

CITY OF PROVIDENCE MILK DEPARTMENT

JOSEPH SMITH, M. D.
Superintendent of Health
Inspector of Milk, ex-officio
Health Dept., City Hall

EDWIN M. KNIGHTS, PH. D.
Deputy Inspector of Milk
Laboratory and Office at
Charles V. Chapin Hospital

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE QUALITY OF MILK SOLD IN PROVIDENCE BY RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS

The following table gives the results of the average of analyses made by this department during the first quarter of the year 1954:

No distributor's name is listed under a particular grade of milk unless at least four samples of that grade were analyzed during the quarter. The standard plate count of colonies of bacteria is obtained by using the logarithmic average set forth in the United States Public Health Service Milk Code. While the butterfat standard varies for the different grades of milk the total solids standard of 12 per cent is the same for all grades.

CERTIFIED MILK

The legal standards for Certified Milk are those adopted by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, Inc. and in effect at the time of production.

Unless otherwise indicated on the label it shall contain an average of 4.0% of butter fat with a minimum of 3.5% for individual samples.

The average bacterial count of Pasteurized Certified Milk shall not exceed 500 colonies of bacteria per cubic centimeter.

NAME OF DEALER	BUTTER FAT	TOTAL SOLIDS	Standard Plate Count. Colonies of Bacteria in One Cubic Centimeter
	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Hillside Farm	4.29	13.25	0
H. P. Hood & Sons.....	4.12	12.92	15
Whiting Milk Co.	4.17	13.03	50

GRADE A MILK—PASTEURIZED

Grade A Pasteurized milk is produced on farms scoring not less than 85% using the dairy score card of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shall have been pasteurized within 24 hours of the time of milking and delivered to the consumer within 30 hours after pasteurization. The butter fat shall average not less than 3.50% for any four samples taken in a period of not less than 30 days or more than 90 days. The bacteria count shall have a logarithmic average of not greater than 10,000 for any 4 consecutive samples.

Anderson, F. O.	3.93	12.86	50
Arrow Lakes Dairy	4.11	13.07	75
Barber, H. C.	3.82	12.63	2,500
Barber, Norman	4.20	13.13	75
Borders, Richard	3.92	12.67	750
Brightridge Dairy	4.13	13.26	15
Brown, J. O.	3.89	12.76	75
Brown, W. B. & Sons.....	3.97	12.76	1,000
Cassidy's Woodlawn Dairy	3.78	12.66	8,000
Christiansen's Dairy Co.	3.86	12.52	500
Cloverly Farm	4.13	13.04	50
Colvin, E. E. & Sons.....	3.75	12.28	500
Cornell's Dairy	3.76	12.47	500
Crandall, E. S. Dairy, Inc.....	4.37	13.50	200
Cranston Farms, Inc.	3.98	12.90	75
Day, Edward J.	4.35	13.32	500
De Ciantis Bros. Dairy, Inc.....	4.29	13.33	10
East Greenwich Dairy Co., Inc.....	4.13	12.99	25
Farmers Dairy, Inc.	3.92	12.78	250
Federal Dairy Co., Inc.	4.29	13.37	150
Fiske, E. A. Dairy	4.14	13.08	250
Harwood Dairy	3.91	12.63	1,000

GRADE A MILK—PASTEURIZED

NAME OF DEALER	BUTTER FAT	TOTAL SOLIDS	Standard Plate Count. Colonies of Bacteria in One Cubic Centimeter
	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Haywood Dairy	4.26	13.18	200
Hennessey's Dairy Co.	3.83	12.61	50
Hillside Farms, Inc.	4.32	13.34	20
Hill View Dairy	3.81	12.66	4,000
Hood, H. P. & Sons	4.18	12.65	250
Hoogasian's Bonnie Brook Farms.....	4.02	12.90	500
Horton Bros. Dairy Farm	4.37	13.26	100
Hoxsie Dairy Farm, Inc.....	3.74	12.63	500
Jerry's Dairy Farm	3.75	12.58	1,500
Kent Bros. White Rock Farm.....	3.80	12.61	2,000
Lake View Dairy, Jos. Miele.....	3.75	12.51	1,000
Lincoln Woods Farm Co.	4.06	12.84	25
Miga, Joseph	4.30	13.34	750
Mt. Pleasant Dairy, Inc.....	3.91	12.74	50
Munroe, A. B. Dairy, Inc.....	3.89	12.67	250
Nelson's Dairy	3.88	12.59	750
Pippin Orchard Dairy	4.13	13.10	200
Read's Dairy	4.37	13.51	10
Remington's Dairy	4.05	12.96	20
Salois Sanitary Dairy	4.29	13.34	150
Stone, S. & Sons	4.07	13.08	200
Suncrest Dairy, Inc.	3.72	12.47	750
Sunrise Dairy	3.66	12.32	250
Turner-Lee's Dairy, Inc.....	4.65	13.96	250
Viall, W. C. Dairy, Inc.....	3.71	12.26	3,000
Wayside Farm Dairy	3.80	12.51	75
Whiting Milk Co.	4.22	13.03	500
Wilder, Raymond M., Jr.....	4.42	13.63	250
Winsor, S. B.	4.43	13.43	50

PASTEURIZED MILK

The average bacteria count of pasteurized milk at the time of delivery to the consumer shall not exceed 25,000 per cubic centimeter and the average per centum of butter fat shall be not less than 3.25 per centum by weight.

Almeida's Dairy Farm	3.81	12.53	1,500
Anderson, F. O.	3.90	12.79	50
Arrow Lakes Dairy, Inc.....	3.70	12.35	50
Barber, H. C.	3.76	12.48	2,500
Barber, Norman	3.80	12.53	500
Borders, Richard	3.61	12.30	250
Brown, J. O. Dairy.....	3.76	12.58	50
Brown, W. B. & Sons.....	3.83	12.57	1,000
Burgess Dairy	3.52	12.22	750
Cassidy's Woodlawn Dairy	3.83	12.58	8,000
Chambers, George T., Milk Co.....	3.83	12.60	50
Cherry Valley Dairy	3.81	12.57	3,000
Child's Dairy	3.62	12.29	750
Christiansen's Dairy Co.	3.75	12.40	500
Cloverly Farm Dairy	3.85	12.59	75
Collins, C. E., Dairy Farm.....	3.85	12.65	75
Colvin, E. E. & Sons.....	3.68	12.25	250
Cornell's Dairy	3.77	12.45	1,000
Crandall, E. S. Dairy, Inc.....	3.69	12.32	750
Cranston Farms, Inc.	3.83	12.63	100
DeCiantis Bros. Dairy, Inc.....	3.94	12.81	15
East Greenwich Dairy Co., Inc.....	3.84	12.63	150
Elm View Dairy	3.88	12.66	1,000
Farmers' Dairy, Inc.	3.74	12.50	150
Federal Dairy Co., Inc.....	3.79	12.52	750
Fiske, E. A. Dairy.....	3.79	12.55	750
Harvard Dairy	3.71	12.48	1,000
Harwood Dairy	3.59	12.28	200
Haywood Dairy	4.17	13.09	50
Hennessey's Dairy Co.	3.83	12.68	500

PASTEURIZED MILK

NAME OF DEALER	BUTTER FAT	TOTAL SOLIDS	Standard Plate Count. Colonies of Bacteria in One Cubic Centimeter
	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Hill View Dairy	3.70	12.51	5,000
Hood, H. P. & Sons	3.87	12.56	2,000
Hoogasian's Bonnie Brook Farms	3.52	12.05	3,000
Hoxsie Dairy Farm, Inc.	3.68	12.56	100
Jerry's Dairy Farm	3.78	12.65	750
Jordan, K. E., Dairy	3.99	12.74	250
Kelley, George H.	3.72	12.16	375
Ledge Corner Dairy	3.85	12.86	50
Lincoln Woods Farm Co.	3.73	12.42	500
Lynch, R. F.	3.82	12.66	500
Maher, B. C.	3.77	12.58	500
Meadow Brook Dairy	3.91	12.68	1,500
Mello, John	3.97	12.97	20
Miele, Joseph, Lake View Dairy	3.73	12.50	1,000
Miga, Joseph	4.07	12.99	200
Mt. Pleasant Dairy, Inc.	3.94	12.79	25
Munroe, A. B. Dairy, Inc.	3.70	12.45	250
Needham's Dairy	3.72	12.48	500
Nelson's Dairy	3.61	12.32	500
Newman's Dairy	3.90	12.58	250
Old Village Dairy Farm	3.64	12.42	2,500
O'Neill, James E.	3.87	12.59	15
Pippin Orchard Dairy	3.80	12.57	100
Read's Dairy	3.90	12.64	25
Remington's Dairy	3.86	12.60	500
Riverview Farm Dairy	3.76	12.51	2,000
Roger Williams Dairy	3.63	12.33	500
Rose, J. P.	4.00	12.89	3,000
Salois Sanitary Dairy	3.82	12.65	150
Sleboda's Dairy	3.80	12.56	10,000
Smithfield Dairy Farm	3.56	12.37	250
Sno-Witte Dairy	3.78	12.45	1,000
Souza, J., Dairy	3.91	12.73	750
Steere, W. H.	3.68	12.47	750
Stone, C.	3.61	12.35	10
Stone, S. & Sons	3.82	12.55	250
Sullivan, E. H.	3.78	12.52	5,000
Suncrest Dairy, Inc.	3.76	12.40	500
Sunrise Dairy	3.72	12.36	150
Turner-Lee's Dairy, Inc.	3.81	12.80	100
Viall, W. C. Dairy, Inc.	3.70	12.25	2,500
Vincent, John	3.88	12.68	500
Wayside Farm Dairy	3.83	12.62	500
Whiting Milk Co.	3.86	12.51	750
Wilder, Raymond M., Jr.	3.96	12.82	1,000
Winsor, S. B.	3.86	12.57	350

PASTEURIZED SELECTED MILK

The legal standards for this milk are the same as for regular Pasteurized Milk.

Barber, Norman	4.09	12.98	75
Brown, W. B. & Sons	3.93	12.74	1,500
Crandall, E. S. Dairy, Inc.	3.72	12.36	1,000
Hillside Farm	3.97	12.78	25
Federal Dairy Co., Inc.	4.06	13.04	500
Fiske, E. A. Dairy	3.99	12.89	15
Hood, H. P. & Sons	3.95	12.64	2,500
Munroe, A. B. Dairy, Inc.	3.76	12.52	500
Whiting Milk Co.	3.94	12.54	750

IN CITY COUNCIL
MAR 3 - 1955

READ:

WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.

W. Everett Whelan
CLERK

Respectfully Submitted,

Joseph Smith
JOSEPH SMITH, M.D.,

Inspector of Milk

Weekly Report of the Superintendent of the Dexter Asylum.

To the Honorable Mayor and the Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence

The Superintendent of the Dexter Asylum herewith reports on admissions and discharges for the week ending February 27, 1955

Admitted, 1 Discharged, 0 Remaining, 31

ADMISSIONS

DATE	NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	ADMITTED BY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE
2/23/55	Ida M. Page #4613	93	Blackstone Massachusetts	James V. McGovern

DISCHARGES

NAME	DISCHARGED BY	NO.

Respectfully submitted,

James V. McGovern
Director of Public Welfare

Superintendent

In City Council, MAR 3 - 1955

Read, whereupon it is ordered that the same be received.

D. Everett Whelan Clerk.

WEEKLY REPORT

OF THE

DEXTER ASYLUM

WEEK ENDING

February 27, 1955

Weekly Report of the Superintendent of the Dexter Asylum.

To the Honorable Mayor and the Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence

The Superintendent of the Dexter Asylum herewith reports on admissions and discharges for the week ending February 20, 1955

Admitted, 0 Discharged, 0 Remaining, 30

ADMISSIONS

DATE	NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	ADMITTED BY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DISCHARGES

NAME	DISCHARGED BY	NO.

Respectfully submitted,

James V. M. Green Superintendent
Director of Public Welfare

In City Council, MAR 3 - 1955

Read, whereupon it is ordered that the same be received.

Everett Whelan Clerk.

WEEKLY REPORT

OF THE

DEXTER ASYLUM

WEEK ENDING

February 20, 1955



175

CITY OF PROVIDENCE • RHODE ISLAND • Walter H. Reynolds • Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Joseph Smith, M. D.

Superintendent of Health

Ex-officio

City Registrar

Inspector of Milk

City Hall, Providence 3, R. I.

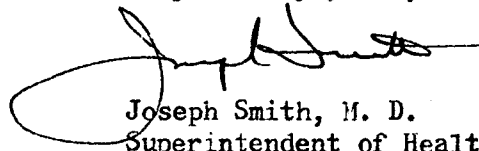
TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL
City Hall
Providence 3, Rhode Island

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Resolution of the City Council, No. 67, approved January 21, 1955, your Superintendent of Health and Board of Hospital Commissionery, met and discussed the sale of "Goof Balls" and of the habit forming pills, tablets and mixtures, to school children and youth of the City of Providence.

After much discussion it was felt that inasmuch as the Division of Narcotics of the State Department of Health is charged by State Law to enforce and regulate the sale of narcotics and that inasmuch as this Division has taken official cognizance of the recent newspaper account by attempting to strengthen the present legislation, it was the feeling of your Board of Hospital Commissionery and Superintendent of Health that this matter be left to the Division of Narcotics of State Board of Health and the local and state police departments, since the problems presented are those purely of enforcement.

Respectfully yours,

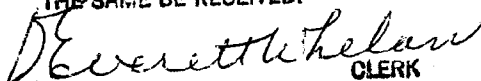


Joseph Smith, M. D.
Superintendent of Health

FEBRUARY
twenty-five
1 9 5 5

IN CITY COUNCIL
MAR 3 - 1955

READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.



CLERK



CITY OF PROVIDENCE • RHODE ISLAND • Walter H. Reynolds • Mayor

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ROGER T. CHANDLER

Traffic Engineer

EDWIN F. COLBY

Assistant Traffic Engineer

147 Fountain Street

Providence 3, R. I.

February 24, 1955

The Honorable City Council
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island


Gentlemen:

With regards to Council Resolution #111, dated February 4, 1955, the traffic engineer has studied the advisability of installing TRAFFIC SIGNALS at the intersection of Thurbers Avenue and Eddy Street.

An investigation has been made and this location has been placed on the tentative TRAFFIC SIGNAL program. Until such time as the SIGNALS are erected, precautionary measures have been taken to increase the safety at this location. The NO PARKING TO CORNER areas have been extended to gain added visibility and the existing STOP signs have been replaced by oversized red STOP signs.

This intersection has been placed on the crosswalk painting program and this will materially aid the pedestrian and vehicular movements.

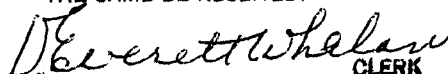
Very truly yours,


Roger T. Chandler
Traffic Engineer

JIL/eg

IN CITY COUNCIL
MAR 3 - 1955

READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.


CLERK

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE:

Gentlemen:

A Special Committee to Study Juvenile Delinquency was created pursuant to Resolution of the City Council in the City of Providence and adopted on January 8, 1954.

The President of the City Council, acting in accordance with the rules of the body and by virtue of the authority vested in him, appointed the following members of this Special Committee: Councilmen Jerry Lorenzo, Jacob J. Alprin, Frank Lazarus, Wesley D. Homan, Rev. Charles W. McConnell, Diocesan Director of the Catholic Youth Organization; Dr. John B. Lyte, Rector of All Saints' Memorial Church; Rabbi Eli A. Bohnen, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; Director of Public Welfare, James V. McGovern; and Captain Edward H. Kelly, who after his retirement was succeeded by Lieutenant William E. May.

Following the organization of the Committee, with the election of Councilman Jerry Lorenzo as Chairman, it visited the hearings of the sub-committee of the U. S. Senate on Juvenile Delinquency, then being held in Boston the last week of January, 1954, to ascertain more fully the scope and purpose of this Committee's work. That purpose stated generally was to do, insofar as possible, on a local scale what the Senate sub-committee was trying to do nationally. Our objectives, again like the Senate sub-committee, were threefold:

(1) Fact-finding to determine the extent, causes, character, and contributing factors with respect to Juvenile Delinquency; the adequacy of existing treatment and preventive measures and to study the efficacy of existing city laws and procedures relating to Juvenile Delinquency.

(2) Arousing a public consciousness, through the fact-finding process, upon the problem.

(3) Suggesting on the basis of facts found, such measures and recommendations which in the mind of the committee are needed to cope with the ever-increasing problem and to rehabilitate those children and youth who have already embarked on delinquent or criminal careers.

With these objectives as our guide and aim, the Committee, following a year's study and research and with the helpful advice, observations and opinions of many individuals and agencies of the City who are very close to the problem, we respectfully submit this report.

The Extent of Juvenile Delinquency in Providence

It is interesting to note that while the number of children brought to the attention of Juvenile Courts throughout the country grew from a total of 300,000 in 1948 to 385,000 in 1952, a corresponding proportional growth has not taken place in the City of Providence. Statistics reveal that whereas 481 were brought before the Juvenile Court of the State of Rhode Island for waywardness and delinquency from the neighborhood areas of Providence in 1948, the number in 1953 was 518. While there may be some cause for encouragement that the problem of Juvenile Delinquency has not increased comparatively in our city, and commendation to those to whom commendation is due for staying the sharp increase in other cities of our nation, the present number is alarming. It becomes more so when it is recalled that it is only a fraction of the greater number who are cared for by the Providence Police and others without resorting to court action, and many hundreds more who may have committed acts of delinquency for which they were never apprehended. Vigilance must always be our watchword in curbing this ever-present problem.

Causes and Character of Juvenile Delinquency

The one conclusive thing that can be said about the causes of juvenile delinquency is that there is no one single cause at the root of it. The report of the Senate Sub-Committee expresses so well this conclusion in the following statement:

"Juvenile Delinquency does not result from a single cause. Neither the illegal behavior of an individual nor the total problem of juvenile delinquency in society can be attributed to any one cause. One delinquent child has been strictly disciplined since birth. Another has been subjected to little or no parental control. Some delinquent boys and girls have suffered gross neglect. Others have been over-protected by their parents. Both delinquent and non-delinquent youngsters read comic books and watch crime programs on television. Delinquent behavior stems from a multitude of causal factors and is always the product of many closely inter-related influences or forces."

What the Senate Sub-Committee found true in the country as a whole, the members of this Committee found particularly true in Providence. In listing the causes, the character and factors gained

from our fact-findings, the following represent a fair summary of the fundamental causes:

(1) It appears that in many instances juvenile delinquents stem from homes where the parents are, in a sense, adult delinquents.

(2) There is also the common and serious situation of broken homes where the father is either separated or divorced, or has deserted the family. So too, there are instances where the mother had deserted the children and the father was in no position to properly raise them, nor control their activities.

(3) It also appears that juvenile delinquency was most common where either or both parents over indulged in the use of alcoholic beverages or where parents were frequently in an intoxicated condition.

(4) Juvenile delinquency was also found to be prevalent in the situation of working mothers who were not at home to supervise and guide the activities of their children. This condition prevailed in most instances where the parents were employed during night shifts and their children were left to roam the streets at hours when they should have been at home.

(5) The conditions responsible for juvenile delinquency were ascertained to exist in those situations where the attitude or the behavior on the part of the parents was such that the children became potential delinquents because of the lack of love, understanding and affection in the home.

The Adequacy of Existing Treatments and Recommended
Preventive Measures

Generally speaking, it was the opinion of the Committee that the framework of the agencies, both governmental and social, was as good, and in some cases better, than that in many cities of comparable population to Providence, in curbing juvenile delinquency and its growth. The City can well express its appreciation and gratitude to all those persons and agencies, the Juvenile Court and its staff, the Providence Police, the public and private agencies, the religious, civic, and other groups who have given so greatly to the problem. They merit commendation for preventing a greater increase in juvenile delinquency in our City.

In our fact-finding endeavor, there were several areas where we felt that changes might be made in the matter of the better treatment and preventive measures. Among them were the following:

The Lack of Sufficient Recreational Facilities

There is a marked lack of sufficient recreational facilities in the City of Providence. This is particularly true in those areas where federal housing projects have been erected during the past decade. We were told that most children living within the housing projects do not have the recreational facilities that should have been planned initially when the projects were originally undertaken. We found, for instance, that at the Roger Williams Housing Project, there was no gymnasium, no community hall, nor any other suitable recreational facilities that could adequately serve their intended purposes, and which would afford the younger children and the teenagers an opportunity to utilize their idle time in a wholesome manner, free of the evil influences and conditions which breed juvenile delinquency.

A typical instance, in which we felt the Federal Government was short-sighted in its planning, concerns the Hartford Project where housing units were built for some 800 families, including about 1500 children of all age groups. This project, like the others, does not boast a community hall where movies may be shown and plays staged, nor are there game rooms that might be devoted to wholesome recreation, such as ping-pong, billiards, checkers, and similar activities. Neither does it contain a gymnasium where sport contests such as basketball and other like gym activities might be played, in which the excess energies of young children could be wholesomely expended in building healthy minds and bodies. While it is true that limited facilities were available, they were located at least one mile from the housing project. The Committee felt that even if such facilities were adequate and available, one mile was too great a distance to expect young children to walk in order to take advantage of such facilities, particularly in the winter time and during inclement weather.

Greater Co-operation by School Teachers

Few people or agencies have a greater opportunity of detecting a potential juvenile delinquent than the teachers in our public schools. Children spend a great part of their time in school, and the teacher is in a particularly advantageous position to notice abnormal behavior, whether it take the form of rebellion, listlessness or arrogance. This abnormal behavior, we believe, is traced chiefly to home atmosphere and environment, emotionally unstable

parents and neurotic mothers and fathers addicted to over-indulgence of alcohol, gambling and other generally related vices.

We feel that teachers should be instructed to report such suspected cases to the proper welfare officials for an immediate investigation, so that a possible remedy can be prescribed. Another recommendation would be the appointment of one or more full-time psychiatrists for the School Department. With a school budget of almost \$8,000,000 it would appear that the salaries for the necessary medical attention is an insignificant item in relation to the potential benefits.

Greater Emphasis On Character Building

Along with the great help the public school system could give in the detecting of potential juvenile delinquents is the added help it could give and exert by way of prevention. The Committee believes and strongly urges that the proper authorities review the curricular of our schools to the end that greater emphasis be placed on character building and the teaching of certain basic principles necessary to good living and the respect, not only for persons, but for property. The laws of God always have been and continue to be the foundation of good citizenship. We recommend that such instruction insofar as compatible with our laws, be made an important part of the curricular in every grade of our public schools to supplement the more basic moral principles taught by the Church, the Synagogue and the home.

Comic Books and Allied Literature

While the Committee did not conduct a formal study on the matter of the influences of comic books and comparable material, it is our opinion, based upon information learned through informal discussion, that comic books and similar trash, which pander to the baser emotions, are a sinister influence on the minds of the young in their glorification of the hoodlum and gangster, bestiality, cruelties and sex. The weird and fantastic ideas portrayed in this type of comic book are not conducive to a sound and normal perspective in the minds of the young reader.

We submit that a permanent committee of qualified civic-minded men and women should be appointed by the Mayor as sentinels, ever alert for the purpose of maintaining a constant check on the type and quality of such material, and more particularly, those fly-by-night magazines emphasizing sex in order to promote sales. There is

nothing original or novel in such a permanent committee since this practice has been adopted and worked very successfully with gratifying results in many other cities.

This Committee could also suggest the formation of committees within the Parent-Teachers Association, for the purpose of screening comic books and magazines sold in their respective neighborhoods. They could also seek the active co-operation of storekeepers and urge them to refuse to accept or offer for sale material of an objectionable nature.

Increase of Number of Foot Patrolmen

It is interesting to observe that the Committee heard the opinion expressed by a veteran of twenty-five years of police service, who, incidently, was a member of this Committee and was in charge of the juvenile division of the Providence Police Department who stated that more foot patrolmen are required in the City of Providence, and more particularly in the known troublesome areas. It was this expert's opinion -- and we share his views -- that the foot patrolman is best in a position to observe the conditions in and around his assigned neighborhood and post and thus could observe more readily and detect the formation of gangs and the development of gang leaders well before they fell into serious trouble.

It is encouraging to note that within the past year 79 uniformed men have been added to the Providence Police Department and by July, 1955, more will be added to bring the number to the full complement of 418 through the recruits now in training. However, it is obvious, the increase of authorized strength from 353 patrolmen to 418 will not result in greater man power with the new and expected 40 hour week for a patrolman. Serious consideration we believe should be given to an increase in the authorized complement of the Providence Police Department above the present 418 to allow more foot patrolmen.

Sufficient police patrols would place the Department in a far better position to recognize and apprehend first offenders guilty of minor misdemeanors and, in applying corrective and constructive measures, would be afforded a far better and proper opportunity, in a given case, to correct what might otherwise develop into a serious situation in those instances where the offenders later become seriously involved in more flagrant difficulties and offenses.

The following paragraph and statistics, taken from the January, 1955, issue of the magazine, "The American City", strengthen these convictions:

"Crimes Cut 50 Per Cent in New York City's Harlem District"

"Crime in New York City in the first six months of 1954 increased 11% over the first half of 1953, Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams reported on August 1, and gave a shortage of 7,000 policemen as the cause. To prove it, Operation 25 was established by which a square mile of Harlem -- 25th Precinct -- was brought up to ideal strength by assigning to that area the entire class of 250 recruits graduating from the Police Academy. The old straight post was re-established by which the foot patrolman can see the whole of his post from any point on it at any time.

"In the 10 weeks from September 1 to November 15, major crime dropped 50% in this precinct -- and increased elsewhere in the City and in the nation. The very convincing figures of the number of crimes in this precinct in the 10 weeks of 1954 and 1953 are presented in the table (following).

	10 weeks		% Decrease
	1953	1954	
Robberies	113	33	71
Burglaries	246	116	54
Grand larceny	84	35	58
Auto theft	49	17	69
Felonious assault	109	86	22"

Training of Personnel of Juvenile Bureau

Another recommendation that this committee can make is that police members of the Division of Juveniles and Women should be carefully selected and trained for this type of special police work. It appears that the practice has been to pick men from the ranks for this work, but without the benefit of a course of instruction in the special nature of this important phase of police work.

Probation for Neglectful Parents

This Committee could very well recommend that neglectful parents be put on probation by the courts, where it is definitely ascertained that their children became juvenile delinquents because of their direct neglect in their duties as parents.

Teen Age Motorists

Also, this Committee deems it a misuse of the intended purposes of the Juvenile Court when cases of traffic violations are referred to it. We feel that if a "teenager" has been granted the freedom to operate a motor vehicle, he should assume also the full

responsibility of any infraction of the motor vehicle laws. This, we feel, will place a deterring effect upon the "teenage" motorist who is inclined to violate motor vehicle codes and he should be treated on the same basis as any other motorist. This will present realistically a far more accurate picture of delinquency in our Community, because traffic cases now are included in statistics on juvenile delinquency.

Narcotics and Teen Age Drinking

The problem of the use of Narcotics by juveniles, we are happy to report from our fact findings, does not exist, nor have we been able to find any evidence of the same.

Concerning alcoholic drinking by teenagers, the Committee is equally happy to report it is at a minimum and on an extremely small scale. Vigilance, however, must be constantly maintained.

Conclusion

In making this report, members of the Committee are not naive enough to think that our findings are exhaustive, or the recommendations we make offer a cure-all for the absolute control of juvenile delinquency in Providence. We do feel, however, that the prevention of neglect will greatly reduce juvenile delinquency. We believe, to quote another, "If you scratch a delinquent, you will almost invariably find a neglected child underneath". No child is born a delinquent. Influences to which he is subjected, both within his home and outside, cause him to respond through a pattern of behavior. When the influences are good, the behavior is more apt to be normal. When the influences are bad, the pattern of behavior is more apt to be abnormal.

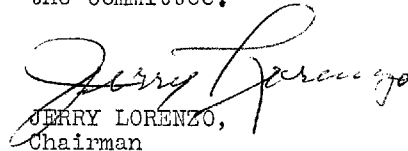
Juveniles are not a separate segment of our society completely divorced from other levels. If there is an increase in juvenile delinquency it is only in proportion to a moral breakdown of society as a whole. In brief, it is a moral problem and one which cannot result in an improved morality in the young if it is being scoffed at by adults.

More basic than any recommendation or series of recommendations, which this Committee has offered as a partial cure or stop-gap for this problem of juvenile delinquency which so plagues our city and other cities throughout the country, is the home. A good home, where reverence, respect and responsibility are the stones upon which a family is built, few will deny that a child brought up in

such a home is less apt to succumb to influences which may lead him into delinquent behavior. The challenge for a better citizenry among our youth goes directly to the parents, who should ever strive by precept and example to keep God and His teachings central in their lives. Anything other is but secondary and subservient to this first challenge. By the example which parents give in the way of sound, moral and spiritual guidance, the problem of juvenile delinquency can be thwarted and these parents will be doing more for God, their country, their City and their child than anything we could propose.

We humbly submit this report for the serious and prayerful consideration of the City Council, hoping that such steps will be taken in furthering the recommendations we make and others that may be made, in arousing a public consciousness that will lead to action in preserving the city's greatest natural resource -- ITS YOUTH.

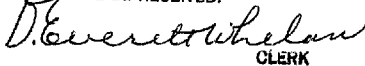
Respectfully submitted for
the Committee.


JERRY LORENZO,
Chairman

IN CITY COUNCIL
MAR 3 - 1955

READ:

WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.


CLERK