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Biennial Report

OF THE
State Board of Corrections and Warden
OF THE
Colorado
State Reformatory



BUENA VISTA, COLORADO
1921-1922


DENVER, COLORADO
EAMES BROTHERS, PRINTERS
1923

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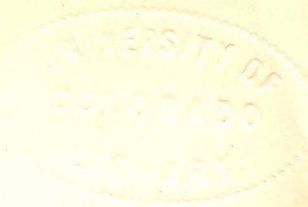
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OF THE

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BUENA VISTA, COLORADO
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REPORT OF BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

Pueblo, Colo., December 21, 1922.

Re: COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

To His Excellency,
OLIVER H. SHOUP, *Governor*,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Sir:—

The Colorado Board of Corrections herewith presents for your consideration the biennial report of the Colorado State Reformatory for the period ending November 30, 1922, together with certain comments and recommendations concerning the needs of the institution. For more detailed information concerning the Reformatory the Board respectfully refers you to the report of the warden submitted herewith.

The Board desires to say that development of this Institution during the past two years has been most remarkable and many improvements have been made in all departments.

After careful consideration the board desires to urge that the following appropriations be made for the present biennial period:

For maintenance.....	\$168,000
For purchase of additional farm land.....	30,000
For administration building and officers' quarters.....	15,000
For improvements and repairs.....	5,000
For machinery and implements.....	3,000
For 1921 and 1922 maintenance deficiency owing to crop failures	7,000

The Board desires to commend the warden, Mr. M. P. Capp, and the efficient organization under him, for the splendid results obtained during the past biennial period.

The Board also desires to thank your Excellency for the commendable interest you have taken and for your co-operation with the Board in every possible manner.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. MOYNIHAN,

FRANK S. HOAG,

MRS. H. L. GRENFELL,

Colorado Board of Corrections.

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

The Colorado State Reformatory

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

CHARLES J. MOYNIHAN, *President*.....Montrose, Colorado
HELEN L. GRENFELL, *Vice-President*.....Denver, Colorado
FRANK S. HOAG, *Secretary*.....Pueblo, Colorado
M. P. CAPP, *Warden*Buena Vista, Colorado

Letter of Transmittal

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS:

I submit herewith my Biennial Report as Warden of the Colorado State Reformatory for the fiscal period 1921-1922. Acknowledgment is made of the support and co-operation of the State Board of Corrections, the Governor of the State, the Auditor of State and the State Treasurer. I have also received timely and valuable assistance from the Attorney General, to whom I am under obligations for many courtesies during the period.

Respectfully submitted,

M. P. CAPP, *Warden*.

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 15, 1922.

Report of Warden

POPULATION.

The number of inmates committed to the Reformatory during the biennial period was 490. Twenty former inmates were returned as parole violators, making a total of 510, as compared with 461 during the preceding biennial period, and 425 during the 1917-18 period.

The average daily population was 188 in 1921, and 209 in 1922, as compared with an average of 153 for 1919-20, and 130 for 1917-18. This represents an increase of more than twenty-five per cent over the preceding period.

In this connection may be mentioned the fact that appropriations for maintenance have increased only eight per cent, as against an increase of more than twenty-five per cent in population.

PAROLES.

Four hundred and seventy paroles were granted by the State Board of Corrections during the biennial period. Of the number paroled, 17 were returned as parole violators, in addition to the twenty former inmates who were likewise returned.

I desire again to call attention to the ever increasing need of the Institution for an efficient and well organized Department of Paroles.

The State provides one parole officer for both of the State Penal Institutions, the State Reformatory and the State Penitentiary. It is absolutely impossible for one man to properly cover the ground. Practically all the service rendered the Reformatory by the parole department is in returning inmates who have violated the law, and are in custody of local police authorities.

IDENTIFICATION.

With the creation of a State Department of Identification, an efficient bureau has been established at the Reformatory during the biennial period. Finger prints are taken of all inmates, which prints are sent to a central bureau, and in this way the previous criminal record of those who have been inmates of other institutions, is ascertained by the Reformatory. This department is valuable also in enabling the Reformatory to keep track of its own inmates who are committed to other institutions after parole.

The Bureau of Identification has conclusively proven the fact that many young men with criminal records have in the past been sentenced to the Reformatory as first offenders. The valuable information obtained through this bureau should be followed up and measures introduced whereby inmates with criminal records could be transferred to the State Penitentiary.

HEALTH.

The report of the Institution Physician will be found upon another page.

There have been very few cases of sickness in the Institution, and nothing of an infectious nature, during the past two years. A quarantine against certain parts of the State, where smallpox was reported, was established early in November of 1922, and prisoners from these districts were denied admission. All inmates of the Reformatory have been vaccinated, and every precaution taken against the introduction of this disease.

But one death occurred among the inmates during the biennial period, that of a young man named Moore, who was accidentally killed by being run over by a truck upon one of the farms. An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury completely exonerated the employes of the Reformatory, and all others, from any blame in the matter. The hospital building was completed during the period, and is now ready for occupancy. Some additions in the way of furnishings and surgical instruments are needed, but these will be supplied from the appropriations for the coming year.

INDUSTRIES.

While many inmates of the Institution have been continuously employed in the industries common to institution life, such as the bake shops, tailor shop, shoe shop, printing shop, kitchens, garages, and machine shops, the greater number have of necessity been employed in the principal industry of the Reformatory, farming and stock raising.

The agricultural activities of the Reformatory have been carried on to the limit of its capacity. About 800 acres of land are cultivated, and hay harvested from many hundreds of acres. The introduction of the industry of raising head lettuce has given a new impetus to farming in the valley in which the Reformatory is located. The Reformatory has successfully cultivated this product, and has derived a revenue of more than \$15,000.00 from this source during the past two years. The returns from growing this product should have exceeded this amount by a large sum, but for the breaking down of the marketing organization serving this district. In common with many other agricultural districts, the Arkansas Valley experienced a partial crop failure during the past year, which, coupled with the fact that farm products have not commanded fair prices, has resulted in a considerably decreased revenue for the Reformatory. During the year 1922 it has been found necessary to purchase some feed for the stock, a thing which has not happened at any time since agriculture and stock raising has been conducted upon an extensive scale at the Institution. The herds of pure bred animals have been kept up to their standard. No considerable purchases have been made, except in the dairy line. In this class a number of fine cows have been purchased, and the Reformatory dairy is now entirely pure bred, and includes some of the finest

animals in the State. Reformatory stock exhibited at the State Fair attracted much attention, and won many ribbons.

The Reformatory has experienced no difficulty in disposing of its surplus animals in the pure bred lines. Good prices have been obtained, despite the general slump in farm products. All the young bulls of the herds have been sold, and the rams from the Hampshire and Rambouillet flocks are in good demand, especially among the Colorado stock growers, who are becoming accustomed to looking to the Reformatory for their pure bred stock.

The agricultural and stock raising activities of the Reformatory have grown to such proportions that they now contribute very materially to the support and maintenance of the Institution. All vegetables used at the Reformatory, including the enormous amount of potatoes consumed, are grown in the Reformatory gardens. All dairy products used are from the Reformatory dairy. All hay and grain used is produced upon the Reformatory farms. In the past 18 months but two carcasses of beef were purchased, the remainder being supplied from the Reformatory herds. In addition to this, the Reformatory cash fund is built up from the sales of surplus products of the farm and herds. During the past biennial period, because of unprecedented increase in population it has been necessary to draw upon this fund to the extent of more than \$24,000.00 for maintenance. The total proceeds from sales, as shown in the appended report of the chief clerk, amounted to more than \$46,000.00, of which \$22,000.00 was expended in replenishing and building up the herds. The amount of products used in maintenance far exceed in value the amount sold, hence it is very apparent that without the farms and the stock, it would require enormously increased appropriations to maintain the Reformatory.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Chief Clerk, showing in detail the financial transactions of the Institution during the past two years is attached hereto and made a part of this report. It will be seen from this report, for the first time in eight years, the Reformatory has been compelled to exceed the amount appropriated for maintenance. This deficiency is small, amounting to \$7,000.00, and is due to the part in failure of crops during 1922, and the breaking down of the organization through which our 1922 crop of head lettuce was marketed.

The total cost of maintaining the Reformatory for the period was \$168,270.65. Of this amount \$137,196.78 was derived from appropriations, \$24,073.87 from the cash fund, and \$7,000.00 from the issuance of deficiency warrants. In addition thereto, an amount of \$5,000.00 was expended in completing the hospital building, and \$8,000.00 in providing a battery of boilers and plant for same. The Legislature appropriated \$2,500.00 for machinery and implements, and \$5,000.00 for repairs and improvements. These amounts were expended for the above mentioned purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1923-24.

Attention is called to the budget for the ensuing biennial period, which sets forth in detail our request for appropriations for the needs of this Institution.

It has not been my practice to ask the Legislature for more than is necessary to carry on the business of the Reformatory, and the requests submitted to the Budget Commissioner are for the exact amounts which in my judgment are necessary at this time.

For maintenance the sum of \$168,00.00 is requested. This is the amount actually required during the past biennial period. Our population increased more than twenty-five per cent during the past two years, and there is no room for doubt that there will be a corresponding increase during the coming period.

A comparison of maintenance appropriations for the past ten biennial periods discloses that there has been no considerable increase in such appropriations, despite the fact that in that time the population of the Institution has increased nearly three fold. Appropriations for the past four biennial periods have been entirely and admittedly inadequate. Too much dependence has been placed upon the ability of the management to derive large amounts from the industrial activities of the Institution.

The time has come when the Reformatory has outgrown its accommodations for inmates committed to it, and steps must be taken to relieve its congested condition. There are accommodations for 106 inmates in the cell house. Dormitories have been temporarily fitted up to provide for the overflow. It is impossible to house 250 young men in 106 cells. Before another period will have gone by there will be not less than 300 inmates in the Institution.

The dormitories referred to above are altogether too large and unwieldy for the purposes to which they are put. At some seasons of the year as many as 70 inmates are housed in these single rooms. While the sanitary conditions are well attended to, the crowding together of so many inmates is not conducive to the well being or reformation of the inmates.

The maintenance appropriation requested is as nearly as is possible to estimate the amount actually required for this purpose during the ensuing bi-ennial period.

No request is made for building appropriations, except as to a small amount for administration building and officer's quarters. The need for such a building is imperative.

Request is made for appropriation for additional lands for agricultural and stock raising purposes.

The Reformatory has paid more than enough in rentals for lands farmed in the past four years to buy to the full limits of its requirements. There are less than 150 acres of tillable and irrigated land upon the Reformatory farm. All the hay and meadow land used by the Reformatory, and the greater part of the tilled

land is rented, either at a cash rental or for a crop share. In either case the rental is taken directly from the profits of farming, and the Institution loses a large amount of what should be the proper returns from its industry. In addition to the farm rentals above mentioned, the Reformatory is compelled to rent pasture land for its herds, and annually spends much money for this purpose. If proper amount of land for the extension and natural growth of the Institution are provided, and sufficient appropriation for the proper maintenance made, in order that the revenue derived from the farms and herds can be used for such purpose, the Reformatory will be in position in a very short time to provide the revenue for making required additions to its building equipment, without appropriation by the State. The requests made in the budget submitted are reasonable and represent the actual requirements of the Reformatory, for efficient and economical management.

The Budget for 1923-24, the Financial and Statistical Report of the Chief Clerk, the Report of the Chaplain and the Report of the Institution Physician are hereto attached.

M. P. CAPP, *Warden.*

Report of Clerk

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 15, 1922.

HON. M. P. CAPP, *Warden*,
State Reformatory.

Herewith, I submit financial and statistical report for the biennial period 1921-1922.

JOHN LYNCH, *Chief Clerk*.
Colorado State Reformatory.

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY FINANCIAL REPORT BIENNIAL PERIOD 1921-1922

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—

Receipts:

Maintenance Appropriation	\$ 16,000.00	
Maintenance Appropriation	121,000.00	
Sundry Refunds	197.00	
		\$137,197.00
Hospital Building Appropriation.....		5,000.00
Tools and Implements Appropriation.....		2,500.00
Improvements and Repairs Appropriation.....		5,000.00
Boilers and Equipment Appropriation.....		8,000.00
		\$157,697.00

Disbursements:

Salaries Officers	Maintenance	\$ 18,755.69
Salaries Employees	Maintenance	15,807.22
Salaries Guards	Maintenance	12,994.43
Exp. Board Corrections.....	Maintenance	85.68
Clothing	Maintenance	13,758.05
Provisions	Maintenance	16,127.95
Drugs and Medicines.....	Maintenance	1,965.61
Hospital and Medical.....	Maintenance	1,093.64
Freight and Drayage and Express.....	Maintenance	9,421.79
Fuel, Light and Power.....	Maintenance	6,621.10
Insurance	Maintenance	1,261.55
Paroles, Discharges and Escapes.....	Maintenance	6,527.64
Postage, Stationery and Office.....	Maintenance	1,002.69
Repairs and Betterments.....	Maintenance	3,567.58
Chapel and School Expense.....	Maintenance	1,426.10
Stock Feed, Medicine and Veterinary.....	Maintenance	1,409.52
Telephone and Telegraph.....	Maintenance	986.96
Laundry Supplies	Maintenance	816.35
Incidental and Undistributable.....	Maintenance	2,389.85
Beds and Bedding.....	Maintenance	1,409.05
Furnitures and Fixtures.....	Maintenance	853.55
Stable Expense	Maintenance	167.62
Farm and Garden.....	Maintenance	3,563.10
Tools and Implements	Maintenance	3,037.34
Electrical Supplies	Maintenance	497.40
Printing Press Expense.....	Maintenance	451.41
Utility Equipment Upkeep.....	Maintenance	9,337.93
Revolving Fund	Maintenance	1,000.00
Library	Maintenance	859.84
Sundry Refunds	Maintenance	.22
Tools and Implements.....	Tools & Impl.	2,499.55
Hospital Building Construction.....	Hosp. Bldg.	4,999.67
Miscellaneous Repairs and Improvements.....	Repr. & Impr.	4,999.19
Boilers	Blrs & Equip.	8,000.00
To General Revenue.....	Maintenance	.14
To General Revenue.....	Hosp. Bldg.	.33
To General Revenue.....	Repr. & Impr.	.81
To General Revenue.....	Tools & Impl.	.45
		\$157,697.00

CASH FUNDS—

State Cash (Account with Warden):

Receipts:

Sale of Hay	\$ 1,059.31	
Sale of Grain	5,673.63	
Sale of Cattle and Beef.....	4,196.84	
Sale of Hogs and Pork.....	9,571.39	
Sale of Dairy and Poultry Products.....	158.16	
Sale of Miscellaneous Products	4,867.19	
Sale of Sheep and Wool.....	2,878.28	
Sale of Head Lettuce.....	15,542.35	
Sale of Unclassified Products.....	685.62	
Hospital Farm Labor.....	500.00	
Revolving Fund	1,000.00	
Withdrawn from Treasurer.....	1,807.36	
Adjustment Rogers Check.....	1,357.83	
		\$47,297.96

Disbursements:

Remitted State Treasurer.....		\$47,901.83
Discounts and Refunds.....		38.30
Short Check Charged Off.....		1,357.83
		\$47,297.96
		\$47,297.96

Reformatory Cash Fund (Account with State Treasurer):

Receipts:

Remitted by Warden.....	\$47,901.83
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Disbursements:

Warrants Issued (Investment Account)—

Stock Hogs	\$ 2,283.10	
Registered Hogs	2,365.00	
Beef Cattle	1,700.00	
Registered Holsteins	8,545.00	
Horses and Mules.....	320.00	
Registered Sheep	165.00	
Motor Vehicles and Equipment.....	6,642.50	
		\$22,020.60

Warrants Issued (Maintenance Account)—

Hay	\$ 2,995.40	
Rentals	1,224.84	
Salaries	13,824.98	
Provisions	189.00	
Incidental	152.00	
Clothing	577.74	
Freight, Transportation, etc.....	5,109.91	
		24,073.87
Warrants Withdrawn		1,807.36

\$47,901.83

\$47,901.83

Inmates Cash Fund, 1921-1922:

Balance December 1, 1920.....		\$ 1,410.29	
Deposits—December, 1920.....	\$ 1,113.29		
January, 1921.....	703.18		
February, 1921.....	546.16		
March, 1921.....	696.66		
April, 1921.....	593.29		
May, 1921.....	281.39		
June, 1921.....	491.75		
July, 1921.....	802.41		
August, 1921.....	774.26		
September, 1921.....	335.79		
October, 1921.....	1,203.52		
November, 1921.....	652.72		
December, 1921.....	859.48		
January, 1922.....	138.95		
February, 1922.....	387.03		
March, 1922.....	314.15		
April, 1922.....	301.78		
May, 1922.....	424.05		
June, 1922.....	557.38		
July, 1922.....	440.05		
August, 1922.....	546.57		
September, 1922.....	443.84		
October, 1922.....	299.76		
November, 1922.....	147.44		
		\$13,054.90	
Withdrawals—December, 1920.....		\$ 1,219.18	
January, 1921.....		624.02	
February, 1921.....		683.79	
March, 1921.....		228.76	
April, 1921.....		748.00	
May, 1921.....		324.44	
June, 1921.....		169.96	
July, 1921.....		207.36	
August, 1921.....		666.59	
September, 1921.....		1,123.27	
October, 1921.....		2,103.74	
November, 1921.....		768.10	
December, 1921.....		1,231.58	
January, 1922.....		234.12	
February, 1922.....		101.78	
March, 1922.....		131.27	
April, 1922.....		361.84	
May, 1922.....		311.32	
June, 1922.....		497.84	
July, 1922.....		503.43	
August, 1922.....		759.12	
September, 1922.....		389.71	
October, 1922.....		518.40	
November, 1922.....		131.19	
		\$14,038.81	
Balance December 1, 1922.....		426.38	
	\$14,465.19		\$14,465.19

Inmates' Library and Entertainment Fund 1921-1922:

Balance December 1, 1920.....	\$125.50	
Deposits.....	134.56	
Withdrawals.....		\$220.96
Balance December 1, 1922.....		39.10
	\$260.06	\$260.06

COST OF MAINTAINING REFORMATORY, FISCAL PERIOD 1921-1922:

Item	FUND		Deficiency	
	Maintenance	Cash	Wts.	Total
Salaries Officers.....	\$ 18,755.69	\$ 6,269.35		\$ 25,025.04
Salaries Employees	15,807.22	4,228.29		20,035.51
Salaries Guards	12,994.43	3,327.34		16,321.77
Clothing	13,758.05	577.74		14,335.79
Provisions	16,127.95	189.00		16,316.95
Drugs and Medicines.....	1,965.61			1,965.61
Hospital and Medical.....	1,093.64			1,093.64
Freight and Drayage.....	9,421.79	3,726.45		13,148.24
Fuel, Light and Power.....	6,621.10			6,621.10
Insurance	1,261.55			1,261.55
Paroles, Discharges and Escapes.....	6,527.64	980.40		7,508.04
Postage, Stationery and Office.....	1,002.69	127.00		1,129.69
Repairs and Betterments.....	3,567.58			3,567.58
School and Chapel Expense.....	1,426.10			1,426.10
Stock, Feed, Med. and Vet.....	1,409.52			1,409.52
Telephone and Telegraph.....	986.96			986.96
Laundry Expense	816.25			816.35
Incidental and Undistributed.....	2,389.85			2,817.91
Beds and Bedding.....	1,409.05			1,409.05
Furniture and Fixtures.....	853.55			853.55
Stable, Harness, etc.....	167.62	2,995.40		3,163.08
Farm and Garden.....	3,563.10	1,224.84		4,787.94
Tools and Implements.....	3,037.34			3,037.34
Electrical Supplies	497.40			497.40
Printing Press Expense.....	451.45			451.45
Utility Equipment Upkeep.....	9,337.93			9,337.93
Expense Board of Corrections.....	85.68			85.68
Revolving Fund.....	1,000.00			1,000.00
Library	859.84			859.84
Refunds .....	.22			.22
Deficiency Warrants			7,000.00	7,000.00
Totals.....	\$137,196.78	\$24,073.87	\$7,000.00	\$168,270.65
Total Cost of Maintaining Reformatory.....				\$168,270.65
Cost per Day.....				.230.51
Per Capita Cost per Day.....				1.17

BUDGET, 1923-1924, COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

Expenditures		Maintenance Appropriation	Requested	
1921	1922		1923	1924
\$29,493.54	\$18,063.80	Salaries	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
9.60	76.08	Expense Board of Corrections.....	300.00	300.00
8,537.26	5,220.79	Clothing	9,000.00	9,000.00
11,030.34	5,097.61	Provisions	10,000.00	10,000.00
1,353.25	979.01	Drugs and Medicines.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
726.99		Hospital Expense	1,500.00	1,500.00
6,114.08	3,307.71	Freight and Express.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
4,458.57	2,162.53	Fuel, Light and Power.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
1,114.05	147.50	Insurance	500.00	500.00
4,698.23	1,829.41	Paroles, Discharges and Escapes.....	3,500.00	3,500.00
713.86	288.83	Postage, Stationery and Office.....	600.00	600.00
2,790.00	777.58	Repairs and Betterments	2,000.00	1,500.00
632.77	354.19	Telephone and Telegraph.....	600.00	600.00
741.57	667.95	Stock, Feed, Med. and Veterinary	800.00	800.00
504.80	311.55	Laundry Expense	500.00	500.00
1,210.57	1,179.28	Incidentals and Undistributable.....	1,750.00	1,750.00
1,347.90	61.15	Beds and Linen.....	750.00	750.00
703.79	149.76	Furniture and Fixtures.....	500.00	500.00
34.75	132.87	Stable Expense, Harness.....	100.00	100.00
3,249.05	314.05	Farm and Garden.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
1,435.16	1,602.18	Tools and Implements.....	500.00	500.00
1,000.00		Revolving Fund	2,000.00	
243.09	254.31	Electrical Supplies	300.00	300.00
6,071.95	3,265.98	Utility Equipment and Upkeep.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
380.21	71.20	Printing Press Expense.....	250.00	250.00
1,301.74	124.36	School and Chapel.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
390.29	469.55	Library	300.00	300.00
	.22	Refunds		
\$90,287.41	\$46,909.45	Totals	\$85,750.00	\$82,250.00

NOTE.—No Recommendation.

Cash Used in Maintenance:

Salaries	\$13,824.98	
Clothing	577.74	
Provisions	189.00	
Freight and Express.....	3,726.45	
Paroles, etc.	980.40	
Postage, Stationery and Office.....	127.00	
Incidental and Undistributable.....	428.06	
Stock and Feed.....	2,995.40	
Farm and Garden.....	1,224.84	
Total	\$24,073.87	
Maintenance Deficiency Warrants Issued.....		\$7,000.00
Total Maintenance Cost, 1921-1922:		
Maintenance Fund Warrants.....		\$137,196.86
Cash Fund Warrants.....		24,073.87
Maintenance Deficiency Warrants.....		7,000.00
		\$168,270.65

Cash Fund (From Sales Surplus Products):

Receipts Sales	\$46,094.47	
Used in Maintenance.....		\$24,073.87
Investment Account		22,020.60
	\$46,094.47	\$46,094.47

Requests for Special Fund Appropriations:

	1921		1923-1924
\$ 8,000.00	Boilers and Plant.....	\$	\$
5,000.00	Hospital Building.....		
2,500.00	Machinery and Implements.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
5,000.00	Improvements and Repairs.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
	1921-1922 Maintenance Deficiency.....	7,000.00	
	Administration Bldg. and Officers' Quarters..	15,000.00	
	Purchase of Farm Land.....	30,000.00	
\$20,500.00	Totals	\$56,000.00	\$ 4,000.00

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FISCAL PERIOD 1921-1922

	Admitted	Paroled Returned	Escaped Returned	Paroled	Escaped	Transferred	Died	Average Population
December, 1920.....	32		4	24		1		159
January, 1921.....	17		1	9		1		163
February	21	1		11				177
March	26	1		12				179
April	11	4		11				183
May	17	1	1	17		2		187
June	17	1		6				190
July	15			11	1			199
August	25	1		12				205
September	20	1	2	25				216
October	26	2		49	3			210
November	10	2	2	23				188
	237	14	10	210	4	3		2,256
December, 1921.....	15			31				178
January, 1922.....	29	3		16		7		177
February	17		2	7	1			191
March	30	2		18				202
April	42	2		17	1			220
May	27	2		30		2		230
June	23	2	1	13				239
July	12	2	1	30		1	1	237
August	15	7		21				224
September	9	1		17	3			220
October	20	1	1	39		1		204
November	9	1		21				189
	248	23	5	260	5	11	1	2,511

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Summary of Movement of Population:

Population December 1, 1920.....	147	
Committed	237	
Paroles Returned	14	
Escapes Returned	10	
	—	408
Paroled	210	
Escaped	4	
Transferred	3	
	—	217
Present at close of year, November 30, 1921.....		191
Total Population for Year.....		2,256
Average Daily Population.....		188

Population December 1, 1921.....	191	
Committed	248	
Paroles Returned	23	
Escapes Returned	5	
	—	467
Paroled	260	
Escaped	5	
Transferred	11	
Died	1	
	—	277
Present at Close of Year, November 30, 1922.....		190
Total Population for Year.....		2,511
Average Daily Population.....		209

COUNTIES OF CONVICTION OF INMATES ADMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1921-1922

	Crime Against		
	Person	Property	Totals
Adams	1	11	12
Alamosa .....	...	2	2
Arapahoe	1	5	6
Bent	1	9	10
Boulder	2	9	11
Chaffee .....	...	4	4
Cheyenne .....	...	1	1
Clear Creek .....	...	1	1
Conejos .....	...	1	1
Crowley	1	2	3
Custer .....	...	2	2
Delta .....	...	5	5
Denver	5	144	149
Eagle .....	...	8	8
Elbert .....	...	2	2
El Paso	1	20	21
Fremont .....	...	2	2
Grand	1	...	1
Garfield .....	...	8	8
Gunnison .....	...	1	1
Huerfano .....	...	7	7
Jefferson .....	...	4	4
Kiowa .....	...	2	2
Kit Carson.....	...	8	8
Lake .....	...	1	1
La Plata	2	3	5
Larimer	1	19	20
Las Animas	3	21	24
Lincoln .....	...	4	4
Logan .....	...	12	12
Moffat .....	...	1	1
Mesa	4	5	9
Montrose .....	...	7	7
Montezuma .....	...	4	4
Morgan	1	12	13
Otero	6	27	33
Phillips .....	...	1	1
Prowers .....	...	12	12
Pueblo	4	28	32
Rio Grande	1	9	10
Routt .....	...	4	4
San Juan .....	...	1	1
San Miguel .....	...	2	2
Sedgwick	1	14	15
Summit .....	...	2	2
Teller	3	...	3
Washington .....	...	4	4
Weld	1	16	17
Yuma .....	...	3	3
	40	470	510

OFFENSES OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL
PERIOD 1921-1922

Grand Larceny	115
Burglary and Larceny.....	101
Burglary	75
Forgery	66
Larceny	46
Robbery	21
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	19
Rape	16
Fictitious Check	7
Confidence Game	7
Assault to Kill.....	4
Assault to Rape.....	4
Larceny of Live Stock.....	3
Larceny from Person.....	3
False Pretenses	2
Assault to Rob.....	2
Malicious Mischief	2
Larceny as Bailee.....	2
Concealing Auto Parts.....	2
Indecent Liberties with Children.....	1
Bootlegging	1
Embezzlement	2
Buggery	1
Manslaughter	1
Perjury	1
Attempt Abortion	1
Arson	1
Seduction	1
Incest	1
Crime Against Nature.....	1
Disposing of Mortgaged Property.....	1

AGE OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1921-1922

Age	Crime Against		Totals
	Person	Property	
16	2	26	28
17	4	65	69
18	9	92	101
19	7	102	109
20	6	69	75
21	4	30	34
22	5	30	35
23	1	19	20
24	2	23	25
25 .....	....	5	5
26 .....	....	5	5
28 .....	....	3	3
32 .....	....	1	1
	40	470	510

NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1921-1922

Alabama	3	South Carolina	2
Arkansas	8	South Dakota	4
California	6	Tennessee	7
Colorado	119	Texas	24
Idaho	1	Utah	2
Iowa	25	Vermont	1
Illinois	22	Virginia	2
Indiana	6	Washington	1
Kansas	26	West Virginia	3
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	3
Louisiana	7	Wyoming	1
Maine	1	Alaska	1
Maryland	2	Austria	1
Massachusetts	1	Belgium	1
Michigan	4	Canada	4
Minnesota	6	Dutch East Indies.....	1
Mississippi	5	England	2
Missouri	36	France	1
Montana	1	Germany	1
Nebraska	20	Italy	4
New Mexico	13	Ireland	1
New Jersey	4	Mexico	30
New York	20	Porto Rico	1
North Carolina	5	Russia	8
Ohio	18	Spain	1
Oklahoma	20		
Oregon	1		
Pennsylvania	12		
			510

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL
PERIOD 1921-1922

Laborer	169	Messenger Boy	3
Farmer	103	Janitor	3
Musician	1	Tailor	3
Machinist Helper	4	Barber	4
Printer	5	Miner	6
Mechanic Apprentice	40	Mill Worker	1
Clerk	7	Waiter	9
Stationary Engineer	1	Porter	2
Painter	4	Chauffeur	14
Butcher	3	Dairy Worker	1
Cook	11	Shoemaker	3
Student	2	Steam Fitter	2
Boiler Maker Apprentice.....	1	Baker	3
Sailor	2	Stenographer	1
Soldier	3	Bell Hop	1
Advertising	1	Bookkeeper	4
Salesman	5	Artist	2
Teamster	1	Vulcanizer	1
Carpenter	5	Undertaker	1
Stationary Fireman	6	Jeweler's Apprentice	1
Brakeman	1	Hospital Attendant	1
Electrician	4	None	57
Civil Engineer	1		
Steel Worker	6		
Wireless Operator	1		
			510

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF INMATES COMMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1921-1922

Criminal Record:

Serving First Term.....	456	
Serving Second Term.....	51	
Serving Third Term.....	2	
Serving Fourth Term.....	1	
	<hr/>	510

Race:

White	489	
Black	21	
	<hr/>	510

Conjugal Relation:

Single	436	
Married	73	
Widowed	1	
	<hr/>	510

Habits at Time of Commitment:

Tobacco	419	
Cigarettes	395	
Liquor	40	
Narcotics	5	
	<hr/>	

Family History:

Parents Living	296	
Parents Both Dead.....	43	
Parents Separated	32	
Father Dead	88	
Mother Dead	51	
	<hr/>	510

Church Affiliations:

Protestant	233	
Catholic	167	
None	92	
Mormon	1	
Indian	2	
Jewish	15	
	<hr/>	510

Education:

Illiterate	5	
Unable to Read or Write English.....	47	
Can Read and Write.....	458	
	<hr/>	510

Grade Standing in School:

Had not attended American Schools.....	60	
Below Second Grade.....	5	
Second Grade	13	
Third Grade	16	
Fourth Grade	31	
Fifth Grade	33	
Sixth Grade	37	
Seventh Grade	80	
Eighth Grade	140	
Ninth Grade	32	
Tenth Grade	35	
Eleventh Grade	6	
Twelfth Grade	13	
Collegiate	9	
	<hr/>	510

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN
REV. D. J. WILLIAMS, *Chaplain*

EDUCATIONAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS

It is expected that these three phases in the life of a boy will be given considerable more attention in the future than has been done in the past. A great majority of the boys who are sent here are just at an age when their minds are susceptible to either good or bad influence. They are at an age when they can be started on the road which is straight and narrow, but which makes real men; or they can be sour on life and become hardened criminals. All state governments, like the Federal Government, seem to be thoroughly imbued with the idea that all of its branches, and more especially its penal institutions, can be run efficiently and economically by keeping the salaries of its employes so low that if a good man, who is not a political job hunter, is obtained it is through a rare piece of good luck. Good men come high and are very scarce. In fact it is almost impossible to keep them at such institutions because private business interests are always ready and willing to make far better inducements than the State is willing to offer.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school system does not appear to be doing its full duty here for several reasons. In the first place, it is greatly hampered by the lack of funds for equipment and teachers. The room used for school purposes, while large enough to accommodate in the neighborhood of 60 boys, has only the equipment for about 35. The school books are not modern and there are very few of any kind on hand. If the educational system, which is in vogue throughout the country, is worth while at all, surely it is worth a fair trial at a penal institution. Education is primarily intended for the training of the mind so that each person will have at least a fair chance to make an honest living by his own abilities. The lack of an education can only lead to brutality and crime. The wage of the ignorant person is so low that they are often compelled to commit crimes in order to obtain the actual necessities of life. The ignorant mind has far more time on its hands than it knows what to do with; and as it does not have the training necessary to lead it to higher ideals, there can only be one result.

Our courts and we citizens are prone to blame the boy for crimes committed through ignorance, not so much of the laws of the land, but of the moral laws laid down by God. It is not entirely the fault of the boy as much as it is our fault as citizens because we are not willing to provide the proper educational facilities for the purpose of educating the boy and teaching him the difference between right and wrong. When a boy is brought here it is not merely for the purpose of punishment, nor for the sake of setting

an example to others. The far more important part is to have him change his ideas of life. It is to make him see clearly that he is on the wrong track; and the only way to play the game of life is to live so that he will be a help to society instead of being a menace. He must be able to put something back into the world for the use of others, in place of that which he takes out for his own use. Boys are human beings even if they have fallen once, twice, or more times; and if their minds can be trained enough in the time they are held here so they can grasp something of the higher ideals of life, surely a complete system of education the year around is worth while.

It is recognized that all boys are not willing to take advantage of the opportunities offered them in this line; and I see no use in placing in a school, a boy who will not study. Such boys can only be used to advantage to themselves and the institution in one way and that is at work. The work done by the boys in the lettuce fields and hay and produce farms have netted this institution and the State in the neighborhood of \$45,000 in the past two years.

The school system has until recently been under the direct supervision of the Chaplain. This has proven a serious handicap to both the educational and religious work, for the duties of the school teacher and the religious teacher are far apart and must be approached from different angles. On December 1, 1922, Mr. Howard Richard arrived to take full charge of the schools. At this writing, he has not had sufficient time to do more than get started in the work. He has established seven grades, beginning with the first and carrying the work straight through up to and including the seventh grade.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

The library contains in the neighborhood of 500 volumes, but does not have enough books of the reference type which could be used to great advantage in both the secular and religious education, nor are there enough books of good fiction to supply the demands made upon the library by the boys. A special fund should be set aside to be used only for the purchase of books and magazines.

The publication of "The Young American" and other papers has been more or less spasmodic on account of the lack of proper supervision and funds for carrying on the work. Enough money is saved to the State each year in printing our own stationery to put in a first class printing equipment and pay the salary of a good man to take charge of this department. This printer could teach some of the boys a trade which would be of great value to them when they are sent out into the world with a five dollar bill and told to be good. It is true that all boys will not take advantage of educational opportunities; but it is also true that all boys cannot learn the same trade. In order to get all out of the boy to his advantage there should be a head for each department so that the boys can learn a trade in this proper manner and be of some use to the man who hires them.

Time has proven the assertion that recreational and athletic activities should be compulsory. They not only tend to the building up of the body, but also of the mind. And if they should do nothing but teach a boy to *be fair*, they have more than accomplished their purpose. It is all very well to think that work is very beneficial to boys who are being punished for a crime, but there should be some time for recreation. He must have recreation if he is going to be re-created. And after all the recreation of the boy is the prime object of a penal institution.

RELIGIOUS.

During the period from March, 1920, to February, 1921, the Reformatory was without the services of a Chaplain, because the salary offered was not enough to induce anyone from the outside to take up the work. It is necessary to work in conjunction with local churches, and they are often without the services of a minister. In February, 1921, the Rev. George B. Nye was appointed to this position and he also had charge of the school. Mr. Nye resigned, effective July 31, 1922, and the Rev. D. J. Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy. Services are held regularly every Sunday as follows: The entire population of the institution is assembled in the room used as chapel for the opening exercises, the singing of hymns, prayers and reading of Holy Scripture constituting these exercises. The boys are then divided into five classes and regular Sunday School lessons are taught for the next 30 minutes, after which the Chaplain talks for about 15 minutes on the lesson or some other subject which might be of interest to the boys. The music is provided by a piano, saxophone and clarinet at present, but it is hoped that an orchestra of from five to ten pieces will soon be ready to take up the work. The musical instruments for a full orchestra have just arrived and it is probable that within another month the members will be ready for public appearances. This orchestra will add greatly to the social life of the Reformatory, as well as furnishing the necessary music for the chapel services.

When it is possible to obtain outside speakers to come here and talk to the boys, this is done. During the past two years, such men as the Rev. James Rayburn, a noted evangelist from the Middle West; Bishop Fred Ingley, and Judge Henry H. Hersey, of Denver, have visited the institution and made splendid talks which were greatly appreciated by the boys. It is to be regretted that more big men in the state do not take enough interest to pay us a visit occasionally.

It might be well to take up, under this department, what should be considered a very great need at the institution—a Parole Officer, whose sole duty would be to look after the boys who are out on parole. A man who can spend his time traveling over the state, wherever boys may be located, and keep in close touch with them at least once a month, with the idea of seeing that they are in the environment conducive to the conduct required under the terms of the parole; to have the boys placed in positions with good

business men; to see that a certain portion of their earnings are placed in a savings account, and to do everything possible to give the boy a fair chance to start over again. That is the time "when a feller needs a friend," and nine chances out of ten, it is the very time when he does not have one.

The work done by these three departments is far too important to be neglected or even hampered by the lack of funds and competent men. More interest should be shown by the individual members of the State Legislature, in order that they can actually see first hand what is being done in our penal institutions.

**REPORT OF INSTITUTION PHYSICIAN, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1921-1922**

To the State Board of Health and State Board of Corrections:

Throughout the past biennial period, the outstanding medical work has been the testing out and treatment of syphilitic inmates, as directed by the Venereal Department of the State Board of Health. Until a modification of the regulations, it was necessary to give treatments to all on a single Wasserman positive. At present several positives are sought for as well as signs of disease before instituting treatment. There has been found at times as high as 30 per cent. of inmates giving positive Wassermans. These have been isolated, and regular treatment given. Reports made to the Venereal Department monthly. There have been only a few frank cases of venereal disease.

Other reportable diseases found have been Vincent's angina, frequently found among dental cases. Tuberculosis especially prevalent among admissions of ex-service men, 12 in number.

There has occurred no other contagious or infectious disease. Weekly inspections are held of the buildings, messes and sleeping quarters. A great improvement is noted in the cells, their uniform arrangements, clean walls, absence of vermin, etc.

The Reformatory has been crowded, the population having tripled since 1919, and it is difficult to provide isolation when necessary. A building for hospital purposes is being completed, and is now ready for use except for lack of furnishing and equipment, which will be asked for through the next Legislature.

The prevalent diseases being tonsillitis and rheumatism, the hospital can be filled with minor operative cases; tonsillectomies, especially, should be done. There is a great need for dental work, and a place in the hospital and a dentist should be engaged. The physician has made an average daily call. There have occurred no deaths at the institution, though there were some severe hemorrhagic cases; about 40 cases of influenza, with no complications. There have occurred no pneumonia the past ten years. Minor operations, lancing abscesses, tonsils, fractures, will average four a month. There is a daily sick list averaging five. The work in the venereal cases itself is sufficient, if carried out in the requisite de-

tails, to keep a physician and several assistants busy. It is thought that a detail from the inmates can be trained in the new hospital to take care of this.

The purity of the water supply accounts for the absence of typhoid, the only cases of this disease in the community being imported. Flies at times are a great pest, due to the nearness of manure. Screening and poison are used.

It is recommended that treatment of venereal disease be started at the first detention place, and not left entirely to the institutions. Vaccination of all inmates is at present time up to date.

The present especial needs are the equipment of the new Hospital and a building for the isolation of contagious, venereal, and infectious cases.

Respectfully submitted,

Physician.

(Signed) DR. V. B. AYRES,

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