is not an employing unit. Each of the corporations, however, is an employer within the meaning of the act.

The answer to your fifth question is in the negative. The example assumed does not show that B, the individual, either owns or controls the partnership in which he owns only a two-thirds interest.

BOYS’ SCHOOL, INDIANA: Male juvenile offenders—Jurisdiction of Juvenile Court and right of Boys’ School to accept commitments where child is more than 16 years of age.

June 8, 1936.

E. M. Dill, Superintendent,
The Indiana Boys’ School,
Plainfield, Indiana,

Dear Sir:

I have at hand your request for an official opinion relative to the commitment of boys to your institution who have passed the age of sixteen years. You submit three specific questions, as follows:

1. Does a Juvenile Court have jurisdiction to issue a valid commitment of a boy who has passed the age of sixteen, provided the boy had been given a suspended sentence or been placed on probation prior to reaching such age?

2. Does the Juvenile Court have any authority in cases of violation of law of boys between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, or is the authority vested in any court which such a boy might come before?

3. Should the Indiana Boys’ School receive boys after they reach the age of seventeen for first commitment who had been placed on probation or who had received a suspended sentence prior to becoming seventeen years of age?

The answer to your first question is in the affirmative. Jurisdiction of the person of a boy, once having vested in the Juvenile Court, continues, and the court may control the custody and discipline of the boy until he has reached the age of twenty-one years. (Miller v. Sup’t. of Indiana Boys’ School, .... Ind. ...., 198 N. E. 66.)
In answer to your second question, it is my opinion that a Juvenile Court has no jurisdiction or authority over violations of law committed by boys between the ages of 16 and 17 years, as jurisdiction of the Juvenile Courts in such matters is confined to cases where "a complaint is made or pending against a boy before he has completed his sixteenth year." (Section 9-2814, Burns 1933 Indiana Statutes, Section 2, Chapter 325, Acts 1913.) Jurisdiction of criminal offenses of boys who have passed the age of sixteen is vested in the proper court of criminal jurisdiction having authority in the particular class of violation involved.

I am not sure that I understand exactly the point of your third question. I am assuming that you have in mind a case where a boy has been placed on probation or given a suspended sentence in Juvenile Court. Your question refers to probation or suspended sentence meted out before the boy has reached the age of seventeen years, and likewise to a subsequent commitment issued to your institution after the boy has reached the age of seventeen years. Of course, as you will note from the foregoing answer to your second question, the Juvenile Court would have had no authority to place the boy on probation or under suspended sentence in the first instance unless a complaint was made or pending against him before he had "completed his sixteenth year." If, however, the boy was under sixteen at the time the complaint or charge was filed, it is my opinion that you should honor a commitment of such boy to your institution issued at any time thereafter, following revocation of a probationary order or suspended sentence, provided the boy at the time of commitment had not reached the age of twenty-one years. (See Miller v. Sup't. of Indiana Boys' School, supra.)