

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT

OF THE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO YOUTH

RELATIVE TO

COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN HELD FOR EXAMINATION OR TRIAL TO THE YOUTH SERVICE BOARD FOR STUDY

UNDER CHAPTER 28, RESOLVES OF 1958.

DECEMBER, 1958

BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY
32 DERNE STREET

1959

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REVISION TO PLEDGE

OF THE

COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEEN
YEARS OF AGE TO THE BOYS BRIGADE
BOARD FOR STUDY

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives

January, 1912

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

RESOLVE REVIVING AND CONTINUING THE COMMISSION.

CHAPTER 28.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO YOUTH RELATIVE TO COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN HELD FOR EXAMINATION OR TRIAL TO THE YOUTH SERVICE BOARD FOR STUDY.

Resolved, That the advisory committee on service to youth is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation and study of the subject matter of current house document numbered 1483, relative to commitment of children held for examination or trial to the youth service board for study. Said committee shall report to the general court the results of its investigation and study and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry such recommendations into effect, by filing the same with the clerk of the house of representatives not later than the last Tuesday of December in the current year.

Approved March 10, 1958.

The Commission of the European Communities

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

1970

The Commission has the honour to inform you that the Report on the Economic Development of the Community for 1970 is now available. It is published in French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish. The Report is available in the form of a book or as a microfiche. The price of the book is 10 francs (net) plus postage. The microfiche is available for 10 francs (net) plus postage. The Report is also available in the form of a microfilm. The price of the microfilm is 10 francs (net) plus postage. The Report is also available in the form of a microfilm. The price of the microfilm is 10 francs (net) plus postage.

Brussels, 1970

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO YOUTH RELATIVE TO COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN HELD FOR EXAMINATION OR TRIAL TO THE YOUTH SERVICE BOARD FOR STUDY.

DECEMBER 23, 1958.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The Advisory Committee on Service to Youth, in accordance with chapter 28, Resolves of 1958, hereby submits its report on its investigation and study of the subject matter of house document 1483, relative to the commitment of children held for examination or trial to the Youth Service Board for study.

The Committee is unanimously opposed to the passage of house document 1483.

As the Advisory Committee on Service to Youth in Massachusetts, it has been our concern and desire to see that the services of the Division of Youth Service are extended, to the end that clinical studies may be secured for every boy or girl awaiting arraignment or trial whose case warrants such study. Therefore, we have in the past consistently recommended such expansion of our institutions and personnel as was needed, and we will continue to make such recommendations. The report of a competent detention administrator in the service of the Commonwealth and our own knowledge of our institutions, however, both point to the following practical difficulties which would result from the passage of this bill:

1. With no control on intake, the Youth Service Board might find itself flooded with commitments for clinical diagnosis for whom diagnosis may not be necessary, as in such cases —

(a) Request for clinical study when a recent study had already been performed by the Division, or other qualified agency.

(b) Request for study when the court has no need for information but merely wants a boy detained for a substantial period of time, without actual delinquency commitment.

As a result, those cases definitely in need of study might well be given inadequate attention, or even deprived of any clinical services whatsoever.

2. Without control, the Division would be unable to screen out those requests when the child is not in need of study. He, therefore, should not be subjected to whatever emotional strains and embarrassments that might be inherent in a period of clinical diagnosis.

Furthermore, we oppose the passage of house document 1483 for the following reasons:

1. In our investigation, we could find no evidence that there was need for this bill, and no advantage to be gained, since judges may order commitment to the Youth Service Board for study, with the consent of the Board, under the present law. This law was amended as recently as 1955, and it established, after careful study both by the courts and the Division of Youth Service, a method of procedure acceptable to both. The law should continue to read "with the consent of the board", as we have already pointed out, in order to assure adequate facilities and personnel to make the study, and to guard against any possible abuses in the ordering of studies to be made by the Youth Service Board. We have found no evidence that studies which were warranted have been denied, under existing statutes and procedures.

2. We could not find that the reasons given for requesting the bill to be filed were valid. To quote from a letter from the sponsor, Mr. John E. Stiles, "It was basically my idea to have these studies handled much as studies of adult offenders are made at State Hospitals under the provisions of G. L. 123, section 100. If an adult can be sent to an institution for study on the judge's order, I don't see where the rights of a juvenile are infringed by making him, or her, subject to the same type of commitment."

In answer to the first point, our Committee ascertained the fact that juveniles as well as adults are constantly now being sent to the Department of Mental Health under G. L. 123, section 100. We emphatically do not believe it logically follows that, because courts may commit for mental study to the Department of Mental Health without bail, they may commit to the Youth Service Board for study without bail, without infringing on constitutional rights. Judges and probation officers questioned brought out the following points:

(a) That the proposed legislation denied parents and children their constitutional right to bail.

(b) That parents are very seldom obstructive, but are eager for studies to be made. This is due mainly to the understanding between the committing judge and the child's parents that the study

will be of great value in analyzing and correcting the child's behavior. In those few cases, in spite of the judge's request for a study, in which the parents see fit to bail the child, the act of the parents is in itself diagnostic, and certainly gives the court a clearer view of the problem at hand.

3. There are constantly increasing opportunities for outpatient studies through eleven court clinics now serving twenty-one courts, and more are being added. These facilities are an additional resource to the judges for clinical studies.

4. Finally, house document 1483 requires that a report be made within thirty days — which is too restrictive a time limit. Findings on the youth might be incomplete within that time. The present law is much more flexible and suited to actual needs and circumstances in the matter of time.

Our Committee members have interviewed judges and probation officers within our Commonwealth in relation to this bill, and we have been in touch with Mr. John E. Stiles, former district court clerk, to learn from him the reasons why he had requested filing the bill to change the existing law. We also consulted a leading authority on detention in our Commonwealth in an effort to obtain a real understanding of the present situation and the way in which the proposed legislation would affect operations.

AGNES C. LAVERY,

Chairman.

JAMES M. DEVLIN,

Vice Chairman.

EMMA WILDER ANDERSON.

G. A. BAKER.

RUSSELL G. BROWNING.

FREDERICK S. FAHEY.

JAMES R. GOONAN.

EDGAR GROSSMAN.

KENNETH P. HIGGINS.

CECELIA McGOVERN.

JOHN W. ROBERTS.

FREDERICK B. TAYLOR.

EVERETT YATES.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country and its resources. It is followed by a detailed account of the various industries and occupations of the people. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various educational institutions and the progress of education in the country. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various public works and the progress of public works in the country. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various social and political institutions and the progress of social and political institutions in the country. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various financial institutions and the progress of financial institutions in the country. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various legal institutions and the progress of legal institutions in the country. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various religious institutions and the progress of religious institutions in the country. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various scientific institutions and the progress of scientific institutions in the country. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various artistic institutions and the progress of artistic institutions in the country. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various literary institutions and the progress of literary institutions in the country. The twelfth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various musical institutions and the progress of musical institutions in the country. The thirteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various dramatic institutions and the progress of dramatic institutions in the country. The fourteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various theatrical institutions and the progress of theatrical institutions in the country. The fifteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various operatic institutions and the progress of operatic institutions in the country. The sixteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various balletic institutions and the progress of balletic institutions in the country. The seventeenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pantomimic institutions and the progress of pantomimic institutions in the country. The eighteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various acrobatic institutions and the progress of acrobatic institutions in the country. The nineteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various equestrian institutions and the progress of equestrian institutions in the country. The twentieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various athletic institutions and the progress of athletic institutions in the country. The twenty-first part of the report is devoted to a description of the various gymnastic institutions and the progress of gymnastic institutions in the country. The twenty-second part of the report is devoted to a description of the various fencing institutions and the progress of fencing institutions in the country. The twenty-third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various boxing institutions and the progress of boxing institutions in the country. The twenty-fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various wrestling institutions and the progress of wrestling institutions in the country. The twenty-fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various martial arts institutions and the progress of martial arts institutions in the country. The twenty-sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various sports institutions and the progress of sports institutions in the country. The twenty-seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various games institutions and the progress of games institutions in the country. The twenty-eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pastimes institutions and the progress of pastimes institutions in the country. The twenty-ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various amusements institutions and the progress of amusements institutions in the country. The thirtieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various recreations institutions and the progress of recreations institutions in the country. The thirty-first part of the report is devoted to a description of the various diversions institutions and the progress of diversions institutions in the country. The thirty-second part of the report is devoted to a description of the various entertainments institutions and the progress of entertainments institutions in the country. The thirty-third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The thirty-fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The thirty-fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country. The thirty-sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The thirty-seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The thirty-eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country. The thirty-ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The fortieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The forty-first part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country. The forty-second part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The forty-third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The forty-fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country. The forty-fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The forty-sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The forty-seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country. The forty-eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various pleasures institutions and the progress of pleasures institutions in the country. The forty-ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various enjoyments institutions and the progress of enjoyments institutions in the country. The fiftieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various delights institutions and the progress of delights institutions in the country.