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account 90 C	66.75	
Transferred from Account 90 A 7	350.00	
Transferred from Account 90 A 27	200.00	
	$4,866.75	4,866.75

Industrial Shops

Account 90 A 7

Appropriation	$14,000.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 3	3,000.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 4	1,500.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 6	350.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 9	1,000.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 10	1,000.00	
	$6,850.00	7,150.00

School Supplies

Account 90 A 8

Appropriation	$1,000.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 5	100.00	
		$900.00

Sundry Supplies

Account 90 A 9

Appropriation	$10,930.00	
Emergency Allotment	1,500.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account, 90 C	549.91	
Transferred from Account 90 A 7	1000.00	
	$13,979.91	13,979.91

Incidentals

Account 90 A 10

Appropriation	$4,500.00	
Emergency Allotment	2,500.00	
Re-imbursement from Working Capital Account 90 C	287.20	
Transferred from Account 90 A 2	400.00	
Transferred from Account 90 A 7	1,000.00	
Transferred from Account 90 A 27	300.00	
Transferred from Account 90 B 1	800.00	
	$9,787.20	9,787.20
		$250,131.50

Salaries and Wages

Accounts 90 A 11—90 A 27

Appropriation	$114,800.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 3	1,500.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 6	200.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 10	300.00	
	$2,000.00	112,800.00

Miscellaneous Items

Payment to Discharged Convicts

Account 90 B 1

Appropriation	$3,000.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 10	800.00	$2,200.00

Fire Insurance

Account 90 B 2

Appropriation	$2,500.00	
Transferred to Account 90 A 4	221.50	$2,278.50

Appraisement

Account 90 B 3

Appropriation	$200.00	200.00

Automobile Insurance

Account 90 B 4

Appropriation	$200.00	200.00

Railroad Pass Suit

Account 90 B 5

Appropriation	$200.00	200.00

Bread Making Equipment

Account 90 B 6

Appropriation	$1,500.00	1,500.00

Refrigerating Plant

Account 90 B 7

Appropriation	$4,000.	4,000.00

Claims Incurred by Richard Hughes

Account 90 B 8

Appropriation	$143.71	143.71
		$10,722.21

Miscellaneous Receipts not Applicable to Prison Appropriations

Received for Support of Federal Prisoners..	$118.40	
Received from sale of old barrels, crates & bags	382.86	
Received from sale of old iron, bones, rags..	565.89	
Received from interest on deposits.....	73.15	
Received from miscellaneous accounts.....	54.26	
		$1,194.56

Receipts

Maintenance	$250,131.50	
Salaries and Wages.....	112,800.00	
For Miscellaneous.....	10,722.21	
Miscellaneous Receipts not Applicable to Appropriations	1,194.56	
Total Receipts	$374,848.27	

The disbursements for Maintenance, Salaries and Wages, Miscellaneous Items and Receipts not applicable to Prison Appropriations, amounted to $366,457.55 and the different purposes for which expenditures were made are shown in the following Statement.

In these items there is included the sum of $16,830.00 which was expended maintaining Prison Road Camps, a State Use Industry, during the months of July, August and September, said sum being later reimbursed to the various accounts.

For Maintenance

Food.....	$126,808.25	
Clothing.....	21,646.08	
Fuel and Power.....	35,486.87	
Household Supplies.....	10,472.41	
Farm, Stable and Grounds.....	9,250.53	
Medical and Surgical.....	4,194.78	
Industrial Shop Supplies.....	6,540.07	
School Supplies	745.75	
Sundry Supplies.....	13,736.20	
Incidentals	6,467.02	
Medical Attendance at Farm & Prison Road Camps	504.54	
Open Orders and Accounts Outstanding.....	7,195.23	243,046.73

For Salaries and Wages

Salaries of Officers and other Employees	$112,054.28	112,054.28

For Miscellaneous Items

Payments to Discharged Convicts	$2,050.00	
Fire Insurance	2,278.50	
Appraisement	200.00	
Auto Insurance	83.40	
Bread Making Equipment	1,450.00	
Refrigerating Plant	4,000.00	
Claims of Richard P. Hughes	100.08	10,161.98

Receipts not Applicable to Prison Appropriations

Paid to State Treasurer	$1,194.56
	$366,457.55

Disbursements

Maintenance	$243,046.73	
Salaries and Wages	112,054.28	
Miscellaneous Items	10,161.98	
Miscellaneous Receipts not applicable to Prison Appropriations	1,194.56	$366,457.55

Recapitulation

Total Receipts	$374,848.27	$374,848.27
Total Disbursements	366,457.55	
Unexpended Balance of Appropriations	8,390.72	$374,848.27

The Prison Departments have observed every regulation suggested for the saving of food, clothing and other miscellaneous supplies, the most rigid care has been exercised that nothing be wasted and no needless expenditures made.

The total amount expended for Maintenance, Salaries and Wages and Miscellaneous Items amounted to $326,663.85 as shown in their respective Accounts below:

Prison

Maintenance:

Food	$101,820.33
Clothing	20,885.03
Fuel and Power	35,068.50

Household Supplies	9,566.07	
Farm, Stable and Grounds	2,030.79	
Medical and Surgical	4,034.53	
Industrial Shops	6,540.07	
School Supplies	745.75	
Sundry Supplies	12,255.57	
Incidentals	5,658.08	
Open Orders and Account payable	5,842.87	
		$204,447.59
Salaries and Wages:		
Salaries of Officers and other Employees		$112,054.28
Miscellaneous:		
Payments to Discharged Convicts	$2,050.00	
Fire Insurance	2,278.50	
Appraisement	200.00	
Auto Insurance	83.40	
Bread Making Equipment	1,450.00	
Refrigerating Plant	4,000.00	
Claims of Richard P. Hughes	100.08	10,161.98
		$326,663.85

The daily average population of the Prison for the year was 794 $^{11}/_{12}$ or 795 inmates and the cost per capita, per annum and per diem for food supplies used at the Prison was as follows:

Food

Total Cost of Food	$101,820.33	
Open Orders and Accounts Payable	3,023.35	
Products raised at Prison Farm and Consumed at Prison	2,351.52	
Products raised in Prison Garden	41.80	
		$107,237.00
Cost, per capita, per annum	$134.89	
Cost, per capita, per diem	.3696	

Farm

The expenditures for the State Prison Farm, Leesburg, N. J., for all purposes amounted to $37,758.07. The different class and purposes for which these expenditures were made are here shown:

Food	$11,285.99	
Clothing	369.55	
Fuel and Power	75.65	
Household Supplies	481.13	
Farm Stable and Grounds	7,219.74	
Medical and Surgical	93.50	
Sundry Supplies	930.72	
Incidentals	521.74	
Medical Attendance	308.50	
Open Orders and Accounts Payable	498.57	
		$21,785.09
Fertilizer	2,995.54	
Salary & wages, officers & other employees	12,359.12	
Prisoners' Wages	618.32	$15,962.98
		$37,758.07
Cost, per capita, per annum	$340.16	
Cost, per capita, per diem	.9320	

The daily average population at the Prison Farm for the year was 111 men and the cost per capita, per annum and per diem, for subsistence was.

Food

Total Expenditures	$11,285.99	
Products raised and consumed at Farm	5,455.07	
Open Orders and Accounts Payable	319.58	
		$17,060.64
Cost, per capita, per annum	$153.6994	
Cost, per capita, per diem	.4211	

In connection with this branch of the Prison Departments would say the Farm produced during the year articles which valued at market prices, current in Cumberland County, would have amounted to $14,863.39. Of that amount there was used for their maintenance, vegetables and other supplies, the sum of $7,033.03; sold $2,893.55 and stock on hand valued at $4,936.77.

This as you will note by comparison with previous year greatly exceeds that which was produced during the Fiscal Year 1918.

The following list shows the articles raised, used, sold, furnished Prison and on hand:

N.J. STATE LIBRARY

Used

Pork	6164 lbs.	at	$ .2040	$1257.46
Cabbage	6720 lbs.	at	.0132	88.70
Carrots	48 bas.	at	1.31	62.88
Beets	40 bus.	at	1.82	72.80
Lima Beans	137 bus.	at	1.33	182.21
String Beans	40 bus.	at	1.00	40.00
Onions	37 bus.	at	1.37	50.69
Turnips	40 bus.	at	1.05	42.00
Potatoes	632 bus.	at	1.50	948.00
Potatoes	887 bus.	at	.70	620.90
Tomatoes	171 bus.	at	.50	85.50
Corn, Sweet	374 doz.	at	.20	74.80
Eggs	141 doz.	at	.54	76.23
Milk	15643 qts.	at	.10	1564.30
Wood	273 loads	at	3.00	819.00
Ice	10½ ton	at	6.00	63.00
Radishes	900 bun.	at	.05	45.00
Onions	99 bun.	at	.05	4.95
Peas	69 bus.	at	1.10	75.90
Hay	33 ton	at	23.00	759.00
Lettuce	11½ bus.	at	1.50	17.25
Swiss Chard	4 bus.	at	1.25	5.00
Lima Beans	6 bus.	at	1.25	7.50
Potatoes, Sweet	40 bus.	at	1.75	70.00
Total Used				$7033.07

Sold and Furnished Prison

Potatoes	700 bus.	at	1.50	1050.00
Onions	200 bus.	at	1.37	274.00
Beets	100 bus.	at	1.82	182.00
Turnips	200 bus.	at	1.05	210.00
Cabbage	5215 lbs.	at	.0132	68.84
Bean Poles	200 lbs.	at	.04	8.00
Pork	4964 lbs.	at	.208	1032.51
Peas	62 bus.	at	1.10	68.20
Total				$2893.55

On Hand

Carrots	26 bas.	at	1.31	34.06

Beets	100 bus. at	1.82	182.00
Corn, shelled	970 bus. at	1.50	1455.00
Corn	223 bus. at	.99	220.77
Turnips	12 bus. at	1.05	12.60
Potatoes	200 bus. at	1.50	300.00
Potatoes Sweet	40 bus. at	1.75	70.00
Peas	8 bus. at	1.10	8.80
Swiss Chard	3 bus. at	1.25	3.75
Cow Beets	425 bus. at	.25	106.25
Onion Sets	34 bus. at	3.00	102.00
Corn Stalks	212 stalks at	1.00	212.00
Lumber	9944 ft. at	.035	348.04
Manure	200 ton at	4.65	930.00
Hay	40 ton at	23.00	920.00
Cabbage	2403 lbs. at	1.31	31.50
Total On Hand			$4,936.77

Total Used	$7033.07
Total Furnished Prison	$2893.55
Total On Hand	$4936.77
Grand Total	$14,863.39

State Use System

As you are aware the Contract Labor System was terminated on June 30, 1918, and as fast as facilities would permit the following Industries installed: A government Shoe Repair Shop, State Shoe Manufacturing Shop, State Shoe Repair Industry, Printing Industry, Auto Trucking Department, Wood Working Industry and Bread Baking Industry, the Auto Tag Plant being installed previous to July 1, 1918.

These several Industries together with Prison Road Camps are operated under what is known as the "State Use System." That is all goods manufactured and labor furnished is for this and other State Institutions and Departments. It provides trade training for the Inmates, is a source of revenue and at the same time avoiding the objection to Prison Labor competing with Free Labor as under the old Contract System.

The extremely high cost of materials and the difficulty experi-

enced in securing machinery delayed the starting of some of the Industries.

We are therefore unable to show any revenue for the State Shoe Manufacturing and State Shoe Repair Shops. These departments are now about to commence operations and will be a source of considerable revenue.

An analysis of the operations of the several State Use Industries are shown as follows:

STATE USE INDUSTRIES	Materials and Supplies	Salaries	Prisoners' Wages	Travelling Expenses Freight and Cartage	Total Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures in Excess of Receipts	Receipts in Excess of Expenditures
Allotment from Account 35B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000 00
State Shoe Shop	$ 13,795.83	360.00	.....	18.59	14,174.42	.....	14,174.42	.....
U. S. Gov. Shoe Repair Shop	1,270.35	3,442.02	9,132.10	1.34	13,845.81	21,878.94	.....	8,033.13
Printing Industry	6,117.63	.....	125.70	1.35	6,244.68	1,905.25	4,339.43	.....
Auto Tag Industry	38,255.80	3,350.00	882.25	1,701.22	44,189.27	60,494.67	.....	16,305.40
Bread Baking Industry	4,116.38	.....	178.77	.....	4,295.15	5,561.57	.....	1,266.42
Prison Road Camp 1	115.09	.....	.....	.....	115.09	.....	115.09	.....
Prison Road Camp 1B	6,015.12	1,700.78	1,231.25	.....	8,947.15	6,718.76	2,228.39	.....
Prison Road Camp 2A	17,580.40	6,840.75	4,185.09	.....	28,606.24	31,448.25	.....	2,842.01
Prison Road Camp 2B	5,402.91	1,876.99	885.97	29.86	8,195.73	5,866.81	2,328.92	.....
Prison Road Camp 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.00	.....	108.00
Prison Road Camp 9	3,542.11	1,172.00	242.27	.....	4,956.38	3,481.37	1,475.01	.....
Prison Detail No. 1	470.94	820.96	395.52	.....	1,687.42	3,057.25	.....	1,369.83
Outside Road Work	.....	.....	401.16	.....	401.16	3,025.39	.....	2,624.23
State Prison Farm	2,995.54	12,359.12	618.32	.....	15,972.98	1,115.30	14,857.68	.....
Auto Truck	257.35	687.00	.....	.....	944.35	534.00	410.35	.....
Wood Working Industry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.80	.....	64.80
Hosiery and Underwear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,753.84	.....	4,753.84
Barber, Tailor and Shoemaker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.58	.....	168.58
Miscellaneous	2,086.50	.....	2,100.38	.....	4,186.88	.....	4,186.88	.....
Salaries to Soldiers	.....	1,329.36	.....	.....	1,329.36	.....	1,329.36	.....
TOTALS	$102,021.95	$33,938.98	$20,378.78	$1,752.36	$158,092.07	$170,182.78	$45,445.53	$57,536.24

Road Camp No 1 B

Earnings of Labor employed on roads.....		$6,718.76
Expenditures		
Food	5,368.24	
Materials, Supplies, Salaries and all other Expenditures.....	3,578.91	
		$8,947.15
Number of Days Camp was in existence		167
Average number of Men at Camp.....		29
Cost per capita per diem for Food.....		$1.11
Cost per capita, per diem for total expenditures		1.85

Road Camp No 2 A

Earnings of Labor employed on Roads.....		$31,448.25
Expenditures		
Food	$15,035.98	
Materials, Supplies, Salaries and all other Expenditures.....	13,570.26	
		$28.606.24
Number of days Camp was existence.....		321
Average number of Men at Camp.....		70
Cost, per capita; per diem for food.....		.67
Cost, per capita, per diem for total expenditures		$1.27

Road Camp No 2 B

Earnings of Labor employed on Roads.....		$5,866.81
Expenditures		
Food	$4,818.42	
Materials, Supplies, Salaries and all other expenditures.....	3,377.31	
		$8,195.73
Number of days Camp was in existence.....		91
Average number of Men at Camp.....		66
Cost, per capita, per diem for Food		.80
Cost, per capita, per diem for total expenditures		1.36

Road Camp No 9

Earnings of Labor employed on Roads.....		$3,481.37

Expenditures

Food	$2,063.40	
Materials, Supplies, Salaries and all other Expenditures.....	2,892.98	
		$4956.38
Number of days Camp was in existence.....		51
Average number of Men at Camp.....		23
Cost, per capita, per diem for Food.....		1.76
Cost, per capita, per diem for total expenditures		$4.23

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. McCormack,

Fiscal Agent.