

A PARENTAL SCHOOL

One May Be Established By the Board
of Education in This City.

A NEW EXPERIMENT HERE.

It is One, Now Yet, That Has Worked
Splendidly Elsewhere—Provisions
by the Last Legislature.

Parental schools are foreign in Utah—that is they have never been included among the institutions of instruction at the Territory or State but they will soon be recognized, in fact so now, the last Legislature having made provision for their establishment.

The first Utah city to give conferences in the district. As a result a considerable number of children who are persistently disobedient and who play truant and get beyond the control of parents, guardians or teachers will be provided for and saved from the humiliation of being committed to the reform school, a proceeding which often makes the refractory child worse instead of better. For a long time the leading Utah educators have said that the reform school was not necessary at all, and that the only way to deal with such cases is that unless a child gave manifest indications of criminality he

Parental schools, wherever established, are a good thing. But in the United States the way of "using the" "rainer" and try of "grit" to lead a better life, in this city particularly through the use of education and experience. The "rainer" is a "rainer" with an institution, The League of Nations, recognized the want of it and suggested a complete law. The percentage of people who are "rainer" is very small, but the large to allow to remain until they become criminals by practice as well as writing down by income. A "rainer" is a "rainer" who is reduced to a small residence with one or more teachers in charge, in a small. Like the school would

that the charge was very expensive and that it was not to be considered until a regular district school. The board, however, will not fall upon the shoulders of the parents. The district school fund, but must be paid by the parent or guardian of the boy or girl committed to the school, except in the case of a child of a laborer or small other low street.

In the event that enough refractors are found to justify the removal of the schools of one city to justify the establishment of a parental school, the board of education will not be responsible for that. But Lake may be the very thing at the beginning of the year. The law on the question is as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of education of any city of the first class of the second class of the third class of the fourth class or more shall, under the provisions of two or more such acts, transfer to or to approved by any of such schools and to the board of education of the same, the maintenance of "parental schools" and for the support and education of the same, and for the purpose of the same, the board of education of the same shall have the right to visit the same at any time.

Sec. 2. Any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, residing within the city or cities maintaining such school, adjudged guilty of being habitual truant, or of wandering alone in the streets and public places of said city or cities without lawful employment or business, shall be committed to the parental school provided for the purpose for a term not extending beyond one year of fourteen years.

[illegible]

the child to exercise ordinary control over such child, and to provide him with proper education and training, and when such parents being dead, any person who has the custody of such child, or who is otherwise in a position to exercise influence in making such suitable provision for the care, nurture, and education of such child, shall be held responsible for the welfare, the board of education may discharge him from the parents or other such person.

Sec. 7. The district board of trustees of each township shall have jurisdiction within their respective territory in effecting the removal of any child from the custody of his parents or guardian, and such notice to the parents or guardian of the children whom it is proposed to remove shall be given by the board of trustees to the parents or guardian as shall be deemed proper.

Sec. 7. Any board or boards of education that maintaining a general school for the accommodation of the children of this township shall be held responsible for the maintenance and betterment of the same.

may be an average actual expense per month of keeping and taking care of it. Boys and girls who may be committed to the city shall be taken care of by the city until such boys and girls shall be wholly paid by the parent or guardian of each boy or girl committed to the school unless his cause shall board records of education shall afford evidence and direct the payment of the sum of the city in which the parent or guardian of any such committed boy or girl resides may bring suit to enforce the provisions.

Section 6. To the tender of a payment which will meet all costs of support of the child committed to the school by the parental authority, the board or boards of education maintaining such schools may receive him on equal terms with

Sec. 2. The board of education of each city may appoint and fix the compensation of a team officer, whose duty it shall be to make complaints and arrests in cases contemplated by this chapter, and to serve legal process issued in courts in pursuance hereof. The police authorities of the city shall make and transmit a special policeman.

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that they only to give encouragement to the others. As a result a considerable number of children were are perfectly disobedient and who play without and get beyond the control of their parents, guardians or teachers will be provided for and saved from the possibility of being admitted to low grade from which a proceeding without the teacher. The teacher child who is obedient is better. For long time the reading Unit educators insist that the use of television was too severe a discipline for any but the most hardened cases; that unless a child gave up the habit of misbehavior, the teacher should not be harshly dealt with.

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[illegible]

his regular district school. The father, however, will not fail upon the occasion to pay attention to the child's conduct, but must be paid by the street or guardian of the boy or girl committed to the school, except in cases where there is evidence of education, as otherwise stated.

In the event that enough refractory pupils cannot be "weeded out" from the schools of the city to justify the opening of a new school, it may be that then it may join with others and it is not impossible that Salt Lake may do that very thing at the beginning of the next school year. The law on the subject reads:

SECTION 1. The board of education shall select one of the first or of the second class, or the boards of education of any

§ 2. Any child committed as provided in the next preceding section may be placed in the custody of the parent or other person who may be qualified by the court to provide for the establishment and maintenance of "parental schools" and of the support and education of the child, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

§ 3. Any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, residing within the county, adjudged guilty of being a habitual truant, or of wandering about the streets at night, shall be held in custody until the time when he is adjudged to be fit to be committed to the parental school provided for the purpose of the act, according to the age of such child.

§ 4. Any child committed as provided in the next preceding section may be placed in the custody of the parent or other person who may be qualified either conditionally or absolutely.

new the situation of the term of contribution, in accordance with the Leyva's decision, the following are the boards of education implementing the same:

Sec. 4. Children under sixteen years of age, who are orphans, abandoned, or homeless, or who are suffering from crime, or from poverty, or from neglect, or from any reason of orphanage, are afforded to grow up without military penalties, and the Government shall take the necessary steps encouraging them to lead decent and respectable lives, may be continued for a period of six months, or until the child is a minor, depending upon the age of the children years.

Sec. 5. When the parents of a child are unable to take care of their child, they have refrained and are leading a disorderly and dissolute life, and are in a condition to exercise military control over their child, the Government may require education and employment, or

Section 4. The district courts of the several counties shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this chapter, upon such notice to the parents or guardians of the child as the court may deem proper to commit to the parental custody of the child, who may deny his and her parents.

Section 5. Any board or board of education may make such rules and regulations in accordance with section 1 of this act that shall estimate and determine as near as may be the average actual expense per day and child for the maintenance of boys and girls who may be committed to

the township school, and the average cost of educating a girl is \$10.00 annually by the parent or guardian of each boy or girl committed to the school unless his father, mother or guardian is able and willing to pay the fee and direct. The board of education of the city in which the parent or guardian of any such committed boy or girl may bring suit to enforce the provision.

Sec. 5. On the tender of a payment of the fee for the education of a committed pupil, the board of education of the township may receive the same in full payment of the fee for the education of such pupil, and may receive the same in equal terms, boys and girls, for the education of the same number of the city or cities to which the township belongs.

Sec. 6. The board of education of each township shall appoint and fix the compensation of a board officer, whose duty

It shall be the duty of the police and the fire department to make such arrangements as may be necessary to protect the public safety and to prevent any disturbance of the peace, and to see that the same are carried out. The police shall make such arrangements as may be necessary to protect the public safety and to prevent any disturbance of the peace, and to see that the same are carried out. The police shall make such arrangements as may be necessary to protect the public safety and to prevent any disturbance of the peace, and to see that the same are carried out.