

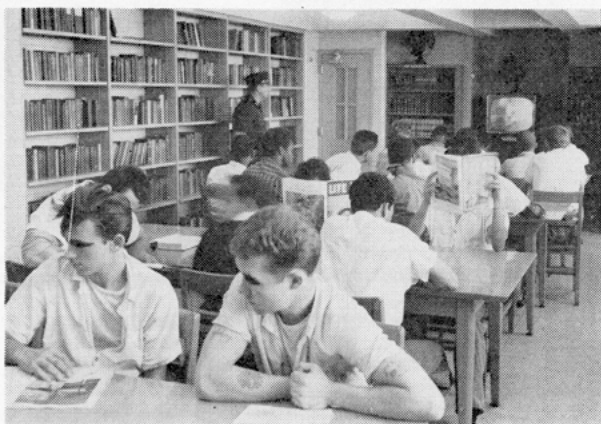
sible for furnishing education to these youths who were in school prior to arrest, and that there is similar responsibility for the entire group under 21 years of age. Such agencies as the Youth Board, Community Council of the City of New York, the Mayor's Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation Committee, and the Citizens' Committee for Children support this stand. The City Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen, advised that he would be willing to assume the responsibility for such a school project within the Brooklyn House of Detention for Men, if funds were made available in his budget. A series of conferences was held between Dr. William A. Hamm, Associate Superintendent of Schools of the New York City Board of Education, Mrs. Frances H. Kohan, Chairman of the Department of Correction Advisory Committee, and officials of the Department of Correction. Dr. Hamm arranged to have two school principals, Mr. Sidney J. Lipsyte and Mr. Joseph P. Padden, make a survey of the institution to ascertain its facilities for school purposes and the type of program best suited. Their report substantiated the need for a school program and indicated the eagerness for it on the part of the youngsters. Dr. Hamm, of the Board of Education, upon receipt of these reports, advised the Department of Correction that the Board could not staff such a project out of its own budget due to internal shortages of personnel, supplies, and equipment. He further advised that he could not place a high priority for such a project in view of the fact that the Board's budgetary requests for schools have not been granted in full.

The Department of Correction now finds itself in the position that despite the fact that the Department of Public Works stands ready to make all necessary physical changes in the new Brooklyn House of Detention for Men for school use, no educational program will be possible to be implemented there unless budgetary funds are provided by the Budget Director.



Quiet games constitute a popular phase of the institutional recreation program.

Photo through the courtesy of Three Lions



The Library is a favorite mecca for those adolescent detainees who, because of physical limitations, cannot take an active part in the athletic program. Building was originally designed as a maximum security detention institution for adults.

Photo by Jack Balletti, courtesy of King Features Syndicate

Institutional Program

Immediately upon admission to the institution each adolescent must go through a comprehensive series of interviews and examinations in order to determine his physical, social, educational and psychological needs. The process begins with a shower and a complete medical and physical examination by the institutional physician. He is then given institutional clothing and his street clothes are cleaned before being returned to him. The youth is then temporarily assigned to a cell on the fifth floor, which is the reception floor. The following day he is given a battery of psychological tests in order to evaluate his personality and emotional maturity. His permanent housing assignment is made according to his age, past record, type of offense, type of group he will best get along with and whether or not he will be a behavior problem during his stay. For proper supervision, prevention of contamination of first offenders by recidivists, the program has been developed