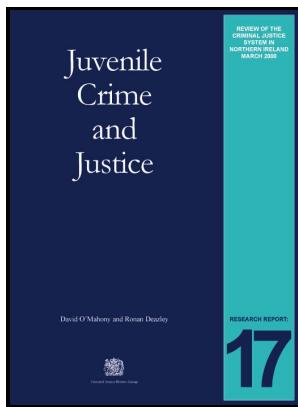


# Origins of the Youthful Offenders Act of 1854 - state prisons for juveniles or voluntary reformatory schools?.

University of Birmingham - Reforming the Juvenile in Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century England



Description: -

- origins of the Youthful Offenders Act of 1854 - state prisons for juveniles or voluntary reformatory schools?.
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## Mary Carpenter, reformatory schools and education

As this print on demand book is reprinted from a very old book, there could be some missing or flawed pages, but we always try to make the book as complete as possible. Minor dust jacket wear; a very nice copy of book. The schools provided food, education and training in a trade.

## Reformatory Schools : For the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders

The captured children were told they were not compelled to return but that begging would not be tolerated by the police.

## Reformatory Schools : For the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders

Her realism, tolerance, and good humour struck a particularly liberal note. Youthful Offenders Act allows courts to sentence children under 16 to a stint in a reformatory for between two and five years as an alternative to prison — but they must serve an initial 14 days in prison. It was designed to cater for the Scottish situation where there was an existing network of pre-statutory schools which sought extra powers to compel attendance.

## Reformatory Schools Children Perishing Dangerous Classes Juvenile Offenders

The London School Board was highly influential and launched a number of political careers. Policing the lucky country, Hawkins Press, Sydney, 2001. There were significant parallels in other jurisdictions struggling to respond to the effects on youth of a potent combination of rapidly changing economic and social factors accompanying the demands of industrialisation.

## Mary Carpenter, reformatory schools and education

Samuel Hoare, Quaker banker was Chairman of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and brother-in-law of Elizabeth Fry and William Crawford, from 1835 one of the first Inspector Generals of Prisons. For example, the 1843 report by the Governor of Aberdeen prison

discussed the causes of an increase in commitments of boys under the age of twelve and was very critical of the impact of summary procedure which he blamed for the repeated trial of young offenders and the repeated imposition of short sentences of imprisonment. Children need sport, Mary Carpenter believed, and the chance to participate in it.

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