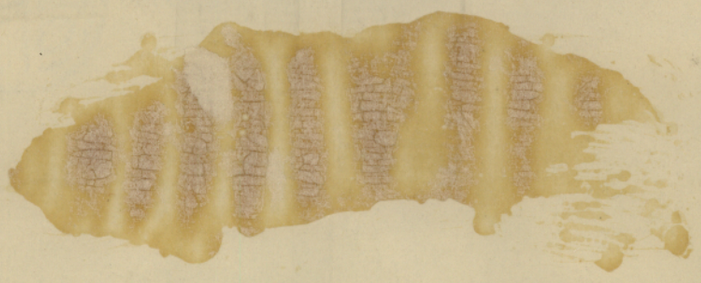
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NJ State Prison (Trenton)
Annual report . 1924

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July 1st, 1924

To:

Hon. Ellis P. Earle, President,
State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies,
State House,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith transmit the Annual Report of the New Jersey State Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924.

Very respectfully,

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

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THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1923-1924

* * * * *

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Personnel of the Board

C. W. Huntington	-	Term expires June 30,1927
W. A. Barkalow	-	Term expires June 30,1927
E. R. Johnstone	-	Term expires June 30,1925
W. B. Maddock	-	Term expires June 30,1925
W. H. Loftus	-	Term expires June 30,1925
J. D. Sears	-	Term expires June 30,1926
G. G. Adlon	-	Term expires June 30,1926

Organization of the Board

C. W. Huntington	-	President
E. R. Johnstone	-	Vice President
W. B. Maddock	-	Approval Officer

Standing Committees

Committee on Relations with State Board and Budget:
Messrs. Barkalow and Sears.
Committee on Administration, Personnel and Schools:
Messrs. Loftus and Maddock.
Committee on Classification and Parole:
Messrs. Maddock, Johnstone and Barkalow.
Committee on Farm and Roads:
Messrs. Adlon and Johnstone.
Committee on State Use Industries and Vocational Shops:
Messrs. Sears, Loftus and Adlon.

Joseph S. Hoff, Principal Keeper - Budget Officer

Calvin Derrick, Director of Administration and Industries-
Secretary.

PART ONE

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

HON. C. W. HUNTINGTON

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison has been zealous during the fiscal year just ended in carrying into effect the several recommendations made in the report of June 19th,1923, by the Joint Committee composed of three members of the State Board and three members of the Prison Board. The cooperation given the Board of Managers by the State Board has allowed us to accomplish more in the carrying out of the program than we expected would be possible.

The reports of the Principal Keeper and the Director of Administration and Industries, which are appended hereto, will show in detail what has really been accomplished during the past year, not only in carrying forward the general plans of the Department of Institutions and Agencies for the development of the State Prison, but will also reflect the general spirit of good will and co-operation, which exists throughout the entire prison organization, toward bettering the entire field of work and advancing as much as possible the standards of care, training and industry.

The Board of Managers have carefully watched the year's development. The Principal Keeper and the Director of Administration and Industries have kept before the Board, month by month, the development of their plans.

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Every fundamental change in policy and procedure has been discussed with the Board of Managers and formally acted upon by them. Among the more important matters thus acted upon may be mentioned the procedure for the classification and assignment of all prisoners within sixty days after their admission; the organization and functioning of the committee on parole; the plans for departmentalizing the work of the prison and the charts and procedures for carrying the same into operation; increasing the privileges of the prisoners respecting store purchases, athletics, moving picture entertainment and calisthenics; the plans and procedure by which, under the direction of the Joint Committee, the State Use Industries were returned to the control of this Board.

The prison farm at Leesburg has given more concern and undergone more fundamental changes than any other branch of the work under our care. The farm has never, until recently, had the kind of supervision nor the personnel necessary to insure its success. Situated as it is, nearly one hundred miles from the prison, difficult to reach except by automobile, its supervision has always been, and continues to be, a problem. In August 1923 Governor Silzer took occasion to visit the farm; he was generous in his criticism of the general conditions which he condemned. This led to an immediate investigation by the Board of Managers through its special farm committee of two members of the Board and the Director of Administration and Industries. The committee took steps to remedy the conditions; in their report they

pointed out the fact that we had failed to realize the growth and importance of the farm, especially since the canning industry was established, but had continued to regard it as a mere colony for pre-parole purposes when in fact it is an institution and requires the services of a competent superintendent; the report recommended securing a supervising executive at once. When this report was laid before the Joint Committee the truth and force of the situation were acknowledged and the recommendations accepted. There being no provision financially for engaging a superintendent the Board of Managers gratefully accepted the services of Mr. Barton Fell, Superintendent of the Soldiers Home at Vineland, as supervising executive. Mr. Fell did a valuable piece of work at Leesburg and improved the conditions in every way; we take this occasion to again express our appreciation of his services which continued until March 1st, 1924, when it was possible to make proper financial arrangements for engaging a superintendent and Col. Edward B. Stone was secured for the position. The prison farm was placed under the direct care and supervision of the Director of Administration and Industries and is being regularly visited by him. The plan of having the Farm Supervisor of the Department of Institutions and Agencies carry out all of his plans for the prison farm through the Director, insures a constant oversight from the prison proper and will prevent the possibility of the prison management neglecting or forgetting the needs of this important branch of its work.

Practically all other matters to which we would direct your attention are to be found in the accompanying reports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison wish to again recommend for your consideration the desirability of securing legislation for dealing with the habitual criminal. We do not think it necessary to present any arguments at this time to support this recommendation since all such arguments are well known to the State Board, the sustaining matter having been prepared and used to support arguments for similar legislation last year.

In 1920 legislation was enacted which provided for the removal of the women from the New Jersey State Prison to the Essex County Penitentiary and the New Jersey Reformatory for Women at Clinton. This law was declared unconstitutional by the attorney general; its provisions therefore could not be carried out. The population of women within the prison rarely exceeds twenty. They are all relatively young women under forty, many of them under twenty-five. They would seem to be suitable types for the Reformatory for Women and the county institution in Essex. The crowded condition of the men's quarters demands an expansion. There is no logical way to expand except by acquiring, for the use of the men, the present women's quarters.

The problem of idleness is a constant one. During the past year the most determined efforts have been made to do away with the evil but there still remains nearly three hundred idle men unfitted for work outside the prison for whom there is no work provided within the wall. We, therefore, recommend a serious study of ways and means by which State Use Industries may be extended and multiplied in order that the idleness may be overcome, and that a larger number of prisoners may be given suitable training.

The Board of Managers takes pleasure in congratulation the prison staff in its entirety upon the hearty cooperation which the staff has shown throughout the year in making every effort to meet cheerfully and efficiently the changes taking place. Its attitude has been a big factor in the success of our plans.

To the Principal Keeper, Mr. Joseph S. Hoff, and to the Director of Administration and Industries, Mr. Calvin Derrick, the Board of Managers wish to express their satisfaction with the effective and harmonious manner in which the many transitions from old to new conditions and methods have been carried out; the results obtained show a unity of purpose and a spirit of cooperation without which little could be accomplished; the Board appreciates the difficulties confronting these gentlemen and congratulates them upon the success of their work.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. W. Huntington,
President of the Board of Managers

Dated June 30th,1924,
Trenton, New Jersey.

P A R T T W O

THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER

HON. JOSEPH S. HOFF

Board of Managers,

New Jersey State Prison,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Principal Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison herewith presents his Annual Report for the fiscal year 1923-24.

The fiscal year just ended has been one of harmony and progress. There have been great changes in the personnel. The general tone of the force and of the institution as a whole has been improved. Several elderly officers have been retired and we have lost several through death. The new adjustments of salary ratings have made it possible to fill these vacant places with a fairly satisfactory type of man.

There are still several needed adjustments in this department of the work. The position of first deputy keeper, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Kersey, has not yet been filled. This is perhaps the most important position in the entire force; it calls for a man of unusual executive ability, quick, keen judgment and great firmness. The position calls for a man whose superior qualifications cannot be questioned by any one on the staff. Since Mr. Kersey's retirement, Mr. Michael H. Brown has been very acceptably serving as Acting Chief Deputy.

We have had three executions during the year. We have had in confinement in the death house a total number of thirteen; two were commuted to life imprisonment; two were transferred to the State Hospital. On June 30th,

1924, there remained six men under sentence of death in the death cells.

There have been no serious outbreaks among the prisoners either at the prison farm, prison proper or at the road camp during the year. In general the discipline has been satisfactory, firm and smooth. You are referred to the report of the Director of Administration and Industries for a full discussion of this subject.

As to escapes, we have had eighteen; five from the farm; one from the road camp; eight from the group working outside the walls; and four from the prison proper. Of this number, nine still remain at large. The new policy of the State in gradually increasing the number of prisoners employed outside the walls will necessarily lead to a larger number of escapes. It is interesting, however, to note that a study of the escapes for the past six years show that during the first half of the period, that is the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 there were 127 escapes, and that during the last half of the period for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, there were 40, a reduction of about seventy per cent. Your attention is directed to the report of the prison clerk for a study of this question. You will also find many other interesting items in Mr. Bleam's valuable report.

The outstanding feature of the last year was the carrying into effect of the recommendations of the Joint Committee under the agreements between the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies and the Prison Board of Managers, dated June 19th, 1923. The last annual report of the Board of Managers set forth in detail these agreements

and recommendations. The hopes of the Board and of the Principal Keeper that the services of Mr. Calvin Derrick could be secured to act in the capacity of Director of Administration and Industries under the new plan were realized and Mr. Derrick took up his duties on August 1st, 1923. It required some time to work out plans for the carrying into effect the several recommendations of the Joint Committee; many new adjustments were necessary in order that the Principal Keeper and the new Director might work in harmony and without confusion to either themselves or to the staff. The Principal Keeper and the Director have worked harmoniously together and the report of the Director will indicate how effectively we have been able to carry out the recommendations of the Joint Committee. These satisfactory results could not have been secured except for the wise and generous support given us at every stage of re-adjustment by the Board of Managers and the Joint Committee.

The report of the Director of Administration and Industries, which is presented with this report, deals with the many questions involved in the new arrangements, covers the work of the State Use Industries, the Farm, the road camps and all matters included in the Joint Committee recommendations.

All the departments of the prison have functioned smoothly and effectively as a study of the departmental reports attached will show. The reports of the Head Teacher, Parole Officer, Superintendent of Construction, Commissary Officer, Identification Officer, the Fiscal Agent,

and the financial and business reports of the Private Secretary are particularly interesting. In two departments at least there have been fundamental changes; first, in the Commissary Department where the change from the old method of cell feeding to the use of the new dining hall was carried out at the beginning of the fiscal year; second, in the Parole Department the decision of the Court of Pardons and Paroles to hold but two meetings in place of four meetings a year. Beginning with the present fiscal year the sessions of this Court will be held in October and March.

Under the authorization of the Board of Managers, there is conducted a store for the use of prisoners. This store, as a business venture, is entirely separated in every particular from the business of the State. The merchandise handled in the store is sold at an advance of twelve per cent over the cost. Out of this profit the salary of the storekeeper is paid and all other expenses connected with the store are met. The purchases permitted by any prisoner are restricted to ten dollars a month. The store carries a general line of tobacco and cigarettes, canned goods, fresh fruits in season, nuts, candy, stationery, etc.

One of the very important "industries" connected with the life of the prisoner is the manufacture of bead bags and bead necklaces. This gives occupation to many idle hands, to the physically unfit, and to the hospital patients. There has never been any regulation, particularly, about the disposal of this bead work. We have now completed arrangements for the installation of a show

case where any prisoner may put on sale, in the front hall, under his own price mark, any article he wishes to dispose of. This will apply also to the fancy work made by the women prisoners.

The following is a brief financial statement of the store:-

Total Sales	$43631.85	
Bank Interest	37.14	
Discount	588.79	
		$44257.78
Total Purchases	$36905.27	
Salary	1923.38	
Expense	68.30	$38896.95
		$ 5360.83

Statement of Net worth at end of Fiscal year:

Store & Farm Inventory 6-30-1924:	$2356.67
Cash as per statement above	5360.83
Store fixtures	21.45
	7738.95
Accounts payable 6-30-1924:	3793.61
Net worth at close of operations-	$3945.34

The operations of the farm store are included in the above figures.

One of the most difficult duties I had to perform was to arrange a satisfactory wage scale for the prison officers. A great deal of thought, time and work has been devoted to this question in the past year. Early in the last fiscal year I succeeded in securing from the Civil Service a new classification with a new minimum and maximum for salaries. I have always felt that it was a mistake to maintain so low a minimum as $110.00 and that the previous maximum of $135.00 made it impossible to hold the best type of officers in the work.

I also felt convinced that the practice of giving a shop bonus of $15.00 per month, out of State Use funds, to the shop keepers was an unfair discrimination against that portion of the force not assigned to shop work. The Board of Managers, at my request, abolished the bonus, effective July 1st, 1924, the same time that the new wage scale fixed by the Civil Service went into effect. This new wage scale established a new minimum of $125.00 and a new maximum of $150.00, which corresponded to the amount of money the shop keepers were getting with the bonus. It is expected, therefore, that harmony will prevail, all of the prison officers now being upon an equal footing as to salary. There still remain some adjustments to be made. Under the departmentalized plan it is but natural that the department heads should receive a little recognition. This problem will be worked out later in the present year.

In presenting the following reports of the various members of the staff, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the uniform cooperation, not only by the staff officers, but by the entire force of prison officers as well. There has been no emergency or condition arising where they have failed to meet their duty cheerfully. This gives me great confidence in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I again wish to recommend for the consideration of the Board of Managers the importance of securing the arsenal property adjoining the prison plant for prison purposes. This recommendation is not a new one. I feel, however, that

it should be continually stressed. There is little possibility of securing this property until suitable legislation for securing a new arsenal at Sea Girt is passed.

I would like to have considered as a part of this recommendation the necessity of acquiring all of the property enclosed by the canal, Second Street, Federal and Cass Streets, including that portion of Third Street which cuts through the prison property. With this tract of ground entirely enclosed, eliminating the public thoroughfare through the middle of our property, it would be possible to develop a prison plant and prison industries suitable for carrying out the classification of the population and industries contemplated by the Central Department plans for that portion of the prison population which it is desirable to hold in this prison.

I also wish to repeat my recommendation of a year ago with respect to remodeling the hospital and building a sun parlor on the roof for the use of the tubercular patients. I feel strongly that this class of patient is not properly taken care of in the hospital; that the proximity of the tuberculous wards to the other wards is a menace; that the yard privilege of the general patient is restricted by reason of the fact that the yard has to be given over so much of the time to the tubercular patients. I believe consideration of this matter to be of prime importance.

It is desirable to have the services of the prison chauffeur available at all times. At present, much of the time the automobiles, as well as the trucks, are left entirely in charge of an inmate mechanic and his helper.

This is not wise. We are also oft times delayed for a considerable period of time in securing the services of our chauffeur when he is off duty. In case of an escape or other emergency this delay may be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend the erection of a suitable residence for the chauffeur upon the prison property across the street.

In conclusion I wish to express my keen appreciation of the constant support and wise counsel given me month by month by the Board of Managers. This support, and the keen understanding of my problems, is an incentive which gives me strength and confidence to go forward with the work.

Very respectfully submitted,

Joseph S. Hoff,
Principal Keeper.

Educational Department

in charge of

R. H. Tice, Head Teacher

The following is my report of the School of Letters for the year ending June 30th, 1924:

1. Enrollments and Grading.

During the past year the total enrollment of school was 398. Of this number 123 were upon list for more than one session, leaving a net enrollment of 275, an increase of 11 over last year.

This enrollment was distributed over three sessions daily from September 15th to June 24th, and of two sessions from July 1st to September 15th. It was distributed over grades from one to six as follows:

Grade One -	132
" Two -	84
" Three -	79
" Four -	59
" Five -	22
" Six -	22

These grades approximate in requirements the corresponding grades in outside schools, reaching rather above than below them; this school in six grades covers about what an outside school does in eight grades. It is impossible to make accurate statements concerning the distribution of enrollment.

The first session is from 8 to 9 a.m.; the second session is from 9 to 10:45 a.m.; the third session is from 1 to 2 p.m. The sessions are arranged to suit the needs of three classes of pupils; first, those who work; second, those who are idle; third, those who are

ambitious to get further teaching upon subjects in which they are weak.

By nationality and race, our pupils represent the world. We have upon our enrollment lists men from about twenty different countries and from nearly all racial groups.

During the year forty-four men were enrolled in correspondence work; thirty-eight in outside schools; six in this school. The subjects studied were: English, Mathematics, Automobile, Drawing, Business Management, Electricity, Airplane, Advertising, Gas Engines, Plumbing, Law, Commercial Correspondence, Sheet Metal, Shorthand, Italian, French.

Twenty-two men are now enrolled in the outside schools.

2. Curriculum.

During the past year the material for instruction has been developing about the teaching of three major subjects:

English, Arithmetic and Civics (citizenship)

Throughout the year the importance of English has had the most prominent place in the teaching in all the grades and subjects. The first lessons in arithmetic have had as their primary purpose, not so much the teaching of arithmetic, as developing the ability to think and talk and write in terms of numbers. In all subjects a similar end is kept in view.

Outside of this effort the instruction in Arithmetic had as its purpose the making of men competent

to use numbers in their fundamental relationships to ordinary business and social needs.

Civics is growing more and more to be a very comprehensive term. It suggests not alone the idea of knowledge of political government but also a knowledge of people and events; of how to live by making proper contacts, economically and socially, as well as politically. The study of history, of geography, of the physical "self" must have for its proper end the better ordering of one's life towards meeting the demands of a decent community, state and national life.

This school will increase its emphasis upon the proper coordination of history, geography, health and civics that there may be sent from it men with better understanding of the meaning of citizenship.

3. Terms.

The year was divided into three terms; the first from July 1st to October 31st, 1923; the second from November 1st, 1923, to March 15th, 1924; the third from March 15th, 1924, to June 30th, 1924. A grade's work was planned for completion during a term. This requires intensive teaching; a necessity for pupils whose needs are great and whose opportunities are limited. With so many of our pupils, what is done must be quickly done and with as little diversion from main subjects as possible.

4. Promotions.

As a result of intensive teaching of a few subjects in a short time there is some rapid advancement.

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The following promotion summary will show this:

From	1st	Grade	to	2nd	Grade	39	promotions
"	1st	"	"	3rd	"	7	"
"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	"
"	2nd	"	"	3rd	"	24	"
"	2nd	"	"	4th	"	5	"
"	2nd	"	"	5th	"	1	"
"	3rd	"	"	4th	"	15	"
"	3rd	"	"	5th	"	5	"
"	4th	"	"	5th	"	6	"
"	4th	"	"	6th	"	2	"
"	5th	"	"	6th	"	6	"
"	6th	"	"	7th	"	4	"

5. Teachers.

Teaching has been done through the aid of one civilian teacher, three associate inside teachers and one substitute inside teacher. It has been upon the departmental plan. The civilian teacher has had charge of the teaching of subjects grouped under civics. Among the inside teachers, one has the teaching of beginning English, one advanced English, and one arithmetic. In addition to these, two men have attended to the details of office work.

The general program of teaching material and progress is under my direction. The efficiency and fine spirit of cooperation shown by teachers is worthy of commendation.

6. Teaching Material.

The school has been well supplied with text books and appliances for teaching. Texts for this kind of a school are not satisfactorily prepared; I, therefore, have made for each text book used, so far as necessary and possible, a syllabus setting forth the portions of book to be studied and suggestion for their proper correlation.

7. Records.

Records were kept of the daily class work and the attitude of each pupil. Term records were also kept based upon class work and term examinations. Permanent records are in my office of every man passing in and out of school during the past seven years. Of the men paroled during the year, 247 had received some schooling influences.

8. Library.

During the year the prison library was transferred from the Chaplain's care to my own. A room with proper shelving and other suitable fittings was made from an unoccupied shop adjacent to school rooms. This is a pioneer move in the history of prison libraries for it is the first of which I know under educational supervision. In another year it should be possible to report with certainty the value of this change.

At this time there are about six thousand volumes in the library. During the past four months, circulation has been as follows:

Fiction	14347
Magazines	2220
Art, science and travel	1449
Biography	961
Reference	223
Verse	61

74% of prisoners used the library during that period.

9. Et Cetera.

During the year I had 450 interviews with entering prisoners. These interviews are for determination of past schooling, personal history and present schooling and

reading needs. About 200 interviews were had with prisoners who were subject to parole by the Board of Managers.

I attended weekly the meeting of the Classification Committee. I had, during the year, an unrecorded number of interviews with men who sought advice, counsel, information about many things - ex officio service.

On June 25th was held the annual closing exercise with the following program:

- - - P R O G R A M - - -

1. Overture (ending at 9 o'clock).....Prison Band

2. Spiritual Introduction.....Rev. Father Kirk
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

3. Pupils' answers to questions:
(a) Why I have gone to school.
(b) What has the school taught me.

4. Teachers' answers to the questions:
What are the schools objectives
(a) In teaching of Beginners English.
(b) In teaching of Advanced English.
(c) In teaching of Arithmetic.
(d) In teaching of Civics.

5. Selection.....Prison Band

6. Address.....Dr. William A. Wetzel,
Principal, Senior High School,
Trenton, New Jersey.

7. Words from Calvin Derrick, Director of Administration and Industries.

8. Announcements..... R. H. Tice,
Head Teacher.

9. Benediction.....Rev. Chas. H. Elder,
Institutional Chaplain.

10. Selection.....Prison Band.

- - - * * * * * * * * * - - -

10. The Future.

Some of the objectives of the future schooling program are:

(a) Every mentally competent illiterate man to be kept in school until he has completed the fourth grade. If employed, such a pupil shall attend school part time until the work of fourth grade is completed.

(b) Every man assigned to a vocational shop shall first have completed at least four grades of school work. Such a man shall continue in school, on part time, until the schooling requirements of the trade which he is learning have been met.

(c) Every man entering, who has had advanced schooling, shall be advised concerning continuation schooling in the things of interest to himself. This schooling may be carried on through correspondence.

(d) There should be one responsible head for all educational work, whether done in School of Letters, In Library, in Shops or in Cells.

(e) All industrial, recreational and educational activities should unite in contributing towards the establishment and maintenance of a regime that will make men respond to corrective and constructive demands of their institutional life here and of the community life into which they pass when released.

* * * * * *

Religious Department

in charge of

Chaplain C. H. Elder

In this busy age, compression in reports should not be a lost art. History, really, cannot be fully covered by writing. Work is greater than words, and all facts cannot be carried in figures. Service is not only the best of human aims, but it is the only reliable standard by which to correctly interpret the Divine.

The doctrine and practice of Jesus may be briefly and truthfully sermonized in one word -- OTHERS -- "For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

Conformably to the teachings and life of this great Exemplar, my chaplaincy during the past year undeviatingly and prayerfully has been along this line of impartial service for the members of our large prison family. I have seen, without exception, the man and the woman, and not the color, creed or country, and have uniformly endeavored by example as well as by precept to lift up these wards of the State in higher life ideals.

The office of a Chaplain should carry with it as the highest credential --- CHARACTER.

A great American essayist has said: "Those who would lift up others must stand on higher ground themselves." This philosophic and religious truism conjoined with the history of the greatest LIFE has been the inspiration and keynote of my work as chaplain. In my judgment the best sermons are LIFE and the best preaching is SERVING.

Having those two thoughts in mind I have aimed

unchangeably to carry them out in my manifold activities for God and man in this institution.

I am frank to state that I have constantly endeavored to help in institutional good order and discipline, by an unremitting effort to promote good cheer by what I regard as discreet activities in public andin private in our penal home. The results of my work I leave with God.

* * * * * * *

Report of Catholic Moral Instructor
Rev. Alfonso Palombi

I have the honor, as Catholic Moral Instructor in the New Jersey State Prison, to submit my report for the year ending June 30th, 1924.

Prison reform is today, in many parts of the country, a great constructive movement. It is a positive engine for the reclamation and rehabilitation of human beings; but this reformation cannot be accomplished alone except through Religion. The inmates for the most part realize this fact and it is the source of a great satisfaction to me to see so many faithfully attending services and regularly receiving the Sacraments. It is indeed encouraging to see so many endeavoring to remodel their lives so that they can return to society as new men and again safely take their place among their fellowmen.

Realizing the great benefit to be derived from reading good literature, I have, through the courtesy and kindness of friends, supplied the inmates with interesting and instructive food for thought in the form of

various Catholic periodicals and magazines.

I feel it my duty to state that my success in looking after the moral welfare of the inmates under my care is due largely to the zeal and cooperation of my assistants, the Rev. Thomas F. Kirk and Rev. B. Caporale.

I must also express my deep appreciation for the consideration and courtesy shown me by your office and for the kindness of the deputies in making my labor among the inmates easier and more effective.

* * * * * *

Parole Department

in charge of

W. J. McLaughlin

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Parole Agent for the fiscal year ending June 30th,1924.

On Parole June 30th,1924- Males 365; Females 11; Total- 376.

Cases considered by the Court of Pardons

November 1923- 251; March 1924- 143; June 1924- 204; Total- 598.

Paroled by the Court of Pardons, Males 181; Females 2. " 183.

Referred to the Board of Managers- 87

Paroled to take effect at expiration of minimum- 146.

Cases considered by the Board of Managers

Cases considered by the Board of Managers- Total 277.

Paroled by the Board of Managers- Males 227; Females 5; " 232.

Released from further reports

Court of Pardons- 127 males; 1 female Total 128

Board of Managers-178 " 3 " " 181

Released by death- 6

Returned to prison for another crime 18

Paroles revoked- 4

- - - - - -

In the past year I have personally investigated 598 cases of prisoners who are on parole and it was highly gratifying to find a large number of prisoners employed and doing well.

A great number of paroled prisoners of foreign birth are unable to read and write English and become delinquent in their reports, but on investigation I find

that most of them have steady employment and are leading the right kind of life.

Out of a total of 415 prisoners paroled, only eighteen have been returned for another crime and only four for the OTHER violations of their parole, which is a very small percentage of the total number out on parole. I am confident that at least eighty per cent of the prisoners paroled make good and become desirable citizens.

I wish to call attention to the assistance and cooperation of Mrs. Maude B. Booth of the Volunteers of America, and Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, Colored Chaplain of the prison, in securing employment for prisoners who were paroled. Mrs. Booth found employment for thirty and Rev. Van Pelt for fifteen.

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

I wish to call your attention to the habitual criminal and sincerely hope that some sort of an act will be passed by the Legislature to take care of this class of prisoners.

Expenses of the Parole Office for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924, were $578.03.

The care practiced by the Board of Managers in carrying out the provisions of the Parole Law is responsible to a great degree for the excellent showing made by parolees; the element of "chance and guess" is reduced as far as possible by the work of the Classification and Parole Committees. The work done for the prisoner through these channels is carefully compiled and placed at the disposal of the Board and Parole Agent a fund of information about the prisoner which enables them to work much more intelligently with him. But the outstanding feature in our parole

Procedure is the persistent and pains-taking work on the part of the Board of Managers, the entire board sitting as a Board of Parole. Notwithstanding the fact that every board member has before him all the documentary history in each case, together with the results of all the scientific examinations, the findings of the Classification and Parole Committees, and the full recommendations of the latter, they still interview each and every applicant for parole, going very carefully into the nature of his future domestic and industrial prospects, taking time enough in each interview to let each member of the Board form an independent opinion based on his own impression of the man. There is nothing perfunctory and mechanical about the procedure; as much time as is necessary to do thorough work is devoted to each case. The parole meeting generally starts at nine o'clock in the morning, consuming the entire day and often extends late into the evening to dispose of twenty or thirty cases. It is gratifying to know that the Board of Managers regard their duties as a paroling body to be a most technical and important part of their responsibility connected with this institution.

* * * * * *

Department of Prison Farms

in charge of

Col. E. B. Stone

The following report covers the farm production for the season of 1923:-

The building of hot beds and cold frames last winter made it possible to set out early tomatoes about six weeks before the main crop. This will enable the canner to get the bulk of this crop canned before the main crop is ready. 32,000 plants were set out last year and 72,000 plants were set out this year. With favorable conditions there should be one hundred per cent increase in production.

We were very fortunate with the early pea crop. We have an increase of one hundred per cent over last year in the packed peas. There were 1,960 #10 cans last year and 3,800 #10 cans this year.

There were 37 acres of sweet corn and 20 acres of lima beans planted.

We are looking forward to a big yield of white potatoes, of which there are about 25 acres. We also have 20 acres of red skin potatoes.

We planted about 30 acres of field and silo corn, and although this crop was planted rather late, because of wet weather, I am confident that the crop will turn out all right in this section.

A fine lot of hay has been harvested. The onions, carrots, beets and string beans are looking fine. We will set out cabbages next month.

We expect very gratifying results when the harvest is ended.

The dairy herd is being built up by culling out the "boarders." A well-bred young bull has been purchased to head the herd. This bull, as a calf, won first prize at the Trenton Fair last year and fifth prize at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse.

The next step is to have a dairyman in charge, not a guard, so that more care and attention is given to the herd.

We have purchased three horses. The work on the root cellar has been started and the foundation for the new piggery is in; this building will be completed before cold weather.

Following is a statement of the value of farm products for the season 1923:

Farm Crops-	$3,187.29
Truck and fruit-	9,076.61
Potatoes-	3,911.40
Dairy-	3,757.86
Piggery-	2,355.54
Poultry-	27.74
Miscellaneous	1,452.89
	$23,749.33

The following is a report of the population at the prison farm for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924:

No. Prisoners at farm June 30th,1923-	127	
No. Prisoners received during year-	124	251
No. prisoners released on parole-	45	
No. returned to prison for Board of Managers-	68	
No. returned to prison account bad conduct-	6	

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

Trenton,
New Jersey,
October 30, 1924.

SUBJECT: 1924 Annual Report of
New Jersey State Prison.

State Prison
Trenton
1924

ADDRESS REPLY TO Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner.

FROM Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner.

TO Mr. John P. Dullard,
State Librarian,
State House.

Dear Mr. Dullard:-

I forward herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the New Jersey State Prison for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, which is filed with you in accordance with instructions from the Governor. One copy of this report is kept on file in this Department. A summary of the report is being printed at the Prison for distribution.

Very sincerely,

DEPARTMENT INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES,

Burdette G. Lewis,
Commissioner.

BGL:AMC.

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

No. returned to prison order Principal Keeper	2	
No. returned to prison for Board of Pardons-	18	
No. returned to prison by own request-	1	
No. returned to prison account of illness-	4	
No. returned to prison for court witness-	1	
No. returned to prison for regular discharge-	1	
No. escaped-	5	
No. died-	0	151
Total remaining June 30th, 1924-		100
Total received since October 1st,1913- (when the farm colony was started)	1621	
Total dis, par, ret, etc. since Oct. 1st,1913-	1521	
Total remaining June 30th,1924-		100

* * * * * * *

Construction and Repair

in charge of

Joseph M. Thiel

I beg to submit herewith, for your consideration and approval, a report of the work done by the Repair Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924.

In addition to the appropriation for current repairs there were special appropriations available for various improvements and new work, and among others the following are some of the uses for which special appropriations were made:

Painting of cell blocks, Wing One, Wing Two, Wing Four and Wing Six with two coats of oil paint. This included painting of ceilings, side walls, cells and all iron work. All cells were numbered and these cell blocks are now in first class condition. This work was started in October 1923 and is now completed.

A new cold storage room was built in the basement of the cook house for storing of vegetables. This room has been fitted with ammonia cells; all steam pipes covered with asbestos and hair-felt; new double sash window frames were made and a new door built; new sub-floor has been laid and is now ready for use.

The new woodworking plant of the industrial department has been completed and practically all necessary machinery and equipment for the operation of same has been installed. All plumbing and sewerage and water lines have been completed. The electricians are now busy installing conduit and running lines for light and power.

A new boiler room is being erected to supply steam for the concrete and woodworking plants. The boiler is set and the smoke stack is erected and otherwise complete with the exception of a roof. This building will be ready for use within a few weeks.

In conjunction with the woodworking plant and new boiler room, we are building a new drying kiln for lumber to be used in the manufacture of articles made in the new woodworking plant. This building is nearing completion and will be ready for use about the first of September.

Other alterations and improvements in the Industrial Department include the removal of the prison library from prison building to the schoolroom floor of the Industrial building where extensive alterations have been made for the accomodation of the library in order that it might be under the personal supervision of the school director.

The tailor shop has been moved to the rooms formerly occupied by the tin shop on the main floor of industrial building. These rooms were remodeled and equipped with new machinery thus making it possible to insure better and more efficient work.

The tin shop, formerly of the Repair Department, has been transferred to the basement of the industrial building. New flooring was laid, new steam lines were installed and a new ceiling put up. This shop was also equipped with a new lighting system and is now a modern shop in every detail.

All windows in the industrial buildings were

fitted with new screens which were made in the carpenter shop. These screens have a substantial wooden frame covered with heavy wire.

New toilets and urinals were also installed in the various shops of the industrial department.

The old incinerator, which was too close to the hospital, was condemned anddemolished; and a new incinerator was built near the big boiler room. This is a modern plant and is not in operation.

A new concrete wall for coal bins and to be used for the unloading and storing of coal has been built in the Wilson and Stokes coal yard, replacing the old wooden wall which was condemned. This wall is seventy-five feet long, two feet thick and about ten feet high.

Numerous improvements were made during the year in the recreation yard, among others being the demolishing of all old buildings and the remodeling of the old engine room for the yard master's office and rest room for men employed in the yard; provision was made for the accomodation of fire apparatus; a large tank has been built and mounted on a wagon chassis for use in sprinkling the yard during the summer months. Gardeners have been busy planting flowers and improving the yard in general.

The interior of the hospital has received two coats of oil paint, including the wards, drug room dispensary, halls and offices. All floors have been shellaced and varnished. New cement floors were laid and toilets and showers installedin new shower room. The room containing sterilizing machine was newly tiled; also two shower baths installed. The drug room was supplied with a new sanitary sink and fittings; the wash tubs in wash-

room were removed to the shower room in the basement and the old wash-room was remodeled and is now being used as a reading and smoking room by the inmates of the hospital.

The old chapel was renovated and remodeled as a dining hall for the use of the officers, and in conjunction with this the old library rooms are being fitted out as a modern kitchen. The officers' Barber shop was repainted and equipped with new electric lights. New offices were built under the Center Hall for the chief engineer.

Out of the usual Current Repair appropriations the following is a list of the more important work accomplished:

Gas lines in the laundry were disconnected and new connections were installed for electric irons which are now in use. New bread proofing machines were installed in the bakery and all nedessary piping and fittings laid for the operation of the same. The elevator in the Commissary Department has been overhauled and remodeled and is now in first class condition. All combination tables and stools in dining hall have been painted and new dish closets and serving tables were built. The old bake ovens in the basement of the cookhouse were partitioned off and space made for the storing of flour. All storerooms on the second floor of the cookhouse were painted and new shelving put up for the accomodation of stock and supplies. A new stairway was built in Wing Four to replace old stairways which were condemned and torn down.

New flooring 1-1/4 inches thick, has been laid in the Center Hall and scraped, shellaced and varnished. New mail boxes were installed in all the cell blocks.

New toilets were installed in the Front House and sewer and water lines changed and other alterations made for the improvement of the offices. This work included the remodeling of storage rooms for use of the clinic. All dungeon doors under Wing Six have been sealed with cement and brick. All cell doors in Wing One have been equipped with new locks and general repairs made throughout the cell block.

Aside from the different kinds of new work and improvements enumerated above, a considerable number of repairs were made each day in the different shops by this department. The carpenters were busy making new tables, chairs, stools and toilet seats for the various cell blocks and shops in the prison and industrial buildings.

Carpenters also made a number of coffins and coffin shipping boxes.

The tinsmiths put up several new leader pipes and kept in repair the roofs on all prison and industrial buildings.

Plumbers were constantly busy repairing sinks, toilets, sewers and water lines throughout the entire institution.

Painters, in addition to completing work on cell blocks, finished work in the Warden's and Doctor's residences and repainted halls and offices as needed.

Masons completed various repair work in the different cell blocks and shops throughout the institution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I would like to suggest that the following improvements and alterations be made in the various departments of the institution:

The Tag shop should have all new window sash and new frames throughout the entire building and also a new roof as the old one is in very poor condition. The runway from Wing One to Tag shop, which is at present being used for storing of manufactured automobile license plates, should be torn down and new storeroom built adjacent to the Tag Shop.

I also recommend new roofs for the following buildings as the present roofs are in very bad condition:

Wing Four, Big Boiler Room, Number Two Boiler room and Wing Five.

The toilets and basins in the womens' wing should be taken out and replaced with an entirely new system including piping, toilets and fittings.

I recommend a larger tank in the ice manufacturing plant. The present capacity is only fifteen hundred pounds daily and is not sufficient for the needs of the institution. There should be a tank equal to double this daily output.

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Commissary Department

in charge of

E. L. Haire

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Commissary Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924.

We have had installed in our bakeshop eight five-deck gas ovens which have a capacity of eight hundred baked loaves of bread every forty minutes. We also use the same ovens for baking cake, pies, meats, etc. At this time our bakeshop is modernly equipped and producing very good results.

In our main kitchen we have eight unit gas ranges with smooth top and ovens attached, which allows us to prepare a variation in our menu, as compared with the past when we could cook only by steam.

Our main dining room for inmates has been in operation for about one year, we first starting with one meal a day (dinner); at the present time I am pleased to report that we are serving breakfast, dinner and supper. Owing to the seating capacity (516) it is necessary to have two sittings at each meal making a total of six servings a day.

We have "cafeteria" service and each inmate is served individually, thereby assuring him of a hot meal.

We have eighty inmates employed in this department. This includes bakers, cooks, butchers, kitchen helpers and waiters.

I would recommend that sufficient money be requested to equip the tables in the dining room with procelain tops, thereby assuring strictly sanitary tables; also would suggest that the kitchen and bake shop be equipped

with modern ventilating system.

The following is a sample of the menu served in our dining room: (This menu to be served June 30th to July 6th, 1924.)

Monday:

Hominy with milk, bread, coffee.
Beef stew with vegetables, lima beans, jelly, bread, coffee.
Corned beef hash, raw onions, bread, coffee.

Tuesday:

Rolled oats with milk, bread, coffee.
Vegetable soup, roast beef with gravy, boiled potato, cornstarch pudding.
Baked pork and beans, coffee cake, bread, coffee.

Wednesday:

Corn meal with milk, bread, coffee.
Tomato rice soup, boiled ham, boiled potato, string beans, cherry gelatine.
Frankfurters, fried potatoes, hot rolls, bread, coffee.

Thursday:

Hominy with milk, bread, coffee.
Bean soup, hamburger steak, stewed tomatoes, boiled potato, chocolate pudding.
Baked lima beans, tomato sauce, crumb cake, bread, coffee.

Friday:

Rolled oats with milk, bread, coffee.
Beef steak, fresh string beans, new potatoes, lorna doons, ice cream.
Canned salmon, raw onions, boiled potatoes, hot rolls, bread, tea.

Saturday:

Corn meal with milk, bread, coffee.
Mutton stew with vegetables, boiled rice, cinnamon cake, bread, coffee.
Luncheon ham, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee.

Sunday:

Hominy with milk, bread, coffee.
Roast beef with gravy, lima beans, boiled potatoes, pumpkin pie, bread, coffee.
Stewed prunes, vanilla cake, bread, tea.

* * * * * *

Storeroom Department

in charge of

John L. Coxon

In submitting our annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924, we wish to say that never has this department enjoyed a more accurate and satisfactory administration of all business conducted by us than during the fiscal year just closed. The only loss sustained throughout the year was a small quantity of flour which had to be condemned due to moisture.

During the past year we have received fifteen hundred separate invoices of merchandise, and in turn have issued and delivered eight thousand orders on official requisitions, each receiving invoice and requisition having from one to thirty items. This has been accomplished almost without error and no loss whatever.

Since our last report, the Industrial coffee room has been added to our department. We have roasted, " in round numbers", very nearly thirty thousand pounds of coffee without any waste or loss except that due to the natural process of evaporation. This coffee has been distributed not only to the State Prison, but also to the various institutions throughout the State.

Another feature this year is the handling of repaired shoes, which happily was executed with no trouble at all, although very close to five thousand pair were received in this department.

This storeroom has in its custody all clothing, all office supplies and printed matter, and by far the

greater part of all provisions. Through this channel flowed about a quarter of a million dollars worth of merchandise.

This work was performed by ten men; one book-keeper, one journal entry clerk, one stock clerk, two tailors, two runners, two coffee roasters and one porter.

This department, by reason of the nature of the business, bears the general name of storeroom; we have in our custody about fifteen hundred separate articles of merchandise, but this storeroom is sub-divided into ten separate departments, to wit: coffee roasting room, industrial flour, shoes (inmates and discharge), clothing, haberdashery, notions, stationery, printing and office supplies, crockery and household supplies, groceries and provisions, and a tailor repair shop. All merchandise received is checked up by the stock clerk and is immediately entered in the journal; a receiving report is then sent to the Central Accounting office. All merchandise is issued and distributed throughout the prison on presentation of an official requisition signed by the Fiscal Agent. This applies to anything in our custody, from the smallest to the largest item.

We wish to call your attention to the results of the investigation conducted here during the month of January 1924. Without any notice, investigators came to make a complete inquiry and examination of our method of conducting business, which they did. A complete and thorough inventory was taken in which we assisted to

the best of our ability. The net result of that inventory, when compared with our books and those of the Central Accounting Office, showed no serious discrepancies. We do not wish to say that our books and those of the Central Accounting Office were mathematically in accord, but we do say that when the customary latitude was allowed, which isalways permissible in such matters, they coincided nicely and left no doubt as to our ability, our integrity and our conscientious adherence to duty.

We would like to point out that our floor space is still limited; certain partitions should be taken out, as well as new fixtures added; a new elevator would increase the efficiency of this department and add a factor of personal safety of the men; same preferably motor driven.

A frequent inspection of this department is asked that you may come to know us better and offer suggestions, that, in your estimation, might prove helpful from a standpoint of efficiency.

We ask your cooperation and assure you of ours at all times.

We submit this report with pleasure and in the belief that you will do what you can to render the assistance asked for and needed.

* * * * * *

Bureau of Identification

in charge of

Thomas A. Mahaney

I herewith respectfully submit my report of the work of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924.

There were admitted during the year four hundred forty-one prisoners. Two photographs and four finger-print impressions were made of each prisoners for the following purposes:

Two photos and one finger-print impression were filed in this office.

Two finger-print impressions were furnished the International Police Conference of 240 Centre Street, New York City, for the purpose of ascertaining past criminal records of prisoners received here.

One finger-print impression was furnished the Identification Bureau of the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., also for the purpose of securing past criminal records of prisoners.

Record blanks were furnished the prosecutors of the various counties, from which these prisoners were received, with a request to furnish information as to their past criminal records as well as a brief description of the crimesfor which the man is committed. A copy of these records was furnished to the Classification Committee for the purpose of guidance in the assignment of these prisoners to work, school, farm, camp, etc.

Seventeen prosecutors have cooperated with us in furnishing of past criminal records and details of crimes, and I feel assured that all the other prosecutors will respond in the near future.

A general description has been recorded of each prisoner admitted, including weight, height, color, features, means of particular identification such as marks, scars or other peculiarities.

If a prisoner has served a term of imprisonment in any other institution I have sent a record blank to the warden of that institution asking for the verification and details of that term.

Different bureaus all over the country have been furnished with photos, finger-prints and descriptions for the purpose of identification.

Owing to the amount of records received, I would suggest that an additional section of filing cabinet be purchased at the end of this year as our filing space is limited at the present time.

A total of eighteen prisoners escaped from the following places:

Road Work-	7
Prison Farm-	5
Prison Proper-	5
Concrete Gang-	1
Total-	18

Of this number, nine were captured and returned to the prison and one was located in another prison.

Six prisoners who escaped previous to 1923 were captured and returned.

Two prisoners who also escaped prior to 1923 were located, under arrest, in other cities.

One prisoner who escaped in 1914 was arrested in Perry, New York, and committed suicide there.

Immediately following every escape, five hundred photographs with full descriptions were sent to the sheriffs, prosecutors and probation officers of each county in New Jersey; also to the police departments, detective agencies and railroad police in all cities on our mailing list.

A total of seven thousand escape circulars have been sent out since July 1st, 1923.

* * * * * * *

Department of Statistics

in charge of

Irwin C. Bleam

Herewith I hand you statistical tables for the fiscal year ending June 30th,1924, as made up from the records in this office.

During the year I received from prisoners committed to the prison the sum of three thousand one hundred thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents which has been regularly turned over to the proper authority and receipts taken therefore.

There are now articles of personal property in my care belonging to six hundred and twenty-nine prisoners.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS NOW HERE

New Jersey	325
U. S. Outside of New Jersey	560
At sea	1
Austria	14
Australia	1
Africa	2
Czeko Slovakia (Moravia, Bohemia, Slovakia)	2
Brazil	1
Canada, Alberta	5
China	1
Denmark	1
England and Bermuda	6
Finland	1
France and Alsace Lorraine	8
Germany	22
Belgium	1
Portugal	2
Greece	3
Holland	3
Hungary	18
Ireland	15
Italy	180
Mexico	4
Russia, Ukrania	16
Russian Poland	42
Scotland	2
Spain	4
Sweden	1

(continued)

Roumania	1
Wales	1
West Indies, Cuba, British West Indies	9
Syria	1
Turkey	1
Phillipines	1
India	3
Newfoundland	1
Panama	1
Total	1260

Total native born	885
Total foreign born	375
Total	1260

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

(Minimum Terms)

One year-	77
One year and six months	25
One year and nine months	1
One year and eleven months	1
Two years	126
Two years and six months	16
Three years	118
Three years and six months	16
Four years	100
Four years and six months	8
Four years and eight months	23
Five years	116
Six years	51
Six years and six months	7
Six years and eight months	8
Seven years	33
Seven years and six months	3
Eight years	74
Eight years and six months	1
Eight years and ten months	2
Nine years	7
Nine years and four months	2
Nine years and six months	3
Ten years	106
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	44
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	12
Fourteen years and eight months	1
Fifteen years	58
Sixteen years	8
Seventeen years	1
Eighteen years	8

Eighteen years and eight months	1
Nineteen years and four months	1
Twenty years	77
Twenty-one years	4
Twenty-two years and six months	1
Twenty-five years	1
Twenty-six years	1
Fourty-two years	2
Fifty years	3
Sixty years	1
Life	87
Total-	1238

TERMS FOR WHICH PRISONERS NOW HERE WERE SENTENCED.

(Definite Terms)

Twenty years	4
Twenty-five years	4
Twenty-seven years	1
Thirty years	5
Forty years	1
Forty-nine years	1
Total-	16

SUMMARY

Definite terms	16
Indeterminate terms-	1238
Death-	6
Total-	1260

CRIMES

Murder	267
Manslaughter	48
Assault with intent to kill	81
Atrocious assault and battery	39
Embezzlement	10
Forgery and uttering	18
False pretenses	6
Incest	24
Bigamy	6
Sodomy	18
Carnal Abuse	90
Lewdness	5
Rape	48
Breaking,entering,larceny and receiving	262
Robbery and burglary	240
Arson and burning	7
White Slavery	6
Carrying concealed weapons	2
Disorderly house	3
Narcotics	21
Miscellaneous	59
Total-	1260

NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED HERE:

First commitment	1137
Second commitment	83
Third commitment	31
Fourth Commitment	7
Fifth commitment	1
Eighthcommitment	1
Total-	1260

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED:

Atlantic	80
Bergen	56
Burlington	36
Camden	99
Cape May	14
Cumberland	27
Essex	278
Gloucester	30
Hudson	165
Hunterdon	15
Mercer	46
Middlesex	46
Monmouth	58
Morris	35
Ocean	12
Passaic	97
Salem	31
Somerset	30
Sussex	14
Union	62
Warren	29
Total-	1260

YEARS DURING WHICH ORISONERS NOW HERE WERE RECEIVED:

1904	1
1907	1
1908	3
1909	5
1910	5
1911	3
1912	4
1913	6
1914	7
1915	8
1916	14
1917	38
1918	50
1919	63
1920	98
1921	177
1922	222
1923	291
1924	264
Total-	1260

AGES OF PRISONERS WHEN RECEIVED.

Fifteen to twenty years	101
Twenty to twenty-five years	337
Twenty-five to thirty years	259
Thirty to forty years	316
Forty to fifty years	165
Fifty to sixty years	62
Sixty to seventy years	14
Seventy to eighty years	6
Total-	1260

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS

Can read and write	1106
Cannot read and write	143
Read only	2
Write name only	9
Total-	1260

COLOR AND SEX OF PRISONERS

Red (Indian)	3
White males	888
White females	11
Colored males	341
Colored females	12
Yellow (Chinese)	1
Brown (Malay, East Indian, Phillipine)	4
Total-	1260

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Highest number of prisoners during year	1287
Lowest number of prisoners during year	1215
Daily average during year, Males	1223-45/366
Daily average during year, Females	19-165/366
Daily average of all	1242-210/366

LOCATION OF PRISONERS AT CLOSE OF YEAR

In prison building	1085
State Prison Farm, Leesburg	100
Prison Road Camp, Lakewood	75
Total-	1260

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN INMATES

Naturalized	124
Have had first papers	70
Aliens	181
Total	375

SUMMARIZED REPORT OF ESCAPES

(ESCAPED)

Escaped during fiscal year ending Oct.	31,1907-	2	
" " " " "	31,1908-	4	
" " " " "	31,1914-	24	
" " " " "	31,1915-	27	
" " " " "	31,1916-	29	
" " " " "	31,1917-	36	
" " 8 mos.period "	June 30,1918-	13	
" " fiscal year "	" 30,1919-	85	
" " " " "	" 30,1920-	26	
" " " " "	" 30,1921-	16	
" " " " "	" 30,1922-	10	
" " " " "	" 30,1923-	12	
" " " " "	" 30,1924-	18	
Total-			302

(RETURNED)

Escaped prisoners returned year ending Oct.	31,1914-	11	
" " " " "	31,1915-	13	
" " " " "	31,1916-	18	
" " " 8 mos. "	June 30,1917-	24	
" " " year "	" 30,1918-	7	
" " " " "	" 30,1919-	35	
" " " " "	" 30,1920-	17	
" " " " "	" 30,1921-	12	
" " " " "	" 30,1922-	6	
" " " " "	" 30,1923-	7	
" " " " "	" 30,1924-	15	
Received under new convictions-		5	
Died while at large-		4	
Total-			174

Remaining at large June30th,1924- 128

Of this number remaining at large, fifteen are now serving terms in other states and will be returned upon expiration of their sentences.

OPERATION OF ELECTROCUTION LAW SINCE INAUGURATION

Law passed 1906 and took effect March 1, 1907.

Sentence of death,total number received to June 30,1924- 101

Electrocuted during year ending Oct.	31,1908-	7
" " " " "	31,1909-	6
" " " " "	31,1910-	4
" " " " "	31,1911-	4
" " " " "	31,1912-	2
" " " " "	31,1913-	4
" " " " "	31,1914-	6
" " " " "	31,1915-	7
" " " " "	31,1916-	3
" " " " "	31,1917-	4

Electrocuted during 8 mos. ending June 30,1918-	2
" " year " " 30,1919-	0
" " " " " 30,1920-	3
" " " " " 30,1921-	3
" " " " " 30,1922-	9
" " " " " 30,1923-	2
" " " " " 30,1924-	3
Retried and sentenced to twenty years-	2
Retried and sentenced to fifteen to thirty years-	1
" " " " thirteen " twenty " -	1
" " " " Ten years-	1
Commuted to life imprisonment	12
Commuted to thirty years-	2
Commuted to fifteen years-	1
Retriedand acquitted-	1
Committed suicide after being returned to Court-	1
Died previous to date of electrocution-	2
Transferred to State Hospital-	2
Remaining under sentence of death-	6
Total-	101

SUMMARIZED POPULATION REPORT

	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total number of prisoners here July 1,1923-			1257	20
Received during year-	431	11		
Escaped prisoners returned	15	0		
Returned from State Hosp.	19	0		
Returned for violation of parole	2	0	467	11
Total to be accounted for-			1724	31

DISCHARGES-

	Males	Females		
Paroled by Court of Pardons-	181	2		
Paroled by Bd. of Managers-	227	6		
Regularly discharges-	7	0		
Died-	9	0		
Escaped-	18-	0		
Transferred to State Hosp.	28	0		
Removed by Order of Court	14	0		
Electrocuted	3	0	487	8
Total remaining at close of fiscal year June 30,1924-			1237	23
				1260

Department of Accounting

in charge of

J. P. Mc Cormack

Fiscal Agent

The customary Annual Report of this office showing in the usual detail the financial operations of our department in the State Prison during the fiscal year 1924 ending June 30th, 1924, is herewith presented.

The daily average number of inmates maintained at the New Jersey State Prison and State Prison Farm during the year was twelve hundred and forty three (1243), being a decrease in the daily average as compared with the preceding year of sixty eight (68).

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1923 for the support of the State Prison and of the State Prison Farm for Maintenance and Additions-Improvements during the fiscal year ending June 30th,1924, together with the expenditures and per capita costs are shown herein.

-: SALARIES -and- WAGES :-

-:ACCOUNTS:-	GROSS APPROPRIATION	NET APPROPRIATION, Receipts -and- Transfers	AMOUNT AVAILABLE.
Account X-18-A			
Principal Keeper.....	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Account X-18-B			
Chief Deputy.....	2,880.00	2,880.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-K...		2,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-DD..		250.00	
			630.00
Account X-18-C			
Officers and Employees.....	239,275.00	239,275.00	
Transferred from Account X-1-Z..		10,306.35	
Transferred to Account X-18-H..		8,800.00	
			240,781.35
Account X-18-D			
Identification Officer.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Account X-18-E			
Inmate Wage(State Prison Farm)..	8,000.00	8,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-LL..		400.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-X...		500.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-F...		300.00	
			6,800.00
Account X-18-F			
Inmate Wage(State Prison other than State Use).....	13,000.00	13,000.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-E.		300.00	
			13,300.00
Account X-18-G			
State Use Custodial Officers....	12,060.00	12,060.00	
Transferred from Account X-1-Z..		1,440.00	
Transferred from Account X-1-Z..		264.91	
			13,764.91
	$282,015.00		$282,076.26

-: MATERIALS -and- SUPPLIES :-

Account X-18-H			
Food.....	115,900.00	115,900.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-C...		8,800.00	
			124,700.00
Account X-18-I			
Clothing.....	44,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00
Account X-18-J			
Fuel, Light & Power.....	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00

Account X-18-K			
Household.....	$ 18,500.00	$ 18,500.00	
Transferred from Accounts			
X-18-B.....		2,000.00	
X-18-O.....		1,400.00	
X-18-W.....		100.00	
			$ 22,000.00
Account X-18-L			
Farm,Stable & Grounds.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Transferred to Account			
X-18-FFF.....		100.00	
Transferred from Account			
X-18-W.....		700.00	
			17,600.00
Account X-18-M			
Industrial Shops.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Transferred to Account			
X-18-FFF.....		100.00	
			4,900.00
Account X-18-N.			
School Supplies.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Account X-18-O			
Medical & Surgical Supplies.	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Transferred to Accounts			
X-18-FFF.....		300.00	
X-18-K.....		1,400.00	
X-18-Y.....		200.00	
			7,100.00
Account X-18-P			
Printing & Office Supplies..	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Transferred from Account			
X-18-II.....		700.00	
			4,700.00
Account X-18-Q			
Tobacco.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Account X-18-R			
Water Tax.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Transferred from Account		500.00	
X-18-II.....			6,500.00
Account X-18-S			
Religious Supplies.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Account X-18-T			
Bureau of Identification.....	500.00	500.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF.		100.00	
			400.00

Account X-18-U			
Library Supplies.....$	500.00	$ 500.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF		50.00	
			$ 450.00
Account X-18-V			
Vehicular Transportation.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Account X-18-W			
Cannery Supplies.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-K..		100.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-KK.		100.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-L..		700.00	
			5,100.00
	$288,000.00		$299,050.00

:- CURRENT REPAIRS :-

Account X-18-X			
Current Repairs (Prison).....	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Emergency Allotment.....		500.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-E.		500.00	
			13,000.00
Account X-18-Y			
Current Repairs(Farm).....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-O.		200.00	
			2,700.00
	$14,500.00		$15,700.00

-: MISCELLANEOUS :-

Account X-18-Z			
Traveling Expenses.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF.		100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-GG.		200.00	
			1,300.00
Account X-18-AA			
Expense Parole Officer.....	500.00	500.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-JJ.		50.00	
			550.00
Account X-18-BB			
Transportation of Prisoners....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF.		200.00	
			800.00
Account X-18-CC			
Postage.....	800.00	800.00	800.00
Account X-18-DD			

Account X-18-DD			
Telephone & Telegraph.....$	850.00	$ 850.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-B.		250.00	
			$ 1,100.00
Account X-18-EE			
Insurance.....;.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Account X-18-FF			
Medical & Surgical Fees.....	600.00	600.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-JJ.		100.00	
			700.00
Account X-18-GG			
Freight & Cartage.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-Z..		200.00	
			1,800.00
Account X-18-HH			
Appraisement.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Account X-18-II			
Electrocution Plant.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-P..		700.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-R..		500.00	
			800.00
Account X-18-JJ			
Pay't to Discharged Inmates....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF.		100.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-AA..		50.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FF..		100.00	
			2,250.00
Account X-18-KK			
Amusements	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-W.		100.00	
			1,100.00
Account X-18-LL			
Returning Runaways.....	600.00	600.00	
Transferred to Account X-18-FFF.		50.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-E.		400.00	
			950.00
Account X-18-MM			
Funeral Expense.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Account X-18-NN			
Dentistry.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Account X- 18-GGG			
Deficienies.....			
Emergency Allotment.....		96.09	96.09

Account X-18-FFF

Rental of House.....		
Transferred from Account X-18-L.	100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-M.	100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-O.	300.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-T.	100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-U.	50.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-Z.	100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-BB	200.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-JJ.	100.00	
Transferred from Account X-18-LL.	50.00	
		1,100.00
	$19,050.00	$19,346.09

-: ADDITIONS -and- IMPROVEMENTS :-

Account X-18-OO			
Filing Cabinet.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Account X-18-PP			
Fence for Farm.....	270.00	270.00	270.00
Account X-18-QQ			
Automobile.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Account X-18-RR			
Drainage, farm.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Account X-18-SS			
Automobile,Prison Farm.....	1,000.00	1,0000.00	1,000.00
Account X-18-TT			
Cattle for farm.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Account X-18-UU			
Fruit Trees for farm.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Account X-18-VV			
Painting Wings Nos.1,2,5 & 6..	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Account X-18-WW			
Concrete Runway.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Account X-18-XX			
Vegetable Storage Cellar.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Account X-18-YY			
Elevator.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Account X-18-ZZ			
Automobile Coal Truck.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

Account X-18-AAA			
Gas Oven for Bakery.....	$ 2,100.00	$ 2,100.00	$ 2,100.00
Account X-18-BB[B]			
Electric Lighting System,farm..	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
	$ 19,170.00		$ 19,170.00

-: NEW BUILDINGS (at Prison Farm) :-

Account X-18-CCC			
Piggery.....	3,675.00	3,675.00	3,675.00
Account X-18-DDD			
Cannery, Store House.....	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Account X-18-EEE			
Housing for Chief Deputy, Instructors & Guards.....	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,750.00
	$ 21,525.00		$ 21,525.00

RECAPITULATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

	GROSS APPROPRIATION	NET APPROPRIATION
SALARIES & WAGES.....	$282,015.00	$282,076.26
MATERIALS & SUPPLIES.....	288,000.00	299,050.00
CURRENT REPAIRS.....	14,500.00	15,700.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	19,050.00	19,346.09
ADDITIONS & IMPROVEMENTS.....	19,170.00	19,170.00
NEW BUILDINGS.....	21,525.00	21,525.00
	$644,260.00	$656,867.35

THE CASH RECEIPTS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1924; AND CREDITED TO THE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 153, LAWS OF 1918, ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

Labor of Inmates furnished to Woodbine Colony for Feeble-minded Males, Woodbine, N.J. and Officers Salary for guarding said Inmates.....	$2,347.46
For sale of Canned Goods produced at State Prison Farm and sold to State Purchase Fund.....	1,162.55
For sale of Old Cow,Bull,Calves,Old Iron, safety valve guages and retort at State Prison.....	738.08
For sale of Milk to Woodbine Colony for Feeble-minded Males, Woodbine, N. J.....	2,131.50
Inmate Labor,earnings of Barbers and Tailors at the State Prison.....	277.80
For sale of swill,wood,scrap iron and copper, carting ashes, refund on freight bill and sale of spoiled meat from Farm.....;....	641.81
	$7,299.20

The Expenditures for SALARIES-WAGES, MATERIALS and SUPPLIES, MISCELLANEOUS, ADDITIONS-IMPROVEMENTS and NEW BUILDINGS at the New Jersey State Prison and the State Prison Farm during the Fiscal Year 1924, are as follows:-

-: EXPENDITURES :-

-: Salaries -and- Wages :-

Principal Keeper	$ 5,000.00
Chief Deputy	624.00
Officers & Employees	240,716.25
Identification Officer	1,800.00
Inmate Wage (State Prison Farm)	6,417.53
Inmate Wage (State Prison other than State Use)	13,246.97
State Use Custodial Officers	13,764.91
	$281,569.66

-: Materials and Supplies :-

Food	$123,960.22
Clothing	43,999.50
Fuel,Light & Power	50,988.73
Household	21,704.31
Farm,Stable & Grounds	17,324.53
Industrial Shops	2,104.50
School Supplies	1,683.01
Medical & Surgical Supplies	6,497.24
Printing & Office Supplies	4,481.57
Tobacco	3,999.38
Water Tax	6,389.22
Religious Supplies	287.11
Bureau of Identification	259.87
Library Supplies	396.50
Vehicular Transportation	3,667.35
Cannery Supplies	4,517.39
	$292,260.43

-: Current Repairs :-

Current Repairs, Prison	$ 12,659.30
Current Repairs, Farm	2,664.31
	$15,323.61

-: Miscellaneous :-

Traveling Expense	$ 1,285.38
Expense Parole Officer	549.83
Transportation of Prisoners	800.00
Postage	778.33
Telephone & Telegraph	1,100.00
Insurance	2,812.15
Medical & Surgical Fees	668.50
Freight & Cartage	1,345.90
Appraisement	400.00
Electrocution Plant	796.79
Payment to Discharged Inmates	2,200.00
Amusements	1,063.43
Returning Runways	900.00
Funeral Expense	48.00
Dentistry	2,369.50
Deficiencies	96.09
Rental of House	1,100.00
	$18,223.90

-: Addition & Improvements :-

Filing Cabinet	$ 486.50
Fence for Farm	267.50
Automobile	1,500.00
Drainage	1,480.50
Automobile, Farm	800.00
Cattle for Farm	1,500.00
Fruit Trees for Farm	234.75
Painting Wings,1,2,5 & 6	1,493.40
Concrete Runway	330.87
Vegetable Storage Cellar	1,397.14

Elevator	$ 174.70
Auto Coal Truck	3,873.50
Gas Oven for Bakery	2,086.00
Electric Lighting System, Farm	1,500.00
	$17,124.86

-: New Buildings :-

Piggery	3,675.00
Cannery, Store House	2,100.00
Housing for Chief Deputy, Instructors and Guards	15,727.96
	$21,502.96

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924, AT STATE PRISON AND STATE PRISON FARM; ALSO COST PER INMATE PER DIEM AND PER ANNUM, AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER OF INMATES

NET APPROPTN Receipts and Transfers.	Expenditures	APPROPRIATION TITLES	COST PER INMATE Per Diem	COST PER INMATE Per Annum
282,076.26	281,569.66	SALARIES-WAGES	.61892	226.5243
299,050.00	292,260.43	MATERIALS-SUPPLIES	.64241	235.1250
15,700.00	15,323.61	CURRENT REPAIRS	.03368	12.3279
19,346.09	18,223.90	MISCELLANEOUS	.04006	14.6612
616,172.35	607,377.60	TOTAL MAINTENANCE COST	1.33508	488.6385
19,170.00	17,124.86	ADDITIONS-IMPROVEMENTS	.03764	13.7770
21,525.00	21,502.96	NEW BUILDINGS.	.04726	17.2992
656,867.35	646,005.42	TOTAL COST.	1.41998	519.7147

The Expenditures for Salaries and Wages, Materials and Supplies, Miscellaneous and Additions and Improvements at the New Jersey State Prison, are shown below. :-

:- NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON :-

-: Salaries and Wages :-

Principal Keeper	$ 5,000.00
Chief Deputy	624.00
Officers & Employees	202,001.96
Identification Officer	1,800.00
Inmate Wage (State Prison other than State Use)	13,246.97
State Use Custodial Officers	13,764.91
	$236,437.84

-: Materials and Supplies :-

Food	$109,500.01
Clothing	39,147.81
Fuel, Light & Power	50,202.98
Household	19,985.80
Farm, Stable & Grounds	225.14
Industrial Shops	2,104.50
School Supplies	1,683.01
Medical & Surgical Supplies	6,211.91
Printing & Office Supplies	4,009.64
Tobacco	3,341.16
Water Tax	6,389.22
Religious Supplies	287.11
Bureau of Identification	259.87
Library Supplies	396.50
Vehicular Transportation	2,560.11
	$246,304.77

-: CURRENT REPAIRS :-

Current Repairs	$ 12,659.30
	$ 12,659.30

-: Miscellaneous :-

Travelling Expenses.....	$ 1,189.36	
Expense Parole Officer.....	549.83	
Transportation of Prisoners.....	800.00	
Postage.....	778.33	
Telephone & Telegraph.....	898.03	
Insurance.....	2,340.09	
Medical & Surgical Fees.....	542.25	
Freight & Cartage.....	994.76	
Appraisement.....	400.00	
Electrocution Plant.....	706.79	
Payment of Discharged Inmates.....	2,200.00	
Amusements.....	971.93	
Returning Runaways.....	900.00	
Funeral Expense.....	48.00	
Dentistry.....	2,369.50	
Deficiencies.....	96.09	
Rental of House.....	1,100.00	$
		$ 16,884.96

-: Additions & Improvements :-

Filing Cabinet.....	486.50	
Automobile.....	1,500.00	
Painting Wings 1,2,5 and 6.....	1,493.40	
Concrete Runway.....	330.87	
Elevator.....	174.70	
Auto Coal Trucks.....	3,873.50	
Gas Oven for Bakery.....	2,086.00	
Vegetable Storage Cellar.....	1,397.14	$ 11,342.11

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
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NUMBER OF INMATES 1128

Expenditures	APPROPRIATION TITLES.	COST PER INMATE Per Diem	Per Annum
236,437.84	SALARIES-WAGES	.57270	209.6080
246,304.77	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	.59660	218.3553
12,659.30	CURRENT REPAIRS	.03066	11.2228
16,884.96	MISCELLANEOUS	.04090	14.9689
512,286.87	TOTAL MAINTENANCE	1.24086	454.1550
11,342.11	ADDITION & IMPROVEMENTS.	.02747	10.0551
523,628.98	TOTAL COST	1.26833	464.2101

FOOD PER CAPITA

Expenditures for Food.....$109,500.01

Value of food products raised at State Prison Farm and furnished to the State Prison..... 17,432.76

$126,932.77

Cost per annum, per Inmate.....$112.5291

Cost per diem, per Inmate..... 0.30746

The Expenditures for operating the State Prison Farm Leesburg, N. J. during Fiscal Year 1924, are as follows:--

-: NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FARM :-

-: Salaries-Wages :-

Officers & Employees.....$ 38,714.29

Inmate Wage..... 6,417.53

$45,131.82

-: Materials & Supplies :-

Food.....$ 14,460.21

Clothing..... 4,851.69

Fuel, Light & Power..... 785.75

Household..... 1,718.51

Farm, Stable & Grounds.....	$ 17,099.39		
Medical & Surgical Supplies.....	285.33		
Printing & Office Supplies.....	471.93		
Tobacco.....	658.22		
Vehicular Transportation.....	1,107.24		
Cannery Supplies.....	4,517.39	$	$ 45,955.66
-: Current Repairs :-			
Current Repairs.....	2,664.31		2,664.31
-: Miscellaneous :-			
Travelling Expenses.....	96.02		
Telephone & Telegraph.....	201.97		
Insurance.....	472.06		
Medical & Surgical Fees.....	126.25		
Freight & Cartage.....	351.14		
Amusements.....	91.50		1,338.94
-: Additional & Improvements :-			
Fence for Farm.....	267.50		
Drainage.....	1,480.50		
Auto, Farm.....	800.00		
Cattle, for Farm.....	1,500.00		
Fruit Trees For Farm.....	234.75		
Electric Lighting System.....	1,500.00		5,782.75
-: New Buildings :-			
Piggery.....	3.675.00		
Cannery, Store House.....	2,100.00		
Housing Chief Deputy, Instructors, and Guards.....	15,727.96		21,502.96

	NUMBER OF INMATES 115		
Expenditures	APPROPRIATION TITLES	COST PER INMATE Per Diem	Per Annum
45,131.82	SALARIES-WAGES	1.07227	392.4506
45,955.66	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	1.09184	399.6144
2,664.31	CURREUT REPAIRS	.06330	23.1679
1,338.94	MISCELLANEOUS	.03181	11.6430
95,090.73	TOTAL MAINTENANCE	2,25922	826.8759
5,728.75	ADDITIONS-IMPROVEMENTS	.13739	50.2848
21,502.96	NEW BUILDINGS.	.51088	186.9823
122,376.44	TOTAL COST	2.90749	1,064.1430

-: FOOD PER CAPITA :-

Expenditures for Food .....$ 14,460.21

Value of food products raised and consumed at State Prison Farm..... 8,894.79

Value of food consumed.....

$23,355.00

Cost per annum,per inmate.....$203.0870

Cost per diem,per inmate..... 0.5549

EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTION OF CANNING INDUSTRY

-: NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FARM :-

LEESBURG, NEW JERSEY.

E OF PRODUCT	UNIT	TOTAL UNITS PRODUCED	VALUE PER UNIT	SOLD	CONSUMED AT FARM AND PRISON	TOTAL
S? LIMA	#10 Can	2847	.6208	$301.76	$1,465.94	$1,767.70
S, STRING	#10 "	4632	.625		2,899.63	2,899.63
UP	#10 "	1662	.7125	560.10	624.24	1,184.34
.	#10 "	48	.75		46.00	46.00
.	#2 "	12618	.1042	155.20	1,160.86	1,316.06
.	#10 "	1950	.5417	55.26	1,001.25	1,056.51
KIN.	#10 "	2988	.3075	92.28	826.83	919.11
TOES.	#10 "	10019	.3192	7.66	3,191.40	3,199.06
ACH.	#10 "	168	.4583		77.45	77.45
E.	#10 "	1326	.3333	118.02	324.07	442.09
				$1,290.28	$11,617.67	$12,907.95

In conclusion I wish to say, that I appreciate the interest taken in their work, both by employee's and inmates in our office. The result of which has brought complimentary reference in the report of survey made under date of May 27th, 1924 by Wm. J. Mitchell, Department Accountant, Central Office.

I also desire to thank the officers in charge of the various departments for their co-operation in assisting in carrying out ~~the~~ their requirements of our accounting system.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. McCormack

Fiscal Agent.

Report of the Principal Keeper's Private Secretary

Charles B. Cole

The following is a report of the receipts and disbursements through the Convicts' Cash Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924:

Receipts from

Fiscal Agent	$185.20
Prison Clerk	3138.55
Doorkeeper	31762.78
Interest	1268.88
Miscellaneous	46.57
Wages, various	48882.97
State Hospital	548.54
Profit & Loss	23.67
	85857.16
Bal.on hand 6-30-23	32635.33
	$118492.49

Disbursements for

Paroles	$16617.11
Purchases in Prison Store	40588.89
Business Remittances	6134.27
Home Remittances	8813.13
Telegrams	47.44
Postage	863.80
Profit & Loss	5.00
General (Overpayment on Woodbine payroll)	96.77
Interest(Sporting Goods and Movies)	682.30
State Hospital Account	14.64
Oculist	326.26
Dentist	493.55
	$ 74683.16

Cash on hand plus receipts-	$118492.49
Disbursements-	74683.16
As per trial Balance 6-30-24	43809.33

The following is a statement of the operations of the three special fund accounts listed below:

Fund for payments to Discharged Inmates:

Receipts	$2200.00
Disbursements	2115.00
Unexpended balance-	85.00
Returned to State Treasurer 7-15-24	85.00

Fund for Transportation of prisoners to and from Prison Farm and Road Camps:

Receipts	$ 808.39
Disbursements	703.52
Unexpended balance	104.87
Returned to State Treasurer 7-15-24	104.87

Fund for returning runaways and recaptures, and expenses incidental thereto:

Receipts	$ 993.14
Disbursements	799.15
Unexpended balance-	193.99
Returned to State Treasurer 7-15-24	193.99

* * * * * *

Women's Department

in charge of

Mrs. Joseph S. Hoff, Matron

I desire to submit to you my report of the operation and management of the Women's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924:

Number of prisoners July 1st, 1923-		20
Number of prisoners received during year-		11
Total-		31
Paroled by Court of pardons-	2	
Paroled by Board of Managers-	6	8
		23

During the year we have been able to furnish employment to all of the women inmates, thus making them much more contented. I feel that by keeping them constantly occupied in some useful employment they are mentally, physically and morally better in every way under the conditions.

During the year we have taken over the work of making shirts, sheets, pillow cases, bed ticks, pillow ticks, and towels; we have also supplied the hospital and the cookhouse with aprons and caps and attended to the mending.

Our facilities have been very much improved for doing this work by the addition of four electric sewing machines.

To the laundry we have added four electric irons and to the kitchen a new gas range, all of which have proved very helpful in making the department more home-like.

I hereby recommend the enlargement of the hospital facilities so that we may have a place to care for contagious diseases; we also need a proper bath room with shower attached.

I recommend the addition of a new up-to-date refrigerator in order that the food may be properly kept especially during the summer months.

There are a number of improvements needed in this wing, but the one most needed at this time is the installation of new and improved toilets in the cells.

I desire to thank the matrons, also the officers and employees of the institution, for the uniform courtesy and willingness at all times to cooperate with me in the proper administration of the Women's Department.

* * * * * *

PART THREE

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

MR. CALVIN DERRICK

Board of Managers and Joseph S. Hoff, Principal Keeper,
New Jersey State Prison,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The fiscal year Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Three and Twenty-Four witnessed a radical change in the line-up of personnel in this prison. The State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies was pressing for an expansion of the prison program, especially with reference to the scientific work demanded by the various procedures, the general management of the State Use Industries, the training program and some fundamental changes in methods of discipline. This program seemed to call for a different kind of administration at some points in the prison and there was no one on the staff who could be promoted to look after the administration of such work.

After more than thirty years of continuous service and for much of that time a controlling figure in the Center, Mr. Kersey, who had built up the system of discipline under which the place was running, reached the age of retirement and left the service of the State. Mr. Parker, Mr. Kersey's natural successor, was killed in an automobile accident a few days after Mr. Kersey's retirement. There seemed to be no one on the force, who, by reason of age, experience and natural aptitude, was just fitted for the place of first deputy. The position of Acting First Deputy has been satisfactorily filled by Mr. Michael H. Brown.

During the last few months of the fiscal year 1922 1923 a Joint Committee, composed of three members from the State Board and three members from the Prison Board, was created for the purpose of analyzing all of the various conditions and problems outlined above and to bring in recommendations. This committee outlined a general program to be carried out. It is important to consider this program in its entirety in order to be able to note its effect upon the institution.

The recommendations of the Joint Committee were as follows:

GROUP 1

First: As to the general reforms for immediate action, we recommend the following:

(A) We recommend carrying out the suggestions contained in the report of the Joint Committee of the two several boards bearing date of April 10,1923, especially with regard to the further extension of the use of the dining room, exercise for the prisoners, employment of larger number of prisoners in useful arts, and further development of state use system in the shops of the prison but under the direction of the prison board, and with proper and competent instructors and a suitable personnel to develop the best results in the training, education and general reform of the inmates.

(B) The immediate and complete abolition of the dark cells under Wing 6, consisting of a removal of the cells with the necessary bracing by pillars for the superstructure and the utilization of the space so cleared for storage or other useful purposes;

(C) The better enforcement of the present existing regulations (1) with respect to the hearing of complaints made by prisoners, including giving to the prisoners copies of definite charges made against them by keepers or otherwise, and giving them opportunity (except in most extraordinary circumstances) to have a hearing on the basis of said charges before the principal keeper or a deputy designated by him for such purposes before punishment shall be administered: (2) with respect to the non-removal of diet when theretofore prescribed for prisoners, for punishment reasons without specific authorization from the physician in charge.

(D) We suggest that under no circumstances, even when a prisoner is placed in solitary confinement under punishment, shall his ordinary diet be removed from him for the reason that we believe it deteriorates his mental and physical being without any real accomplishment from a disciplinary point of view.

Second: An examination by a competent Board of all borderline prisoners with respect to their mentality and a re-classification of such prisoners when necessary by reason of their present ascertained mental condition, including the necessary steps to transfer such prisoners from the prison to the institution in which it would be more suitable to have them detained. If such investigation shows more of the prisoners to be eligible to such transfer than it is possible to accomodate in the proper institution, then we recommend the installation as speedily as possible of facilities for hydro-therapeutic treatment necessary and scientifically desirable for prisoners of such nervous temperament or mental defects. With such hydro-therapeutic apparatus there should be installed the necessary nursing attendants.

Third: We further recommend the gradual installation of a system of self-government among the prisoners based so far as is feasible upon the plan in operation at Sing Sing; namely, the prisoners in groups may select their representatives to hear their complaints and transmit them to the principal keeper, with the power upon the part of the principal keeper, to guide the selection of the representatives of the said several groups by means of the veto power, or, preferably by naming to the prisoners of the groups those persons belonging to them whom the principal keeper would consider desirable to be such representatives and who would not if selected be vetoed by the said principal keeper.

Fourth: We recommend that the work upon the property opposite the prison, at the prison farm at Leesburg and road building should be pushed as rapidly as possible to the end that those men who are capable of working outside of the prison should have employment with all reasonable speed, idleness at the prison being one of the main things to be avoided.

GROUP 2.

First: We recommend as an ultimate aim, to be attained within such reasonable time unit as may be possible, the following:

(A) The acquiring of additional property, on account of the overcrowded condition of the prison and the difficulty with such overcrowding of providing adequate shop facilities for the employment of the prisoners. We suggest taking the Rahway Reformatory for prison purposes and securing another reformatory along new lines. This suggestion is made with the knowledge that the Rahway reformatory conforms more to the prison type structurally and would be more suitable to the prison than to its present use.

(B) To take every step which may be possible to give additional space within the prison, more especially with respect to the men confined there.

GROUP 3.

First: We find that many of the complaints connected with the management of the prison are those which arose during, or out of the so-called riot in August 1922. There are certain abuses which have grown out of practices which existed in the old prison regime. We have suggested certain reforms which could be accomplished during a certain period of time which would obviate entirely these abuses. We deplore certain of the acts which occurred during the stress of the disturbances in August 1922. We feel that after the so-called riots had started it may have required considerable show of force to quell them, but we believe that in individual instances the force used when the riot was at its height, might have been modified by the prison authorities themselves even before the time when it was possible for the Board of Managers to meet and take action. In general, the management of the prison, considering the space available and the necessary enforced idleness of a portion of the prison population, is of substantital good quality and of an order equal to similar institutions of a good grade. By this we mean that there is no complaint with respect to the conditinns, the food or the usual medical and hospital service. We regret that a management in material details as superior as the management of the New Jersey State Prison and designing to accomplish in general good ends, should have been brought into criticism by reason of the accumulation of grievances and the making of charges such as were shown during the investigation by testimony of prisoners, keepers, physicians, experts and others. Since the last investigation there have been a number of improvements in the prison and the general morale of the institution has risen to a higher level, but we believe there is much yet to be accomplished. There is room, however, for considerable additional progress, which should be along the lines we have suggested in the very near future. These improvements, in our judgment, can only be brought about by the cooperation with the principal keeper, of a man carefully and technically trained in modern prison management, such as we have suggested should be obtained. The foundation for this re-organization has already been laid in the rules and regulations already adopted by the Prison Board of Managers in 1919.

Second: We recommend that the congregate dining room be promptly opened, with further groups of prisoners assigned thereto, and under proper sanitary conditions.

GROUP 4.

First: The Constitution of the State makes the Principal Keeper a constitutional officer appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is not necessary that he should be trained in the profession of a penologist. Such being the fact, we strongly recommend that there should be appointed under the Principal Keeper a trained penologist

responsible in general for the discipline of the prison and for the instruction of the personnel with respect to such discipline along the most approved policies of prison administration. He should also be competent to supervise the work of the prisoners. Such person should be procured as speedily as possible for the relief of the Principal Keeper. He must be a man strong in vigor and personality, of wide experience with human beings of the criminal class, and must rule kindly but firmly, keeping regulations strictly observed upon the part of the prisoners and the keepers.

Second: With respect to Messrs. Kersey and McChesney:

(A) Mr. Kersey has had a long connection with the prison and has had years of experience in the handling of criminals. He is a prison officer of the old type, not imbued withthe modern views of prison administration and reformatory practices, but we believe that he is an acceptable officer of the older type. He should be restored by the prison Board to his present position with full pay, as the infractions of regulations committed by him were under great stress at the time of the riot. He should then be permitted the opportunity for early retirement on pension. We would commend in general his long term of service and would endorse his application for retirement in view of such long period of service.

(B) Mr. McChesney was subject to approximately the same infractions. He should similarly be restored and given an opportunity to conform to the regulations suggested under the guidance, instruction and control of the new assistant to the principal keeper to be chosen.

The Board of Managers of the prison and the Principal Keeper set themselves seriously to the task of carrying out the foregoing recommendations. It was obvious that the recommendations under group 4 should be carried out first. The retirement of Mr. Kersey and the re-instatement of Mr. McChesney were promptly executed. The services of the writer, under the title of Director of Administration and Industries, were engaged to meet the recommendation in the first paragraph under group 4. The new Director began his active work on August 1st, 1923. The Joint Committee, in the first paragraph of group 4, states in very general terms the duties that should fall to the new Director. He is to be "responsible in general for the discipline of the prison and for the instruction of the personnel with respect to such discipline along the most approved policies

of prison administration. He should also be competent to supervise the work of the prisoners..... He must rule kindly but firmly, keeping regulations strictly observed upon the part of the prisoners and the keepers."

Dealing for a moment with the question of discipline, considering the length of time involved, the recommendations of the Joint Committee, with respect to the discipline of both officers and prisoners, have been carried out to a satisfactory degree. Several rules involving personnal conduct, bearing and deportment have been instituted and enforced with reference to the officials. The uniformed force have met these requirements satisfactorily both with respect to cooperation and personal attitude toward the new regulations and the Director. The discipline of the prison population has been considerably "stiffened" and at the same time many new advantages have been extended to the prisoners.

All of the requirements of the Joint Committee under group 4 have, therefore, been carriedout or are in process of being carried out.

Going back now to the Joint Committee recommendations under "A" of group 1, we are able to state that the dining hall was promptly put into use at the beginning of the new fiscal year; that over five hundred men were receiving the noon day meal there before the middle of September 1923; that the entire population was receiving the noon day meal before the first of January, 1924. (It takes two sittings to accomodate the entire population. This fact greatly complicated the plans for putting the dining room into general use.) During the last week in May, 1924, arrangements were completed for feeding the entire population all three meals in the dining hall; such plans have been regularly carried out since. The fact that the dining hall will

seat less than half the population at one time makes a difficult situation for the kitchen force. It makes very long hours for this group of workers. In order to give the commissary group some freedom and time off duty, we continue to serve meals in the cells on Sundays and holidays. This could be overcome by employing a larger number of men in the kitchen and dining room service, so that a portion might be let off duty; but this force already numbers over eighty men and it is not considered desirable to increase it. The present method of meeting the problem is satisfactory to the management at this time. We do not feel that the "cell feeding" for one day a week in any way impairs the spirit of the recommendation of the Joint Committee covering this point.

During the month of August 1923 the Director inaugurated calisthenics for the idle men. This work was carried out by Mr. Philip J. Fleming, prison officer, who selected and trained assistants from among the prisoners and developed an excellent plan which met the approval of the management, the staff and the prisoners. These exercises became popular. At the end of three or four months the band was used in connection with the calisthenics and the exercises gone through with the accompaniment of military music.

With reference to the extension of the State Use work, we may say that during the year a new building for the use of the woodworking plant was constructed and equipped. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1923-1924 only a very limited number of men were employed owing to the fact that there was delay in getting equipment installed and completing dry kiln and boiler room for the

use of this industry.

In January the Purchasing Department of the State induced us to take over the coffee roasting business. Up to the 30th of June we had roasted, in round numbers, thirty thousand pounds of coffee without any waste or loss except the natural shrinkage due to evaporation in roasting. We have had no complaints from the Purchasing Department whatever against the quality of the work performed in this department.

It was proposed by the Prison Board of Managers, early in 1924, that brush and broom industries be installed to give employment to a number of the older men and some others who are entirely unsuited for any form of industry now being carried on within the prison. Many of these men cannot be sent to the farm, nor are they suitable for road work. They cannot be placed in the industries where they are required to operate machines nor where fine work and accuracy are required. They cannot get along very well working in conjunction with other men but would do very well under supervision if they could be employed on some piece work by themselves. Our application for the installation of these industries was denied by the Central Department on the grounds that this type of industry was better suited for the hospitals where it could be used as "occupational therapy."

The State Use Industries, which had been operated by the State Board for a period of almost a year, were turned back to the prison board for complete supervision and management on the first of December, 1923. The following agreement between the State Board and the Prison Board will show the method of control of these industries:

General Plan of Operation of State
Use Industries in N.J.State Prison.

The State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies shall retain original control and custody of all State Use working capital and shall also retain the ultimate title to all plant and equipment purchased or used in connection with such industries.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison, as the agent of the State Board of Control, shall be responsible for the care and custody of the machinery and equipment of the State Use Industries, which is hereby entrusted to their care and custody in order to carry out the provisions of the statutes and this and other agreements. And in the same manner the Board of Managers shall be responsible for the care and custody of all supplies, materials, manufactured goods and equipment utilized in connection with the said industries, and for the personnel of officers, instructors, guards and other officials who are employed in and about these industries.

All work will be carried on under the immediate control of the Board of Managers and its own agents, subject to the general supervision of the State Board of Control, The Commissioner and his agents, in the manner outlined in the general statutes of the State governing the Department of Institutions and Agencies, its various subdivisions and agencies, in the manner outlined in the joint reports adopted by the State Board of Control and the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison on April 10, 1923, and July 20, 1923, and in the manner hereinafter set out in detail.

Instructors and other employees, exclusive of custodial officers, shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service law by the Director of Administration and Industries with the approval of the Principal Keeper, the Board of Managers and the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies.

All marketing of state use manufactured products will be under the direct control of the State Board of Control and the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies and upon the presentation of proper orders, the Director of Administration and Industries shall be responsible for the manufacture, proper packing and shipping in accordance with the directions transmitted for the Commissioner by the Supervisor of Institutional Industries.

The ultimate responsibility for all accounting for, and control of, State Use "Fixed and Working Capital" shall continue to be vested in the Commissioner as the agent of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, and the Director of Administration and Industries shall furnish to the Commissioner, through the Supervisor of Institutional Industries, all data, reports and memoranda

called for under the accounting and other regulations heretofore adopted by the State Board of Control, it being understood that all the generalaccounting work shall be conducted in the office of the Commissioner in the State Office building.

The State Board of Control reserves the right at any time to transfer from the New Jersey State Prison to any other place any of the plant or equipment to which it holds the ultimate title. It is hereby stipulated that the removal of any part which would seriously affect the number of working men in the prison will not be made without conference with the Board of Managers. New equipment for existing industries shall be acquired, or changes of location of plant or equipment of existing industries, shall be authorized as the need arises, by the Commissioner upon the joint recommendation of the Director and Supervisor.

Present established industries shall not be abolished nor new industries installed without prior consultation between the State Board of Control, the Board of Managers of the State Prison or the Commissioner and the Principal Keeper.

A detailed procedure was formulated for the purpose ofcarrying this general plan into effect and was presented as a part of the plan itself.

The Board reviewed the letters and enclosures and passed the following resolution:

"Mr. Maddock moved that the Board of Managers acknowledge, through its President, receipt of communication from Commissioner Lewis, Department Institutions and Agencies, formally presenting a plan for operation of State Use Industries at the Prison, to become effective December 1, 1923, and that the Board approve the general plan and procedure for the operation of these industries as presented by Mr. Calvin Derrick, Director Administration and Industries, and refer this plan and procedure to the Committee on State Use Industries for action; seconded by Mr. Johnstone; carried."

Touching the question of "competent instructors and suitable personnel", we may say that there has been no change up to date except in the sheet metal and tailor shops where the instructors were changed. The Director of Administration and Industries held a series of meetings with the instructors with a view to developing better methods and greater interest both of which are still sadly needed. His efforst in this direction were very ably supplemented by a series of eighteen meetings held by Mr. John A. McCarthy of the Department of

Vocational Education of the State of New Jersey. This series of meetings, which were informal, aimed to develop the "foremanship" side of the instructors work. A similar series for the purpose of dealing with methods of instruction, apprenticeship and trade training will be given probably in September of the present fiscal year.

As touching the general results of training, education and general reform under the State Use system, I would like to observe that, while I believe the possibilities for satisfactory training educationally, ethically and morally in this field to be very great, I am bound to admit that up to date I feel very little has really been accomplished and that the part which has been accomplished has been mostly incidental. This is due to several factors. In the first place the "instructors" as a class have never had any training or preparation for their work as instructors. They were selected from the ranks of their respective fields of labor and were not, and could hardly be expected to have been, familiar with any but the most incidental methods of instruction. This side of the work must be developed. It is the one best opportunity the State of New Jersey has for effecting lasting reforms and benefits from prison confinement and should not be neglected. In the main, I am confident that with one or two exceptions our personnel can be developed to accomplish the desired results in a satisfactory manner. This calls for the employment of a properly trained industrial man who knows not only shop practice, methods of production, and standards of workmanship, but who has also had the advantage of a sufficient amount of academic training and educational experience

that he shall be able to evaluate, interpret and correlate our academic and industrial possibilities.

Under section "B" of group 1, the Joint Committee called for the immediate and complete removal of the cells under Wing Six, recommending that necessary support for the super-structure be supplied by pillars and the utilization of the basement for storage purposes. The spirit of this recommendation was entirely carried out. The Board of Managers, upon the advice of the superintendent of construction and the Director of Administration and Industries, advised against removing the cell construction from beneath Wing Six and substituting pillars and utilizing the space for storage purposes. The reasons for this were that the entire weight of the cell block in Wing Six is carried by the walls of the basement cells. To remove the partition walls underneath this block and substitute suitable pillars and bracing would be a very expensive piece of work; the space thus provided would not be suitable for storeroom purposes. The main object in the mind of the Joint Committee was the abolition of the basement cells. This was brought about by completely closing up, in solid brick walls, every opening into every cell. Even the ventilators in the back of the cells were bricked up. The so-called dark cells are, therefore, abolished. The Board of Managers submitted the changed plan to the Joint Committee; the Joint Committee acquiesced giving their consent to the changes made. We, therefore, feel that all the conditions called for under section "B" have been met.

Section "C", under group 1, deals with the hearing of complaints of prisoners. In this connection we may say that every complaint or charge made against a prisoner

during the year 1923-1924, which became a part of the record, was presented in writing to the prisoner; that the complaint and the punishment was personally reviewed by the Director; that the prisoner was given a hearing either by the Director of his representative, the acting chief deputy; (it is also the prerogative of the prisoner to appeal from the decision of the Director to the Principal Keeper); and also that the order of the Committee with respect to the non-restriction of diet to men under punishment has been scrupulously carried out. In no case during the year, to my knowledge, has there been a restricted diet given for punishment. In this connection it is worth while to observe that in general the disipline in the prison for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1923, has been especially good. There were in all 362 charges made against prisoners, which is an average of about one a day. The highest number presented was 45 in the month of August. The lowest number was 16 in April. The average was 30.1 charges per month. Of the 362 charges presented, 56 were disposed of by reprimands; 228 were disposed of by reduction in grade or loss of credits; 68 were placed in solitary confinement. In the month of October no one was placed in "solitary". In the months of October and November no prisoners were reprimanded under charges. In April, May and June, the last quarter, there were but 14 prisoners reprimanded; only 27 credits were lost, 24 men were placed in solitary.

The second portion of group 1 calls for "an examination, by a competent board, of all borderline

prisoners with respect to their mentality and a re-classification of such prisoners when necessary", and also deals with the question of the necessary steps for transfer and the installation of proper facilities for hydro-therapeutic treatment. We do not feel that any part of this section of group 1 has been satisfactorily carried out. It is true that regular work has been carriedout by the psychological division and every case committed to the prison has been examined and classified for assignment to work or school. The service of the Division of Medicine and Psychiatry has also been freely used. As a piece of merely routine work, and as an initial step toward understanding the prison population, this has been successful. The re-classification of prisoners has not been carried out because there has not been sufficient personnel to do the work; nor has the matter of transfer of prisoners to the institution for feeble-minded been as carefully looked after and carried out as should be. There are many reasons standing in the way, the chief one being again a lack of suitable personnel for quickly and constantly re-examining and re-classifying all doubtful cases in order that there shall be no mistake about the transfers. The Medical Department is not sympathetic with the proposed hydro-therapeutic treatment, taking the position that when a person reaches the stage where the hydro-therapy becomes necessary that person belongs in the insane hospital and not in the prison; that the present hospital space and facilities are not suitable for the necessary apparatus or the segregation and care of the patients thus to be treated. This portion of the recommendation of the Joint Committee is therefore left for future discussion and decision.

Section three of group 1 deals with the matter"of gradually installing a system of self-government based as far as is feasible upon the plan in operation at Sing Sing." After having made a thorough study of the discipline, making many minor changes to overcome both fancied and real grievances, and becoming fairly well acquainted with the temperament and attitude of the official force, including the management, the Director was convinced that it was inopportune to go any further with the question of discipline during the present year. Any system of control, involving inmate participation, in order to succeed must be well understood and sympathetically viewed by the officers; otherwise, confusion, poor discipline and bitterness are bound to develop. It is desirable to leave the further development of this question to the future.

With reference to the fourth recommendation in group 1, I may say that the work on the property opposite the prison, the prison farm at Leesburg and on the road building contracts has all been pushed with as much persistence as the other general conditions involved would permit. The property across the street from the prison proper has been greatly improved merely by the removal of a lot of old shacks and fences and the erection of the new woodworking building. The plan presented at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers contemplates building a concrete block wall on the line at the back of the lot next to the canal; we also plan to build against that wall a number of garages; to continue the iron fence now about the coal yard down the front and across the lot so that the State Use Industries at the south end shall be cut off from the rest of the lot. If a tunnel were to be constructed from the prison yard to the property across the

way, and proper safeguards in the way of gates and locks were installed, it would be possible to work a large number of prisoners across the street. At the present time, because of the openness of the situation, only men considered to a high degree trustworthy may be allowed to work at the concrete or woodworking shops. The woodworking industry has wonderful possibilities but neither of these industries can be expanded very much unless the number of men employed there can be materially increased. This increase cannot logically take place unless the property is made safe for untrusted prisoners.

The work at the Leesburg farm during the past year has attracted a good deal of notice, much of it unfavorable. The insanitary conditions and elements of bad management and neglect have been eliminated. A supervising executive has been placed in charge and the program for clearing, developing and utilizing farm land has gone forward with vigor and determination. A new tract of ground, known as the Hamilton tract, consisting of 65 acres, has been purchased and added to the holdings. The house upon this tract has been remodeled into a two family dwelling for the use of the chief executive and the first deputy. The work is practically completed.

Within a few days after completion in November, the new root cellar, representing an expense of something over a thousand dollars, collapsed. The reasons for this were that the work of covering the entire arched structure with earth had not been completed. A fierce south east wind and rain storm lasting a day and a night washed all the gravel off the east side of the arch; the unequal distribution of weight caused by the dirt remaining on the west side caused the collapse of the arched roof. We are now rebuilding same on a different plan of construction.

The plans for erecting the piggery, for which money was available in 1923-1924, were not carried out during the fiscal year because the desirable location was not cleared and drained until the spring months; building operations are now under way.

As touching the question of idleness at the prison, we may say that the idleness has been reduced by about two hundred men, there being at the close of the fiscal year, roughly speaking, two hundred fifty men idle. This group included the syphilitics of whom there were approximately eighty; the men in the hospital under medical treatment of whom there were approximately thirty; men classified to work for whom there were no assignments or room in the shops; a number of incompetent, unstable characters and some others who are fitted for work at the farm or road but may not be trusted for work outside the prison walls and who are unfitted for such work as may now be given within the prison walls. The abolition of idleness at the New Jersey State Prison waits upon the proper expansion of the State Use Industries.

Under group 2, the Joint Committee recommended the acquiring of additional property to overcome the crowded condition of the prison. The Principal Keeper and the Board of Managers have spent considerable time on this question. The only feasible addition to the prison proper would be the present arsenal property at the south end of the prison. We are practically assured that this property will finally come into possession of the prison but that it will not be available until a new arsenal is provided. There seems to be nothing further to be done on the part of the prison management until the necessary legislation for securing an armory has been enacted.

Section "B" of group 2, dealing with the question of additional space withinthe prison proper, has been met by removing five old shacks, which took up a considerable space within the prison yard; tearing down the building connected with the loading platform at the industrial building and also removing about fifteen feet of the loading platform; tearing down the incinerator which stood near the death house and re-building it at a point near the boiler house, and into the boiler house chimney, thus utilizing space which could not be used by prisoners.

A great deal of interest has been developed in beautifying the prison yard. The north end of the yard, which is not used for exercise by the prisoners, has been turned into a flower garden. Where, a year ago, there was not a single blade of grass nor any green thing growing within the walls, there are today many beautiful flower beds, small grass plots, flowering shrubbery and well kept paths. Spaces which were before utilized for storage of junk and in which accumulated all sorts of debris, now lend a hopeful pleasing aspect to the yard.

There seems to be no further comment necessary as relating to group 3 of the Joint Committee recommendations. The foregoing report answers, as far as it can to date, all the criticisms and suggestions covered under group 3.

It was the thought of the Joint Committee that the vocational training aspects of the prison program would be greatly enlarged. It was proposed that an electrical school should be established and equipment for establishing same was purchased and held in stock. But we have neglected to carry this plan into operation for the reason that we had no suitable person to place in charge of such a school and no funds with which to secure such person.

The addition of the position of Director of Administration and Industries, and the necessary clerical help to go with it, and the addition of a supervising executive at the farm, placed a strain upon the finances of the institution which has been very difficult to sustain. That we were able to close the fiscal year without asking for an emergency appropriation was due to good business management on the one hand and to the fact that we were running short handed, as far as custodial officers were concerned, on the other. Since the operation of the electrical school would mean vocational training for a very limited number of men and would be only a very short step indeed toward solving the problem of idleness, it was considered best to let the matter wait.

It was also expected that a barber shop school would be in operation. This is a much needed department. The barbering, at present, is being done by a "wandering" group ofbarbers who visit various parts of the prison daily. The only reason this school is not in operation is because a suitable place must be prepared to house it. The Repair Department has been taxed way beyond its capacity the entire year in doing the absolutely necessary repairs. Few people can realize what it means to keep in repair a plant as old as this institution, erected 1835, especially after it has undergone neglect for a long period of time. The imperative things day by day have made it seem more feasible to continue the established practice, with reference to barbering, than to neglect the imperative repairs to enter into a new venture. Nevertheless, we regard the barber schop school as a very necessary and important step and hope to be able to carry it out in the near future.

Administration

The Director of Administration and Industries offered the following plan for administering the affairs of the prison to the Board of Managers and the Principal Keeper. This plan was formally adopted by the Board of Managers.

Administrative Plan.

In accordance with the by-laws and chart adopted at the last regular meeting of the Board (December 10th,1923) the work of the prison proper, that is the part back of the center grill, is represented by eight departments as follows:

1- The Center, Mr. Brown in charge.
Under this division will fall the work of the prison assignments; barbers, laundry, band, all general assignments, chauffeurs, wings, towers and the death house.

2- Commissary, Mr. Maire in charge.
Under this division comes the storeroom, kitchen, dining room, bakery, cold storage, milk room and butcher shop.

3- Yard, Mr. Murray in charge.
This has the oversight of the coal , all freight, all hauling and general outside conditions not including construction.

4- Prison Industries and Construction, Mr. Thiel in charge.
This is comprised of the prison industries storeroom, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, painting, electrical work, plumbing, steam fitting, masonry, all boilers, care of all locks.

5- Hospital and Medical Department, Dr. Reddan in charge.
This division takes in all physical and medical work, pharmacy, direction of laboratory work, dentistry, consultation with outside specialists, orthopedist, dermatologist, etc.

6- School Department, Mr. Tice in charge.
This division covers regular grade work for illiterates, the extension work carried on by higher grades in school, the extension work carried on in the cells both from the prison school and from Columbia University, the library work proper, and book repair.

7- Religious Work, Chaplain Elder in charge.
This comprises of the work of the three chaplains and any visiting clergymen; volunteer religious work from outside organizations; the reception, censoring and circulation of reading matter contributed to but not a part of the present library.

8- State Use Industries, Mr. Souders in charge.
This includes the State Use Storeroom, tag shop,

Administrative Chart

STATE BOARD OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, COMMISSIONER

PRISON BOARD OF MANAGERS

MR. HOFF, PRINCIPAL KEEPER
MR. DERRICK, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND INDUSTRIES

HOSPITAL
DR. REDDAN

- PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL
- PHARMACIST
- LABORATORY WORK
- DENTIST
- ORTHOPEDIST
- DERMATOLOGIST
- OPTICIAN
- X RAY

COMMISSARY DEPT
MR. MAIRE

- STORE ROOM
- KITCHEN
- BAKERY
- COLD STORAGE
- GEN'L DINING ROOM
- OFFICERS' DINING ROOM

SCHOOL
MR. TICE

- 1ST GRADE
- 2ND "
- 3RD "
- 4TH "
- SPECIAL WORK
- CELL WORK
- CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
- LIBRARY
- BOOK REP'G

BOILERS
MR. DARTY

- TAG SHOP BOILER
- MAIN BOILER ROOM
- SHOP BOILER

CENTER

- FIRST ASSISTANT DEPUTY — MR. BROWN
- 2ND ASS'T DEPUTY
- MARSHAL
- WINGS
- DEATH HOUSE
- PRISON ASSIGNMENTS
- TOWERS
- GEN'L ASSIGNMENTS
- BARBERS
- LAUNDRY
- BAND
- CHAUFFEURS

RELIGIOUS WORK

- PROTESTANT — REV. ELDER
- CATHOLIC — FATHER PALOMBI
- COLORED — REV. VAN FELT
- HEBREW — RABBI KONVITZ

STATE USE INDUSTRIES
MR. SOLDIERS

- OFFICE
- STORE ROOM
- AUTO TAGS
- BAKING
- CLOTHING
- CONCRETE
- MACHINE
- PRINTING
- SHEET METAL
- SHOE MFG.
- SHOE REPG.
- WOODWORK
- RULING
- TYPESETTING
- PRESSWORK
- BINDING

PRISON INDUSTRIES
MR. THIEL

- OFFICE
- STORE ROOM
- CARPENTERS
- PAINTERS
- BLACKSMITHS
- ELECTRICIANS
- PLUMBERS
- STEAMFITTERS
- MASONS
- LOCKSMITH

YARD
MR. MURRAY

- COAL
- FREIGHT
- HAULING
- GEN'L CONDITIONS
- ROAD CONTRACTS
- PRISON FARM
- CANNERY

clothing, printing, pressworк, ruling, bindery, typesetting, wood work, shoe manufacture and shoe repair, machine shop, concrete industries, sheet metal.

The farm and cannery will come directly under my supervision.

The respective heads of these eight departments will constitute my advisory board or cabinet. Weekly meetings with these officers will keep me entirely in touch with the details of the entire prison and its activities and will afford a smooth and easily operated device for bringing the various departments of the prison into harmonious cooperative union, a thing which is most desirable but practically impossible to obtain without bringing the various department heads into consultation.

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The operation of this plan has been successful and satisfactory to both the officers and the management; it has been the means of greatly harmonizing the work of the interlocking departments and overcoming misunderstanding between the heads of such departments. It has been the means of substituting cooperation for indifference and opposition. The plan will be continued.

Classification

When the Central Department was organized in 1918, one of the first subjects to receive consideration was the procedure for the systematic study of the inmates in the correctional institutions. It was felt that the "old-time" method of reception, examination, assignment and release, generally in practice throughout the country, was too crude and unfair to the wards of the State to be allowed to continue longer than was absolutely necessary. It is true that New Jersey, had, prior to July 1st, 1918, undertaken to do some scientific work in the prison. A

psychiatrist from the State Hospital was making regular visits and examining any and all cases which seemed in any way to require psychiatric examination. The purposes of these examinations, however, were for discovering inmates in need of transfer for treatment to the State Hospital and not for the purposes of Classification or treatment within the prison, although the reports of examinations were sometimes used by the management of the prison as a basis for discipline and action on parole. Nevertheless this did not constitute a procedure for classification or for the study of the inmate.

During the fiscal year of 1918-19 a procedure for the study, discipline and training, as well as for marking and recording the progress of prisoners, was worked out. This procedure contemplated the routine study of every ward received in the correctional institutions of the State. The division of Medicine and Psychiatry was charged with the responsibility of making the most thorough physical examination possible under the conditions. The educational departments were charged with the responsibility of determining the educational needs of the wards and of developing courses of training and selecting a line of school books and apparatus which would best meet the needs of the wards. The disciplinary officers, chaplains, and industrial instructors were charged with the responsibility of "checking up" on the progress of inmates going through their several departments and coming under their observation; each in turn was required to make a report to be used by the management in assigning men to work and by the Board of Managers in the operation of parole procedure.

In the New Jersey State Prison this procedure has never been fully put into operation. Each year some progress has been made toward the ultimate goal. Prior to July 1st, 1923, there was no regularly organized classification or parole committee operating with regularity on all cases. Therefore, it was not possible for either the Central office or the prison authorities to state with assurance whether the procedure worked out for Classification and Parole is a practicable, workable plan, or whether, if properly operated it would result in as much practical good as was contemplated.

In August 1923 a regular Classification Committee was organized in the prison. This committee consisted of one member of the Board of Managers and the Principal Keeper as ex officio members, the Director of Administration and Industries, the Resident Physician, the visiting Psychologist, the Principal of the school and the Chief Deputy officer as active members of the committee. A secretary was appointed by the prison authorities whose duty it should be to have complete charge of the records and secretarial work, including the operation of the Findex system, a record system for all reports of routine and special examinations of prisoners, progress reports and general correspondence pertaining to classification and assignment of prisoners. The Classification Committee was also to act as a parole committee, examining each month the applicants for parole and making a written recommendation to the Board of Managers for their guidance and consideration in granting or withholding parole.

Throughout the fiscalyear this committee has worked with regularity and harmony. There have been but one or two occasions when the work of the committee has been suspended, set aside or put over from its regular weekly meeting. The reports from the various examiners and department heads have come in with regularity and they have been considered and acted upon as intelligently as possible under all the conditions by the committee.

How the Committee Works.

The actual work of the Classification Committee is carried out by summarizing on one sheet, under appropriate headings, the findings of all the various examinations which have been given the prisoner. There is a separate summary sheet for each case. The summary sheet is placedin the man's record folder. When the Classification Committee convenes, the folders of all the men whose cases are to be considered, are before it. Each case is considered solely upon its merits and the record as determined by the various services employed. If, upon consideration of any case, there seems to be doubt as to the mental or physical conditions, the examiners not having been able at the time to make a positive diagnosis, the case is referred back to the appropriate examiner or examiners and placed upon a "deferred" list. If there are no undetermined factors which need stand in the way of disposing of the case, the man is assigned to a definite kind of work or training, or to a combination of schooling and work. If it chances that the man is unskilled but is physicallyand mentally fit for any kind of unskilled work, his name is placed upon the eligible lists for a variety of work. If he has mechanical

ability and is a "handy man" in a variety of occupations, his name is likewise placed upon several eligible lists. A lack of sufficient amount of work often makes it impossible to assign men to active duty but vacancies in any work squad are filled from the eligible list established by the Classification Committee.

An important part of the work of the Classification Committee is reviewing the cases that, for any reason, are dropped from an assignment made by the Committee, and considering applications from various instructors and officers for permission to drop a man who has been assigned to them by the Committee. No man may be dropped by any officer or instructor without consent of the Committee. Any instructor or officer, for disciplinary or other sufficient reasons, may temporarily drop a man from his working force pending the review of the case by the Committee.

Another important function of the Classification Committee is the discussion of cases involving difficult and unusual behavior; also the consideration of cases where there seems to be some disturbance of an emotional or temperamental character not involving a mental defect or a psychiatric condition. Usually the success of assignment in these cases will depend upon the temperamental qualities of the officer or instructor attempting to handle the man. The committee, therefore, gives as much consideration to the case of the officer or instructor as it does to the prisoner.

As an extension of the work of the Classification Committee, the consideration of parole cases is carried on. The Parole Committee does not include all the members of

the Classification Committee. It includes, however, the Psychologist, the Parole Officer, the Educational Director, the Director of Administration and Industries, as a definite working unit, and these members are required to be present. The members of the Parole Committee of the Board of Managers and the Principal Keeper are ex officio members of the Parole Committee.

The functions of the Parole Committee are carried out very much in the same manner as the Classification work; that is, a summary sheet for each individual applicant for parole is prepared. This sheet shows, beside the present and past criminal record and social history of the men, what his various working assignments have been in the prison, his past industrial performance before coming to prison, the plans prepared by the Parole Department for his industrial activities after parole and a statement of the social and domestic conditions under which he will live after released. After the prisoner has made application for parole, and prior to the time the Parole Committee meets to consider his case, he is given a special pre-parole examination by the Psychologist and the physician. If the man has ever had a psychiatric history the psychiatrist also makes a special examination. The summaries of these examinations are included with the parole report.

The actual thing accomplished by the Parole Committee is to present, for the use of the Board of Managers in paroling, a terse summary comprising arguments and recommendations either for or against favorable consideration of the application. The Board of Managers is in no way bound by the findings of the Parole Committee. They are often greatly informed and, we hope, sometimes influenced, by the findings of the committee.

It is clear from the foregoing that a great deal of time and thought are being expended upon the consideration of the individual in the New Jersey State Prison. The work of the Classification Committee and of the Parole Committee is not perfect. We are not always right in our diagnoses and assignments. We are confident, however, that relatively few mistakes are made and that the present method is a very long step in advance of the methods which it displaced, which was one of "trial and error" applied principally on the basis of meeting immediate demands and emergencies. We trust, as time goes on, our procedures may be somewhat "refined" and that the work of the Committee will continually trend toward higher standards of perfection.

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Medical Department

in charge of

M. W. Reddan, M. D.,

Medical Director.

Staff of the New Jersey State Prison Hospital:

Dr. Martin W. Reddan, Medical Director
Dr. J. W. Crane, Resident Physician.
Dr. R. W. Davison, Visiting Roentgenologist
Dr. J. M. Schildkraut, Visiting Dermatologist
Dr. Charles R. Sista, Visiting Urologist
Dr. Arthur Wareham, Visiting Proctologist
Dr. R. B. Ernest, Visiting Orthopedist
Dr. P. B. Chambers, Visiting Orthopedist
Dr. William B. McDermott, Dentist
Dr. Jas. J. O'Rourke, Diabetes Specialist
Miss Sara E. Killian, Supervising Nurse and Technician.

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We again have had a year that, from a medical point of view, has been most successful. There has been no epidemic, and the death rate has been very low. The causes and number of deaths have been as follows: Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2; Laryngeal Tuberculosis 1; Pernicious Anaemia 1; Endocarditis 1; Myocarditis 1; Suicide by hanging 2; Cerebral hemorrhage 1; total of nine, and you will also find tabulated statements as to the actual work done during the year.

While there has been much concern expressed over the welfare of the prisoners, the truth remains that very little has recently been accomplished in improving the facilities for their medical treatment. I make this statement despite the fact that Mr. Hoff, Mr. Derrick and the Board of Managers, and everyone directly connected with the prison have put forth their most earnest efforts to improve the hospital conditions. An enlarged hospital is urgently needed as our limited facilities are greatly hampering our work.

Very many surgical operations must be deferred because we have not room enough in the hospital. The one small room which was originally used for contagious cases has, of necessity, been taken for sleeping quarters; several men suffering from ulcers of the stomach and requiring the most carefully supervised diet had to be discharged to their cells to make room for more acute cases; some of our tubercular cases are quartered outside the hospital, and even with all this it has at times been necessary to bring in beds from the wings and place them in the aisles, this greatly increasing the danger of introducing varmin.

The hospital dining room facilities are very poor; the tubercular, syphilitic and general hospital patients are all fed in the same room, and while every effort is made to keep their dishes and table utensils separate, I am afraid it is not always done. Of course, all these articles are sterilized in live steam after each meal but I do notconsider as sanitary this common use of the dining room by all classes of patients.

Laboratory work is greatly hampered because the time of the technician is taken up by purely routine and clerical work which could be done by a clerk or stenographer.

The work of the Consulting Staff, done in a quiet, unostentatious way, and at a minimum cost, is of immense benefit to the inmates, who receive the very best medical and surgical advice and treatment obtainable in the City of Trenton. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Consulting Staff.

We were very much disappointed last year in not getting the hospital addition which we had so long urged

and hopefully expected. This addition should be put through at once as it would be at once filled by men who are now scattered through the prison, but who would do much better in the hospital under the direct supervision of the Medical Department.

The Hospital beds are obsolete in type and practically all worn out. They should be replaced by standard hospital beds and included in these should be two beds equipped with Catch springs. These should be arranged for before the new floor (which you have so kindly arranged for) will be laid, for the present beds, with their broken castors, will soon ruin the floor.

Running water for drinking and washing purposes, and also a sink in which bed pans might be washed, should be installed in each ward.

There should be lockers provided for the men employed in the hospital. Provision should be made for a smoking and lounging room for the men to use during inclement weather.

The old, ornate and dust catching wooden trim throughout the hospital should be replacedby sanitary trim.

There should be a new ice box and a new sink installed in the kitchen. I would suggest that the new ice box, when installed, should be of the automatic freezing type such as the Kelvinator or Frigidair type.

With these increased facilities in the hospital, an opportunity would be given to do a great amount of reconstructive and rehabilitation work. I believe that all cases of illness, excepting those absolutely insane, could be taken care of in the Prison Hospital and not transferred to other institutions.

We should have more clerical help in the hospital, as the increased medical work, the better and more elaborate record keeping, and increased correspondence necessitated thereby renders this necessary.

While I cannot subscribe to the widely heralded theory that mental deficiencies and moral delinquencies are entirely attributable to physical causes, I am thoroughly convinced that the man or woman who is physically or mentally handicapped is much more apt to commit crime than one not so afflicted. If this belief is correct, it naturally follows that the removal or cure of these disabilities will tend to prevent further violations of the civil or moral law.

In my work as surgeon to another custodial institution, I have failed to note the improvements which I had been led to expect in the morals of those operated upon for the removal of infected organs.

It seems to be a self-evident proposition that a person who is undergoing physical suffering is very likely to be cross and irritable, and is apt to commit a sudden, violent crime in a fit of passion; or that one who has a deformity, or disability, which prevents him from entering fully into the life and companionship of his fellowmen will become morose and sullen and rebel against the laws of society. But to say that this physical suffering or crippled deformity is, per se, the cause of his committing crime, is too far fetched. I do know that head injuries causing damage to the brain will cause a man to become irresponsible, because he is not in full possession of his mental faculties. I do not believe, except in very exceptional cases, that premeditated crime may be attributed to purely physical causes. I believe that many of

the apparent cures which are entirely honestly claimed, in the cases of delinquents who have been operated upon, may be due, at least in part, to the changed environment in which the ptient finds himself. He is taken from an institution in which he has been under constant restraint, a great many hours of the day spent in a small cell, under the constant watch of a guard, and the general air of the place emphasizing the fact (as it should) that he is a prisoner. From this atmosphere he is transported to a totally different world. He is placed in a hospital which is fully equipped with every modern facility. He is treated with the utmost kindness by every one. He is impressed with the fact that while he is a sick man, his cure by the proposed treatment is a mathematical certainty; his every need is satisfied. After operation or treatment, he and his friends are being constantly told that he is, or very soon will be, completely cured. In the case of the really mentally deficient, that is bound to have a favorable effect even though the basic condition has not been changed, and the malingerer who wants to continue in these comparatively pleasant surroundings and with the hope of pleasing those who are treating him, will readily agree that he is cured.

There are fads in medicine as in every other line of human endeavor, and we all, including the Psychologists and the Psychiatrists, are prone to forget that we may be influenced by the psychology of the mob and follow unproved theories too far. In a recent Nothnagel lecture, Professor Mueller of Munich pointed out that "Since ancient times it has been recognized that the individual is the result of two distinctive factors- heredity and environment. In

New Jersey State Prison Hospital

PHYSICIAN'S YEARLY REPORT FROM JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30,1924

STATISTICAL REPORT ENDING JUNE 30,1924

1923	Number of convicts in prison at close of month	Sick in hospital during month.	Admitted to hospital during month	Died in cell, hospital or camp	Paroled while in hospital	Sent to State Hospital for Insane	Taken sick during month and excused from work	Total number of men treated during month	Total number pieces medicine issued to wings & hospital during month	Number of Wassermann during month	Number of Typhoid fever vaccine injections during month	Number of Smallpox vaccine during month	Number of Neosalvarsan (606) Injections during month	Number of men examined by M. V. Reddan, M.D., during month	Number of operations performed during month	Number of teeth extracted by Dr. J. W. Crane during month	Number of Surgical dressings during month.	Number of men examined for Parole.
July	1261	19	47	3	1	0	9	707	1375	52	140	49	0	198	6	30	245	22
Aug.	1250	18	65	1	1	1	7	648	1548	76	69	20	0	79	4	20	271	27
Sept.	1221	10	51	0	0	6	10	596	1147	21	47	16	86	111	1	27	221	34
Oct.	1229	6	40	0	1	2	6	646	1178	40	90	39	90	22	0	24	240	15
Nov.	1234	20	45	0	0	1	2	628	1048	45	90	38	0	59	3	28	167	29
Dec.	1235	21	30	0	0	1	6	603	1201	41	113	38	0	62	2	26	225	34
1924																		
Jan.	1216	18	31	1	1	1	3	554	1446	70	83	33	81	68	3	20	216	15
Feb.	1236	20	40	2	0	3	0	508	1377	43	144	42	140	107	9	17	175	23
Mar.	1246	28	36	0	0	6	1	543	1266	51	117	49	53	67	5	20	158	17
Apr.	1272	25	38	1	0	4	3	567	1292	55	140	55	0	83	10	15	146	19
May	1244	26	42	0	0	2	3	582	1436	96	152	43	55	49	6	25	234	15
June	1260	31	39	1	0	2	12	499	1485	41	128	39	198	60	5	22	302	22
TOTAL		242	484	9	4	29	62	7081	15793	631	1313	461	715	965	54	274	2600	272

New Jersey State Prison Hospital

PHYSICIAN'S YEARLY REPORT FROM JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30,1924

STATISTICAL REPORT ENDING JUNE 30,1924, CONT'D

1923	Number of new men received and examined during month	Number of men refracted for Eye-Glasses during month	Number of Laboratory examinations during month	Number of Cystoscopic examination and treatment during month	Number of Dermatologic examination and treatment during month	Number of Roentgenologic and treatment during month	Number of Proctoscopic and treatment during month	Number of Orthopedic examination and treatment during month	Number of men receiving "Special Diet" during month	DENTAL REPORT					
										Number of men received sets of teeth during month	Number of men received filling during month	Number of teeth extracted during month	Number of crowns (expense of Pts.) during month	Number of men received treatment during month	Number of men refusing treatment during month
July	49	21	71	1	40	0	14	17	42	9	0	46	0	16	5
Aug..	20	27	65	0	16	1	6	0	45	2	3	60	6	13	4
Sept.	16	23	27	0	24	0	0	3	53	2	3	10	0	2	0
Oct.	40	7	23	0	65	0	0	0	58	2	6	4	2	5	2
Nov.	38	8	46	0	36	4	3	0	59	4	18	11	0	14	2
Dec.	38	9	95	0	12	2	8	0	51	10	25	4	0	10	0
1924															
Jan.	33	9	56	0	15	0	5	11	56	4	11	28	3	8	2
Feb.	42	13	128	0	34	64	0	0	59	3	2	51	0	5	1
Mar.	49	13	101	0	12	82	0	2	52	1	0	2	0	2	0
Apr.	55	11	87	0	16	66	8	7	53	2	3	7	0	17	0
May	43	3	99	3	12	59	0	1	53	13	9	53	4	31	2
June	39	10	91	6	24	62	0	6	52	17	11	54	0	15	0
TOTAL	462	154	889	10	306	340	44	47	633	69	91	330	15	138	18

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recent time, investigators have again turned to the study of these two factors, having neglected them in favor of the problem of infection, which has been over-estimated by all students."

Then, too, many people are writing about social problems, and without a critical knowledge of human history and human culture, and not recognizing the fact that they are treating human beings, and not working out a chemical formula, not balancing their deductions on the every day contact with the actualities of the world.

To my mind, the Leopold-Loeb affair in Chicago is due to the laboratory assaying of mental and moral responsiblity, and not enough value being given to the practical contact with the men and material being studied.

There has been a marked improvement in the cleanliness and general atmosphere of the prison and grounds. Setting-up exercises and the marching to and from the dining hall have been of great benefit. The use of the dining hall itself, I believe, has had a marked effect in improving the morale.

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Department of Psychology

I am forwarding herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the Psychological work of the Psychiatric Clinic at the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending June 30th, 1924.

This report has been prepared by Mr. Jackson, Assistant Psychologist of the Psychiatric Clinic, who has been assigned on full time to the work at the New Jersey State Prison.

Mr. Jackson points out that he has made during the year a total of 760 examinations; 392 of men examined on admission; 266 of men appearing before the Board of Managers for parole, and 102 cases especially requested either by the Classification Committee or Principal Keeper Joseph S. Hoff, or Director of Administration and Industries Calvin Derrick. This constitutes a very heavy year's work from the standpoint of the number of examinations alone. Mr. Jackson has improved the examining procedure along the lines developed by the Clinic and has incorporated some new tests from time to time, and in cooperation with other members of the staff has made special studies of behavior problems, so that the work for the year is characterized by progress both in quantity and quality of the examinations.

About the middle of the year Mr. Jackson made a survey in cooperation with Mr. Robert Beechley, Assistant Psychologist of the Reformatory at Rahway, of 265 men who were at that time idle in the prison. Mr. Jackson devotes a section of his annual report to his results of this survey, which brings out clearly the problem confronting the prison administration from the standpoint of employment of idle men.

It is noteworthy that 58% of the 265 idle men have served less than one year in the prison. This means that as the length of time served in the prison increases there is more likelihood for the prisoner to be given a work assignment. Only 78 of the 265 men were characterized as suitable for employment on outside work; 187 men were listed as unsuitable for placement in positions involving trust or responsibility; 94 of the idle men were reported to be in good physical condition; 159 were partly incapacitated, and 12 were totally incapacitated due to physical condition.

At the request of the Director of Administration and Industries and of Mrs. Caroline B. Wittpenn of the State Board of Control, who has always manifested special interest in the women prisoners, Miss Mary C. Atkinson, Assistant Psychologist in charge of examinations in our women's correctional institutions, made a special study of all the women confined in the New Jersey State Prison. Her examinations were very complete and were done during the months of April and May of the year reported upon. She examined in all 20 women out of a total of 21 at that time in the prison. In this work Miss Atkinson had the help and cooperation of Mrs. Joseph S. Hoff and Mrs. West, Matron of the Women's Wing.

A special report is submitted covering the examinations made of the women at the State Prison. There were four definitely feeble-minded, one borderline feeble-minded in the group examined. The lowest grade woman from the standpoint of intelligence had a mental level of only 8.5 years. She was sent to the prison for muder on a sentence of 20 to 30 years. Among these women, Miss

Atkinson noted characteristics very similar to those of the inmates of the State Reformatory at Clinton, particularly as to their temperamental and emotional defects. The work of examining the women was done in spite of a heavy examining load at the other women's institutions, but the results are thought to be very significant, and we hope to be able to continue this work of making a mental classification of all new women prisoners committed to the State Prison.

The question of a definite policy for the treatment of feeble-minded among the prison population has come up from time to time. Three years ago the Chairman of the Board of Managers' Committee on Classification, Professor E. R. Johnstone, recommended that so far as possible the feeble-minded in the prison population should be sent to the prison farm at Leesburg. It is recommended that special industries suited to men of this grade be developed in connection with the farm work. This policy seems altogether practicable, as it is understood that the Principal Keeper would use his prerogative to retain within the prison such prisoners as may be thought untrustworthy in an assignment to the farm. It is hoped that during the coming year further steps may be taken to develop the policy of sending the feeble-minded to Leesburg, which might well be developed as the Defective Delinquent Section of the State Prison.

It is clear that under the present administration the prison is making a large use of the services of the Clinic. The demands for services cannot be met by one Psychologist and we shall have to ask for the services of an additional psychologist or clinical assistant in order to keep pace with the examining schedule. In

addition, the Clinic will require the full time of a clerical assistant. We appreciate the kindness in giving us some clerical assistance during the year.

The Psychologist has worked in close cooperation with the Psychiatrist, Dr. Paul B. Means of the Trenton State Hospital, and there has been a constant interchange of results of examinations between the Psychological and Psychiatric sections of the Clinic.

We are looking forward, during the coming year, to the completion of the plans for better quarters for the Clinic at the prison. We have recognized the reasons for it, but nevertheless found the examining quarters during the past year a distinct handicap to the progressof the work.

Very truly yours,

William J. Ellis,
Psychologist.

Department of Psychology

in charge of

James D. Jackson

A. Classification

During the year, under the supervision of Mr. Derrick, a classification system has been installed at the prison. A noteworthy feature of the psychological work has been its functioning as a part of the classification procedure.

Under the classification procedure, each of the specialists and chief disciplinary officers who have interviewed and studied the men under consideration makes a report as to his findings. The physician, the psychiatrist, the psychologist, the disciplinary officer, the parole officer, the school principal, and in particular cases, other specialists such as the dentist and other officers who have seen the men, such as Mr. Hoff and Mr. Derrick, make reports.

This system, by bringing together all available information, enables the authorities to eliminate as far as possible the trial and error method of placement, treatment and discipline. It stimulates more careful study and results in closer cooperation and coordination of the whole staff of experts and executives. The psychologist has functioned as one of the consultants in regard to each of the cases considered by the Classification Committee, both in the study of admission and parole cases and in the study of cases specially referred which were problems from the viewpoint of discipline or work assignment, or for other reasons.

Some of the needs brought out by the classification procedure during the last year are such as come from a

general knowledge of all those concerned with outstanding problems at the prison, such as those of the idle men, those of special disciplinary cases, the questions of race discrimination, the questions as to methods of handling drug addicts and sex perverts, and psychopathic cases especially when complicated with problems of discipline. The classification results enable those in authority to get a systematic view of those problems and to enunciate policies with respect to them.

As to the practical needs of the system as at present administered, there is need for a more definite and routine classification of admission cases, particularly within a certain period after arrival. There is need of more clerical assistance than has been available in compiling the results of the various examinations and reports so that the filing system, while not burdensome from the point of view of work involved, should be complete and should make available in readily accessible form the information which has been collected regarding each case.

B. Results of Psychological Work at the Prison.

During the year the Assistant Psychologist has had a very heavy schedule of examining at the prison so that for a time it was necessary to secure relief from other members of the clinic, particularly from Mr. Beechley who is primarily responsible for the psychological examining at Rahway. Aside from a survey of the idle men which was completed in the spring months and involved an individual examination of 265 men, there were during the year at the prison admission and parole examinations of 658 men and special examinations of 102 men. The figures as to the total examinations of admission, parole and special cases are shown in Table 1.

Occasion for Examination

Table no. 1

	Admission	Parole	Special	Total
Number	392	266	102	760
Percentage	52	35	13	100

These figures indicate that about 1/7 of the examinations have been made upon special request either of the Classification Committee or of the Principal Keeper or of Mr. Derrick, Director of Administration and Industries, or by outside agencies or persons such as members of the Court of Pardons.

Nationality of Men Examined.

Table No. II.

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native White	184	47	132	50	37	36	316	48
Colored	105	27	79	30	18	17	184	28
Italian	36	9	27	10	30	30	63	9
Other For. Born	67	17	28	10	17	17	95	15
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

The figures of Table II show no significant difference as regards nationality between admission and parole cases. The percentages of the admission and parole cases correspond very closely with the percentages of the admissions and paroles combined. As in previous years of examining there are, roughly speaking, about 50% native white, the percentage during this year of admission and parole examinations being 48%. About one-fourth of the population examined were colored, the exact percentage this year being 28%. The percentage of Italians among the admission

and parole cases is practically the same as in previous years, the percentage this year being 9%. The percentage of other foreign born is also closely similar to that of previous years being 15% this year.

These figures show considerable weighting of the prison population where the colored and foreign born are concerned. These two groups, aggregating about 50% of the prison population, constitute a much larger percentage than is true for the State as a whole.

Of the 102 special cases examined, the percentages of the survey indicate a considerable difference in nationality from the percentages of the admission and parole examinations, the percentage of native whites and colored being considerably less than those of the admission and parole examinations and the percentage of Italian and other foreign born being markedly higher. This does not indicate that the Italian and other foreign born were particularly problem cases, but may indicate that they formed a larger percentage of those for whom no previous individual psychological examinations were available, the psychological work at the prison having been initiated in 1919 and there being only group examinations available for a considerable portion of the men of longer terms who are still left in the prison since that time.

Life Ages of Men Examined.

Table III.

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
-20	20	5	19	7	6	6	39	6
20-29	180	46	147	55	43	42	327	50
30-45	145	37	85	32	43	42	230	35
45 up	47	12	15	6	10	10	62	9
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

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The outstanding results as to the age of the men examined in the large percentage, namely 56, among the total of admissions and paroles who are under the age of 30, 6% being under the age of 20. This indicates that the prison population is in large part coincident as regards age with the Reformatory group and indicates the likelihood of the importance of trade training. As to differences in age between the admission group and the parole group, the parole group is younger on an average than the admission group, there being 51% of the admission cases below the age of 30 and 62% of the parole cases below this age. The explanation of this difference is more or less speculative, but it may be that among the parole cases examined a somewhat larger percentage was formed by the younger men who, during the last two or three years in the so-called "crime wave" came to the prison in larger numbers than the older men. The percentages of special examinations show no significant difference as compared with the total of admission and parole cases.

Nature of Crime Committed.

Table IV.

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Murder	39	10	7	3	31	30	46	7
Assault	63	16	37	14	14	14	100	15
Rape	10	3	24	1	3	3	14	2
Abuse	21	5	1	.4	8	8	22	3
Forg. & Embez.	13	3	23	8	0	0	36	5
B.E.L.&.R.	173	44	144	54	36	35	317	48
Sales & Rec.	15	4	15	6	0	0	30	5
Conduct	33	8	25	10	1	1	58	9
Sex	25	6	10	4	9	9	35	5
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

The numbers and percentages of offenses committed as shown in Table IV are in general very similar to those found in the preceding work at the prison. Especially in

the total admission and parole examination the figures correspond rather closely to those previously secured. Those who committed murder form 7% of admission and parole cases; the assault cases total 15%; 3% committed rape; 2% abuse; 5% forgery and embezzlement; 48% were convicted of breaking, entering, larceny and receiving or robbery; 9% were convicted of illegal sales and receipts; 8% were convicted of sex crimes, including bigamy, sodomy, indecent lewdness, etc.

There is a larger percentage among the parole than among the admission cases of offenses of breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, the relative percentages being 54 and 44, and a correspondingly smaller percentage among paroles of crimes of murder, the percentage of murderers paroled being 3% and admitted being 10%. The larger number of cases of breaking, entering, larceny and receiving paroled, and the smaller percentages of cases of murder paroled, is probably in large part a function of the length of term of these crimes.

Number of Previous Terms.

Table V.

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	214	55	86	32	58	57	300	46
1 term	88	22	75	28	21	21	163	25
2 terms or more	90	23	105	40	23	22	195	29
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

Of the admission cases as shown in the table, 55% had had no previous term, 22% had had one previous term and 23% had had two or more previous terms. The corresponding figures for parole are: 32% had no previous term; 28% had one term and 40% had two or more terms. The difference in the percentages of admission and parole cases is explained largely,

of course, by the difference of one term between admission and parole cases. The combined percentage for admission and parole cases show 46% have had no previous term, 25% had one previous term and 29% had two or more previous terms. In general, of course, the men with the smaller number of terms are the more amenable, sensitive and trustworthy and hold out better hopes for rehabilitation. The figures for the special examinations correspond closely with those of the admission cases as to percentages of previous terms. These percentages are based largely on the statements of the prisoners themselves in examinations, the men understanding, however, that their record will be available to the authorities at a later date and in general recognizing the futility of attempting to conceal previous records.

Length of Sentence

Table VI

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-4 yrs.	276	70	232	87	15	15	508	77
5-9 yrs.	78	20	32	12	26	25	110	17
10-19"	24	6	2	1	45	44	26	4
20 up.	14	4	0	0	16	16	14(14)	2
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

Table VI indicates the length of sentence of admission, parole and special cases and combined percentages for admission and parole cases. For the admission cases, 70% had sentences ranging from one to four years, inclusive; 20% had sentences ranging from five to nine years inclusive; 6% had sentences of ten to nineteen years inclusive, and 4% had sentences of twenty years or greater, the life sentence being considered in the latter class. The length of term of paroled cases shows some significa nt differences compared with admission cases, there being

87% with terms of one to four years inclusive; 12% with terms of five to nine years inclusive and 1% with terms of ten to nineteen years inclusive, therebeing no paroled cases examined during the year with twenty year terms or greater. The relatively shorter terms of paroled cases examined may be due partly to the fact that longer term men are possibly on the average more frequently released than are the shorter term men by the Court of Pardons and are thus not examined except in special instances by the psychologist. It is a function in part of the greater turnover of the men with shorter terms.

Mental Age.

Table VII

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 8	1	.2	27	10	0	0	28	4.2
8-9	85	22	40	15	29	28	125	19
10-11	163	41	102	38	41	40	265	40.3
12-13	89	23	73	28	23	23	162	25
14-15	38	10	16	6	6	6	54	8
16-17	16	4	6	2	3	3	22	3
18-	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	.3
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

The distribution of mental ages of the men examined corresponds closely with the distribution as found in previous examinings at the prison. The combined percentages of the admission and parole sheets show that 4% are under 8 years mental age; 19% fall within the 809 year group; 40% fall within the 10-11 year mental age group; 25% falls within the 12-13 year group; 18% fall within the 14-15 mental age group; 3% falls in the 16-17 mental age group; and two cases of .3% fall within the 18 or higher mental age group. There is apparent a lower mental age for the parole group as compared with the admission, there being a 10% of the parole group who are under 8 years of mental age as compared with .2% admission cases under the mental age of 8. This larger

percentage of cases under 8 years mental age is probably not significant, however, since the group of admission cases of mental ages 8-9 years make up this disparity. The total percentages of the cases under the mental age of 10 among the admissions are 22% and among the paroles 25%. The study of the percentages falling in the different mental age ratings for the total group of admissions and paroles shows that the median mental age of the admission and parole cases examined falls within the 10-11 mental age rating. This is true for the admission group and the parole group separately and corresponds with results of previous examining of prisoners.

In view of the fact that the prison population is heavily weighted toward a lower mental age by the relatively large percentage of colored and foreign born as compared with the population of the State as a whole or of the country as a whole, results as to mental age are presented in the following table for the three groups of native white, colored and foreign born respectively.

Mental Age Distribution of Nationality Groups.

Table VIII

	Native White		Colored		Foreign Born		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 8	2	1	1	.5	25	16	28	4.2
8-9	14	4	46	25	65	41	125	19
10-11	116	37	99	54	50	31	265	40.3
12-13	118	37	33	18	11	7	162	25
14-15	44	14	4	2	6	4	54	8
16-17	20	6	1	.5	1	1	22	3
18-	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	316	100	184	100	158	100	658	100

Table VIII shows that the median mental age of the native white group examined among the admission and parole cases during the year falls in the 12-13 year mental age rating, the distribution showing that the median falls somewhere between 12 and 12.9 mental age rather than above 13

years mental Age. This result indicates that the median mental age of the native white men examined is between five-tenths and a year mental age lower than the median mental age of the native white men drafted for the army. The median mental age of the colored men examined for admission and parole during the year falls within the 10-11 mental age rating. This corresponds with the results of previous examinations at the prison and indicates that the colored men at the prison are on an average as bright as the men of the colored draft, the average of the colored draft as given by Brigham in his "Study of American Intelligence" being 10.41.

The mental age group of the foreign born admission and parole cases is of interest since it indicates that the median for the foreign born (and probably the average) falls below the mental age of 10, there being 57% of the foreign born admission and parole cases who are under the mental age of 10. This result indicates that the foreign born prisoners are on the average not so intelligent as the foreign born men of the draft army. This result, may be, however, to some extent a function of the tests used in the clinical work at the prison, although this factor is not believed to be influential enough to influence the total results to any such degree as the averages indicate.

Diagnoses of Mental Level.

Table IX.

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inferior	101	26	74	28	40	39	75	25
Average	217	55	144	54	46	45	361	55
Superior	40	10	30	11	12	12	70	11
Feeble-Minded (including borderline cases)	34	9	18	7	4	4	52	8
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

The diagnoses of mental level as shown in Table IX indicate a close correspondence of results of this year's examining with results of previous years. These diagnoses were made with due regard to nationality and color as was found necessary in the clinical work of the army, the lower mental age level with the foreign born and colored functioning for better practical adaptation with these groups as compared with native whites. The percentage of the total group of admission and parole cases diagnosed as inferior was 26%. The total diagnoses as of average intelligence was 55%. The total diagnosed as superior was 11%; as feeble-minded 8%. The figures for parole and admission correspond very closely as to percentages. The figures for the special examinations show a relatively smaller percentage diagnosed as feeble-minded and a somewhat larger percentage of these special cases diagnosed as inferior.

Diagnoses by Nationality Groups.

Table X

	Native White		Colored		Foreign Born	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inferior	78	25	31	17	66	42
Average	180	57	107	58	74	47
Superior	28	9	32	17	10	6
Feeble-minded (includes borderline F.M. Cases)	30	9	14	8	8	5
Total	316	100	184	100	158	100

The percentages of native white, colored and foreign born diagnosed as inferior, average, superior and feeble-minded, as shown in Table X, correspond more closely in the case of native white and colored than in the case of foreign born, the percentage of feeble-minded among the native white and colored, namely 9 and 8 respectively, corresponding closely and the percentage of those diagnosed as average, namely 57 and 58, being almost identical, there

being some difference in the distribution of those classified as inferior and superior. This may be a function of the particular standards of diagnosis used for the two groups. The percentages of the foreign born differ somewhat markedly from those of the native whites and colored, there being a slightly smaller percentage diagnosed as feeble-minded and a considerably larger percentage classified as inferior. These percentages are due very probably to unwillingness to diagnose as definitely feeble-minded when the language handicap is prominent.

The standards used are with some modifications, those worked out by Dr. Doll on the basis of a study of results of psychological examining in the army by himself as well as by others.

Literacy of Men Examined.

Table XI

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	61	16	28	11	9	9	89	14
1-4	155	40	99	37	47	46	254	39
5-8	152	38	128	48	43	42	280	42
High Sch.	19	5	8	3	3	3	27	4
College	5	1	3	1	0	0	8	1
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

* This includes borderline feeble Minded

The figures of Table XI show a somewhat higher degree of literacy of the parole cases as compared with the admission cases, the median for the admission cases falling within the group of those who showed first to fourth grade literacy and the median of parole cases falling within the group showing fifth to eighth grade literacy. This result is presumably due for the most part to schooling received at the prison school. Of the total group of admission and

parole cases, 14% are rated as literate or practically literate in English, 39% fourth grade literacy; 42% fifth to eighth literacy; 4% show high school grades of literacy and 1% of partial or complete college training.

The study of the special cases examined indicates no significant difference between these men and those examined regularly for admission and parole.

Admission and Parole Industrial Rating

Table XII

	Admission		Parole		Special		Adm. & Par. Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grade 1	48	12	26	10	24	23	74	12
Grade 2	241	61	192	72	64	63	433	65
Grade 3	78	20	41	16	13	15	119	18
Grade 4	21	6	6	2	0	0	27	4
Grade 5	4	1	1	.4	1	1	5	1
Total	392	100	266	100	102	100	658	100

All the men examined have been rated on a scale of industrial attainment ranging from one to five. Grade one represents unskilled labor; grade two represents semi-skilled labor or skilled labor of a very simple variety; Grade three represents average trade skill; grade four represents skill above the average and grade five represents high grade foreman work or highly skilled clerical work of a professional level of ability. This rating aims to take into account the present industrial level of men based upon such factors as mental level, educational attainments and particularly the previous industrial record.

The striking thing about the ratings for both admission and parole cases and the total of the two is the large number of men who are rated as either unskilled or of semi-skilled type; that is, below the average industrial capacity as compared with the general population.

The figures would indicate that about 80% of the group as rated have less than average capacity. This does

not mean that their capacity may not be raised through training, but it does indicate that on the average the type of men who come to prison are of a less trainable type than the average man outside. By far the majority are of semi-skilled ability. A considerable proportion of these men may, through training, be brought up to a level of average trade skill.

The volume of the men who are given special examinations during the year deserves particular mention. Of the 102 cases examined upon special request, there is a considerable diversity of types so that the figures given in the tables above are difficult to interpret without further analysis. A number of these men were men who had given no special disciplinary trouble during their rather long terms at the prison, but who were referred as their cases came up and they were found to have no psychological examination. The psychological examination was particularly directed to work assignments or to availability for outside work or to capacity for school training, etc. Other men of this special group were referred because they had been special problems as regards discipline. In some cases these were sex perverts, drug addicts, men who had refused work entirely; men who were considered possibly psychotic andreferred to the psychologist, who in turn referred them to the psychiatrist; men for whom a special examination was requested by outside sources such as members of the Court of Pardons, etc. The disciplinary and problem cases constitute a relatively small percentage but they demand a disproportionate amount of consideration, it being difficult often to draw the line between the man who is psychotic and deserving of more or less suggestive treatment such as that of the hospital, and the more

typically disciplinary cases where harsher measures are necessary. With some of these problem cases there has been consultation examinations with Mr. Ellis and Mr. Willson.

C. Survey of the Idle Men.

In the survey of 265 men reported as idle by the Chief Deputy on January 16th, 1924, the Assistant Psychologist made individual examinations on interviews and made a special study of these men as regards the following items briefly summarized here:

The colored furnished a relatively larger percentage of the idle. As to life age, 74% of the idle men were under 40 years. As to diagnoses, the ratings were about the same as for the population as a whole, 8% being feebleminded, 62% average, 24% inferior and 6% superior. As to stability, the rating taking account of the psychiatric diagnoses also, 14% of the idle men were rates as psychopathic or psychotic; 49% as unstable and 37% as stable. As to liberacy, 41% were rated as below fourth grade, 56% as fourth to eighth grade inclusive and 3% as above eighth grade. These figures indicate a somewhat lower level of literacy among the idle men than among the population as a whole. As to crimes, apparently there is an undue proportion among the idle who have committee assault. The average sentence for the idle men was about five and half years. As to time served, 58% had served less than one year in prison. As to proportion of time idle, the percentage of those who did not work at all during their prison term except to go to school was 64%; 15% having been idle about three-fourths of that time, 12% about one half and six persons about one-fourth; 3% have been idle practically none of the time.

As to industrial rating, 87% of the idle men have less than average industrial capacity, 10% being rated as average; 3% being rated as above average.

As to behavior records within the prison, 76% have records rated as good; 11% as fair and 13% as problem cases. As to suitability for outside work, 29% were rated as suitable and 71% as not suitable.

As to physical condition, the study showed 35% in good condition, 60% as partly incapacitated and 5% as totally incapacitated.

D. General Summary and Recommendations.

The psychological work of the Clinic during the year has stressed as heretofore the service features. So much time has been given indeed to this aspect of the work that very little time and energy was available for research work except for such work as the survey of the idle men, which, whole not in itself a research as the term is generally used, was considered of value in bringing out new facts and making more definite information already estimated more roughly in preceding years. The volume of examining during the year has been quite large. The total number of examinations, including the survey of idle men, being 1025.

The outstanding feature of the year's work has been the participation in the classification procedure initiated under Mr. Derrick. Various needs suggested for the psychological work are practically all associated with the classification procedure and its improvement.

There is need of clerical assistance at the prison for the reporting of cases. The volume of examining has been so large that additional clinical assistance would also be of great help and would allow more time for special

studies and for work more nearly research in character which would improve the present psychological procedure. More adequate examining quarters have been planned already and these should be of considerable assistance particularly as they will give more seclusion and permit of a more personal approach in some cases than is feasible in the present quarters. The establishment and amplification of the central record system, which is now under way, should make for greater definiteness and thoroughness in results as well as for greater convenience and availability in their use.

* * * * * * *

Psychiatric Clinic

in charge of

Dr. P. B. Means

I submit herewith report of work of the Psychiatric Clinic at the State Prison of the cases examined by the Psychiatrist during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1924.

There were 606 cases examined, requiring 629 seperate examinations. The same method of classification as has been used in previous years has continued during the present year with the purpose of provisional diagnoses and for the classification of prisoners. During this year the psychiatrist has been requested to send special reports for use by the Classification Committee and this has been done on each new case examined. A copy of these reports has also been sent to Doctor Reddan, the Medical Director of the Hospital, by request.

Two tables are submitted accompanying this report. Table No. 1 shows the inter-relation of diagnoses and other factors. Table No. 2 shows the same inter-relation in percentages. No essential variation in percentages has been noted in the diagnostic groups of cases examined.

In Table No. 2 it will be seen that four percent of the total number of cases examined are definitely psychotic. Thirty cases were recommended for transfer to the State Hospital and twenty-eight of these were transferred. On one case the Examining Commission did not find enough evidence of psychosis to make it appear necessary for this particular case to be transferred to the Hospital. Several cases at the present time are still under observation now at the prison.

Sixty-six percent of these psychotic cases committed

Table No. 1

| | | |

TABLE NO. 2.

ERCENTAGE TABLE	TO-TAL	AGST. PER-SON	AGST. LAWS	AGST. PROP.	MINIMUM SENTENCE				PREVIOUS RECORD			NATIVITY		
					1-5	5-10	10-20	20 plus	None	One	Two	Forgn.	Blk.	N. W.
SYCHOSES	4	66	17	17	46	13	16	25	66	14	20	66	17	17
ONST. PSYCH. STATE	7	67	22	11	50	8	25	17	74	11	15	46	19	35
SYCHONEUROSES	2	36	9	55	91	0	9	0	18	46	36	18	0	82
ONST. DEFECT.	26	16	10	74	76	15	5	3	13	29	58	14	22	64
PILEPTOID CONDITION	2	40	10	50	70	30	0	0	40	10	50	30	10	60
RUG ADDICTS	4	8	55	37	88	4	0	8	13	29	58	13	41	46
HRONIC ALCOHOLICS	11	50	6	44	70	15	9	6	47	21	32	26	30	44
O PSYCHIATRIC COND.	44	43	19	38	76	12	7	5	76	18	6	25	32	43
OTAL PERCENTAGE	100	39	16	45	73	13	8	6	51	20	29	25	27	48
OTAL PREVIOUS VERAGE PERCENTAGE	100	37	16	47	71	16	6	7	41	23	36	26	22	52

crimes against person; seventeen percent committed crimes against laws; and seventeen percent committed crimes against property. Forty-six percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years; thirteen percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years; sixteen percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years, and twenty-five percent had a minimum sentence of twenty years or more. Sixty-six percent had no known previous record; fourteen percent had one known previous record, and twenty percent had two or more known previous records. Sixty-six percent were foreign born, seventeen percent were colored and seventeen percent were native white. The largest number of these psychotic cases were diagnosed Paranoid Condition. However, the diagnoses on these cases covered practically all types of psychoses.

Forty-six or seven percent of the total number of cases examined were diagnosed Constitutional Psychopathic State. Of this number sixty-seven percent committed crimes against person; twenty-two percent committed crimes against laws; and eleven percent committed crimes against property. Fifty percent of these had a minimum sentence of one to five years, eight percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, twenty-five percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years, seventeen percent had a minimum sentence of twenty years or more. Seventy-four percent had no known previous record, eleven percent had one known previous record, and fifteen percent had two or more known previous records. Forty-six percent were foreign born, nineteen percent were colored and thirty-five percent

native white.

Of the Psychoneuroses there were eleven or two percent of the total number of cases examined. Of these eleven cases of psychoneuroses, thirty-six percent committed crimes against person, nine percent committed crimes against laws and fifty-five percent committed crimes against property. Ninety-one percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, the other nine percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years. Eighteen percent had no known previous record, forty-six percent had one known previous record and thirty-six percent had two or more previous records. Eighteen percent were foreign born, eighty-two percent were native white; none of these psychoneuroses were colored.

The Constitutional Defectives were twenty-six percent of the total number of cases examined, number 159. Of these 159 cases, sixteen percent committed crimes against person, ten percent committed crimes against laws and seventy-four percent committed crimes against property. Seventy-six percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, sixteen percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, five percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years, and three percent had a minimum sentence of twenty years or more. Thirteen percent had no known previous record, twenty-nine percent had one known previous record and fifty-eight percent had two or more known previous records. Fourteen percent of these cases were of foreign birth, twenty-two percent were colored and sixty-four percent were native white.

Ten or two percent of the total number of cases examined were found to be either Epileptic or Epileptoid Condition. Of these ten cases, forty percent committed crimes against person, ten percent committed crimes

against laws, and fifty percent committed crimes against property. Seventy percent of these cases had a minimum sentence of one to five years, thirty percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years. Forty percent had no known previous record, ten percent had one known previous record, and fifty percent had two or more known previous records. Thirty percent of these cases were foreign born, ten percent were colored and sixty percent were native whites.

Of the total number of cases examined, twenty-four or four percent were found to be Drug Addicts. Of these cases, eight percent committed crimes against person, fifty-five percent committed crimes against laws and thirty-seven percent committed crimes against property. Eighty-eight percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, four percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, and eight percent had a minimum sentence of twenty or more years. Thirteen percent had no known previous record, twenty-nine percent had one known previous record, and fifty-eight percent had two or more previous known records. Thirteen percent were foreign born, forty-one percent were colored and forty-six percent native white.

Of the Chronic Alcoholics there were sixty-six or eleven percent of the total number of cases examined. Of these sixty-six, fifty percent committed crimes against person, six percent committed crimes against laws, and forty-four percent committed crimes against property. Seventy percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, fifteen percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, nine percent had a minimum sentence of ten

to twenty years, and six percent had a minimum sentence of twenty or more years. Forty-seven percent of these cases had no known previous record, twenty-one percent had on eknown previous record, and thirty-two percent had two or more known previous records. Twenty-six percent of these cases were foreign born, thirty percent were colored and forty-four percent native white.

Two hundred and sixty-six or fourty-four percent of the total number of cases examined were found to be: No Definite Psychiatric Condition at the time of examination. Of these 266 cases, forty-three percent committed crimes against person, nineteen percent committed crimes against laws, and thirty-eight percent committed crimes against property. Seventy-six percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, twelve percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, seven percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years, and five percent had a minimum sentence of twenty years or more. Seventy-six percent had no known previous record, eighteen percent had one known previous record, and six percent had two or more known previous records. Twenty-five percent of these cases were foreign born, thirty-two percent were black, and forty-three percent native white.

Of the total number of cases, including those of No Psychiatric Condition, it was found that of this total number, thirty-nine percent committed crimes against person, sixteen percent committed crimes against laws, and forty-five percent committed crimes against property. Seventy-three percent had a minimum sentence of one to five years, thirteen percent had a minimum sentence of five to ten years, eight percent had a minimum sentence of ten to twenty years and six percent had a minimum

sentence of twenty years or more. Fifty-one had no known previous record, twenty percent had one known previous record, and twenty-nine percent had two or more known previous records. Twenty-five percent of these cases were foreign born, twenty-seven percent were colored and forty-eight percent native white.

Comparison is made in table No. 2 with the total percentages of cases examined during this year and the total previous average percentages of cases examined in the prison heretofore. The examinations continue to show fairly constant relations between diagnoses, type of crimes committed, number of previous crimes, and length of minimum sentences.

I wish to take this opportunity in expressing my thanks to the offices of the institution for their co-operation throughout the year.

* * * * * *

Department of State Use Industries

We are closing up the fiscal year in a rather satisfactory condition in State Use. Orders are placed for utilization of practically all of the money remaining in current appropriations so there will be nothing to lapse.

The shops will be very completely equipped when the newly purchased machinery is installed. The most important items being added to the various shops are as follows:

In the Concrete Industry we have purchased ten sets of new forms for the Rome building block. This additional equipment will make it possible for us to turn out 260 additional blocks of this type per day. It extends the capacity of the shop to the three thousand blocks per day output. We are adding racks, a motor and some minor machinery to this shop. We are specializing on a 4x8x12 cinder block to take the place of the hollow tile. This block is used for the lining or backing up of brick walls and buildings. The orders on hand for the season to June 30th, in this industry, amounts to about fourteen thousand dollars.

In the Machine Shop we have purchased a 24" shaper, a demagnetizer, a new special furnace for hardening hand tools, and a quantity of small tools and equipment, making a total outlay of $6300.00 for this shop. This puts the machine shop on a very satisfactory and up to date footing.

In the Printing Industry we have added a Kelly press, which cost $3800.00, racks, roller trucks, and small hand equipment amounting to $700.00 more.

In the carpenter shop we have added $400.00 worth of hand tools.

This completes the equipment in the entire line of State Use Shops in the prison.

There are some adjustments which I believe should be made by the prison authorities and state use agents regarding the operation of the industries. The prison, up to the present time, has furnished the buildings, the labor for putting the buildings into shape, and the heat, light and power for state use. I do not believe this is the best arrangement. I think it leaves too much to "estimate" in considering the business. I, therefore, recommend that the Board of Managers give consideration to the advisability of making an adjustment with the State Use Department, looking toward the installation of separate meters for each shop in order that the State Use Department may be properly charged for the electric lights and power utilized by the industries; also that this Board make a suitable charge against the industries for rent and heating the buildings. I realize that there are two sides to this question; I am well aware that the prison management is very fortunate in having the State Use Industries to operate in order that our idleness may be reduced to a minimum, and that, having the buildings, which of necessity we must light and warm in order to put them to use for any purpose, we are probably not put to any additional expense by reason of letting the State Use Industries occupy them free of charge. The reason I bring the matter up is because I feel that a new arrangement will be of mutual advantage. It may be made to represent a slight increase in the income of the prison proper; and it is

an advantage to us to be able to show as much earning capacity as possible; and on the other hand it puts the State Use Industries on an absolutely sound business basis where the actual profits or losses can be more accurately indicated than under the present arrangement.

I personally feel very much encouraged over the outlook for State Use. As the organization grows and the procedures for the control of the many factors entering into the manufacture and storage of the products have been better understood, the efficiency in the shops has picked up.

The spirit of the whole plant is undergoing a change. I feel that it is never going to be right until some eliminations in personnel take place and the department is able to sell the products, not only to other institutions, but to municipalities and agencies. Of course, this is not a problem of this Board and I am not making a recommendation in this respect. I am simply reciting facts and opinions in order that you shall be kept fully informed of the whole field because our interest as a producing agency cannot stop with mere production.

The report of the General Foreman of State Use Industries, Mr. T. C. Souders, is as follows:

Printing Department

Too much pride cannot be assumed by anyone connected with State Use regarding the Printing. One of the most important and largest departments at this institution, it has handled, during the past year, approximately 3,500 different jobs of printing. Especially creditable work was done, and special attention is called to the printing of the School Register for the Department of Education.

This work was of a most exacting nature and very complicated. The satisfactory comments expressed regarding this work would have been a credit to any shop outside.

Delivery of jobs on the whole was satisfactory. Some inconvenience was experienced during the past year in not receiving paper stock deliveries more promptly, which caused delay and for which the Printing Department was not responsible.

May I suggest that the Gold Lettering Room in the Bindery be enlarged ? The present quarters are very small and inconvenient, due to lack of space as well as to the fact that there is no natural light there at present. By moving to the opposite side of the building, we could greatly enlarge the room as well as attain all the natural light needed and this would be a great improvement all around.

The new Kelly Automatic Feed Press, which was brought during the past year, has been installed and will be in operation in a few days.

I can only add that our Printing Department is most modernly equipped, and is in a position to complete the most difficult work in the printing line, thus enabling us to follow the idea of vocational training to its fullest extent.

The production of this department shows a total value of $62624.43. Some of the important orders were:

300 catalogs for Normal School Trenton	$ 748.50
24510 School registers for Dept. Education	4516.10
255 Bound forms for Bd. Taxes & Assessment	854.25
3000 Books for Dept. Health	597.50
200 Form A 17 Dept. Education	377.50
400 Form A 16 Dept. Education	858.00
2250 Catalogs for State Normal School, Trenton	624.50
24900 Registers Dept. Public Instruction	4449.40

Tailor Shop

The Tailor Shop was practically started at the beginning of the past year and has become very firmly established; in fact we were compelled to remove it to larger and more commodious quarters.

All of the clothes worn by the inmates at the prison, and some of the other institutions, aremade here.

All parole suits, as well as uniforms for the officers, are also made, thereby teaching the men the real art of tailoring, which is a most profitable and useful trade outside.

This shop turned out last year:

1502	pr.	Overalls, blue and white
1347	pr.	Unionalls, khaki
2381	pr.	Pants, khaki
431	pr.	pants, cottonade
320	pr.	pants white duck
1306	pr.	pants kersey
54	pr.	pants boys knee
36	pr.	pants tweed suiting
7	pr.	pants officers
12	pr.	pants discharge
12	pr.	pants khaki
814	pr	coats cottonade
420		coats white duck
11		coats hospital
595		coats kersey
72		coats 25% wool
2		coats officers
96		vests kersey
1		vest officers
298		suits parole
3		civilian suits
2		suits, officers uniform
7		overcoats, parole
1214		caps, kersey
7		caps white duck
266		jumpers
302		shirts, inmates ox

Sheet Metal

This department has indeed been a very active one during the past year and very encouraging has been the fact that a major portion of the kind of work has been of a higher grade, thereby giving the men a real oppor-

tunity to learn the more intricate details of this profitable trade.

I feel that it would be a very good idea if, when any requests for tinware of the smaller kind, such as cups, basins, dippers, dust pans, etc., are made, such articles could be made at Rahway. I have found that there is sufficient work of a higher grade to be done to keep this shop very active.

This shop produced 3700 pieces of various sizes and descriptions valued at $5240.00 approximately. It has also made repairs for the prison amounting to $326.85 during the year.

Tag Shop

The tag shop was a regular bee hive of activity during the past year. All of the automobile license plates for this State are made here; last year we produced the largest number of license plates ever produced for the State.

To attain still further notice, this shop filled the contract to manufacture license plates for the State of Virginia, which it did in a most satisfactory manner.

That is is a recognized fact that the State of New Jersey is credited with having a better automobile license plate than any other State in the union, speaks for itself, as to the satisfactory work done in this department.

This shop is greatly handicapped for lack of storage space and I wish to call attention to the
steps will have to be taken to provide the
for storage space.

The production of this shop was as

Pneumatic tags	Year 1923	48600
" "	" 1924	556198
" "	" 1925	173900
Commercial	" 1924	220396
Omnibus	" 1924	25998
"	" 1923	200
Dealers	" 1924	33519
Tractor	" 1924	400
Trailers	" 1924	1000
Virginia Tags	" 1924	540194
Motor Boat	" 1923	50
Motor Boat	" 1924	2000
Motor Cycle Tags	" 1924	13773
Virginia Motor Cyc.	" 1924	8000
	Total-	1424228

Shoe Repair Department

In this department some of the finest repair work that can be seen anywhere is turned out. We do the repair work for the prison as well as practically all other State Institutions; we rarely receive any complaints regarding work done in this shop.

This department repaired 12990 pairs of shoes at a total cost of $13086.35.

Shoe Manufacturing Department

This is one of the best equipped shops in the institution. It was hoped and expected when this industry was established five years ago that the various State institutions and the county and municipal institutions would absorb all of the shoes we could turn out. The State institutions have regularly taken our product but the county and municipal institutions and some institutional agencies have taken little or none of the prison-made shoes, the result being that we are not able to operate this shop on full time and have, even on a part time basis, accumulated a stock of approximately ten thousand pairs of shoes. We

hope in the near future we shall be able to put this shop on a full time basis.

The shoes made in this department are unusually good, both as to quality of material, workmanship and style. They are a pleasing contrast to the ordinary run of institution-made footwear because they are made on the army lasts, Goodyear welt and finished on the most modern machinery. We make "dress shoes" for discharged and released institution wards; also for the patients at the various State Hospitals, the State Home for Girls and the State Home for Boys. We also turn out a work shoe made over the same lasts but of heavier material. We do not manufacture brogands.

The training facilities in this shop are excellent. We employ from eighteen to twenty-four men. During the past year the shop has produced the following output:

Children's Black Dress	60
Misses " "	130
Women's " "	1697
Womens tan dress	14
Womens Black Oxfords	359
Womens Brown Oxfords	38
Boys Black Dress	184
Mens Black Dress	2712
Boys Tan Dress	1
Mens Tan Dress	12
Boys Tan Work	106
Mens Tan Work	3794
Police Boots	60
Old Ladies Comfort	1
Little Gents Tan Work	515
Childrens Tan Dress	9
Misses Tan Dress	84
Misses Black Oxford	29
Girls Scout Tan Work	25
Infants Shoes	117
Little Gents Black Dress	72

Machine Shop.

This shop is a busy one at all times. Keeping all the machinery running at this institution keeps the shop on the move continually.

That it is doing work of a most satisfactory nature is shown by the fact that at no time have any of the shops

been compelled to stop work on account of machines not functioning properly.

Amount of repairs made in State Use Industries	$10521.22
Amount of repairs made for N.J. State Prison	225.09
Amount of repairs made in bakery, one half of which is charged against the State Use, the balance against the prison.	227.42
Total-	$10973.73

Bake Shop

A most satisfactory arrangement exists in the baking department. When you consider that aside from the baking for the prison, approximately 2,500 loaves of bread, 25 dozen rolls and 155 dozen buns are delivered to the Village for Epileptics at Skillman every week to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned; this speaks highly for this department.

The bakery produced during the past year;

Wheat Bread	159109 lbs.
Rye Bread	13623 "
Graham Bread	41899 "
Rolls	760 "
Cinnamon Buns	8126 "
Hot Cross Buns	160 "

Coffee Roasting Department

During the past year "State Use" commenced the coffee roasting industry. While still in its infancy it supplies all the coffee for the prison and for a number of the other institutions. Approximately one thousand pounds of coffee is roasted each week.

Since this department has been added to our industries, 20371 pounds of coffee have been roasted.

Concrete Industry.

This department has developed rapidly during the past year. Concrete building blocks have been furnished to the various institutions; the State Architect has absorbed practically all of our output. The new woodworking

building here at the prison is constructed of these blocks.

Concrete road-sign posts have also been furnished to the State Highway Department and to some of the counties.

Quite a good many fancy blocks have been made as well as some very artistic and ornamental work which reflects great credit upon the entire personnel of this active and instructive department.

The following shows the output of the Concrete Department during the past year:

Building Blocks 8x8x16	20901
Highway sign posts 14' long	476
Grecian Vase	5
Antique Box	4
Jardinere	4
Colonial Pot	4
Lion Head Pot	5
Bird Bath	5
Cinder blocks 4x8x16	1378
Fancy Face Blocks 8x8x16	947

Woodworking Department

During the past year State Use has installed a modern woodworking plant for the manufacture of furniture, etc. This is a long felt want in fulfilling a great need in vocational training. It is hoped to commence operations within a few weeks and the very best results are looked for.

Storeroom

During the past year a storekeeper has been placed in the storeroom. The entire room has been re-arranged, new shelving put in, and it is functioning in a most efficient manner.

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I wish to express my satisfaction at the interest displayed by both the instructors and inmates. All have worked in hearty cooperation for the best interests of their respective shops, with the desire upon the part of the

instructor to teach, and upon the part of the inmate the desire to absorb what is being taught him. It is indeed very gratifying to be able to state that in most cases discharged men who have followed the trade which they acquired while here, are "making good" on the outside.

This brings up a very important point regarding the manner of assigning men to the various shops. I think it very advisable that before a man is definitely assigned to a shop the instructor of that shop should interview him to ascertain if the man is desirous of learning that particular trade or is in any way qualified to learn it. By adopting such a procedure we will tend to eliminate the turnover of men in the shops. If these men are not really interested in such work, these prisoners retard the progress of the entire department as well as having a very demoralizing effect upon the other men in the shop.

After a man has been assigned to a shop and the instructor is satisfied that the man cannot be taught the trade, I would suggest that arrangements be made whereby he may be immediately dropped from the shop.

In closing, I can only repeat that each and every one may feel justly proud of State Use, especially the wonderful part it is playing in teaching vocational training to the men, thereby placing them in a position to become better and more useful citizens when they leave here.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion I would like to commend my associates for the cordial cooperation which they have given me in many very trying situations throughout the year. The Board of Managers and the Principal Keeper have been especially helpful, patient and cooperative. Except for these elements entering so largely into the problem, the task confronting the Director would be overwhelming, but with the kind of support which he has thus far received nothing seems quite impossible.

Very respectfully,

Calvin Derrick,
Director of Administration and Industries.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FARM

LEESBURG? N. J.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1924 AT THE STATE PRISON FARM

KIND OF ARTICLE	UNIT	CONSUMED AT FARM AND PRISON KITCHENS	CONSUMED BY FARM INDUSTRIES	SOLD	TOTAL UNITS PRODUCED	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL.
FARM PRODUCE							
Alfalfa	Lbs.		10500		10500	.01279	$ 134.25
Corn,Feed	Bushel		855		855	1.04292	891.70
Corn,Fodder	Lbs.		77015		77015	.003	231.05
Hay,Mixed	"		28800		28800	.0101	291.40
Hay,Cow Pea	"		24000		24000	.0045	108.00
Ice	"	38600			38600	.004	154.40
Lumber,Rough Pine	Feet		10414		10414	.05	520.70
Laths,Plasters	"		700		700	.012	8.40
Laths,Shingling	"		1260		1260	.0147	18.60
Lumber, Pine Boards	"		2154		2154	.05	107.70
Lumber, Cedar Boards	"		512		512	.06	30.72
Potatoes	Lbs.	284572			284572	.03	8,540.96
Potatoes,Sweet	"	12906			12906	.0219	283.36
Rye	"		22960		22960	.0114	263.23
Rye, Green & Vetch	"		5000		5000	.0089	44.50
Shingles	Each		4088		4088	.016	65.48
Sileage ,Corn	Ton		150		150	9.00	1,350.00
Straw, Rye	Lbs.		56000		56000	.0115	644.00
Wood,Fuel	Cord		403		403	3.5481	1,430.00
TRUCK PRODUCE							
Beans,Lima Shelled	Basket 16 qt.		574		574	5.1479	2,954.92
Beans,String	"	2	1667		1669	.6846	1,142.54
Beans,Pea	Lbs.	1391			1391	.0526	73.23
Beets	Bushel	373	67		441	1.0959	483.30
Beets	Bunch	41			41	.0661	2.71
Cabbage	Lbs.	24655			24655	.0218	537.72
Carrots	Bushel	352			352	.9307	327.61
Carrots	Bunch	14			14	.9714	1.36
Corn,Sweet	Ear	43611	40350		83961	.0163	1,370.75
Cucumbers	Basket		15		15	1.10	16.50
Melons,Water	Each	842			842	.4347	366.05
Melons,Musk	"	5690			5690	.0678	386.10
Onions	Bushel	1	495		496	1.873	929.03
Onions	Bunch	1422			1422	.0524	74.64
Peas, Shelled	Basket		385		385	.90	346.50
Pumpkin	Lbs.		62027		62027	.0119	744.32
Radishes	Bunch	79			79	.05	3.95
Spinach	Bushel		207		207	.2347	48.60
Tomatoes	Baskets	1083	3589		4672	.5595	2,614.23
Turnips	Bushel	787½			787½	1.1543	909.01
DAIRY							
Calves	Each			29	29	16.6537	482.96
Milk,Fresh	Lbs.	108511		54260	162771	.0465	7,568.85
Veal	"	110			110	.1687	18.56
Manure	Tons		606		606	1.9669	1,192.00
PIGGERY							
Pork, Fresh	Lbs.	7929			7929	.1296	1,027.33
Pigs	Each			49	49	2.50	122.50
Beef,Fresh	Lbs.	1140			1140	.1416	161.45
POULTRY							
Eggs	Each	255			255	.0451	11.52
					TOTAL PRODUCTION		$39,036.69