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



BUENA VISTA, COLORADO
1923-1924

DENVER, COLORADO
BRADFORD-ROBINSON, STATE PRINTERS
1924

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Biennial Report

State Board of Correction and Welfare

Colorado

State Reform School



STATE OF COLORADO

1911

Printed and bound by the State Printer, Denver, Colorado

Report of Board of Corrections

Denver, Colorado, December 19, 1924.

HON. WILLIAM E. SWEET, Governor,

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Herewith we submit for your information the report of the Warden of the Colorado State Reformatory, together with the Reports of the heads of the respective departments thereof, for the biennial period ending November 30, 1924.

While this institution has made most remarkable progress during the past two years, yet we are sorry to have to report that owing to crop failures, due to conditions over which the management of this institution had no control, the cash earnings of the institution are not as large as they have been in former years.

However, we are in accord with the recommendations made in the report and trust they will receive your favorable consideration.

Yours respectfully,

C. J. MOYNIHAN,
FRANK S. HOAG,
MRS. H. L. GRENFELL,
Colorado 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 1923-1924. Acknowledgment is made of the support and co-operation of the State Board of Corrections, the Governor of the State, the Auditor of State, the State Treasurer and the Attorney General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. P. CAPP,
Warden.

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 8th, 1924.

Report of Warden

Biennial Period 1923-1924

THE ROMANCE OF REFORMATION

ESSENTIAL BITS OF INFORMATION ON THE MORAL, ECONOMIC, EXECUTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

EXECUTIVE POLICY:

We are fortunate in having a loyal, responsible and efficient corps of overseers, ranging from one season to ten years in our service. This is responsible for the smooth working of our system and its high grade of productivity. After ninety days our incorrigibles are few and our escapes at a minimum. Briefly stated, our plan is this: We obtain so far as possible each individual's history of crime, his home relations, nature of his environments, extent of his education and where obtained, his general interests, his previous vocational employment, and, last but not least, discover the abilities and calibre of the boy. Often this is a matter difficult of solution. We begin by placing him under guard, where he works in gangs under direction. Each boy is carefully watched, and tabulations are made as to his spirit, natural behavior and the quality of his work. These tabulations are filed for constant comparisons and future reference. When a boy's work is standard and he seems to merit the confidence of the overseer, he is in due time favorably reported to the Warden as a candidate for a trusty job. The Warden then holds audience with the boy, and if there is no damaging information against him, and general circumstances favor him, he is made a "trusty." This is to say, that he is assigned to tasks where there is no guarding and where they report to their overseer or to the Warden, as the case may be. It being our policy to generate confidence and reliability in our inmates, we seldom face disappointment, much less regret.

One valuable point in this connection is; there are many openings for boys who are skilled in the things we fit them for. We can not make college professors, nor even school teachers out of them in the normal seven months' confinement; we can not make mechanics nor tradesmen of them in the vocations where apprenticeship is required, but we can make good farm hands and caretakers of live stock.

INMATE MORALE:

Only the experienced mind can fully appreciate the marvelous development of a youth who is assigned to caring for our pure-

bred stock. Our inmates vie with one another for this distinction, and seldom do we find it necessary to remove a boy from this appointment for slothfulness or irregularity. It fills them with pride. You can tell by the step of these boys the calibre and class of their work. The very fact of being with fine blooded beasts challenges them to a higher type of manhood, capable of bearing responsibility. And this spirit grows constantly until the time of their release.

FARM ABILITIES:

In addition to efficient man-power, we have developed an outfit in size and equipment that is second to none in the State at this time, consisting of tractors, plows, planters, drills, mowers, binders, reapers, threshers and trucks. We are preparing to hitch up between thirty and forty teams with our own stock and equipment of such quality as would grace any farm. From three shaggy teams of ten years ago we have risen to be the possessors of an excellent lot of work animals, including the famous pure-bred registered Percheron stallion, Iocarbel No. 153212, a number of pure-bred registered Percheron mares and between twenty-five and thirty high-grade brood mares, together with a full complement of work and saddle horses. Including forty head of mules, we have in all over one hundred and fifty head.

Pure Bred Registered Hereford Cattle:

We have approximately seventy-five head of these fine cattle. From this herd we make selections of bulls to head our range herds, and the balance of eligible bulls are sold to Colorado stockmen at prices below their actual value to encourage and build up the stock-growing industry of the State. It is likewise a mark of distinction to have all our thoroughbred cows headed by the famous Beau Blanchard 86th, No. 787286, and the others headed by our junior herd bull, Hazford, No. 1208078. It is no little advantage to stockmen of the surrounding country to be able to purchase our registered bull calves, for not only is importation eliminated, but the best blooded animals are within the reach of any who believe in building up their herds to registered quality.

Pure Bred Holstein Cattle:

At the State Reformatory we have about sixty head, counting young stock and all, of these highly valuable dairy cows, headed by two of the finest bulls in the entire State, Pahgre Everett Regula Count, No. 260419, and Johan Ormsby Segis Daffy, No. 388451.

Our bull calves are constantly in demand, and a ready market is found for them at fancy but not exorbitant prices.

Every animal in our pure-bred herds have been tested and found to be free of tuberculosis, and are due to be placed on the accredited list this year.

This herd supplies the institution with abundance of milk and butter, leaving a surplus, which is sold to the creameries.

Range Cattle:

In this herd we have perhaps two hundred head of cattle. From a shaggy and ill-appearing herd of a few years ago, we are now producing the better part of our meat supply for the institution, and from our selected surplus bull of the pure-bred Herefords we are raising a high grade of beef-producing cattle.

Sheep:

Our altitude and range are both ideal for sheep raising, consequently we have a good representation in our pure-bred registered Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. From the increase we retain our ewes for the enlarging of our flocks, and sell the buck lambs to sheep raisers for breeding purposes.

All told, we have between nine hundred and a thousand sheep, which include a fine large flock of cross-bred range ewes. This year we realized the sum of nearly \$6,000 from the sale of cross-bred lambs and the wool from the entire lot.

Hogs:

At present time we have something over two hundred head of three varieties of pure-bred hogs, Duroc Jerseys, Hampshires and Poland-Chinas. Annually we market two or three carloads that have been fattened from our entire stock.

The hog-raising business is a very profitable one, since the expense of feeding them is of little consequence. One of the schemes we use is to turn them into pea fields after the harvest, where they feed on the shattered peas. This is excellent food for them and would otherwise be a total loss.

Industrial Farming:

We wish that we could own, develop and take as much pride in our farm land as we find it possible to do with our live stock.

We have ample labor and ordinarily an excellent water supply, and find that carefully supervised general farming is a most valuable and remunerative method of developing manhood among our inmates. Experience has taught us that this is an excellent opportunity for instilling the habits of industry and honesty.

Try and visualize what it means to have 175 to 200 boys scattered in farm camps up and down a valley for twenty-seven miles. Then make a mental estimate of what it costs to deliver these boys to their places of employment in time, expense and equipment. Consider the time lost in conveying the heavier implements from one distant point to another. Estimate the cost of transportation and the expense of bringing in our crops, or our share of the crops, to a central point. Realize the inconvenience and economic loss of transporting our live stock to widely separated fields. Last but not least, the constant feeding of these boys, who are scattered

all up and down the valley! Our inmates are working upon divided territory of approximately one hundred square miles! We plead for LAND.

Renting may have its peculiar benefits at times for the individual, but in a State institution of this kind, where farming and stock raising provide the principal outlet for our inmates and their super-abundance of energy, land is essential to our own development and the proper handling of our charges. It is likewise essential that this land be located as near the institution as possible. As it is, we have only a garden plot and room for a limited dairy herd.

During this past year we have suffered terribly from a shortage of water. The farms that we rent all possess excellent water rights, but the scarcity of snow in the mountains and the limited supply of water for irrigation purposes have left us with cash earnings of only \$25,000 for this biennial period. This most unfortunate condition is the experience of the whole upper district of the Arkansas Valley.

Health, School, and Parole Matters:

The health of the institution has been exceptionally good during the past two years. Since Chaplain Botkin has taken charge of the school, discipline has materially improved, and the progress of students attending is quite evident. We now accommodate sixty students, with virtually a full equipment, and four inmate teachers assist in teaching.

We believe that the time is ripe for a change in the system of handling our paroles. We ought to have an allowance to make our own investigations and to handle our own problems through our own parole officer. Since we best know our own inmates, we could handle them much more efficiently and more economically.

A Final Word:

As great a feature as the economic gain seems to be, all improvements in stock being due to the earnings of inmate labor, it is small compared to the practical, social, civic and economic developments of the inmates of the institution. Therefore we print these facts with the confidence that those who read will no longer delay in providing the "one thing needful" for our immediate and future development and usefulness. We need *land*.

The budget for 1925-1926, the financial and statistical report of the Chief Clerk, the report of the Chaplain and Teacher and the report of the Institution Physician are hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. P. CAPP,
Warden.

Report of Clerk

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 10, 1924.

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

Herewith I submit financial and statistical report for the bi-
ennial period 1923-1924.

W. G. KEEGAN, Chief Clerk,
Colorado State Reformatory.

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY FINANCIAL REPORT BIENNIAL PERIOD 1923-1924

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—

Receipts:

Maintenance Appropriation.....	\$ 30,000.00		
Maintenance Appropriation.....	127,500.00		
		\$157,500.00	
Improvements and Repairs.....		5,000.00	
Tools and Implements.....		3,000.00	
			\$165,500.00

Disbursements:

Salaries Officers	Maintenance	\$27,513.89	
Salaries Employes.....	Maintenance	19,729.85	
Salaries Guards	Maintenance	15,457.66	
Clothing	Maintenance	13,493.37	
Provisions	Maintenance	15,400.13	
Drugs and Medicines.....	Maintenance	2,029.54	
Freight, Drayage and Express.....	Maintenance	7,112.73	
Fuel, Light and Power.....	Maintenance	6,081.67	
Insurance	Maintenance	749.49	
Paroles, Discharges and Escapes.....	Maintenance	6,083.49	
Office Expenses.....	Maintenance	828.08	
Repairs and Betterments.....	Maintenance	1,841.71	
School Expenses.....	Maintenance	196.35	
Stockfeed, Medicine, Veterinary.....	Maintenance	6,899.21	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	Maintenance	1,067.44	
Laundry Supplies.....	Maintenance	593.42	
Incidental Expenses.....	Maintenance	2,839.24	
Beds, Bedding and Linen.....	Maintenance	2,123.87	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	Maintenance	805.03	
Livestock, Vehicles and Harness.....	Maintenance	2,556.68	
Farm and Garden.....	Maintenance	7,605.83	
Tools and Implements.....	Maintenance	2,465.99	
Electrical Supplies.....	Maintenance	634.93	
Printing Press Expenses.....	Maintenance	108.59	
Utility Equipment, Operation.....	Maintenance	9,187.71	
Revolving Fund.....	Maintenance	2,000.00	
Library and Entertainment.....	Maintenance	2,033.09	
Improvements and Repairs.....	Impr. & Rep.	4,999.48	
Tools and Implements.....	Tools & Imp.	2,996.34	
To General Revenue.....	Maintenance	.30	
To General Revenue.....	Impr. & Rep.	.52	
To General Revenue.....	Tool & Impl.	3.66	
			\$165,500.00

CASH FUNDS—

State Cash (Account with Warden):

Receipts:

Sale of Hay.....	\$ 688.77		
Sale of Grain.....	305.96		
Sale of Cattle and Beef Products.....	3,900.47		
Sale of Hogs and Pork.....	4,125.47		
Sale of Dairy and Poultry Products.....	4,963.93		
Sale of Unclassified Products.....	1,069.73		
Sale of Sheep Wool and Lamb.....	7,110.35		
Sale of Head Lettuce and Garden Products..	6,058.32		
Sale of Horses.....	345.00		
		\$24,568.00	
Disbursements:			
Remitted State Treasurer.....			\$24,568.00
		\$24,568.00	\$24,568.00

Reformatory Cash Fund (Account with State Treasurer):**Receipts:**

Remitted by Warden.....\$24,568.00

Disbursements:**Warrants Issued (Investment Account)—**

Cattle	\$ 818.50	
Horses and Mules.....	4,585.00	
Sheep (Pure Bred).....	2,405.00	
Sheep (Stock).....	4,785.00	
	<hr/>	\$11,593.50

Warrants Issued (Maintenance Account)—

Hay	\$ 800.00	
Salaries	5,732.62	
Maintenance	5,779.60	
Motor Vehicles Maintenance.....	513.20	
	<hr/>	\$12,825.42

Balance State Treasurer.....		149.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>

\$24,568.00

\$24,568.00

Inmates Cash Fund, 1923-1924:

Balance December 1, 1922.....\$ 424.38

Deposits—December, 1922.....\$ 269.23

January, 1923.....135.28

February, 1923.....49.36

March, 1923.....284.88

April, 1923.....83.35

May, 1923.....194.99

June, 1923.....327.96

July, 1923.....436.77

August, 1923.....172.24

September, 1923.....370.58

October, 1923.....733.79

November, 1923.....204.29

December, 1923.....569.04

January, 1924.....67.56

February, 1924.....402.30

March, 1924.....93.47

April, 1924.....195.02

May, 1924.....124.24

June, 1924.....224.26

July, 1924.....104.73

August, 1924.....288.33

September, 1924.....251.76

October, 1924.....434.25

November, 1924.....243.34

\$6,220.02

Withdrawals—December, 1922.....\$ 236.67

January, 1923.....99.39

February, 1923.....81.20

March, 1923.....251.87

April, 1923.....336.64

May, 1923.....150.77

June, 1923.....323.41

July, 1923.....140.56

August, 1923.....390.63

September, 1923.....272.02

October, 1923.....700.99

November, 1923.....251.80

December, 1923.....536.08

January, 1924.....182.94

February, 1924.....403.58

March, 1924.....116.55

April, 1924.....271.46

May, 1924.....150.35

June, 1924.....248.38

July, 1924.....156.71

August, 1924.....229.99

September, 1924.....341.89

October, 1924.....350.45

November, 1924.....249.69

Balance December 1, 1924.....\$ 6,474.02

220.38

\$ 6,694.40

\$ 6,694.40

Inmates Library and Entertainment Fund, 1923-1924:

Balance, December 1, 1922.....\$39.10

Deposits 10.07 | |
Withdrawals | \$ 48.40 |

Balance December 1, 1924..... | .77 |

\$ 49.17

\$ 49.17

COST OF MAINTAINING REFORMATORY, FISCAL PERIOD 1923-1924

Item	FUNDS		
	Maintenance	Cash	Total
Salaries Officers	\$ 27,513.89	\$ 2,558.82	\$ 30,072.71
Salaries Employees	19,729.85	2,161.00	21,890.85
Salaries Guards	15,457.66	1,287.14	16,744.80
Clothing	13,493.37	132.00	13,625.37
Provisions	15,400.13	1,882.77	17,282.90
Drugs and Medicines	2,029.54	68.95	2,098.49
Freight, Drayage and Express	7,112.73	847.48	7,960.21
Fuel, Light and Power	6,081.67	719.63	6,801.30
Insurance	749.49	.....	749.49
Paroles, Discharge and Escapes	6,083.49	479.48	6,562.97
Office Expenses	828.08	50.99	879.07
Repairs and Betterments	1,841.71	87.25	1,928.96
School Expenses	196.35	17.65	214.00
Stock, Feed, Med. and Veterinary	6,899.91	66.00	6,965.91
Telephone and Telegraph	1,067.44	86.58	1,154.02
Laundry Supplies	593.42	.....	593.42
Incidental Expenses	2,839.25	299.14	3,138.39
Beds, Bedding and Linen	2,123.87	3.90	2,127.77
Furniture and Fixtures	805.03	304.44	1,109.47
Livestock, Vehicles and Harness	2,556.68	.....	2,556.68
Farm and Garden	7,605.83	1,259.00	8,864.83
Tools and Implements	2,465.99	.....	2,465.99
Electrical Supplies	634.93	.....	634.93
Printing Press Expenses	108.59	.....	108.59
Utility, Equipment and Operation	9,187.71	513.20	9,700.91
Revolving Fund	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Library and Entertainment	2,093.09	.....	2,093.09
Improvements and Repairs	4,999.48	.....	4,999.48
Tools and Machinery	2,996.34	.....	2,996.34
	\$165,495.52	\$12,825.42	\$178,320.94
Total Cost of Maintaining Reformatory			\$178,320.94
Cost Per Day			244.21
Per Capita Cost Per Day			1.54

BUDGET, 1925-1926, COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

Expenditures		Maintenance Appropriation	Requested	
1923.	1924.		1925.	1926.
\$ 34,004.71	\$ 28,696.69	Salaries	\$ 30,709.92	\$ 30,709.92
427.63	401.45	Postage	400.00	400.00
571.85	177.64	Rent	525.00	525.00
595.60	471.84	Telephone and Telegraph	600.00	600.00
4,588.24	2,524.49	Exp., Fgt. and Drayage	4,500.00	4,500.00
2,271.64	1,120.00	Water, Heat, Light, Power	2,300.00	2,300.00
98.15	10.44	Printing Reports	200.00	200.00
3,554.93	2,528.56	Paroles, Discharges, Esc.	3,200.00	3,200.00
1,273.38	856.16	Chemical, Laboratory, Etc	1,500.00	1,500.00
9,128.30	6,271.83	Food	9,000.00	9,000.00
6,653.86	246.05	Forage	5,000.00	5,000.00
1,484.15	705.90	Fuel	8,000.00	8,000.00
8,785.77	4,707.60	Wearing Apparel	1,500.00	1,500.00
2,123.87	.....	Household	1,500.00	1,500.00
6,526.38	1,079.45	Farm and Garden	5,500.00	5,500.00
625.03	.....	Shop and Power Plant	1,000.00	1,000.00
3,704.68	4,357.25	Mot. Vehicle Sup. Gas, Oil	5,000.00	5,000.00
1,455.18	802.26	Spec. Activity Supplies	1,500.00	1,500.00
1,870.90	1,044.36	Motor Vehicles	2,000.00	2,000.00
562.05	242.98	Farm Fixtures	1,500.00	1,500.00
1,219.30	622.41	Others	1,200.00	1,200.00
		Equipment		
2,111.87	354.12	Household and Institutional	1,500.00	1,500.00
.....	.....	Motor Vehicles	1,500.00	1,500.00
69.70	153.45	Live Stock	600.00	600.00
		Permanent Improvements		
.....	.....	Land	62,500.00	62,500.00
1,322.62	537.40	Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,000.00
2,367.60	189.00	Live Stock Investment .....	.....	.....
2,000.00	.....	Revolving Fund	2,000.00	.....
\$ 99,398.37	\$ 58,101.33		\$155,734.92	\$153,734.92

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FISCAL PERIOD 1923-1924

	Admitted	Paroled Returned	Escaped Returned	Paroles	Escapes	Transferred	Died	Average Population
December, 1922	18	1	..	23	2	8	1	191
January, 1923	24	4	..	40	..	..	..	165
February, 1923	11	3	..	18	..	..	..	163
March, 1923	19	8	..	19	..	1	..	160
April, 1923	11	1	..	18	..	..	..	165
May, 1923	11	2	..	15	..	..	..	159
June, 1923	14	1	..	24	2	1	..	158
July, 1923	10	2	..	10	1	..	..	149
August, 1923	10	..	..	25	..	..	..	141
September, 1923	19	2	..	10	1	1	..	140
October, 1923	8	1	..	15	1	..	..	141
November, 1923	29	1	..	11	..	2	..	144
	<u>184</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,876</u>
December, 1923	12	4	..	25	..	1	..	148
January, 1924	15	2	..	16	..	1	..	144
February, 1924	29	1	..	17	..	1	..	149
March, 1924	14	3	..	9	..	..	..	156
April, 1924	25	1	..	14	..	..	..	175
May, 1924	20	1	..	16	..	5	..	169
June, 1924	12	..	..	20	..	..	..	167
July, 1924	14	1	..	14	3	..	..	159
August, 1924	14	1	1	14	2	..	..	159
September, 1924	35	2	..	28	..	1	..	164
October, 1924	22	..	..	18	1	..	..	178
November, 1924	22	..	..	13	..	..	..	175
	<u>234</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,941</u>

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Population December 1, 1922	190	
Committed	184	
Paroles Returned	26	
	<u>400</u>	
Paroled	248	
Escaped	7	
Transferred	13	
Died	1	
	<u>249</u>	
Present at Close of Year	161	
Total Population for Year	1,876	
Average Daily Population	156	
Population December 1, 1923	151	
Committed	234	
Paroles Returned	16	
Escapes Returned	1	
	<u>402</u>	
Paroled	204	
Escaped	6	
Transferred	9	
	<u>219</u>	
Present at Close of Year November 30, 1924	183	
Total Population for Year	1,941	
Average Daily Population	162	

COUNTIES OF CONVICTION OF INMATES ADMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1923-1924

County	—Crime Against—		Totals
	Property	Person	
Adams	3	1	4
Alamosa	3	...	3
Arapahoe	11	...	11
Baca	2	...	2
Bent	7	...	7
Boulder	15	2	17
Chaffee	10	...	10
Conejos	3	...	3
Costilla	1	...	1
Crowley	4	...	4
Delta	3	...	3
Denver	130	5	135
Douglas	2	...	2
Eagle	3	...	3
Elbert	2	1	3
El Paso	18	2	20
Fremont	10	1	11
Garfield	2	...	2
Gunnison	2	...	2
Huerfano	4	...	4
Jefferson	11	1	12
Kiowa	2	...	2
Kit Carson	1	...	1
Lake	...	1	1
La Plata	2	1	3
Larimer	11	1	12
Las Animas	17	...	17
Lincoln	3	...	3
Logan	8	3	11
Moffat	2	...	2
Mesa	18	...	18
Montrose	4	1	5
Montezuma	...	1	1
Morgan	17	2	19
Otero	7	1	8
Park	1	...	1
Phillips	1	...	1
Prowers	7	1	8
Pueblo	33	...	33
Rio Grande	8	1	9
Routt	2	...	2
Saguache	4	...	4
San Miguel	2	...	2
Summit	2	...	2
Washington	1	...	1
Weld	15	1	16
Yuma	10	5	15
	424	32	456

OFFENSES OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL
PERIOD 1923-1924

Grand Larceny	86
Burglary and Larceny.....	48
Burglary	61
Forgery	44
Larceny	58
Robbery	25
Receiving Stolen Goods	10
Rape	11
Uttering Fictitious Check.....	9
Confidence Game	5
Assault to Kill.....	2
Assault to Rape.....	4
Failure to Support Minor Child.....	1
Larceny Live Stock.....	9
Throwing Switch	1
Larceny from Person.....	1
Felonous Assault	1
False Pretenses	4
Parole Violation	42
Assault to Rob.....	5
Juvenile Delinquency	4
Larceny as Bailee.....	3
Kidnapping	2
Indecent Liberties	1
Attempt Highway Robbery.....	1
Bootlegging	6
Embezzlement	3
Involuntary Manslaughter	1
Attempt to Burglarize	1
Perjury	1
Bigamy	1
Arson	1
Assault	1
Auto Theft	1
Attempt to Smuggle Firearms.....	1
Removing Mortgaged Property.....	1
	456

AGE OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1923-1924

Age	—Crime Against—		Totals
	Person	Property	
15 .....	..	2	2
16	3	26	29
17	6	44	50
18	3	67	70
19	6	86	92
20	5	60	65
21	1	44	45
22	2	38	40
23	1	29	30
24	3	23	26
25 .....	..	1	1
26 .....	..	3	3
27	2	..	2
29 .....	..	1	1
	32	424	456

NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1923-1924

Alabama	1	Oklahoma	16
Arizona	1	Pennsylvania	10
Arkansas	7	Rhode Island	1
California	10	South Dakota	4
Colorado	93	North Dakota	2
Connecticut	1	Tennessee	5
Georgia	2	Texas	23
Indiana	5	Utah	1
Iowa	19	Virginia	1
Illinois	18	Washington	3
Kansas	32	West Virginia	3
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	3
Louisiana	8	Wyoming	3
Massachusetts	5	Australia	1
Maine	3	Canada	1
Maryland	2	China	1
Michigan	5	England	2
Minnesota	4	France	1
Missouri	34	Germany	2
Mississippi	3	Greece	1
Montana	1	Ireland	2
Nebraska	20	Italy	3
Nevada	1	Poland	1
New Mexico	22	Russia	3
New Jersey	1	Scotland	3
New York	16	Mexico	27
Ohio	8		
			456

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL
PERIOD 1923-1924

Laborer	110	Dairy Worker	2
Farmer	90	Baker	2
Auto Mechanic	34	Book-keeper	2
Truck Driver	14	Vulcanizer	2
Clerk	12	Theatrical Work	2
Student	11	Mason's Helper	2
Miner	11	Blacksmith	2
No Occupation	9	Foundry Helper	2
Printer	8	Leather Worker	2
Painter	8	Florist	2
Cook	8	Mail Clerk	2
Waiter	8	Laundry Worker	2
Carpenter	7	Lather	2
Mechanic Apprentice	6	Stenographer	1
Shoemaker	6	Steam Fitter	1
Machinist Helper	5	Tailor	1
Musician	4	Messenger Boy	1
Fireman	4	Soldier	1
Barber	4	Advertising Man	1
Chauffeur	4	Teamster	1
Cattleman	4	Sign Painter	1
Railroad Laborer	4	Jeweler	1
Grocery Clerk	4	Hospital Attendent	1
Moving Picture Operator	4	Veterinarian	1
Salesman	3	Nurse	1
Porter	3	Baseball Player	1
Mill Worker	3	Huckster	1
Bell Hop	3	Guard Work	1
Candy Maker	2	Engraver	1
Butcher	2	Taxidermist	1
Boiler Maker Apprentice	2	Construction Engineer	1
Electrician	2	Delivery Boy	1
Steel Worker	2	Lineman	1
Jockey	1	Stereotypist	1
Marine Fireman	1	Pharmacist	1
Tool Maker	1	Cap Maker	1
Monotype Machinist	1	Pressman	1
Acetylene Welder	1		
			456

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF INMATES COMMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1923-1924

Criminal Record:

Serving First Term.....	408
Serving Second Term.....	39
Serving Third Term.....	9
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	456

Race:

White.....	433
Black.....	23
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Conjugal Relation:

Single.....	387
Married.....	69
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Habits at Time of Commitment:

Tobacco.....	360
Cigarettes.....	255
Liquor.....	49
Narcotics.....	4
	<hr/>

Family History:

Parents Living.....	213
Parents Both Dead.....	55
Parents Separated.....	32
Father Dead.....	98
Mother Dead.....	58
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Church Affiliations:

Protestant.....	286
Catholic.....	128
Jewish.....	30
None.....	12
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Education:

Illiterate.....	24
Can Read and Write.....	432
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	456

Grade Standing in School:

Had Not Attended American School.....	35
Below Second Grade.....	10
Second Grade.....	5
Third Grade.....	17
Fourth Grade.....	19
Fifth Grade.....	16
Sixth Grade.....	37
Seventh Grade.....	60
Eighth Grade.....	118
Ninth Grade.....	40
Tenth Grade.....	40
Eleventh Grade.....	16
Twelfth Grade.....	29
Collegiate.....	12
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	456

Report of Institution Physician

Biennial Period 1923-1924

Buena Vista, Colorado,

December 8th, 1924.

HON. M. P. CAPP, *Warden*,
Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Herewith my report for the biennial period 1923-1924:

During the past biennial period there have been no deaths among the Reformatory inmates. The general health conditions have been good. The physician has made, as a rule, calls at the institution for the purpose of inspection every two days, which with the necessary visits has made an average number for the months of twenty.

Sanitation:

Inspections are held throughout the institution to supervise the sanitary conditions of messes, sleeping arrangements, care of food, quality and preparation thereof. Boys with suspected infections or contagious diseases are kept from occupations which would help to spread such affections.

Medical:

There occurred two years ago an outbreak of diphtheria, of which there were treated fourteen cases, all of which fully recovered. This was about 10 per cent of the inmates at the time. The result could only have been obtained by the intelligent co-operation of the guards in charge, as the physician was enabled to see the cases promptly and administer antitox in time for prompt cures.

There was but one major surgical operation performed, that of trephining an inmate who had been struck accidentally by a rock in his forehead. His condition seemed serious, but he recovered without after-results.

Venereal Disease:

There are under treatment four cases of syphilis and eleven of gonorrhoea. These latter are all chronic, some of three years'

standing. Only one case of syphilis is an open one. These boys are kept as isolated as possible from healthy inmates.

The hospital, practically completed, is without equipment for work. It is fitted up with beds for such emergencies as occurred in the diphtheria epidemic.

The thanks of the physician is extended to the officers of the institution, who have faithfully worked to keep the sanitary conditions as they should be, and have enabled the physician to return a report of results so creditable to all interested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DR. V. B. AYERS,
Physician.

Report of the Chaplain

HON. M. P. CAPP, *Warden*,
Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colorado.

Honorable Sir:

It gives me pleasure to hand you herewith the report of Chaplain.

(Signed) W. L. BOTKIN, Chaplain,
Colorado State Reformatory.

Three Classes of Delinquents:

(1) That which the world at large calls "juvenile delinquency" is in reality the product of parental inefficiency and social inadequacy. Parents make the mistake of affecting an impression, rather than effectively impressing their affections. Parents really do love their children, but in so many instances stupidly issue negative laws. They have forgotten that they were once children, and miss the outstanding opportunity of their lives, to shape, direct and properly develop their children at a time when their minds are plastic and impressionable. The word "don't" is the most overworked word in their vocabulary. Their pedagogy is repressive and their moral dissertations are suppressive. All too often they cheapen a pure-cream curriculum with a skimmed-milk practice; so that when the children lose their respect for their parents, the wondering and chagrined parents attempt physical control. This immediately produces either a broken will-power, develops an antagonistic spirit in the child, or both. Consequently, in the crucial tests of life, the youth is found to be possessed of moral cowardice, and the unsuspecting parents find their child in a criminal court.

(2) Then we have the "spoiled boy" problem. This comes when a boy is assigned to few tasks and no responsibility; allowed to go wherever and whenever he pleases unsupervised, or what is much worse, being pseudo-chaperoned; with liberty running to license for indulgences; and, last but not least, to still be considered a good boy at home and revel in the idea that he has "put one over" is to develop a seared conscience! It is amazing to listen to heart-broken mothers who come to visit their boys and compare their catalogue of the boy's virtues with the same boy's confession!

The spirit of an early self-sufficiency is more easily developed than self-control. And the spirit of self-assertion unflanked by moral control and wisdom of a parent or some deeply interested

Big Brother, in his immaturity and undeveloped authority, will sooner or later face the consequences of being unable to control his impulses. He has never been taught the wood-box habit, much less the wood-shed discipline, or its better equivalent. Industry being an uncertain quantity, his coming face to face with the necessity of earning a livelihood fills him with confusion. His cultivated habits must be gratified, or he loses his pride. He resorts to crime to satisfy his desires and his "taking ways" land him in the exacting hand of justice.

(3) A lazy intellect and long-distance investigation based on newspaper accounts might easily be convinced that a large percentage of our inmates are hereditary or natural criminals. But this group constitutes a limited number. To such a mind, the thought looms large that erring ones must be punished for their crimes, while little thought, if any, is exercised to organize their spiritual forces for correct moral articulation and to see that they have proper and reasonable outlet for their super-abundance of energies. Not all the so-called natural criminals are of the Jukes and Kilikuks varieties, and to classify a man as a kleptomaniac, pyromaniac, or some other type of a disordered intellect, does not mean that nothing can be done for him, or that incarceration is our only alternative. And, while experience thoroughly convinces one that hereditary diseases of either mind or body cannot be entirely effaced, no matter how ideal the environment and thorough the corrective influence may be, nevertheless the unfortunate man was never born that cannot be improved. It is the *how* and not the *when* or the *never* that challenges us.

Developing Latent Manhood:

It is impossible to legislate a perfect social order, much less a divine order. We must gain our control by getting on the inside of a youth's personality. We must make him *want* the thing that is best, and bend our efforts to see that he obtains it. In the past we have generalized too much; we need to be specific in our suggestions, directions, placing responsibilities, and use care in setting examples. We must make our appeal to manhood virile. We must build up greater resistance to temptation and evil by profitable habits. *Don't* is an expression born in the primitive mind of the race, and may be likened to the "Mother Hubbard speech"; it covers all the subject and touches nowhere. We must take advantage of every interest that touches the life of our youth. Overstimulation hinders the body of a child or youth, produces men and women of poor mental-control, weakened in will-power, and all too often sluggards and impoverished personalities. All play must be properly directed, and leisure moments made conducive to their future. Discipline must have a well-defined motive. Negative laws must give way to positive suggestions; suppressive rules must give way to directive principles; repressive spirits must melt into the magnetic. The power of suggestion is never more potent than when used for good in the training of youth.

The love of God will always be the court of our highest appeals, and the Man Christ Jesus will ever be our greatest example. The heroic qualities of this Man, His purity, His obedience to the will of the Father, His matchless spirit of forgiveness, His service, His passion and His love must all be reduced to simple truth and living faith. Life is not something that a limited few may possess! Life is the great gift of the Father to all who will make the most of it. Ambition must harmonize with our highest possibilities. Faith must have fuel and be ignited. Pride and selfhood must become the comrades of hope. Inferior pursuits and inferior purposes must give way to the achievements of lofty ideals. Right choices must be made and strictly adhered to with determination, patience, fortitude, courage and perseverance. What we are at our best must gradually become a habit. Our real selves must find noble expression if we are to enjoy real life. And these things make life worth living.

Our task is not alone to strive to attain the fullness of life; we must make others see the joy of living, being men, brothers, before we can truthfully reveal to them their bigger, better, nobler natures akin to the divine. And if men are to realize it, enjoy it, they must see it, feel it.

ACTIVITIES

Divine Services:

Since assuming the position of Chaplain on September 1st we have held divine services every Sunday, and thanks to the personal presences of the Warden and the greater part of the overseers, as well as their moral support, we have had a growing interest in the services and practically an "air tight" attendance of all our population.

The Chaplain is always accessible for counsel, and forty-two have sought him for heart-to-heart talks. Informal meetings are too numerous to make mention of.

Entertainments:

We were visited by the Reinhold Serenaders of Salt Lake City in October, and in November the Culture Club of the State Reformatory gave an entertainment. We are in process of preparing a Harvard play and a minstrel show to be given some time during the winter.

Print Shop:

Lack of sufficient equipment limits our production to local necessities. Should it be deemed advisable to purchase the necessary requisites, the editing of the Young American on a regular basis will be resumed.

Academic School Life:

In the school we have an attendance varying from twenty-three to sixty. With the assistance of four inmate teachers we are

carrying on the full eight grades and giving advanced training in civil government, English and the basic theories of several trades to those of high school abilities. We do not possess a full equipment of school materials, but the boys are making some wonderful strides. We endeavor to approximate the district school in system, discipline and in grading work, but in many cases we are compelled to use the laboratory methods for those who have retarded minds and sluggish school habits.

Athletics:

Thanks to the close co-operation of the State Board of Corrections, we have been accorded every reasonable request for equipment. Consequently we have from four to eight hours per week of supervised play at baseball, indoor baseball, basketball, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, track and football. The condition for participation is similar to that of collegiate rules, and can scarcely be overestimated as a means to keep on the honor roll and a stimulation to careful conduct and industry at all times. We also find a favorable reaction in their moral attitude.

Library:

The library is open three afternoons each week and one hour on Sundays. We issue about one hundred and fifty books per week, sometimes more. Magazines are always in demand. Conservative estimates of our needs would be \$1,500 for new books and magazines. Today we have only 300 reading books of fiction, 80 per cent of which are partially mutilated from constant reading and old age. We also have 90 books of reference and nature lover's books and nearly 60 books on agriculture and animal husbandry, but those of our inmates who are so employed choose fiction, and the other inmates apparently have no such interest.

Orchestra:

Thanks to the splendid co-operation of Miss Cozette Capp, presiding at the piano, we have developed an orchestra of ten pieces. At present we are practicing four hours per week, and at the expiration of another thirty days we hope to be able to present a good musicale. Already the population is clamoring for permission to attend rehearsals. Four of our instruments have been sent away for repairs and upon their return we will have as many additions. Our only needs in addition to what we now have is a banjo-mandolin and a baritone B flat horn.

