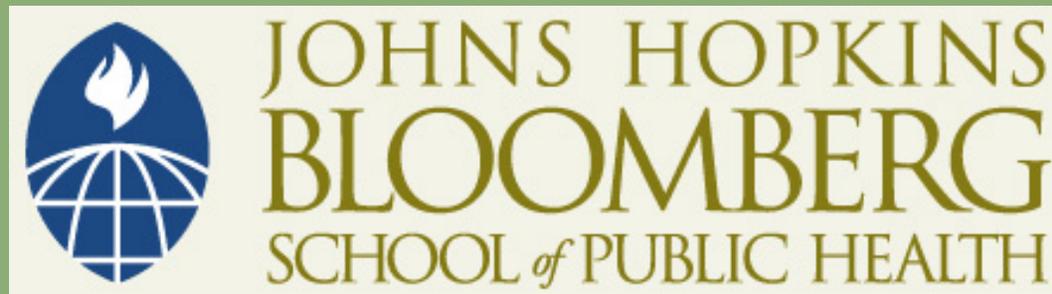


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JOHNS HOPKINS  
BLOOMBERG  
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

## Section D

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Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and  
Compulsory Education

## Decrease in Child Labor and Apprenticeship

- By the early 1900s child labor was becoming less needed:  
“Machinery has advanced, apprenticeship has declined”
  - Education was increasingly being viewed as the way to avoid “dead-end jobs”
  - School, rather than apprenticeship, increasingly became the route to technical jobs
  - The rise in individual education allowed people to enter a trade without a sponsor—professional education started taking off

# Child Labor Laws

- First law, 1916
- Declared unconstitutional in 1918
- Constitutional amendment proposed in 1924, but failed
- By the Great Depression, child labor laws codified what was essentially in practice anyway



# High School Education

- The emergence of high school did not fully take root until the Great Depression of the 1930s, even though Horace Mann wrote of its importance in the 1850s
  - First high school: Boston English High School, 1821
  - 1800s: schooling more likely to be reserved for girls
  - Public education was supported by labor unions in the 1800s
  - Philadelphia Central High School
  - Prevailing notion in the 1800s was that schooling was bad for women's physical and mental health



# Juvenile Justice System

- In 1875 Boston had a separate trial system for youth
- In 1899 Chicago set up a juvenile system
- 1900—Denver

# Denver System

- Rules of evidence did not apply
- No determination of guilt or innocence
- Proceedings were secret
- Indeterminate sentences
- By 1945 all states had a juvenile court system in place
- It was not until 1967 that the U.S. Supreme Court said that minors had a right to “due process”