

in ruling against the boy's demand to be educated in the public schools, maintained that general welfare must take precedence over individual rights; and since his exclusion was essential to the best interests of the school, the School Board was acting within their legal rights in excluding him.

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*Vocational Education as a Preventive of Juvenile Delinquency.* The lack of necessary equipment with which to earn an adequate living is apparently related to the production of juvenile delinquency. In a study of the school children of the United States, it was found that 90 per cent. of the school children between the ages of 14 and 16 were out of school, and that 50 per cent. of those have only a fifth grade education or less. The school work is abandoned for an industrial life, for which they are unfitted, and they drift from job to job or loaf and get their start for the juvenile court. Many school courses are made so uninteresting that they create a distaste for school work, and for this reason many children go to work. The need for vocational training for our young people is shown by the number of enrollments in private commercialized colleges, trade and correspondence schools. In Chicago alone, the money spent for instruction of this sort more than equals the amount spent on all the high schools. In two reform schools, it is shown that the average age of the boy is 14 years. These boys are given half time in vocational training and half time in elementary school training. About 77 per cent. of these boys make good. The question presents itself, would these boys have become delinquent if the public schools could have given them the same kind of training? This need for vocational training has been felt by social workers and criminologists for some time and the thing that its advocates need to do is to survey the whole field; psychology, pedagogy, sociology, economics, the histories of industries and labor movements and thus establish points of contact in all these branches. Hence we believe that the greatest results from a scientific standpoint is the reformation of the delinquent and the greatest good will come by establishing more practical institutions of learning known as manual and vocational training schools, where practical instruction of every day life can be had.

*Arthur Frank Payne. School and Society, X-253, Nov. 1, 1919. pp. 509-513. (M. S. C.)*

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