

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

University of Birmingham - Reformatory Schools : For the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders



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Youthful Offenders Act 1854

The admissions procedure to the schools in other towns was similar to that in Aberdeen in aiming to restrict attendance to cases of genuine need and refusing admission to those who could claim relief from parish funds under the poor law. This contrasted with the Aberdeen day industrial school scheme introduced by Sheriff Watson around the same time, which was widely emulated in other large Scottish towns, including Glasgow, where it operated alongside the Houses of Refuge.

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

Though early modern policy makers and welfare practitioners had not been unaware of the specific needs of children, separate institutions for youngsters, both at the level of trial and punishment, were an innovation of the nineteenth century. Comment made in a letter to Thomson.

MARC Record from Talis

In 1866 New South Wales and South Australia adopted legislation on industria 35So, what was the significance of the original Scottish day industrial school movement inspired by Watson? The schools provided food, education and training in a trade. Thus in the 1790s, the Philanthropic Society had placed delinquent boys into the Reform where they were provided with a moral and social education. Children need sport, Mary Carpenter believed, and the chance to participate in it.

Reforming Juvenile Justice in Nineteenth

This was the high point for Watson. However, it is clear that in this period a reconceptualisation of youth crime, and various developments in social policy, as well as the activities of certain individuals, resulted in a new language of youthful delinquency. At Worcester, younger prisoners were separated and received educational instruction for two and a half-hours daily.

1854

Watson wrote about a local Police Act for Aberdeen coming into operation in 1829 which set up a regular police force, greatly increasing the level of law enforcement.

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