

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE JUVENILE
COURTS OF KANSAS.

by

ELIZABETH STONE NITCHER

A.B., Indiana Univ., 1918

Submitted to the Department of Sociology
and the Faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Kansas in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts.

Approved by:

Delbert M. Mann
Instructor in Charge

Frank W. Blackman
Head of Department.

Preface.

This thesis presents the results of a preliminary study of seven juvenile courts of Kansas, and such miscellaneous facts, applying to the state as a whole and each county in particular, as may have direct bearing on the administration of the juvenile-court law as provided in Kansas. These courts were not selected as typical of the state, or even representative of any particular geographical areas; yet, by virtue of their location in three of the largest cities and in rural counties in which no abnormal conditions prevail, they should reflect some of the best as well as some of the most common modes of procedure and treatment known in the state. Hence this presentation has been made with these few selected courts as focal points in a state perspective of the juvenile courts as they are functioning in Kansas.

The sources drawn upon for this study were the United States Census reports for 1920; the annual reports submitted by the juvenile judges to the Governor; such court records as were filed in the various courts studied; reports of state institutions, receiving wards

of the courts; reports submitted to the Bureau of Child Research; juvenile-court hearings; personal interviews with judges and officers of the juvenile courts; detention home matrons and executives of institutions; social agencies of the state which were particularly interested in child-welfare; and socially minded citizens who should have been awake to this problem. Some of the data assembled in a preliminary survey of the dependents, delinquents, and neglected as handled in one of the busiest courts, (Wyandotte County), during one year, have been included; to Dr. F. Bermejo, who collaborated in this part of the study, I am especially grateful.

The method used has been everything but a well ordered plan of action. In the beginning of the study (1922-1923) a simple but quite inclusive questionnaire was worked out with a view to sending it to each probate judge in the state of Kansas. After consulting the annual reports from these judges, submitted to the Governor, and finding but six on file for the past year, 1922, and less than ten for the year previous, I abandoned this plan. It would be futile for me to request that which they completely ignored, regardless of a law which demanded it. (Gen.

Statutes Kansas 1915, Ch. 27, Art. 10, Sec. 3090, S. 165). This matter was brought to the attention of the Governor and by repeated letters from the executive clerk, sixty-five returns were made for the year, 1923; the character of the information was such that I still thought it advisable to pursue my altered plan. (1908 and 1913 report blanks were sent out to be used as models for the 1923 report. Numerous courts sent in data for 1913; others sent none saying "No records were kept in 1903 or 1913.") The questionnaire was modified to a schedule to be used in my personal investigations. In the mind of the investigator, it served as a guide in directing the interview and inspection to all lines of the work, without reducing the information to stereotyped phrases and what-you-may-like answers. By courtesy of the courts, I was permitted to be present at any hearings, which happened to be scheduled for the day of my visit; but in two courts only were there any apparent efforts to make my visit and the hearings coincide, by a little timely information, which was courtesously and seriously---perhaps not tactfully---requested. However, in so far as the court knew itself and desired others to be equally informed, I was enabled to get a picture of the real

work. A little more cafeteria service in place of the table d'hote, or better still, a few days volunteer work in the kitchen, would have given me more assurance that I was giving the juvenile courts of Kansas a fair deal. Such service was offered and accepted by the judge of one county; but it was not crystallized into action, thru no lack of good faith on my part.

It was hoped that such a preliminary study of the juvenile courts might contribute its share of impetus to the movement, now being contemplated, for a state-wide investigation and reorganization, if the findings warrant, of all agencies, directly or indirectly connected with child-welfare. But the inadequacy and the diversity of the records, the lack of time, authority, and funds, so essential to a personal-investigation form of procedure, has limited the findings to such miscellaneous tid-bits that the former hope has been relinquished. If the facts revealed and the problems uncovered do no more than to encourage some one to demand a thorough investigation, with the appropriation accompanying the demand, then it will have served a purpose. What is being done in every court in Kansas should be known before we can know

what can and should be done in this field---before we can lay our plan of future action in the program of human welfare.

To the judges and officers of the juvenile courts, the Executive clerk and the Board of Administration, the Superintendents of the industrial schools, the Kansas Bureau of Child Research, and to the Department of Sociology of the University of Kansas---in particular Prof. Delbert H. Mann, who was my special adviser in this study---for their help and guidance, I make my acknowledgments.

Elizabeth Stone Nitcher.

CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Introduction</u>	1
Definition of a juvenile court; characteristics; basis for presentation of data.	
<u>Part I</u> The Juvenile Courts in General	4
Characteristics of the state as a whole,4; Kansas Juvenile-court Law in comparison,7; Possible explanation of their present static condition,11; the state industrial schools in brief,16; child labor,22; statistics of the courts as a whole,23.	
<u>Part II</u> The Juvenile Courts in Particular	27
Selected courts as focal points for a state-wide perspective	
Court A--Republic County	27
Court B--Douglas County	36
Court C--Reno County	62
Court D--Wyandotte County.	76
Court E--Shawnee County	107
Court F--Sedgwick County	139
Court G--Lyon County	169
<u>Part III</u> Weighed in The Balance And Found ?	180
Kansas standards vs National standards	
Bibliography	195
Appendix	202
Blank forms common to all courts	

INTRODUCTION

What is a juvenile court? Briefly, it is a children's court in which the state assumes parental power; in which sympathy and interest for a child in trouble have forced modifications of former methods of dealing with law offenders; in which investigation, diagnosis, and treatment is substituted, in theory if not in practice, for prosecution, trial, and punishment; and the question of guilt or innocence as to particular acts is wholly subordinate to an examination of the child himself and the conditions surrounding the act.

As Miss Breckinridge says:

"There is nothing novel in the assumption by the state of the care of the weak and the defenseless among whom children, who become the wards of the court, may surely be counted. It should also be said that altho the parent---and especially the father---was in earlier time allowed very great power, he was never under English or American law held responsible for exercising that power in behalf of the child. The only novel features characteristic of the court are: first, the ability to carry into practice prin-

principles long recognized; and second, the formulation of new principles of parental duty, which bring the legal conceptions of the rights of parents into accord with the legal principles governing all such instances in which the community allows one individual the exercise of any compulsory control over the person and conduct of another. In a community which has abandoned slavery as a possible human relationship, power exercised by one person over another, must be exercised in behalf of and for the benefit of that other, and the community must always be able to judge whether or not it is in any particular instance being so exercised. A means of thus judging and standardizing this exercise of parental power has been devised by the creation of the juvenile court." (1)

Whether it be a discussion of juvenile courts, city government, or health, this question eventually comes to the front. How can we best arouse public sentiment in behalf of social service and direct it toward effective workmanship? R. Beasley, North Carolina Commission of Public Welfare, answers it in part thus: "Constant and judicious use of known facts must be made; facts relating to the individual and social inadequacies; facts relating to the weaknesses of the schools, the church, the courts, to

economic conditions which exist and which heretofore have been ignored because they have always been as they are. When the people understand these facts and are shown that social workers are basing their efforts upon knowledge and proven results, they will respond more and more readily." (2)

And W. I. Thomas adds, "Statistics in themselves are nothing more than the symptoms of unknown causal processes. A social institution can be understood and modified only if we do not limit ourselves to the study of its formal organization, but analyze the way in which it appears in the personal experience of various members of the group, and follow the influence it has on their lives." (3)

With these thoughts in mind, the data which follow, have been presented and discussed.

Part I.

THE JUVENILE COURTS IN GENERAL.

The juvenile court law and other factors influencing the work of all the courts.

--

In considering the physical characteristics of the state from the standpoint of their influence on the administration of the juvenile-court law, very few factors seem striking enough to be anything but favorable to its action. Kansas ranks thirteenth in the gross area of states. It has no topographical problem; no natural barriers isolate one region from another.

The population per square mile is 21.6 persons while that for the United States as a whole is 35.5. There has been no abnormal increase from migration or immigration, bringing its complex problems.

Table I shows the rate of increase for Kansas and the United States as a whole for the last two decades.

Table 1 (4)

Table showing the percent of increase of population in Kansas and the United States for the last two decades.

Population Area	Percent increase	
	1900-1910	1910-1920
Kansas	15.0	4.6
United States	21.0	14.9

The state is divided into 105 counties, making this a unit entirely too small for much highly organized county welfare work. However, if there could be induced, or better, developed, a high type of cooperation between the national, state and local welfare organizations and institutions---this must include as well the juvenile court and a court functioning as a court of domestic relations, preferably one court for both functions,---it is not too optimistic to foresee efficient work in every county. That day has not yet arrived, in Kansas.

Table 2 indicates the absence of large cities whose machinery might be used by the juvenile courts.

Urban Districts										Rural District
Places of 100,000 & +		25,000-100,000		10,000-25,000		5,000-10,000		2500-5000		Per cent
No. of places	% of popul.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	5.7	2	6.9	14	11.0	10	4.3	35	7.0	65.1

More than 85 % of the land area is in farms, 65% of which is improved. The average acreage for each farm is 275 acres, not all of which is improved. When we find that the average value per farm is \$20,000 and that half of these are free from mortgage and operated by the owner, dire poverty cannot be said to be a highly contributory factor in Kansas. ^{case} This data, as quoted from the census report for 1920, does not give a true picture of the rural financial situation at the present time; yet the conclusion of the writer is still borne out by data on county relief given.

As the juvenile-court standards, formulated and adopted by the Childrens' Bureau and the National Probation Association are so recent as to make it impossible for Kansas to have modified its law to meet these recommendations, where such would be necessary,

the present juvenile-court law of Kansas will be presented by a comparative summary with the juvenile-court legislation in the United States. Defects in the laws of the state which must be corrected before the standards can be realized, will be presented in the criticism of the data presented.

For this comparative summary, that prepared for the Children's Bureau by S. P. Breckinridge and Helen Meter has been used as a basis (There have been many minor changes since this summary was made, but it is complete enough to serve the purpose of comparison). (6)

Kansas Juvenile-Court Law vs. Juvenile Court Laws in Other States.

All the states in the union with the exception of Maine and Wyoming have juvenile court laws and these excepted states have special provisions of child care which afford practically all the protection provided by the juvenile court. Due to constitutional and judicial differences, the courts having jurisdiction include every type of court from the special juvenile courts to the justice of peace courts. Only 321 specially organized courts were found in the entire

U. S. in an investigation for the Children's Bureau by Evalina Belden. (7) Kansas, Idaho, Michigan, and parts of Alabama, Minnesota and South Carolina have jurisdiction vested in the probate courts.

California limits the jurisdiction to children, both boys and girls, under 21. 13 states have 17 years as a limit; Maryland has 17 as a limit for boys and 18 for girls. 14 states limit the cases to children under 16; Kansas belongs in this group having the lowest age limit. (A recent effort to raise the age limit was defeated).

In Kansas as in most other states, the children are classed as "delinquent, dependent or neglected." California is an exception to this usual practice, by the conscious avoidance of the difficulties which accompany any such loose, hazardous, separation in fixed classes. All are wards of the court by reason of specifically stated conditions which warrant such court protection. Kansas and 40 other states give jurisdiction over adults who contribute to the child's social maladjustment; truancy is also included. In 18 states mothers' aid is directly or indirectly administered by this court; it is not so in Kansas. Adoption

has not been transferred to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in Kansas; but the probate judge, handling these cases, is ex officio juvenile court judge.

The procedure outlined is very similar in all states as the underlying principles are the same; criminal procedure is not in keeping with juvenile-court legislation. Kansas provides that the case be heard "in a summary manner"; it does not specify that the procedure shall not be criminal, but it is implied in the statement that the child is not to be considered a criminal or adjudication held to be a conviction. All states demand a preliminary investigation, before hearing being the usual interpretation. In Kansas and in other states where no standard of investigation has been formulated, this may include anything from the securing of fairly complete case histories to the cursory questioning of the petitioner.

So many misconceptions as to the use of a jail still exist that 14 states have included the "thou shalt not" in their laws as enacted or amended. Kansas permits confinement in a jail, separate from adults, in case of a felony, either before or after hearing. The law provides that detention homes may be established in counties of certain size. But in

this they are not so far behind other states as only 5 require special detention provisions for each county.

The Kansas law provides for probation officers, appointed by the judge, but here there is no state supervision. The salary is limited by the law, a maximum rather than a minimum as in those states who attempt to regulate salary. In view of the present demand for highly trained case workers as probation officers, this salary provision is a defect in the law.

The best and quite common practice in recent legislation is to specify the qualifications--at least a minimum--necessary for a juvenile-court judge. Kansas makes no such qualifications, as all probate judges become juvenile judges. The law, regarding a probate judge, provides that he be a "reputable citizen," Age, training, previous occupation, moral character, and personality, are given secondary consideration to his political affiliations.

Kansas provides that hospital care may be given to a needy child. No physical or mental examinations are required, and no court machinery has been provided.

An annual report to the governor is required by law. The only specifications as to records are that they shall be separate and not for public use in any way to injure the party.

This comparison shows Kansas to be above the average in many points of the law, and below in relatively few. It is the more recently revised legislation, which has evolved out of these years of accumulated experience, which Kansas has not kept pace with. Some probable explanations of this may be found if we give some attention to the local conditions and public opinion at the time the first juvenile courts were created in Kansas.

Did the first movement have a tremendous sentimental backing? If so, then many of the present misconceptions and apparent lack of adaptability can be attributed to this force. Sentimentalism, ever seeking new fields, has deserted juvenile courts; its withdrawal must have left its traces.

Was the law a product of a few socially minded individuals? Or did the legislature succumb to the juvenile-court fever, which, by the addition of a few cases each year after the first in Chicago, had increased in virility until it became an epidemic in 1905?

Was the judicial system of the state ready to interpret this broad social view point? And did the training schools, in which the future administrators were being prepared, comprehend this added function of the courts---the administration of a law which must be reinterpreted every time it functions, in the light of the individual problem, under existing circumstances ?

The first juvenile court law of Kansas (8) was enacted in 1905, the year in which such legislation reached its peak. According to such first-hand information as was available, Dr. Frank W. Blackmar, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, was directly responsible for the drafting of this bill. He was inspired by the work of Judge Mack, Chicago Juvenile Court, and the work of Judge Ben Lindsey, Denver Juvenile Court, which was given so much publicity at this time; the laws of these states were adapted to meet the needs of Kansas.

A small number of citizens and, especially, numerous organizations of women, felt the need of this reform legislation and gave it their support. They were familiar with the treatment of children under the old criminal laws of Kansas; they were awakening

to the progressive humane attempts to improve just such conditions. There is nothing which indicates the laymen were familiar with juvenile-court methods as being demonstrated in other states, but some did know the methods of the local courts and were too ready to accept anything which seemed a panacea for the existing evils. Abolition of confining children in jails, which were said to be the hot-beds of future crime, seemed to be the extent of reform which this group of public-spirited citizens anticipated in a new law.

A glance at a jail calendar shows this reform was needed.

(This is not a complete report; many adult's cases have been omitted. Some cases have been included to show the sorts of companions the juveniles lived with. Those cases omitted were short term, or those released on bond. Names are omitted).

Nov. 2, 1903.

To the Hon. C. A. Smart, Judge of the Dist. Court in Douglas Co. and State of Kansas;

Pursuant to State Laws of 1868 Ch. 53, Sec.5, I respectfully submit the following, which is a copy of the jail calendar kept at the jail of Douglas County from May 1903 to Nov. 1903.

A-----White man, convicted of grand larceny May 4 and sent to reformatory. Taken May 16.

B. Colored man, served sentence and released Oct. 1, by order of county commissioners.

- C-----colored women, selling liquor. Released July 6.
- D-----colored woman, trespass May 4. Released July 4, on payment of costs.
- E-----boy 17, grand larceny. State Reformatory May 16.
- F-----colored boy 15--served sentence, worked out costs on rock pile. Released Aug. 13.
- G-----colored girl 13, committed July 2 for incorrigibility. Taken to Girl's Industrial School at Beloit July 14.
- H-----Colored man for insanity. Released May 28.
- I-----colored boy, 13 years. Committed July 11 by sheriff for petty larceny and sentenced to 90 days in jail and payment of cost. Served sentence, worked out costs on rock pile and was released Oct. 29.
- J-----White girl 15, committed for incorrigibility, July 27. Released July 29.
- K-----White boy, 15, committed for incorrigibility. Taken to Boy's Reform School at Topeka, Aug. 14.
- L-----colored boy 15, comm. Aug. 12 for petty larceny. Sentenced to 60 days and costs.
- M-----colored boy 18, Comm. Aug. 12 for petty larceny. Sentenced to 60 days and costs.
- N-----Mexican boy, 17, comm. Aug. 12 for petty larceny. Sentenced to 60 days and costs.
- O-----colored boy 17, felonious assault. Bound over to Dist. Court November term.
- P-----colored girl 14, comm. Oct. 20, 1902. Released Mar. 14, 1903.
- Q-----white boy 12, comm. Apr. 4, 1903 for incorrigibility. Released Apr. 11.
- R-----white girl 12, comm. Apr. 12 for incorrigibility. Released Apr. 20.

There is no evidence that the legislature knew what the first law was about. "Kansas second to none" won for the state the reputation of being very progressive, but many reform bills were thus forced thru, far in advance of public opinion. According to those who heard the bill presented, the established reputation of Professor Blackmar and his part in the work of putting Kansas on the map, carried more weight than all his explanations of the relative merits of the proposed law and the old ones. The hearty endorsement of an editor, then a member of the legislative body, crystallized the action. No doubt the legislators went home blissfully ignorant of the great responsibility they had loaded upon the innocent probate judges. If the indifference to the last proposed amendment, a part of the Children's Code, may be taken as evidence, this same oblivion may have carried over from 1905 to 1923.

Just whose duty it was to follow up this progressive legislation with an educational campaign, it is hard to say. But certainly such a follow-up was necessary, in view of the conditions under which this law--and many such laws---were created, if public

support was to be secured. But the state failed to realize this and the juvenile courts fail in the same measure. The ideal has been sold to the judges without the method of application---in such cases where it has been sold. It is interpreted as an added burden thrust upon the courts, or "a piece of machinery which is the thing to have, but which is valuable only in cities, where pitfalls are numerous."

It is impossible in this study to give more than a glance at the state industrial schools to which too many of the juvenile-court wards are committed; yet it seems quite necessary in order to show just how much the courts have improved the conditions of children. A few extracts from the last biennial reports will reveal problems which must be left for future investigation and solution; as they help or hinder the work of the juvenile courts in its constructive work is what concerns us now.

Girls' Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas. (9)

(A change in superintendents has been made since this report was published. She reports a change in record system being effected; the probation officers report no visible changes in educational policy and almost less cooperation---on their part as well, we may safely guess).

"Girls are formally admitted to this institution only after a searching physical examination. This examination includes the condition of eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth." "Their grade and advancement in school work as well as their former habits, are carefully noted and recorded." (The court furnishes the data called for on the Commitment to Industrial School blank; they seldom get the school record).

"The inmates are well fed, clothed and housed, and with an abundance of fresh air, exercise, and sunshine there is no excuse for being sick." But note, "A few tubercular patients have developed--- we most earnestly hope the next legislature will make it possible for this institution to have sun rooms and sleeping porches, so that this unfortunate class of cases can be better cared for at this institution." And, "Another apartment in this connection, much needed, is a receiving ward, detached, where new girls can be retained until their examinations are completed, and where any contagion to which they have been exposed may develop before mingling with other girls." Also this, "Receiving as we do an alarmingly large number of girls suffering with venereal disease."

Those girls who are found to be diseased are sent directly to the State Industrial Farm for Women as no extended treatment is possible at the industrial school. The very young girls are not usually transferred to the prison farm. A copy of a letter from the superintendent at the State Industrial Farm shows the relation between the two institutions.

"In reply to your inquiry concerning the age of our women will say the larger part of our population is made up of the intern girls and women. Their average age is 15 years.

"Many of the patients of juvenile-court age come to us direct. At present we have 16 sent to us from Beloit--sent here for treatment and to be returned to Beloit.

"These girls are sent here because they do not treat them for venereal disease.

"Girls sent here by the juvenile court are transferred to Beloit when cured."

Table No. 3, page 15 of report, Cause of Commitment, shows how loosely the terms are used. "Incorrigibility," "delinquency," "dependent," "immorality," and "theft" are the causes ascribed.

The average number of inmates for the year 1922 was 187; 79 were admitted this year.

Courts complain that many of the wards were discharged without their knowledge, and "yet if they go wrong we are held responsible." (Court E and C).

Boys' Industrial School

The state industrial school for boys is handicapped by its political connections. The control, thru the Board of Administration, was supposed to alleviate this suffering at the hands of politicians but it has not. The retirement of a superintendent, no doubt more interested in raising the standards of the school than most Kansas state officials, was accompanied by this newspaper publicity:

WOULD 'GET SOMETHING ON' (superintendent) AT SCHOOL

A. B. Carney, chairman of the state board of administration, yesterday announced that he had saved the Boys' Industrial School from destruction. Carney announced that he had succeeded in holding up the paroles of nine boys of the school who form the dairy squad and milk twenty-seven cows. The shoe shop and

band boys, however, got away on parole. Carney had complained that these paroles would "cripple the institution." -----(Supt.) also stated that the governor had paroled several of the inmates of the school to "get votes"Carney and Roger Williams the Democratic members of the board, probably will be re-inforced by the arrival of W. P. Lambertson, Republican member of the board. Lambertson may be able to give a new incentive to the investigation activities and interview a janitor or two at the school.---Kansas City Star, Aug. 15.

Judging from this statement alone, it would seem that the state board thought the boys existed for the sake of the institution, rather than the institution for the boys. But this is a news item, the source of which was not verified.

At the time of the writer's visit to the school, April 14, 1923, it was conducted on the plan of a military school, the boys all being in uniform. A so-called cottage plan is in use but the cottage is the usual institutional structure, housing from eighty to ninety boys. Barred windows and locked doors are still in use, at night. Vocational and academic training is given, but the equipment is crude

and the methods antiquated in the shops. It would seem at this casual observation of the work that few go out vocationally equipped for work in our highly organized industrial life.

But the spirit was exceptional; it indicated some careful supervision and leadership. Altho the day seemed crowded full of assigned tasks, far too full for the small boys as young as six years and too routine for the boy as old as eighteen, yet the 350 boys seemed to be enjoying the attention given them. The real test of the school comes after they are returned to the court or leave the institution; of this little is known. As almost 1000 boys are on parole and the superintendent, up to the past year has been responsible for all of the boys, this can be readily explained. The one officer now in charge of parole is equally burdened.

The actual cost per capita to taxpayers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was \$439.05. The cost per capita, without depreciation or improvement, was \$340.00 per year. Compare these figures for this state school with several well known private institutions for the same year.

Total per capita costs (10)

	Excluding depreciation	Including depreciation
Hastings-on-Hudson	\$548.67	
Girard College	996.47	
Mooseheart	964.62	\$1025.32
Carson College	1,686.77	1871.84
Hershey Industrial School	641.71	699.59

The writer realizes that there are many qualifying conditions and statements necessary to make any comparison between so widely different institutions; yet, does it not indicate that Kansas may be basing her appropriation on that which the child may have been accustomed to, rather than that which will help him be the highest type of citizen?

Kansas has always said that it had no child labor problem. It has little factory exploitation of children, but it is not without its agriculture problem. The latest available figures show 7270 children between the ages of 10 and 15 gainfully employed, 3755 are employed in agriculture, on home farms, in sugar beet fields, nurseries, and in potato fields. The first is not considered a problem, but the other fields of work have been found by the women's division

of the court of industrial relations to undermine the health of the children. Miss McFarland, director of this division, says, "Systematic physical examination of school children is needed to bring the public to a realization of the defects resulting from such conditions. There is no requirement in Kansas for Physical examinations of children entering employment nor any requirement for periodic examinations of children during employment." Certain forms of street peddling are said to be on the increase in Kansas cities. There are still some abuses in restaurants and in such establishments as poultry houses. But child labor problems, according to the juvenile court officers, do not affect their work very much at the present time.

The State Board of Administration compiled statistics relating to District Courts, Poor Farms, Probate Courts, Miscellaneous Charity and Mothers' Pensions in Kansas for the year beginning July 1, 1921, and ending July 1, 1922 (11). This brief report was published in 1923 and represents the only successful attempt to secure any data for the juvenile courts as a whole. It is most unfortunate that the investigators did not make use of a schedule worked

out by some one more familiar with juvenile-court principles and practices; many misunderstandings and obviously inaccurate data make the table less significant. But it must be noted as a much needed beginning of an investigation of the courts; it is hoped the needed state guidance of the work will soon follow a real investigation. The statistical table in its entirety cannot be included; but the totals and some interpretation of them may give the meager data therein presented.

The table headings and totals are as follows:

<u>DELINQUENTS</u>		Total	
Cases tried	<u>Male</u>	735	<u>Female</u> 200
Paroled	"	530	" 107
Sentenced	B.I.S.	148	G.I.S. 78
Otherwise disposed of		629	397

<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	Total
Cases tried	634
No. sent to Atchison	69
No. sent to private organiz.	159
No. placed in family homes	368

B.I.S.---Boys' Industrial School

G.I.S.---Girls' Industrial School

Of the 935 cases of delinquents tried, 26% of them occur in 2 counties; 50% in six of the 105 counties. But the use of the term "tried" may account for this as much as the actual work done. (These terms were not defined on the questionnaire sent out).

The terms "parole" and "probation" are used interchangeably by many of the juvenile judges; in others they are properly distinguished. Hence, one can have no way of interpreting the number paroled.

"Otherwise disposed of" includes much of the extra-legal work where no court action is taken. In the case of Shawnee county, the delinquents considered are not reported as "cases tried" as no court hearings with records were given. This county has 808 of the total 926 thus recorded, but it reports only 57 of the total delinquents tried.

The seven courts studied report 50% of the 634 dependent cases "tried." As the total number of dependent children disposed of according to the three possibilities listed does not correspond with the total number of cases tried, some inaccuracy is implied, either in the computation of the table, or the reports submitted. Perhaps this discrepancy of some fifty

children merely is a form of showing the children annually lost in their shifting from home to home and institution to institution--it does occur in any state. Undoubtedly the schedule did not cover all the methods of handling dependent children.

From this statistical report it is clearly indicated how little any one in Kansas knows about the juvenile courts and what possibility there is of securing the information thru the channels of investigation and supervision provided by the state. A private investigator could hardly have made the rounds of the 105 counties and submitted his report before half of the judges and their officers would have been removed from office with a change for better or worse, depending wholly upon the officials selected.

Part II.

THE JUVENILE COURTS IN PARTICULAR

All information available on these particular courts is to be used as a focal point for a state wide perspective of the juvenile courts of Kansas.

--

COURT A---Republic County.

This county is located in the northern part of the state. It is a rural county, whose total population in 1920 was 15,855, with less than one percent of negroes and a small percent of foreign born, 9.9%. These are made up of thrifty Scandinavians, Bohemians, Germans and Poles, who manifest so much interest in improved agriculture and public schools that they are a real asset to the county. They are somewhat clannish, making the problem of community organization more complicated. The county seat, Belleville, a small agricultural and political center of approximately 2500, has a commission form of government, directed by an efficient and conscientious city manager.

The stone court house is not new but apparently is not in need of repair. It was clean, and an exceptional, modern rest room is provided for women. Such a provision does honor to the city and the county commissioners.

The judge's office is a large, well lighted suite of rooms, consisting of a large public office, a smaller record room, and another which may be used for private hearings and probate court trials. The large office has every requirement except privacy, the most essential.

The Staff

The personnel consists of the probate judge, ex officio juvenile judge, a part-time paid probation officer, and clerk. The judge's legal training was a stepping stone towards local politics for he has held many county offices from the lower ones to County Attorney. He said, "My experience and my extended public service qualifies me for this work, especially, if only I had a separate court." A probation staff was an added burden which he did not care to be responsible for; "he trusted his own eyes most." Thirty or forty years ago he had learned how to secure justice and "Justice," he says, "is something

that doesn't change." The parties interested pay the costs of "trial." The County Attorney is always present to represent the child for "this court—justice should not be denied to anyone." Children are never fined or put in jail, for the law will not permit it; I am against the practice myself."

A part time paid probation officer is employed when necessary. The time averages less than one day a week with a salary of \$2.50 for part or a full day's work. He has had no special training or experience and does this as extra work. His present occupation was not known to the judge. He is called in to make investigations, bring a child to the court or accompany them to the placing home or institution.

Teachers and reliable citizens act as guardians in some cases, but the court assumes the responsibility. The judge does most of his own court work except that which would take him away from the probate office.

Records

The official forms; summons, warrants, petitions, complaints, commitment papers, court findings, (See blank forms in the appendix) are on file for each

case brought to this court. They are not separated according to years or any system of filing. Old and new cases are together; no one unfamiliar with the cases could determine what cases are now under the jurisdiction of the court. No separate juvenile-court docket is kept; the probate and juvenile court cases are divided according to the character Juvenile or Adult. Adoptions may be probate or juvenile court cases but no distinction is made under this classification. No records of investigations or progress during probation are made in any case. The court makes no use of these records for the clerk or the judge themselves find it very difficult to locate the complete record for any child, without real research into written and unwritten history. These facts were illustrated by a case which was discussed during this interview.

A very pleasant middle aged man, apparently well informed and conscientious in his work as guardian for several wards of the court, was submitting his financial report (These wards had a small amount of property which was being well guarded for them). With one girl, who had been a ward of the court some time ago but was not under such supervision now, he

was having some difficulty. She ran away from the family home where she had been placed for several years, upon their moving to another community, in order to be with old friends. In view of the fact that the girl had a very bad mother, living in the latter community, who might take the child to get what little property had been saved for her, the guardian thought it best to bring the child into court again and place her in another home. The matter of her age was important here for it was quite possible she was over 16. Was she still a ward of the court? If so supervision was possible up to the age of 21 years. It took some time to find the case in the file and then no age was recorded; no facts as to her court status were recorded. The Judge assumed that the court still had control, and the guardian was authorized to take any action necessary.

No annual reports were on file. At first the judge would not hazard a guess as to the number brought before this court. Thinking a timely question might serve as a reminder, this assistance was offered, "But how many cases did your last annual report to the Governor show?" He answered, "I send no report to them. This reporting and record writing is

the least important part of my work. I haven't time for that and besides I am not obliged to do so. I talked this over with the Attorney General and he will bear me out in this." (He doubtless did not hear the stirring speech by this same officer on Passing The Buck, in which he told these local officers what would be his reaction in case he found them shifting their responsibility to his shoulders). Under pressure, brought to bear by the Governor's clerk, a change of policy has resulted and the following report, page 34, for the year 1923 was submitted. He estimated the number of cases for the year 1922 as 20. The disparity between the two years is suggestive of a very random guess, in which the facts were not known. "Only six" had been sent to the industrial schools during the four years he knew the work of the court.

Investigation and court procedure with the children and adults.

Not all the cases are investigated before hearing. "When the investigation is done in person there is no need of a written report of the findings; when another makes the inquiry I get his report before and at the trial." A visit to the home may be made

but "I am familiar with all the families in this county and it is not necessary." No school records are considered. No attempt is made to have physical or mental examinations, except to meet institution requirements. "I never handle mental cases. If I see that a child is crazy, I advise the parents not to bring the child in the juvenile court and thus pay trial costs. I advise them to make a direct application to the insane hospital, or school for feeble-minded. I can tell how smart a boy is after I have a talk with him."

Probation

The child on probation reports to the judge once a week until the latter decides he has reformed. He feels that most every case in this county could be placed on probation if he had time to visit them in their homes as he should. When a child is adopted or to be adopted, the judge says he "investigates in his own way such as fits the case." He relies most on his own method of "knowing how things are." This subtle method was not disclosed.

Adults

Regarding adults contributing to delinquency or dependency this judge is almost vindictive. He said emphatically, "We have been too lax with parents-- I will make them know what it is to bring a herd of children into the world expecting the state to take care of them." He "will prosecute them under his right and make them pay for the support of their own children." If this daring spirit could be coupled with competence to diagnose the family situation correctly, that part of the law providing jurisdiction over adults would be a live working force in the matter of prevention.

ANNUAL REPORT (On file in Governor's office)

County---Republic

	boys	girls
DELINQUENT CHILDREN		
1. No. of del. children on parole under court supervision, July 1, 1922	-	-
2. No. cases pending, July 1, 1923	0	0
3. No. delinquent children on parole under court supervision, June 30, 1922.	-	-
4. No. cases pending, June 30, 1922.	0	0
5. No. of cases during year ending June 30, 1922 when record was made.	-	-
6. No. of cases where no record was made	3	6
7. No. of del. cases where parole proved effectual	2	0
8. No. of cases where parole was impracticable and there was immediate commitment to Ind. Sch.	0	1
9. No. of cases where parole was violated then commitment made to Ind. Sch.	-	-

(Annual Report--continued)

DEPENDENT OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

10. Cases rep. or neg. before court during year ending 1923	0	0
11. No. cases placed in family homes	0	0
12. No. cases given to private associa- tions or institutions.	0	0
13. No. cases sent to State Orphans Home	0	0
14. No. cases against adults for con- tributing to delinquency	0	0

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Cost by parties interested	\$ 8.70
Cost by County	<u>25.50</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$34.25</u>

Fines Collected 0 Fines assessed 0

Date submitted _____.

Judge _____

County _____

COURT B. --- DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The total area of this county is 469 square miles. The population according to the United States Census report for 1920 was characterized as follows:

Total population 23,998.

Per cent urban 51.9

Percent foreign white 4.1

Only one city of more than 10,000 inhabitants is found here. This is the county seat. This city is well supplied with churches for both whites and blacks, as most of the negroes of the county are living in or near this city. The school buildings are being remodeled and increased to meet modern standards and increasing needs; the playgrounds surrounding them seem hardly adequate. Several parks furnish playgrounds during school and vacation periods, but they lack equipment and supervision.

The county welfare work is not conducted thru a social service league of any description; it is the scattered work of separate agencies and institutions. There is a local Social Service League which is comparable to a Humage Sale Agency or a "Salvation Army

Industrial Store" in its function. One woman gives her full time to this work, but no case work is evident. A part-time Commissioner of the Poor is maintained by the county, who doles out, in indiscriminate relief, the small appropriation made for this office. Here likewise is there no case work.

A city Welfare Department exists but apparently does little case work except that which the Mayor, a leading banker and busy city official, can find time to direct. His interest in the problem of juvenile delinquency, has led to the appointment of detailed investigating committees; but more pressing interests and duties have prevented their being heard.

The probate judge, was approached, as were many ex officio juvenile judges, by the Kansas Bureau of Child Research, in regard to cooperation. Free service for each child, including a mental and physical examination, and a complete personal and family history, was offered, and accepted but never made use of.

The county health work is done by the city health officer and two public health nurses, one employed by the schools. A tuberculosis clinic, a baby clinic, and an occasional mental clinic is at the service of the juvenile court.

Boy Scout troops are organized. Girl Scouts are also represented in large numbers and directed by trained leaders. Clubs for both men and women are numerous and each has its program of community welfare; at least enough interest is shown to pass resolutions concerning timely questions and often some real study is undertaken--such as jails, juvenile courts and schools. The Ministerial Alliance is all ready for action, too. There seems to be an abundance of misdirected activity in this county. (I say misdirected as there is scattering of its fire rather than concentration toward a goal---united effort).

The exterior of the court house is quite impressive; the interior seems dark and not so attractive. But the suite of rooms, occupied by the probate judge has a western exposure with plenty of light. The public office is large enough and the smaller provides the necessary privacy for juvenile hearings. The record room is unusual for so small a court but the juvenile-court records occupy but a small corner on one shelf. A comfortable rest room, located on the first floor, is provided.

Two interviews with the probate judge, and the probation officer, together with several visits to the court in search of records, furnish the data for the descriptive summary of the court procedure in this county. If you will accept the word of the judge---the writer was forced to---that "Mrs.-----, the probation officer, knows all that is to be known about the juvenile work in this county," then we shall be assured that a complete history, for at least one year is presented. Volunteer service was offered and permission to accompany the officer on her investigations was requested, in order to get first-hand information as to the extent of the work being done; but the "work was not considered heavy enough" to occupy the present officer full time. (The present officer is paid according to the number of days she spend at this work).

The Staff

The staff, consisting of the judge, a clerk and one part-time probation officer, corresponds to that in most of the more rural county courts.

The judge has had no previous training or experience which fits him for the work of a juvenile court. "The Probate court holds his interest"; he

has a probation officer to "handle juvenile work", and makes no use of trained assistants offered him. His lack of co-operation is consistent---if reports from various sources may be offered as proof; against all outside pressure he is able to keep his equanimity, pleasantly agree and systematically do nothing. On two points he has a decided opinion, a first chance for everybody and no records, except such as are necessary for the protection of the court. It takes much protesting by the probation officer to shake his conviction in these.

The probation officer has had no special training. She is a woman of mature years, who previous to her marriage, was a public school teacher. Now she combines the juvenile-court work with that of city and county truancy officer. Her spare time is given to volunteer assistance in the baby clinic, tuberculosis clinic, and in other miscellaneous work in the city departments. This intimacy with other agencies adds to her value as a probation officer---if it does not become too engrossing.

Her manner is decidedly that of an officer, with her strong arm of the law hidden under her coat. She goes forth to enforce, not primarily to construct,

and resents obstacles which hinder her movements. It may be this is an assumed front to balance the easy "give 'em a chance" attitude of the Judge. At least they are less offensive in this combination.

Records.

The permanent records consist of a docket, containing a copy of the form, commitment to Boy's Industrial, ^{School} Girls' Industrial School, or State Orphans' home applications, requested to accompany all applications for admission to a state institution.

(Board of Administration forms, see appendix)

The paragraph on "History of case" by the probation officer is the most valuable part of this colorless question-and-answer report of the case. The information is seldom secured until an application for commitment is being made. Several cases of children who had been on probation to the court for more than a year had no case history recorded until they were given a formal hearing and committed to a state institution. (This was discovered by a cross tracing of cases, mentioned in the private record, with their appearance in the docket). Only those cases which are sent to private or state institutions appear in the permanent docket record. The court makes no use

of these records; they are so condensed and inadequate as to be of little value to the institution for whom they are provided. Court records for the years beginning Jan. 1922 and ending Jan. 1923 were transcribed and the facts grouped in Tables No. 6. The number of cases is too small to make them significant; it is just a convenient method of presentation to show the kinds of cases in which the final disposition was institutional care. A few paragraphs from the item called History of the Case, giving the probation officer's report, are included, for they are more significant to us---and to the institution---than any facts which might be shown in statistical form.

Case A---male; 13 years; white; incorrigible and steals; also dependent and neglected.

Court record of appearances

11/28/22 case suspended; placed in private home, on probation to probation officer.

12/3/22 Broke parole by stealing watch from private home in which living.

Boys' Industrial School 12/7/22.

Probation Officer's History of Case.

"A---was given into the custody of Mr. and Mrs. B----when he was about four years old, by the juvenile court of the county. Since that time he has resided with them except when they had him in other homes usually on farms. On their complaint that he is untruthful, dishonest, incorrigible and a thief, he was brought before the court and found guilty and paroled. He has been given every chance to "make good" but failed. A---- has one sister who was adopted by Mrs. and Mr. B. at the time they took A----. A---- appears to be sub-normal, judging from his record since being brought into juvenile court."

The physician reports him physically and mentally sound according "to best of my knowledge, judgement and belief."

Case B.--(5 children) Dependency and Neglect. Committed to State Orphans' Home.

Females 14 years; white; (twins)

Female; 9 years; white

Male; 4 years; white

Female; 13 years; white.

Probation Officer's History of the case.

"In June 1921 the parents were divorced. Prior to this time the children were poorly provided for; the parents were often helped by the County. Mother failed to support them; father no alimony. Mother associates with vicious and immoral persons. Now in jail charged with a crime. Children are growing up in idleness and crime and found to be dependent and neglected."

Case C.

Female, 18 years, white, immoral delinquency, "lewd and indecent conduct."

Committed to Girls' Industrial School.

Probation Officer's history of the case.

F--- is the youngest of five sisters who have had careers of crime. The oldest, a half-sister, spent four years in Girls' Industrial School. In this environment she began a career of delinquency and incorrigibility which culminated in offense for which complaint was made in Juvenile Court. She was found guilty of lewd and indecent conduct with a Mexican in his room. The father is a drunkard and has poorly provided for his family. The mother is weak mentally

and has no parental control. F- has been allowed to associate with immoral people, including sisters who have police records here, one of whom has just returned from Lansing.

Case D.

Female, 14 years, black. Delinquency charge. Court record. 8/7/21 first hearing--on probation 11/26/22 second hearing--violation of probation by stealing. Girls' Industrial School.

Probation Officer's History of case.

For three or more years past E- has been continually reported to me for disobedience, truancy and running away from home. On two different occasions she has confessed to leaving home with men and having improper relations with them. She is very untruthful and takes things which do not belong to her. E--has been given every opportunity to change her ways, having been made a probationer since August this year. Her home is a bad influence.

Case E.

Male; 6 years; white; parents divorced, in custody of mother, Am; found delinquent but when not accepted in Boys' Industrial School, heard again and

found dependent and neglected. Admitted to State Orphans' Home.

Court Record of appearances.

10/26/21--stealing twelve bottles machine oil (\$1.35). Sentence suspended and paroled to probation officer on good behavior.

8/28/22 breaks parole by not obeying parents, etc., Application to Industrial School--later Orphans' Home, 9/11/22

Probation officer's history of the case.

He has been ward of the court for two years. His mother can not control him. Neighbors complain. He does not stay home but wanders about begging, stealing, throwing rocks at other children and disturbing the peace. The mother has been given every chance to keep the child but finally asked the court to take him and find a place for him.

Case F.

Male; 10 years; black; mother dead; very poor; parent indifferent to school; charge of truancy and stealing; committed to Boys' Industrial School.

Probation Officer's history of case.

Mother died when he was five years of age and he has two sisters and two brothers left with father

who must work to support them. He has no proper supervision. Father is indifferent to morals of children and is himself dishonest. Children poorly clothed and fed. Needs discipline and a decent place to live.

Table No. 4.

Distribution of dependent and delinquent children committed to institutions under the jurisdiction of Douglas County Juvenile Court for the year beginning Jan. 1922, according to:

a. Age, sex, classification, race, and institution receiving.

Age	Boys				Girls				Total	BIS	GIS	KOH	Ks. H.S.
	Del		Dep		Del		Dep						
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C					
15					3				3	0	3	0	0
14						1	2		3	0	1	2	0
13	1						1		2	1	0	1	0
12									0	0	0	0	0
11							1		1	0	0	1	0
10		1	1						2	1	0	1	0
9	1						1		2	1	0	1	0
8									0	0	0	0	0
7									0	0	0	0	0
6	1*								1	0	0	1	0
5							1		1	0	0	1	0
4			1					1	2	0	0	2	0
3									0	0	0	0	0
2				1					1	0	0	1	0
1									0	0	0	0	0
6 Mo.			1						1	0	0	0	1
Total	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	19	3	4	11	1

* Later declared dep. and neg. also. Sent to K.U.H.

Legend.

B.I.S. = Boys' Industrial School

GIS = Girls' Industrial School

KOH * Kansas Orphans' Home

Ks.H.S. = Kansas Home Finding Society.

Del - Delinquent

Dep. - Dependent

W -- White

C - Colored

b. Status and financial circumstances; sex; and size of family.

Civil Status	Sex		Total	Financial Status	No. of children in family
	B	G			
1 parent-father	1	0	1		
1 parent-mother	0	0	0	Good	0
Both parents--				Fair	2
living together	1	4	5	Poor	6
Divorced	2	5	7	Very poor	10
Separated	1	0	1	No report	1
Deserted by father--					
mother dead	1	2	3		
Not known*	2	0	2	Total	19
Total	8	11	19		

* Juvenile Court put in foster home nine years ago. No one, not even foster parents knows about the child's parents.

A private record is kept by the probation officer. Just a small notebook which is preserved in this form as long as she finds it useful as a summary of her work, serves this purpose, (Records for two years were in her desk). A chronological "behold me busy" group of facts which would appear in the daily reminder or tickler of a case worker's records comprise the bulk of the notations made. Now and then such evidence of the need of well

organized case work is dropped that it must be included in the later criticism of the courts in general. The extracts are from the same period as the docket records from which tabulations were made.

Extracts from Probation Officer's records for year beginning January 1, 1922.

(B.I.S.--Boys' Industrial School Topeka)
(G.I.S.--Girls' Industrial School, Beloit)

"Jan. 6. H--about library window. Visit to ----- told Mrs. ----- to have Fred report. Took E---- to K.U. for test. Busy about L-- whose mother has remarried and wishes L sent to her.

"Jan. 7. Report Day.

G---, P---, F---, R---. All told to report next Saturday.

--- Nattie & Eva O. Eva reported late. Told to report next Sat. ---Took Nattie & Eva to Dr. Clay for exam. by order of Public Health. Fay R. for exam. and to the Judge who ordered her to detention room (city hall). She is held as a witness in Police Court next Monday. Against a Mexican with whom arrested by police. ----Called to Bonnings---by housekeeper who complains of vile conduct of the father in his relations with

his children, and in his treatment of her. Reported results of my investigation to Judge, served summons.

"Jan. 9. Matter of Fay R. ---Matter of F-- who confessed to wrecking an automobile and other minor offenses. Judge found him guilty of charge-- paroled to court.

"Jan. 10. -- Hearing of Fay R. Found guilty of lewd and indecent conduct. Sentenced to Beloit. Committed to Det. ward pending commitment to G.I.S.

"Jan. 11. -- Matter of Fay R. papers. -- Getting witnesses for hearing of D.E. -- Served summons. -- Asked Jay paroled from B.I.S. School to report to Judge.

"Jan. 12. Matter of Benny children. Reported neglected and without fire in house.

"Jan. 14. Report day. Joe reported. Record very good. G--, B--, F--, N--, B-- all reported. --Hearing of D E. Found guilty and paroled to court. Sent to G.I.S.

"Jan. 18. Fay R. to G.I.S. Expenses, three fares \$20.40, Taxi \$3.00, total \$23.40.

"Jan. 21. Nattie and E. O. reported. Girls said they are staying home night and they are in school.

"Jan. 27. -- Investigated in home and school about Nattie.

"Jan. 28. Report Day. Everything O.K.
(4 reported). Bill for January, 13 days, \$32.50,
expenses \$23.40, total \$55.90.

"Feb. 10. Look up probationers.

"Feb. 11. L. to St. George, Kansas.

"Feb. 14. (Inez W) W--'s home. Girl steals
money from teacher and pupils' coat pockets. -- Visit
to Mamie Wrung who has given birth to a child Feb.
13, 1922. Case of father of child pending in Dis-
trict Court.

"Feb. 18. Report Day. (Three boys have now
been reporting more than three wks)0 -- Visit to C's
to ask Mrs. C what she intends to do about the chil-
dren. She cannot support them and the County thinks
the burden is too heavy and that the state should take
charge of them.

"Mar. 23. -- D.H.N. to Florence Crittendon
home Topeka to arrange with Mr. Shirk, Sec., K.C. Home
F. Soc. to have her child adopted. Exp: R.R. fare
\$2.85, ^{taxi} \$2.00, total \$4.85.

"Apr. 5. M. & T. to State Home.

"Aug. 15. Not satisfied with Eva O's conduct.
Ferd D. (Brother of Mattie) incorrigible, whose mother
wants to give him up to state (six years of age).

Eva O. told to cut out bad company and stay home nights.

"Sept. 20. F.H. made her own complaint and asked to be sent to Beloit. Past juvenile-court age but under 18. Not juvenile work.

"Sept. 30. Nattie in court.

"Oct. 11. A.M. Investigate home. A-- admitted to her mother and me improper relations with men. (Not mentioned in records again).

"Oct. 27. Nattie to Beloit."

Many cases appear here which never reach the permanent record, but there is no system of correlation between the two forms of records. This may be possible to the probation officer thru her memory of the cases; no one unfamiliar with them could do so except by tedious sifting by the use of the names. This was done for several cases but the facts recorded in the private record added very little to that already secured.

Probably no need of this cross reference is felt. The Judge says "Records of cases are not in keeping with juvenile-court principles--the fewer

things we record against the child the better interpretation of the law." The docket records "serve merely as a protection in case a child is not admitted to an institution thru some alleged oversight on the part of the court."

No annual report could be found, for the year 1922 or any year previous, on file here, in spite of the fact that both the judge and the officer asserted the other had it in keeping. It must have begun moving before it reached the Governor's office for none could be found there. The estimate of cases handled in or out of court was made as sixty to one-hundred annually. From the statistics compiled by the Board of Administration for year July 1, 1921-July 1, 1922, the following data were obtained:

DELINQUENT			DEPENDENT	
	Male	Female		
Cases tried	12	4	Cases tried	11
" paroled	10	3	No. to Atchison	11
" sentenced	BIS. 2	GIS. 1	No. to private	
Otherwise dis-			organizations	0
posed of	0	0	No. placed in	
			family homes	0

The probation officer's financial statement for the year 1922, as to juvenile court costs showed expenses of \$482.84.

Investigation and procedure without court action.

Investigation always includes a visit to the home "if the complaint seems reasonable" or "the tip given proves to be a clue." Often no complaint is made and no set hearing is held. The judge or the probation officer admonishes the child and warns him of future misdemeanors. The child, upon investigation, may not be brought into court, but "the child's future is discussed with the child himself and the parents."

Investigation does not include a physical or mental examination in most cases. "On three occasions we have used the monthly mental clinic at the city hall. A few cases have been taken to K. U. mental testing clinic." The probation officer hasn't found much help from these, but she "realizes the work is new and adequate time could not be given to each case." She hasn't found how to make an application of the findings which are not/obvious to her before without examination." The judge's reaction to these tests is similar, altho his personal knowledge limits itself to a few cases. He cited one case in particular and gave his reaction. "The boy seemed queer to all of us, but the psychiatrist

holding the clinic here just called it an interesting case." The boy was placed in a foster home. He had formed some bad habits and was returned to the court many times. Finally he was sent to an industrial school. "The mental specialist still shows interest in the case." The judge summed it up by saying he hadn't much faith in mental tests. "Of course, they can tell when a boy is really feeble-minded, but we can do that just by looking at him. After all, we have to place him some place and the court has just two or three places it can send a boy. We send him where we can get him in."

The county health officers frequently examine older girls who are brought in on sex immorality charges. A private physician, general practitioner gives all the mental and physical examinations required. As all the medical reports of the recorded cases are identical, except in the matter of contagious diseases reported, it makes one curious as to the procedure. The judge's sworn statement follows each report-- and yet the county seems most anxious to be relieved of these 100% perfect children. (The medical reports show each ward to be physically and mentally sound, with no apparent defects.)

Detention.

No detention home is provided by the county, "but the children are not confined in jails". (The jail statistics,* compiled from the sheriff's report, shows 10 boys under 16, and 20 girls under 18 to have been confined in the county jail during the year beginning July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922. The sheriff also confirmed this report to the writer and added, "It's rarely used, though, and separate quarters are provided.")

"A detention room in the city hall is used in cases in which the child must be removed from his home and would run away if not locked up." This room is not used for young children. They are left in private homes. The wards left here are watched over and guarded solely by the firemen and police who occupy the rooms below at night. (Appearances are against this practice, we must agree).

Placing.

Only a limited amount of child placing is undertaken. The court says it saves money for the

* Statistics relating to District courts, poor farms, probate courts, miscellaneous charity & Mothers pensions, compiled by the State Board of Administration in Kansas. 1923.

county by paying a small fee to a private placing agency for those wards who are too young to be accepted by the state institutions. Illegitimate children are given for adoption if the mother is already a court ward. "The county cannot afford to keep (support) a whole family of dependent children just to save the home; the State Orphans' Home is provided for just such cases." "This county grants no mothers' pensions and almost all dependency and neglect cases are sent to Atchison." The society or institution becomes the legal guardian and assumes all responsibility. "No follow up work is attempted except we keep in touch with our boys and girls in the Industrial Schools, and visit them whenever possible." "The girls are usually paroled to the court, the boys may not be as there is a special officer appointed for the Boys' Industrial School." The following clipping from the daily press shows what a stupendous task this one man has attempted:

"Davis Appoints Parole Officer for Boys' School."

"Topeka, June 2.---Gov. J. M. Davis announced today that by putting in a parole officer at the State Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, he hopes to save

the state \$75,000 appropriated by the last legisla-
ture for a new building at the school to care for delinquent boys. Thru the cooperation of the parole officer with citizens of Kansas who desire to take care of boys, giving them employment, schooling and good homes, the governor hopes to avoid the necessity of constructing the building.

"State Senator Alfred Docking of Manhattan has been named the parole officer, it was announced.

"The decision to employ the parole officer or field agent as he will be known, was made after a conference between the governor, the board of administration and Major William P. McLean, superintendent of the school. The plan was acceptable to all, the governor said and he made it plain that putting in the parole officer does not mean creation of a new place; only the application of additional duties to a place already created.

"I intend to take an active interest in the parole service at the boys' industrial school and in ascertaining the facts about parole matters in the girls' industrial school, and at the Hutchinson reformatory," the governor said. He pointed out that the Topeka school alone now has 846 boys out on parole

and that he wants a permanent record (a list of names and addresses) kept in his office of each of these cases."

Probation.

Probation consists of reporting to the court at stated intervals and "living up to any conditions the court may deem advisable." The individual child or his home environment is not given consideration in the stating of these conditions. "There is the same standard of right conduct for a white or a black, a poor or a rich--for all." The child is usually kept on probation until there are no more complaints against him or "until he has done something in violation of parole which warrants his going to the industrial school."

The probation officer makes a note of their reporting in her private note book, but no observations which help in the guidance of the child are recorded. The extracts from the record already given illustrate this point. "The home and school are visited before report day (Saturday 9 a.m.) in order to check up on their statements."

Little real constructive work is outlined; the usual don'ts, backed up by threats of the court, the Judge, the truancy officer and the Industrial Schools are supposed to bring about the social adjustment.

"Broken and inefficient homes cause most of the difficulties," yet nothing is done to reconstruct them.

"There is no chance to put a negro girl in another home; it is equally hard to place a white girl from a degenerate family whom everybody in town knows to be so" "The club women offer to help the court but none will offer their homes for a single night."

COURT C.---RENO COUNTY.

This county presents no peculiar features which would hinder county welfare work. Good work could be accomplished if it depended on finance alone.

The office of the probate judge consists of two rooms, one public office where the general business is conducted and a smaller private office and record room. Real privacy for hearings would not be possible here; but the office provided for the probation officer is more frequently used. The judge said a private office was necessary "for the crowd and confusion of so many waiting children in his office made work impossible." The city provides an office for the officer in Convention Hall, about two blocks from the court house.

The Staff.

The judge is a man apparently between sixty and seventy years of age, who is so crippled as to make walking very difficult. He could not engage in an active occupation, at his age and with this difficulty. He says he has had some legal training,

but his active vocation has been that of a minister. His bearing is dignified; his manner is pleasant and refined, but a wee bit tinged with the old time holier-than-thou condescension of some of the older clergymen. The emotionalism, also carried over from his former profession, is a strong factor; sentimentalism seems to characterize his attitude toward juvenile work; "social work" and "uplift" are synonymous terms. His attitude seems to be sincere if it can not be called scientific. He interprets the work of the court to the community, by frequent "sermons" and friendly talks to clubs. "All is well with our court" he unfortunately has repeated until he believes it himself.

The probation staff consists of a full-time paid probation officer and the police Matron, who assists with girls' cases. Volunteer service is offered by the Kiwanis club; at present the work is just started; but six wards are on probation to members of the club.

The probation officer has had university training directed towards a literary career, and experience with the Y.M.C.A. in France. He has had no training for social work, but he has been a leader

in boys' clubs for several years. He has command of a Boy Scout troop and is an officer in the De Molays of this city. He often opens his own home to boys who are on parole from the Industrial School. He shows interest in this work, but by inclination and training he is first a poet and journalist, second a social worker. If he takes time to write down a case history, it is to be used as a pot broiler for some welfare magazine; he makes use of it for "welcome cash." Let it not be inferred that there is crude publicity; it is a perfectly respectable presentation with identity concealed. The cases must be well presented, for they sell as scientific data; it seems such a mis-directed use of this talents, indispensable to good social case work with juvenile delinquents.

He receives a salary of \$200.00 a month. In order to secure his services, this salary was made up by the county and the city; he serves as county probation and truancy officer and a special police for the city (a job seemingly created for the purpose). He attends meetings held in Convention Hall and sees that the juveniles create no disturbance.

He finds it difficult to understand girls; the boys fare better than the girls. A boy, parti-

cularly one of his club boys, has little difficulty in proving his innocence, or his contriteness if he has done wrong; in most cases, particularly sex questions, intimating immorality, the girl, has enough evidence about her to send her to Beloit, the Industrial School. "Hasn't she given birth to a child?" This evidence quoted has other implications which would as certainly point out the need of some constructive work--granting the industrial schools or prisons do give such---for the boy or man in question.

The Police Matron has had no special training. She likes the work as it is varied and exciting. There is very often no distinction made between her police work and that with the juveniles. Altho it is not favored by the Judge, a case receives pitiless publicity before any one is aware of it, if it is handled by this officer.

Records.

There are no social case records. There is a card index used in the probation office, and official court records, consisting of petitions or complaints, summons, and notations made in the Ap-

pearance Docket, are filed with the Judge in his office. Official records are made for those who have been brought before the Judge in a formal hearing; the bulk of the work, referred to as unofficial or extra-legal is not recorded except in the card index before mentioned. Copies of the case histories made out for state institutions are not kept on file--at least the judge was not sure and could not find them. The policy seems to be "make as few permanent court records as possible, whether private or public."

A list of all children, with names and addresses and the date committed to an institution, is on file with the probation officer; the officer assured me he knew definitely concerning all of them, but there was nothing to indicate to another worker their present location, whether dead or alive, or the court status. The social facts recorded in memory obviously could not be checked.

A new card is made for every case, whether old or new, hence many cards appear for the same case. No cumulative record is made of these simple facts. The cards are seldom filled out in full. They may serve the court to some degree in making an annual report to the governor; the officer says the

value to him does not warrant much time being spent on this part of the work. He has no clerical assistance. He "has been so accustomed to doing his own investigation and follow-up that a consideration for the good of the work or a later officer has been forgotten." He spoke seriously of revising his record system. A glance at one or two records will show the extent of his private records.

Rec. No. Reno County Juvenile Court Hutchinson Pro. No.

Case I (Data changed where necessary to conceal identity)

November 29. 1922

Name

A.N.W.-----

Residence

5600 Monroe

Date of birth:Where born:Occupation: School:Med.Inspec.

?* : ? : ? : ? : ?

Prin. name : Record : Grade : Family

? : ? : ? : ?

No.Times Arrested: Date of offense: Associates

? : ? : ?

Comp. : Brot in by : Sentence

? : ? : ?

Prob. to

? ?

History of Case.

Girl under 14 gave birth to baby girl.

Baby placed in ----- hospital.

* ? is used to signify data available but not included in the record.

(Reverse Side)

Fathers Name	:	Residence
E.W-----	:	Same
Occupation	:	Income
?	:	?
Birth Place	:	
?	:	?
Mothers Name	:	Residence
A.W----	:	Same
Birth place	:	
?	:	?
Left School at Age of:	:	Grade
In school	:	?
Cause of leaving School	:	Child
Habits	:	
?	:	?
Church	:	Sunday School
?	:	?
Boy's Club	:	
?	:	?
Remarks:		

Says father is 17 year old high school boy.
Can't go back to public school.

Investigation and procedure before or without court hearing.

Most of the cases are reported directly to the probation officer, rather than to the judge. He makes an investigation by calling in the child, also by visiting the home or the school. He says, "I usually see the parents even before they are called in for a formal hearing." If he thinks "the child has been duly influenced, or the matter is not serious, no complaint is filed and the case is never brought before the judge." The first offense is

always treated in this manner, "unless the offense is grave or some one has filed a complaint who will demand a hearing before the judge with proper witnesses and court decision."

The child is never adequately studied. The court has no access to a mental clinic and physical examinations are seldom given as part of the preliminary study. Local physicians volunteer their services and the school nurse cooperates; lack of initiative is the only explanation of failure to do this in more cases. The present interests and ability of the child being undiscovered, how can a constructive plan be proposed? The boy who very naturally runs away from a "cook-shabk" in which there is nothing but dirt and children is still for all practical purposes just a vagrant and this display of initiative is evidence of his anti-social attitudes.

There is no written report of the case submitted to the judge. The latter says, "Each one tells his story, the boy the officer and the interested parties." Hearings are held any day as the case comes to their attention.

Hearings

The nature is never criminal, but informal chancery procedure. This is the first contact the judge has with the case. After hearing all the facts that have been uncovered the case is disposed of by continuation, dismissal or a sentence is given. Seldom is a sentence given or recorded; the child returns to the same status he was before seeing the judge, if he had been known to the probation officer for some time previous. He makes his weekly visit to report his good behavior or answer for his sins, and sees no more of "the easy judge, the boy's friend," unless he gets beyond the control of the probation officer or the appointed guardian. Then the word of the judge is necessary to send him to the Industrial School. A prejudiced attitude toward dirt, rags, and color is intimated by the disposition of various cases, but no data which supported this were available.

The sentence is always indeterminate, whether probation takes the place of commitment to an institution or not. Change of environment is rarely made except in cases of parole from an institution, or removal from the child's home to the state institutions.

Detention.

Where the home is bad and the child for some reason can not be held in the day nursery (only small children are detained here), the jail is used. If the probation officer does not demand a separate cell, "the little innocent chap is put in the bull pen with grown men---this has happened several times." A detention farm is desired for this county by the juvenile court staff, and they are striving to arouse public opinion in favor of this expenditure.

Probation.

The child is placed on probation to the probation officer or the child's parents. The officer may place the boy in charge of some citizen who will accept the responsibility, and retain his supervision in name only. A child on probation to its parents must report at stated intervals to the officer concerning his activities. Where possible a boy is put in touch with the Scouts and Y.M.C.A. but "these boys are not prepared to live up to those regulations, and many can never become members," is acknowledged by the probation officer. There is no constructive plan consciously and thoughtfully worked out for each

individual; probation conditions or plans consist of a series of "don'ts", embellished by threats of the industrial schools. In some cases, where close contact is made, the officer does exert a noticeable influence over his wards.

The work of the men's clubs has been mentioned before. The Kiwanis club met with the probation officer and the judge, heard some cases discussed, and, by a hand show of volunteers, the cases were assigned to various members of the committee on juvenile work. Six cases are under their supervision now. (The Rotary has done little more than pass resolutions in this matter). This form of probation would seem to have its perils but the officer says it is an experiment worth trying. The case is turned over to a man who can learn little of the case from the records or the court officials, and is too busy with his own business to study the case by a lengthy personal observation, to say nothing of reconstructing the environment. It may mean real community cooperation in the solution of their own problems; it may be a means of shifting some of the burden of the work from the shoulders of the probation officer. Only time and a follow-up study of the cases under super-

vision would make a correct estimate of this phase possible.

No such cooperation is volunteered for the girls. The Mothers' Club sponsors a day nursery which has grown into a very good residence home, available to the court. A well trained social case worker, a visiting teacher invited to the county for a three year demonstration of this work, would be glad to be called in on these cases; but her services have been requested in a few cases only. Tho she is the only professionally trained worker in the city, and has such valuable contacts with the child in his home and in the school, no intimate contact with the juvenile court work was made possible, during the first two years of her demonstration. Yet the probation officer says that her presence in the schools has strengthened their work with girls.

The period of probation extends over a long period; it does not cease with the termination of reporting to the court.

Parole is a term used by the judge to mean either real parole from an institution or probation. The wards are paroled from the Boys' Industrial School thru the parole officer of this institution (previously

discussed with Court B) in most cases directly to the court. Employment and a home is secured for them. The girls are supposed to be treated in the same manner but "very often a girl is paroled without our knowledge."

Child Placing. Dependent and neglected.

The court attempts much of its own placing, altho the time or equipment is not adequate for this specialized work. "This county wants to provide for its own children" yet the homes selected are in many states. The usual reference plan* is still in use but "we resort to this less frequently now. Very often when a child has been sent to a home without having seen or been seen by the foster parents, it is not a howling success." For this reason the court sends some one with the child to the home, but there is no effort to anticipate the peculiar needs of this child for a normal home life. Trial and error still is used.

The names and addresses of the children placed in homes are kept by the probation officer; but again there is nothing to indicate whether this is the first address or the final. It is not kept up to date.

* In this method the applicant must furnish references from reputable citizens of his community. These form the sole basis of judgment as to the desirability of the home.

The follow-up work consists of letters written by the children or foster parents. A letter is requested each month, "but if all goes well we seldom hear that often."

In cases where there seems to be some mental defect, or at least a problem which can not be solved by placing in a good home, observation and diagnosis in Winfield, the home for feeble-minded, is requested. The officer agrees that this is hazardous as the institution is so overcrowded "that many get mixed up in the machinery and never are returned."

(The number of cases handled during the past year had not been estimated; this information was to be sent later) No annual report was submitted to the Governor--at least none was on file for the year 1922.

COURT D---Wyandotte County

This is one of the small urban counties studied. The population in 1920 was characterized as follows:

Total population	122,218
Percent urban	89.1
Percent negro	13.7
Percent foreign-born whites---	10.7

Kansas City, Kansas, is the county seat and in its social bearing on the problem in hand as well as in its territorial extent and population, is almost Wyandotte county itself. Some pertinent facts about the city, therefore, are an essential background for this study.

Kansas City, Kansas, which now includes Rosedale, has a population in round numbers of 112,000. Of this number, 101,177 belong to Kansas City, proper; of this latter number 75,047 are native whites, 14,405 negroes and 11,656 foreign-born whites, while 69 constitute the other foreigners (U.S. Census 1920). Of the population of Rosedale, 625 are negroes and 481 are foreign born.

This city is predominantly industrial with however a fairly good residential district. The negroes are scattered thruout the city, some of them owning good residences. There seems to be no acute housing problem. It ranks sixth in the percentage of inhabitants owning their own homes, the percentage being 47.6. There are 48 public schools, negroes being segregated, 17 parochial schools and numerous educational institutions of higher or special classes. The public school system has under way a \$2,000,000 building program. The city has two public libraries where a story hour is conducted.

A Community Chest has been in operation for some time. The Associated Charities functions primarily as a relief giving unit; they claim to be a family case work agency.

The city is well supplied with agencies for the care of orphans and dependent children. It would properly come within the scope of a detailed study of the juvenile courts to consider all these private institutions which receive wards of the court; but the limits of such a preliminary study must be set within the courts themselves. It is not enough to say that the city is not lacking in these provisions;

their efficiency will be left for a later problem of research. Some of the common practices in receiving and placing children do not suggest very uniform high standards of work.

In this connection it is worthy of mention that a new court house has been provided for. The old cannot be replaced too soon. The dirt floor and the antiquated toilet system in the basement contribute to the unwholesome atmosphere. The office of the Probate Judge is wholly inadequate for juvenile-court work. There is no waiting room except the main office where men, women, boys, girls, bridal parties and babies wait their turn in the round of activities which includes those of the probate and the juvenile courts, from adoptions to performing the marriage ceremony. There is no rest room; a small dark hall toilet is the only consideration given for the comfort of women employees and the women and children who meet in this office. One corner of the office is set off as the judge's private office. Here there is privacy if the space does seem uncomfortably close. In cases where this private office is too small, or seems to lack dignity due a case, an adjacent court room is used for a conference room.

The Staff.

The personnel of the juvenile and probate court consisted of the Probate Judge, two probation officers, a man and a woman, a negro stenographer and an office assistant. Our observations of the activities participated in by the judge and his staff during the days of our visits, would indicate a great preponderance of probate work, even in this court which functions in the largest city in the state. Undoubtedly the juvenile court is a side issue if the days observed were typical. Whether they were cannot be decided, but if such be the case one must at least call attention to the dangers which accompany hasty court decisions and decisions too long delayed.

The judge, self-styled "Daddy Judge" for campaign purposes, is a political appointee with the usual amount of qualifications lacking for this work. He has reached the age when most men give up their ideas of reforming the whole world; hence the inadequacies which must have disturbed even an untrained juvenile court worker, seem less significant. While this court does not forge ahead to create public opinion or inform the community in any way, it cannot be said to be far behind the other social agencies

with which it must cooperate. The air of self-satisfaction or "let well enough alone" seems to permeate this city.

The male probation officer has grown old, but not in the field of social work. He is a "friend of the boys"; this quality somewhat compensates for the serious defect in hearing which limits his possible court services to routine office work. His retention in the office is undoubtedly a matter of courtesy, and a form of financial aid, commonly granted to old soldiers.

The judge said he really had just one probation officer, the lady, yet they receive the same salary, the maximum \$1500. The field work was practically all done by the lady officer. She was a self-supporting widow with children. She showed much interest in the work, but had had no previous training or experience in juvenile work. But regardless of training, capacity, or major interest, the amount of work attempted could mean nothing but superficial investigation, probation supervision, and follow-up. Truancy officers work with the court here, as these cases are brought before this court quite extensively.

The Associated Charities reported no direct contact with the court. "The cases which come to our attention, we report to the Public Welfare Department or the Police Matron, and they bring the case in court, or to their attention. This is a private organization and dare not get mixed up in court cases."

Records

There is no systematic recording system. The court docket, the forms used in various procedures, the school record of the child on probation, and the more recent annual reports to the Governor make up almost all of the so-called records in this court. And these were incomplete, lacking such essential data as age and address in many instances. No social history of the case is recorded; neither is there any report of investigations made.

Securing the data presented in the tables

As it is within the powers of the juvenile court to withhold or disclose its records, it was necessary to interview the judge. He not only gave us access to all the court records, but he also instructed the probation officers to give us whatever assistance we needed.

On account of the incompleteness of the records, we selected for special study the cases for the year 1920-1921, the reports and records for this year having the greatest number of usable data (and this is not saying much). The following facts for each delinquent, dependent and neglected boy and girl handled officially in this court during the year 1920-21, were recorded:

1. Docket number (for purpose of later verification)
2. Sex
3. Date of first appearance or record in court
4. Offense--if delinquent
5. Disposition of case
6. Age
7. Address

No classification as to nationality or race could be made as no notations of these facts appear on the record. The practice of noting addresses was recently begun; hence it was not complete. The Probation officer remarked concerning this, "Records of addresses might be useful, but they change so much." In order to get the data for each case, it was necessary to look thru three sets of records: the docket, and two envelopes in the files containing the papers about the child concerned. In addition to the individual data, the data contained in the reports to the Governor for the past four years, to June 1922 were made use of.

The data collected

Tables 5, 6, and 7 give a combined summary of the data embodied in the four annual reports. Each of these reports consisted of just two type-written sheets containing nothing but the statistics.

Table 5 shows a summary of "offenses of juvenile delinquents and of dependent and neglected children" handled by the court from 1918 to 1922. In each case, the year includes the period from July 1 to June 30th.

Table 6 shows a summary of the disposition of cases for the same four year period. A lack of systematic classification of offenses and disposition is notable in both tables.

Table 7, on page 86, summarizes the financial aspect of the juvenile court administration, giving salaries for the probation officers and the traveling expenses of both officers and judge.

The individual case data, recorded on cards, were carefully tabulated and tables 8, 9, 10 were made from the tabulations.

TABLE NO. 5.

Summary of Offenses of Juvenile Delinquents and of Dependent and Neglected Children Handled by the Wyandotte County Court for a Period of Four Years, 1918 to 1922. (As Reported by the Probate Judge).

OFFENSE*	1918-1919			1919-1920			1920-1921			1921-1922		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Larceny	42	2	44	60	2	62	78	5	83	47	0	47
Disturbing peace	5	0	5	5	0	5	2	0	2	5	0	5
Truancy	20	2	22	23	1	24	17	1	18	10	2	12
Incorrigibility	15	4	19	16	2	18	7	8	15	16	13	29
Runaway	5	4	9	6	3	9	6	4	10	13	5	18
Assault	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	2	3	3	6
Trespass	11	0	11	10	0	10	2	0	2	5	0	5
Destruction of property	6	2	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dependent and neglected	35	21	56	43	79	122	29	46	75	49	29	78
Forgery	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4
Dismissed	0	0	0	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-
**-----	-	-	-	-	-	20	275	30	305	-	-	500
TOTALS (excluding last two items)	145	35	180	172	87	259	143	64	207	154	52	206

** (Last item) Cases settled out of court and dismissed with admonition.

* The order in which the offenses are here presented is identical to that in which they were listed by the Probate Judge. This order, obviously, is unsystematic and confusing. The dependent and neglected item certainly should not have been thrown along with the rest.

NOTE: This table merely represents the combined four reports of the Probate Judge for the years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22. Each year covers the period from July 1 to June 30 inclusive.

TABLE NO. 6

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF CASES OF JUVENILE DELIN-
 QUENTS AND OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
 FOR A PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS, 1918 TO 1922.
 (As Reported by the Probate Judge).

DISPOSITION OF CASES*	1918-1919			1919-1920			1920-1921			1921-1922		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Placed in pri- vate homes	20	15	35	19	7	26	34	31	65	29	33	62
Ind.Sch.No parole	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	3	3	9	12
Detention homes	11	4	15	10	7	17	8	9	17	-	-	-
Vzrious homes, supervised#	18	15	33	14	7	21	4	6	10	14	1	15
Orphan Home, KCK	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Parole	59	7	66	109	19	128	103	10	113	75	9	84
On parole, more than 1	15	0	15	19	3	22	12	2	14	30	5	35
Ind.Sch.for viol.parole	11	4	15	15	4	19	22	2	24	27	5	32
Disch'd delinq.	19	4	23	20	1	21	2	0	2	14	5	19
Disch'd Dep&Neg	11	16	27	8	2	10	0	0	0	6	1	7
Brot to Court viol.parole	18	5	23	11	0	11	10	4	14	10	2	12
Placed in hwn home	18	9	27	115	17	132	93	6	99	66	8	74
Cases pending	3	1	4	20	1	21	7	0	7	0	3	3
Dismissed, lack prosec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	19
TOTALS	206	81	287	340	69	409	288	73	361	274	78	352

(not.incl.13 & 14,
last two items)

* Listed in the order given in Probate judge's reports. The same remarks made about Table No. 5 apply to this one.
 # Various homes for Dependents and Neglected, and institutions for delinquents---all "under supervision."

NOTE: This table is merely the combined four reports of the probate judge on Disposition of Cases, for the years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22. In each case, the year covers the period from July 1 to June 30 inclusive.

TABLE NO. 7

COSTS OF JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATION, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, FOR EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22. (As Reported by the Probate Judge).

<u>ITEMS OF EXPENSE</u>	<u>1918-1919</u>	<u>1919-1920</u>	<u>1920-1921</u>	<u>1921-1922</u>
I. SALARIES*				
Probation Officer A	\$1,007.82	\$1,230.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,500.00
Probation Officer B ---	\$1,007.82	1,230.00	1,300.00	1,500.00
Total Salaries	\$2,015.64	\$2,460.00	\$2,600.00	\$3,000.00
II. EXPENSES				
Probation Off. <u>A.</u>	\$ 171.26	121.68	78.38	191.07
Probation Off. <u>B.</u>	178.51	197.09	279.17	354.50
Judge	65.30	206.02	329.58	424.69
Total Expenses	\$415.07	\$524.79	\$687.03	\$970.26
GRAND TOTALS	\$2,430.71	\$2,984.79	\$3,287.13	\$3,970.26

* The Judge of the Probate Court is ex-officio the Judge of the Juvenile Court without extra compensation to his salary as probate judge.

NOTE: This table is the combination of the financial reports of the probate judge for the four years 1918-1922. The year in each case covers the period from July 1 to June 30 inclusive.

TABLE NO. 8

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
HANDLED BY THE COURT FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921.
(Compiled from data secured direct from records
at Court House 11-16-22).

Ages	Number of Delinquents		
	Boys	Girls	Total
15 - - - - -	21	5	26
14 - - - - -	25	9	34
13 - - - - -	18	2	20
12 - - - - -	22	5	27
11 - - - - -	8	1	9
10 - - - - -	10	0	10
9 - - - - -	4	1	5
8 - - - - -	0	0	0
7 - - - - -	1	0	1
TOTALS - - - - -	109	23	132
Median Ages - - - - -	13.33	14.7 (?)	* 13.3

* (Insufficient number of cases).

Table 8 presents data which would be significant if the number of cases was larger, and other factors of a full case history could have been secured. Note the large frequency during the years from 12 to 15, the critical age of adolescence. As this study is primarily that of the juvenile courts, not of juvenile delinquency, no further investigation was made. It would have been necessary to secure data from the state reformatory also, as no arbitrary age limit of 16 years can be set if one is considering juvenile delinquency from the side of causation or prevention.

TABLE NO. 9

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN HANDLED IN THE WYANDOTTE COUNTY COURT FOR THE YEAR 1920-21. (Compiled from data secured from records at Court House, 11-16-22).

Ages	Number of dependent or neglected---		
	Boys	Girls	Total
14 years	0	1	1
13 "	1	1	2
12 "	0	4	4
11 "	0	1	1
10 "	1	0	1
9 "	3	1	4
8 "	1	2	3
7 "	2	4	6
6 "	3	1	4
5 "	0	2	2
4 "	3	2	5
3 "	0	5	5
2 "	6	3	9
1 "	1	2	3
Below 1, as follows:			
9 months	1	0	1
8 "	1	0	1
7 "	0	0	0
6 "	0	0	0
5 "	1	1	2
4 "	1	1	2
12 weeks	0	1	1
11 "	0	0	0
10 "	0	0	0
9 "	0	0	0
8 "	0	3	3
7 "	0	0	0
6 "	0	2	2
5 "	0	0	0
4 "	1	0	1
3 "	1	1	2
2 "	4	2	6
No Age Recorded	3	1	4
GRAND TOTAL	34	41	75
Total 1 yr. and above	21	29	50
Total below 1 year	13	12	25

TABLE NO. 10

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED JAIL SENTENCES,
 PAROLES AND INDUSTRIAL HOME COMMITMENTS OF
 JUVENILE CASES HANDLED BY WYANDOTTE COUNTY COURT
 FOR THE YEAR 1920-21. (Compiled from data secured
 from records at the Wyandotte Co. Court House,
 11-16-22).

AGES	Recorded Jail SENTENCES			PAROLES			INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL COMMITMENTS		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
15	5	0	5	16	1	17	0	3	3
14	8	1	9	16	2	18	2	5	7
13	3	0	3	12	0	12	3	2	5
12	4	0	4	16	0	16	2	4	6
11	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	9	0	9	1	0	1
9	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	20	1	21	80	3	83	9	14	23

In this table these cases of recorded jail sentences are those where the inference may be made that the jail sentence has been actually served, in part at least. Cases where the probation and jail sentence are recorded on the same data or even where the probation is ordered the day following, are not included. A three-day interval between jail sentence and the probation has been arbitrarily set as the criterion here.

Investigation

"Little or no investigation before hearings," was the only information secured. If the child were visited in his home would addresses not seem more important? (Disregard of addresses has been previously noted)

Probation.

"Probation consists of weekly reporting to the court and meeting its requirements for good behavior. Set conditions are not usually made. If he suits the school he can suit us." Saturday, 9-12 a.m. is reporting time. The cases being heard come at this time unless it is an urgent or a trivial matter which is disposed of immediately, any day during the week. The observations of such a reporting day describe the procedure.

1. 25 probationers reported this morning.
2. All were school boys, ranging from 9-14 years.
3. Approximately half were negroes.
4. All carried their school report for the past week.
5. 4 records were considered unsatisfactory, 2 of which were considered excusable, on the strength of the child's own story.
6. 4 cards were not filled out, one ill, one had moved, one admitted he was truant, and promised to be in school next week; one was accompanied by his mother who complained he was "in old ways again she believed."
7. 2 truancy officers, one a negro from the negro schools, interviewed the judge and some of their boys. They verified some questionable reports.

8. The boys wait their turn at reporting. They occupy any vacant chairs, stealthily conversing with each other if they happen to be friends. One was heard to remark, "Gee this judge is easy; you can slip him easy with any card. Tell him your ma was sick."

Steps in reporting system.

- a. Card, furnished by the court for this school report is presented to the probation officer; the record is recorded in a special record book, showing the entire school record for probation period, and the card is checked.
- b. The card is presented to the judge in his private office for his O.K. If satisfactory, he receives the desired O.K. and carfare, and a friendly greeting. If unsatisfactory the judge takes time to question the boy and reprimand him unless he has a plausible excuse. The truancy officer is called to verify the report if there is doubt.
- c. Presents card a second time to record final comment or approval by the judge.

Investigation is left to the school officials in these truancy cases; the court merely uses its compulsory power. If it fails, the Industrial School is inevitable; thru the court, no adjustment of the individual to his school life is attempted.

Girls are less frequently placed on probation here. They are placed in family homes or institutions, either state or private.

Detention.

The probation officer, Mr.---, said, "The judge sends boys to jail when they are hard, uncommunica-

tive, stubborn, cases. A few days breaks their spirits. There is a juvenile section in the jail to which they are sent. Only the dependent and neglected, except when the delinquents are not bad or are to be held but a few hours, are sent to the detention home. Oh, it has to be jail for the superintendent could not keep them out there; they would run away." But the lady officer was equally certain that the jail was absolutely unfit for children. The writer's observations bear out the latter view. The table showing the jail sentences given by the judge, Table 10, page 89, expresses his view better than the words of the interview. He said he was heartily ashamed of the place designated as the county detention home, but it was all the commissioners would provide at present.

Detention Home

Wyandotte county provides the court with a detention home. The court says it does not meet the needs, as it cannot be used for many of the delinquent children who are removed from their own homes. The facts which have been observed by visits to the home would confirm this attitude on the part of the court, and emphasize it by substituting the phrase, "any of

the cases handled" for "does not meet the needs of many of the delinquent children."

The detention home is located some distance from the court house and more than two blocks from either car line. Five acres from an undivided estate of twenty-six acres is rented by the county. The remainder is not suitable for cultivation and lays untouched. Thus the children and the live-stock, consisting of two pet cows and some chickens, have free run in this large exercise lot. Trees are numerous on this grassy spot, making it ideal in summer. Need the problem of supervision be discussed? Surely the difficulty is quite obvious.

The house and its furnishings

The matron was kind enough to show all of the house she considered necessary to such an occasion. The building itself is so old and in need of so many repairs that it would be economy to build a new one with no regard to the old except as firewood. It has six rooms, large enough to accommodate from 10 to 12 children, according to the matron's report; but the usual number is 14. The upstairs contains one large room with low ceilings, which would make it very warm

in summer but equally cold in winter, if the state of repair of siding and roof was uniform thruout. This is the boys' dormitory. Two double beds and emergency sanitary cots comprise the furnishings. All boys of all ages and all degrees of sophistication are left alone in this room. In case they have a "bad boy who might run away" the superintendent sleeps in the same room with the boys.

The girls' dormitory is a fair sized room on the first floor. Double beds, "not adequate in number," furnish this room. When the home is crowded "as many as five little ones are tucked in one bed." Three would be quite a usual number, she said. The matron sleeps next to the girls' room. The living room is too small for a normal family, but here it must serve as the indoor play-room. The furniture is old and dingy; the woodwork needs paint and the wall paper hangs in shreds. A large stove furnishes the heat.

Some provision is made for bathing, but the house has nothing modern about it.

Administration

The staff, consisting of a man and his wife who assume the title of superintendent and matron, is appointed annually by the county commissioners. The

newly elected commissioner, thru political courtesy, is usually granted this privilege. The present staff (A change was to be made in March) has served six years. The matron, a pleasant woman past middle age, seems to be a capable, educated mother. She has had no special training for this work and no previous experience "except the rearing of a boy and girl to creditable manhood and womanhood." (Her son, now married, is in business; her daughter is principal of a Kansas City school). Her discussions of some of the problems involved in such work, showed keen observation of the children as individuals, not as classes. (After she was convinced that the author was interested and not just curious, she continued the interview, in a most open and amiable manner, for another hour).

The superintendent was away at each visit. No interview was secured with him. No hired help is employed; the children help as much as they can when not in school.

Admittance

Children from the ages of 5 to 16 are received. No examinations are made; "they are just as the court receives them." The matron said the court was very careless in this respect, considering the fact that

she had no place to segregate them and worked under every possible handicap as to equipment. "Dirt, lice and disease usually accompany a neglected child," she has observed many times. The child is given a bath and clean clothes and then "turned loose with the group." He or she must have a bed partner or partners the first night he spends in the home. The kitchen dipper and roller towel is public property here.

School and Health

All the children of school age attend the Abbott school, beginning the day following or very soon after admittance. The matron watches the school weight record and tries to cooperate with the school on all health recommendations that may be given. The County Physician gives such medical care as is found to be needed, such as the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

The court doesn't request any record of the children held here.

Recreation.

The large surrounding territory has been discussed. No play supervision is given here. A lawn swing and very few individual toys seem to be the only

playthings provided. There is no play room inside; but the children feel free to use the available space just as their own home. Paper dolls lined the reading table and couch.

Food and Clothing

There is no established menu: "We have the same variety of food found in any private home."

Breakfast

Cereal: always rolled oats and one or two uncooked cereals.
Milk and cream on cereal
Milk to drink
Buttered toast
Meat or eggs, if a boy is working

Dinner

2 vegetables
Meat or rich meat gravy
Jelly and fruit

Lunch

Hot soup
1 vegetable or fruit
Sometimes cookies with dessert.

"The children may have all the milk and butter they wish. Two cows are furnished by the county." The matron is not limited as to her orders; the commissioners, as a matter of political good business, designate the place of purchase, but not the amount.

Inmates

There were six children in the home at the time of my visit. The cases were too few and the records of the court so incomplete that no tabulations were made. No record is kept at the home; no report to the court showed the present inmates, but by a careful reading of the cases, some information was obtained. But this was not possible until the names were secured from the detention matron, for the probation officer, who was supposed to know what children were in the home, was absent. The judge and the other probation officer knew nothing about them. After the facts obtained from the court records, the observations of the matron have been included, as they are more significant than the written records.

Case 1

A---girl, 12 years of age. Now in the home, Feb.1923.
(Two sisters, 10 and 9 years, were committed at the same time. Placed).

1. Court Records

Date--11/26/1921 petition was filed by father.

Case heard. Found to be dep. and neglected and placed with parents until further order of the court. Placed in Detention Home Dec. 1, 1921.

---Mar. 30, 1922, girl 9 was placed-----Kansas City, Mo.

---July 1, 1922 A---was placed in another home, K.C.Mo.

---July 7, 1922, the two girls, 10 and 9 were placed together.

---Aug. 21, 1922, girl 9 was returned to Detention Home.

- Feb. 3, 1923, girl 9 was again placed in a home
 -----Bonner Springs.
 ---Feb. 5, 1923, A--- was returned to detention home.

Petition reason as given on the form used: Said children are destitute homeless, dependent on the public for support and have no parental care or guardianship--neglect cruelty and depravity on the part of the mother, being unfit for the children's custody.

Parents agreed in court to release all right to their son's wages. L---is 14 and has been living in a foster home."

2. Detention Matron's report of her observations. (No record is made of these observations).

These girls were very much neglected when they came to the home. The home was broken, and a divorce was obtained on the grounds of the mother's depravity, before the children were brought in by the father. They have been very hard children to place.

Case II

B--- and C---, sisters, 4 and 6 years of age. Now in the home, Feb. '23.

1. Court Records

Date of petition by father ----- 11/16/1922
 Date of hearing ----- 11/25/1922

Case was continued for one month. Placed in Detention Home. The divorce suit is pending; it is not known what disposition will be made of the children.

Petition causes states:

"The father and mother living apart and the mother having the children in a rooming house in K.C., Mo., said children should be made wards of the court."

2. Detention Matron's observations.

Charming little girls, healthy and active with a wonder at what it is all about. They have some Indian blood but very remote. The mother took the children

and left home. Her husband found her in a rooming house; the children were being neglected. The children were brought to the home by a K.C. officer on writ of habeus corpus. They have been in the home over four months as the trial has been delayed. The mother hopes the delay will continue as she knows the children are well cared for and this leaves her free to fly about. Father sees the children but not too often; he too seems to be losing interest. She insisted the judge demand the trial, as this home was no place for "two such sweet innocent children."

Case III.

D--- boy 12 years of age. In det. home Feb. 1923.

1. Court Record

"Date of hearing-----7/24/19

Case heard. Said child found to be delinquent and made a ward of the court. Ordered committed to the county jail for 30 days. July 31st he was paroled to parents, (In jail 7 days) pending good behavior. Nov. 29, 1920 said child was placed in the det. home. Placed in private home, used frequently by the court, Feb. 23, 1923. The complaint charge was burglary and larceny."

2. Detention Matron's Observations.

This boy was delinquent but it was not his fault. His father was no good and against the boy. He was first brought into court for stealing some little things along the railroad. Then later, with his father and some other boys, he was brought in for burglary. The home environment was all wrong.

He has been placed several times, but not with the right people. There is really much improvement now and they think he will make good in the home now being selected.

Case IV.

E----- boy 14 years of age. Now in det.home, Feb. 1923.
 (Brother was committed at the same time. Placed now).

1. Court Record.

"Date of hearing-----2/14/1920

A petition was filed, case was heard, and the boys were found to be dependent and neglected and made wards of the court. The children were destitute and homeless, the mother being dead and the father sick in St. Mary's Hospital. The father requested that the court protect them until he should be able to again care for them.

----Feb. 14, 1920 children placed in det. home.
 ----Dec. 20, 1920 both placed with ----Morrisville, Mo.
 ----Apr. 11, 1922, E-----returned to the det. home.
 ----Feb. 23, 1921 brother placed by the Superintendent of the det. home with -----, a family in Texas."

2. Detention Matrons observations

E----- is a fine strong, obedient boy. His father has been sick a long time. But he is almost well now and will soon take E--- from the home.

Case V.

F----Girl 14 years of age. Now in the home, Feb. 1923.

(The name was withheld by the matron and this was the only way of finding the court record. For this reason it is omitted).

Detention Matron's Observations.

(There had been so much publicity connected with this case, outside the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, that the matron felt it would be unwise to get anyone---the court included---interested in the matter until she had found a suitable home for her. She was keenly interested in the girl and wanted her to have the best chance).

"F---- came into the court as a delinquent child and she undoubtedly had formed vicious habits. Her home environment was very bad; her mother supported the family by working at night theater cleaning, and her father earned little and was cruel to the children. Her parents were Slovaks, with little education and a low standard of living. She is the eldest of a house full of children. Her father was especially harsh to F----, locking her out for the night if she was not home at dark or nine o'clock at the latest. It was the common story of foreign parents applying the old-world standards of conduct to a precocious American child.

When the child was locked out she found bad companions. Irregular sex relations followed. The father, who cared nothing for the girl's reputation but saw this as a chance to get some easy money, sued the man implicated for \$10,000 damage. The police matron brought the girl to the juvenile court and then to the det. home during trial. The detention matron got the confidence of the girl and learned her sad story. The girl realized she had done wrong and wanted the prosecution stopped. She knew her father's motive and hated him as much as the man implicated. The sordid public trial had been torture to her. The cooperation of the police matron was sought and she promised to see that the case was dropped. But the case was reopened after F---- had forgotten the ugly past, and she was called into district court again. F---- with all her old hardness which I had thought gone forever, took the stand against her father and told just what kind of a father he had been to his children and what his motives were in this case. The case was immediately dropped and F---- was returned to the detention home. But the contacts with old associates whom she met at the trial and publicity caused her to become restless. She ran away to a small town several miles from the home. The same night about eight o'clock she called the matron, saying she had just walked back to town. She wanted to 'come home'.

She has been placed once in a very good home; but she was not ready to take so much responsibility or make wise decisions. She was hasty and impatient and the foster home soon reached its limit of forbearance. She is a quiet refined girl now after this long stay with us, and wants to be tried again in a home where the people will be strict with her. (The writer met

the girl and she does seem to be a refined little girl, extremely neat and well mannered).

She never speaks of her parents although her mother always meant to be very good to her; she never asks to see her brothers and sisters. No attempt was made to bring this guilty father into court or to make the family situation safer for the numerous other children. The poor mother needs some sympathy in such a case; but she welcomes a safe home for her girl she cannot understand or provide for."

Some observations in general were expressed in the interview which throw light on the court; no estimate is made as to their value, for verification is impossible.

-----These children come from homes which are broken or are in poverty; the case is seldom poverty alone. Children who come here are not responsible for their delinquency; they need sternness but not personal censure.

-----The child is removed because the home is unfit, but no measure is taken to make it fit. The child may often be placed back in the same environment which made him delinquent. "You may depend on it, he will be in court again in a year or two."

-----One child of a large family may be brought in on a petty charge. The court finds the complaint to be true, but declares his home unfit to be paroled to.

This child is made a ward of the court to protect him; he is placed in another home or an institution, yet six or seven children living under the same conditions must become delinquent in order to secure this protection. The court patiently awaits their appearance. Not all poor children go bad, but they may need some protection.

-----Parents here are required to contribute something just to retain their responsibility as parents. Many do make payments but they are seldom brought into court for their delinquency in this regard.

ILLUSTRATIVE ACTUAL CASES SHOWING THE PROCEDURE
USED IN CHILD ADOPTIONS

CASE "A"

THE PERSONS INVOLVED:

Child, 8 months of age, col., healthy and bright-looking. Illegitimate. Mother not located.

Nurse (col.) from Charity hospital in charge of child

Adopter (col.)

STEPS TAKEN IN ADOPTION:

1. Child brought before Probate Judge by Nurse, Adopter appears with them.
2. Judge declares child ward of Court due to having no legal parents.
3. Judge formally appoints Nurse in charge as Guardian of child.
4. Nurse, in capacity as Guardian, and at request of Adopter, gives consent for adoption. Fills form "Consent of Parent to Adoption."
5. Adopter then makes formal offer to adopt by filling form "Offer to Adopt Child."
6. Judge makes an order of adoption a matter of record.
7. Certificate of adoption issued by Court to Adopter.
8. Child given to adopter who assumes full legal parental rights and obligations thereof.

OBSERVERS' NOTES:

The whole procedure was an indifferent and a mechanical-like affair. No investigation of any consequence made nor essential case record taken. The Adopter was not even questioned or investigated in a manner that would reveal some salient facts as to her character, home or financial status.

CASE "B"

THE PERSONS INVOLVED:

Child from detention home, very young. Age not known by observers.

Adopter

Probation Officer of Juvenile Court

STEPS IN ADOPTION PROCEDURE:

1. Adoptor appears and makes known her desire to adopt a child. (Child, as Detention Home inmate, in this case, is already ward of Court).
2. Child in question brought to Court by Probation Officer.
3. Judge appoints Probation Officer as legal Guardian of child.
4. Case then becomes of Probate-Court jurisdiction and procedure in steps 4 to 8 of Case "A" followed.

Blank Forms used in adoption are:

- A-Consent of Parent to Adoption
- B-Offer to adopt child
- C-Adoption order (no longer used)
- D-Certificate of adoption

Many cases are recorded in which the clerk of the court, the state attorney, or "just any one handy", the clerk explained, is made the legal guardian of the child that he may give his consent to adoption "in a proper legal manner."

COURT E---SHAWNEE COUNTY

Shawnee county is located in the northeastern part of the state. It is one of the oldest counties; the state capitol is located here, in the largest city, Topeka.

The population, according to the United States Census reports for 1920, shows the following characteristics:

Total population	69,159
Percent urban	72.3
Percent negro	7.5
Percent foreign born whites	7.2

The Santa Fe repair shops give employment to many men, some of those brought in being Mexicans. These Mexican children present some school difficulties at first, but few cases need be brought into court.

A Council of Social Agencies has been organized during the past year. The community chest and confidential exchange have also begun their part of the community work. While there has been cooperation between all the public and private organizations there has been much duplication. The family welfare

society is handicapped by lack of consultation on the part of the churches and the juvenile court; the court has promised to use the exchange, and this will facilitate their work.

One indication of the friendly feeling existing between social workers, schools, religious workers and professional men, and the realization of common interests is the interest shown in the Social Workers' Club, a voluntary, loosely organized group which holds a meeting every month. Any one interested may attend the dinner and take part in the discussion. In a group of forty, the attendance at one meeting, twenty different organizations or interests in the community were represented. The subject for discussion was juvenile courts of Kansas.

A venereal disease clinic and a mental research clinic both offer their services to the courts.

The suite of rooms, in the county court house, which is occupied by the Probate and Juvenile Court, consists of a large public office, in which most of the probate business is transacted, and two smaller offices for the probation officers. The hearings are privately held in these private offices.

The interested parties may enter them directly without any conspicuous waiting in the public office; they are accessible from the main hall.

The Staff

The present probate judge is a young man who shows interest in the juvenile work. (This court has been fortunate in this respect for the previous judge has been and still is seriously working for the improvement of the work with juveniles). But his time is so engrossed with the routine work of the probate court that he finds it necessary to depend on the probation officers for the real work of the court; he supervises his officers very little. While his training has been legal, yet he sees some of the defects in his juvenile work even tho no steps have been taken to correct them; it "is impossible to force the purse strings to fly open." As president of the Kansas Probate Judges' Association he centered the interest in the problems connected with the juvenile court. In the last annual session, he secured Ralph H. Gaw, former probate and juvenile judge, as a speaker. The address, "The Criminal and Defective Classes. Shall We Continue to Ignore and Neglect the Menace?",

has been printed for distribution among the juvenile courts and others interested. This shows the most hopeful attempt to arouse the public and the officials themselves to their tasks before them, to show them the opportunity they have for community service.

A probation officer who has served for several judges says of the present judge, "He will take time to go over carefully with the officers all the facts we have on the case before the case is heard. Then he never hurries a hearing, regardless of the many probate-court clients who have the office girl announce that they have "urgent" business."

The present probation officers have been in juvenile work for several years---but have no special training. The lady has been with this court ten years and the man has been previously employed in Y.M.C.A. boys' work. He, too, has been with court for some time.

Both officers receive the maximum salary of \$1500.00 and give full time to the work. They are burdened with work, partly because they assume much which should more properly be turned over to the school, the family case work agency, and other social agencies in the city. A more careful sifting of cases by the

chief officer would mean the elimination of much work for which the court is not prepared. The new Social Service Exchange should help the court find its place in the community, in its relations to other agencies.

Records

The public records consist of the official forms used, (See appendix) which are filed according to docket number, and the court docket. Private records of investigations and the probation period, the only ones found in courts studied, are on file at the probation officers' desks. A system of filing, which permits of ready identification of the case as active, pending, on probation and reporting to the court, to be heard, and closed, is used by the probation officer for boys. The same identification card is used by the officer for the girls, but her records are incomplete. She still carries the records for most cases in memory, just jotting down a few facts she may use as a reminder of a plan of action or the next step to be taken. How unfortunate it is that the system of records has not been made uniform for both boys and girls, for in this way a complete picture, even tho lacking in detail might be had. These records of investigations show the first attempt,

brought to attention in this study, at a usable set of records, which are private but permanent. If the case is brought before the judge and made a ward of the court, the docket number appears on these private records to facilitate the use of all the records made. Cards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used in the order they are given. The record as it appears on these cards will show the extent of the information recorded. However, the writer feels they must be evaluated as an initial step, not as the final results of accumulated experience. Records are not accepted parts of juvenile courts in Kansas, it has been pointed out. The official records are largely made up from the private records; the state institution, who may receive the child, is given this data, but the private individuals or institutions rarely request or receive it.

Card No. 1 (One of cards in card index to cases)

NO.	NAME	A.E.	BIRTH	5/30/06
AGE	15	COLOR	W	ADDRESS 666 West E.
PARENTS' NAME	Mrs. L. E.		Mr. J. K.	
DATE REPORTED	3/4/22		REPORTED BY	Sheriff
CHARGE	Stealing automobile			

HISTORY: With companion decided to steal motor car and drive to K.C. to visit a friend over week end. Reason given was adventure of the thing. They were arrested in K.C. and returned by sheriff, who kept

them in custody until court action.

OTHER REPORTS Previous court complaint but dismissed, 11/7/21, on report of sheriff.

DISPOSITION B.I.S. DATE 3/7/22

Card No. 2. Probation Officer's Report of Case After Investigation

NO. _____ NAME A.E. SEX M COLOR W AGE 15 BIRTH 5/30/06
 ADDRESS 666 West E. W.OF COURT No SCHOOL Grace GRADE 8B
 MOR. OR. RET. Ret. 1 yr. ATTEND. Good SCHOLAR. F EFFORT Fair
 CONDUCT Fair SUNDAY SCHOOL U.B. CLUB Y.M.C.A. HOME CONDUCT Fair
 HABITS (?) Smoking REMARKS Parents are sep. Mother has rooming house.
 LIVES WITH mother FATHER'S NAME J.K. OCCUPATION ?
 MOTHER'S NAME L.E. OCCUPATION Rooming house DIVORCED Yes
 CUSTODY OF CHILD Mo. BRO. L 30 yrs. SIS. Le. 32, La. 23
 TOTAL INCOME OF FAMILY \$125(?) CIRCUMSTANCES Fair
 RELIG. Prot.
 FAMILY REP. Fair PARENTS' ATTITUDE Very interested
 TYPE OF HOME Rooming house NO. ROOMS 10 COND OF HOUSE Fair
 HOME OWNER Yes RENT PAID ----- REMARKS-----
 DATE REPORTED 3/4/23 REPORTED BY Sheriff M. CHARGE Del.

Card 2 continued

HISTORY: A.E. met J. two weeks ago at Grace school. Talked over plans to steal a motor car and decided to steal one on Saturday, and go to K.C. and visit a boy,-----, J. said he would get a car and A.E. promised to go with him. Tried to get a car Sat. but all cars were locked except one with a small amount of gas. As they had no money it was decided to wait until Sunday. They went to Christian Science Church but found all the cars were locked. They went to the First Christian about 10 a.m. and then A.E. remarked to J. "Look at the cars." J. replied that he saw them, and they centered their attention on two cars, a Hudson and a Buick. The Hudson didn't have any curtains and they decided to steal the Buick. J turned on the ignition and then A.E. got in the front seat and J followed. J had some trouble in starting the car. They then started for K.C., Mo. At L----- they had a collision with a farmer's wagon without damage to the car or wagon. About 2:30 p.m. arrived in K.C. and were arrested while driving down Main St., by the police. Brought to Topeka Monday by Sheriff.

REASON GIVEN BY CHILD: Adventure of the thing

OTHER REPORTS : 11/7/21, in company with three other boys A.E. was found trying to start a motor car that had been stolen. Sheriff _____ said he was satisfied the boys had not stolen the car but that they were trying to return it to the owners. Lectured and advised by Probation Officer to refrain from tampering with other people's property.

OTHER OFFENSES

1. About three years ago in company with B and D, A.E. stole some tools from a garage, he being lookout.
2. About one year ago stole some mirrors and pencils from _____ in Company with B again.
3. About one year ago A.E. was employed in _____ cafe. He left the window unlocked so that he, B, and a colored man could get in that night. The colored

man secured \$3.00 from the cash reg. This was divided between B and the colored man because A.E. refused to take his share. All were in the cafe.

4. About one year ago A.E. and B divided \$10.00 cash also some articles that were stolen by B from _____.
5. During the past month A.E. in company with J tried to enter store but could not with the keys they had. Both got cold feet and left.
6. Last week A.E. they planned to burglarize but failed to carry out the plan.
7. Last week in company with F searched car endeavoring to find revolver while the owner was in the house.

DISPOSITION B.I.S. DATE 3/7/22

A report of this case has been printed in the biennial report of the Boys' Industrial School (10) and it will illustrate the data submitted to the institution by the court, and the additional information the school received in the boy's own story.

As names are not concealed in this report published at the Industrial School, it will be necessary to omit them from the quoted case; however the fictitious ones, A.E., J., etc. previously presented represent the same facts.)

CASE NO. _____

Court Statement

(Name _____) -- On the 17th day of February, 1922; on complaint of _____ (Probation officer); is a delinquent child. The court finds that the statements contained in the petition are true; that said child did steal, take, carry away and convert to his own use one Buick touring car, property of one R.L. _____ from in front of building situated at _____, Ks. He has committed the following offenses:

1. Three years ago he assisted in the burglary of a garage.
2. One year ago he assisted in the burglary of a cafe at _____.
3. One year ago he assisted in the burglary of _____ his business college.
4. One year ago he divided \$10. with a companion who had burglarized _____.
5. One month ago he attempted to burglarize a store _____ but couldn't force an entrance.
6. Last week he attempted to burglarize _____ (same bus. college) with a companion, but failed on account of cold feet.
7. Last week he searched auto for a revolver, property of owner of a car, but failed to find it.

His mother and father are living and reside in Kansas. His parents have been divorced and father married again. The custody of the child was given to the mother.

Boy's Own story.

My mother and father separated one year ago. My father married again. My mother runs a rooming house. _____ was a man who boarded there, and he tried to make me steal things and he promised to sell them but I didn't take his advice. _____ was a boy I met at _____ school. He asked me if I wanted to go to Kansas City and I said yes. He stole a car and we went to K.C. and we were caught there. The people at my mother's rooming house gave me a bad influence. Two boys went in a garage and stole some things while I watched outside, but I didn't get anything out of it. I worked in a restaurant two days, and a colored cook

met me on the railroad tracks and asked me to help him rob the cafe. He told me to unlock the windows while he went in and stole some money. He offered me some pennies but I wouldn't take them. I told the boss to keep the money out of my wages that he stole. Another boy and I went to _____, (Business College). I stole some pencils and looking glasses and the other boy stole some typewriters and pencils, also mirrors. _____ went to _____ and stole \$10. I wasn't with him that time. I waited about a block away for him and he gave me \$5. I didn't steal the revolver but J---- did; he found it in the car. I want to work in a garage. I went to picture shows two or three times a week with other boys and smoked. Some of the boarders had a bad influence on me. I want to be a mechanic." (10)

This boy was not placed on probation and no plan was considered seriously but the Industrial School. There was no psychological study, no mental examination, or physical examination until the application for admittance to the industrial school necessitated the last two examinations. A general practitioner gave the medical report as to mental and physical condition. Not even one line of interest was secured on which the school might begin to build; yet, as has been said, the facts secured by this court, and submitted to the school, are more numerous and more significant than those of the other juvenile courts of the state. The superintendent of the school made this statement.

Investigation and probation

All cases are reported to be investigated before hearing. If they are to be brought before the judge they are previously reviewed with him, with a written report of the investigation by the probation officer. Investigation includes the following:

1. Interview with the child (with exception of dep. cases)
2. Visit to his home
3. Visit to his school or conversation with his teacher
4. Conferences with interested parties who might be used as witnesses
5. Discovery of past delinquencies

"Many cases are reported to us by other social workers, but no other investigations are accepted without our supplement. There is a close relationship existing between us but we do our own investigating."

There is no provision for mental or physical examinations at the court and those of the city are not regularly used in this part of the work.

All the cases are investigated, then the probation officers decide what cases should be dismissed and what should have court action of some

kind. Most of the cases are handled in an extra-legal manner by the probation officers. On the strength of the investigation, a child may be placed on probation to him and given a certain number of merits to make before he is released. Technically he is not in custody or a ward of the court, but the child realizes no difference in the form of probation. (See cards on page following)

If the child is on probation to the court he reports weekly, in person, to the officer in charge. Card #5, containing data on merits earned weekly as represented on Card #4, is given to each child, in order that he may visualize his progress or his deficiencies according to the standard set by this court. It enables the parent to cooperate in the boy's success. The symbols on the card represent:

SA--School Attendance
 SS--School scholarship
 SC--School conduct
 HR--Home record
 JCR--Juvenile court record
 SSA--Sunday School attendance
 BSA--Boy scouts (or clubs) attendance
 GTD--
 Mts--Merits
 Dnts--Demerits
 GTMts--Grand total merits
 GTDnts--Grand total demerits
 MtsBal--Merits balance

Card No. 5

JUVENILE COURT WEEKLY REPORT CARD

This report card is weekly and total record of merits and demerits received by boy reporting to Probation Officer. Parents are requested to carefully read report each Saturday after boy has reported to Probation Officer and sign on lines below corresponding to date. This card must be returned to Probation Officer, when boy reports Saturday morning.

Date	Parents Signature	Probation officer Signature
1	-----	-----
2	-----	-----
3	-----	-----
****	-----	-----
12	-----	-----

No. 4. Weekly report Record.

No. X	Name	Joe	Address	Merits	900										
No.	DATE	SA	SS	SC	HR	JCR	SSA	BSA	GTD	Mts.	DMts**	##	oo	Bal	Remarks
1	4/16/21	E	E	E	E	OK	N	Y	N	85	0	85	0	85	815
2	23	E	E	G	E	ok	Y	Y	E	90	0	175	0	175	725
12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	915	0	915	000

Released 6/4/21

** Grand Total Merits, ## Grant Total Demerits
 oo Merits Balance

The case is talked over carefully before the number of merits is named; the boy is made to help evaluate his good and bad conduct, which is recorded on Cards 4 and 5. Card #2, the boy's own statements and verifications by visits furnish the facts for the permanent records. The officers have a constructive plan as an ideal but it is not put into practice in every case. The plan is not made a part of the record. There is too little helpful supervision during the week.

Girls are found employment if they are old enough, or a free boarding home is secured. They report to the officer by letter; their visits are not required regularly, and it is impossible to give careful supervision.

Detention

This county provides a detention home. A twelve room dwelling house is rented for this purpose. Both delinquent and dependent of all ages are detained here. The matron is "just a mother about fifty years of age." She is dependent on this salary as a means of livelihood. She has no qualifications which fit her especially for this work; she merely provides for the physical needs of the children. Close supervision

to her means the same which a normal family of related children would need; where grown girls and boys are so intimately associated this is not adequate. Two illustrations will show this situation may be more grave than this hasty survey has disclosed; it is a situation which should be followed up, lest it revert to the menace to health it was found to be in an investigation previous. (She could give no report of her work).

Two pretty girls, age 15 and 13, were in the home. An adolescent boy, about this age, was also in the home. The girls complained that the boy felt entirely too much at liberty in their presence and annoyed them by his suggestive acts. They had no complaint to make concerning the matron but she just didn't know what was going on. He circulated all sorts of reports about the girls in school.

A little girl, five years of age, had been removed from her foster home in which she had been adopted from another court, on the findings that the foster mother was conducting a house of prostitution, was sexually immoral and having a bad influence on the child. She was in the home awaiting trial, for the mother had appealed the case. Sores had developed on

her hands and face which were being treated by local applications. The matron did not know whether the child had been given a careful examination for venereal disease (Her report to the investigator) yet she permitted her to sleep with another little girl altho the home was not crowded. Later analysis proved them to be innocent sores, but they aroused no suspicion in the mind of the matron; she neglected the simplest precautions.

The following tables, from the data contained in the monthly report to the juvenile court, show the home to be primarily a temporary receiving home. The report is purely statistical and shows no attempt to study the children detained. The annual report to the governor contains the expense account included.

Table No. 11.

Table showing the number and percentage of children, among the 254 detained in the Shawnee County Detention Home during the two years beginning October 1920 and ending September 1922, who were readmitted during this period; the frequency of re-admittance; the date of first appearance and date of re-admittance; and the total number of days held in the home.

Case No. for each child	No. of re-admit.	Date of first appear.	Date of re-admit.	Total days in home
1	1	Oct.'20	May '22	54
2	1	Feb.'21	Apr.'22	28
3	1	July'21	Mar.'22	4
4	1	Oct.'20	Jan.'22	14
5	1	Jan.'22	Jan.'22	104
6	1	Jan.'22	Jan.'22	104
7	1	Jan.'22	Jan.'22	104
8	1	Nov.'21	Jan.'22	33
9	1	Nov.'21	Apr.'22	3
10	1	Aug.'21	Nov.'21	126
11	1	Aug.'21	Nov.'21	126
12	1	Aug.'21	Nov.'21	126
13	1	Nov.'21	Mar.'22	82
14	1	May '21	Nov.'21	27
15	1	Apr.'21	Nov.'21	6
16	2	Oct.'20	Aug-Nov.'21	125
17	1	July'21	Nov.'21	23
18	1	June'21	Aug.'21	7
19	1	June'21	Aug.'21	33
20	1	Feb.'21	May' 21	50
21	1	Feb.'21	May' 21	40
23	1	Feb.'21	May '21	10
24	1	Feb.'21	May '21	10
25	1	Feb.'21	May' 21	62
26	1	Jan.'21	Apr.'21	5
27	1	Jan.'21	Jan.'21	29
28	1	Dec.'20	June'21	7
29	1	Nov.'20	May' 21	38
30	1	Oct.'20	Apr.'21	29
Total				
30	31			

Percent : 11.8 (254 detained children)
Re-admitted:

Table No. 12

Table showing the distribution of 254 children according to the time each remained in the Shawnee County Detention Home during the two years beginning October 1920 and ending September 1922.

No. of days in custody	No. of children in custody	Percent
1 - 7	138	54.0
7 - 14	42	16.5
14 - 21	12	4.7
21 - 28	8	3.1
28 - 35	15	5.9
35 - 42	10	3.9
42 - 49	5	Less than 3
49 - 56	4	Less than 3
56 - 63	9	3.5
63 - 70	0	0
70 - 77	0	0
77 - 84	2	Less than 3
84 - 91	1	Less than 3
91 - 98	0	0
98 - 105	3	Less than 3
105 - 126	1	Less than 3
*126 and over	4	Less than 3
Total	254	

* 178 days was longest period. Three children from the same family were detained 126 days each.

Hearings

The case is heard as soon as the investigation has been made. In dependency or neglect cases, the children are not permitted to hear the testimony of the adults; when they are wanted to tell their

story, they are brought before the judge. The children are shielded every way possible, by privacy in every phase of the hearing.

The procedure can best be described by summarizing cases which were observed in this court. (The judge directed his officers to inform me as to the time of the hearings that I might see the court in operation as I had requested). Ten minutes before the first case was to be heard, the judge came in the private office and discussed the case with the written report of the investigation made by the probation officer as reference; it was his first contact with the case.

Case A

Probation Officer's Report of the Case After Investigation

(The father wasn't interviewed as he was away. Neighbors who had kept the children were interviewed. The house was examined. School was visited and the children were seen at their present home).

NAME E-and A-; SEX M and F; AGE E-5 yrs and A 7 Colored

ADDRESS West Bottoms near river WARD OF COURT No

SCHOOL W kindergarten NORMAL OR RET. Retarded (Alice)

ATTENDANCE 1/2 day irregular

LIVES WITH Colored home for orphans, last three months.

FATHER'S NAME W.W.-- MOTHER Dead BROTHERS, SISTERS
Half Bros.

TOTAL INCOME ? CIRCUMSTANCES Vary poor

FAMILY REPUTATION Questionable

PARENT'S ATTITUDE Reported to be indifferent; has not visited them as often as he should. Wishes to take them from the supervision of the colored home.

TYPE OF HOME Little paper covered shack, a fire trap. Gas stove for heating. Two rooms, one bed. Not fit for occupancy by man or child.

DATE REPORTED Jan. 22, '23. REPORTED BY Mrs.S---
colored welfare worker

CHARGE Dependency and neglect. Father not fit parent

Witnesses called in on this case

Mrs. S---, colored welfare worker who removed the children from their own home.

Superintendent of home for colored orphans,
Miss A---.

Mr. W---, father of the children.

The children were held in the other private office, until the judge called them in to question them. Both probation officers were present.

Procedure

The judge with record in hand, called Mrs. S. to tell her history of the case and the occasion

for the petition she had filed. All remained seated in an informal group; the judge was reserved and dignified but assumed no court formalities, in manner or language. Mrs. S. repeated the facts already presented in the history of the case and added her relations with the case. The case was reported to her by a neighbor as neglected children. She investigated and found the report to be true. The children were alone in this little fire-trap house with an open fire. They needed clothes and proper food, as well as more care. The children were removed from the home without the parent's consent. His work as wood chopper necessitated his leaving the children alone much of the day. He had provided that they should stay with a neighbor who was kind to the children, until he should come home. If he had left them alone he would come home between loads. At this time Mr. W. was making about \$7.00 a week when he had steady work. He didn't want the children brought into Juvenile court as they would be sent to the State Orphan's Home with white children. In consideration of this desire, the children were taken to the colored home, where he would be permitted to keep the children

at the low cost of \$3.00 a week, a sum which was arranged in view of his financial circumstances. He couldn't meet this money payment and the home arranged to take wood as payment. He had not delivered that.

The children told stories which indicated that the father had irregular sex relations with several colored women who frequented his house. When questioned about it, he stoutly denied it saying the children were being taught bad things at the orphanage. He wanted the children sent to their grandmother in Kansas City, but investigation showed this to be an impossible solution, as she had no home except with relatives who took her in.

As Mr. W. is back with his pay several weeks and was reported to have said he would remove the children, and would not explain why he had not hauled the promised wood or visited the children, it was thought it was for their protection that they be put in care of the court.

Mr. W. was questioned as to his ability to provide for the children, the home he furnished, his income and reason for delayed payment. He admitted that the home was poor but it was just a makeshift until he could get better work and find a better house.

They were "right comfortable." He always bought milk for the children of Mrs. B who kept the children while he was away. He owes her \$10. but she always trusts him and gave plenty of milk to the children. He hired the washing done and each child had more than a change of clothes when he had them. He also did it himself. The children stayed with the neighbor after school was dismissed until he came for them. He had been sick for the past three weeks and had not worked. He said he would pay for the children when he had money. He was not satisfied with the arrangements but he did not say he was taking them back. "They led the children to tell bad stories about me." He denied all the charges of indecent conduct which were made only thru the stories of the two small children. He thought he was fit to care for them and would be able to, for he had "done raised one family without any help."

The little girl was called in and questioned by the judge. She stood by the judge, apparently understanding all the questions and answering them according to their lead. She told of her school, her work in the home for she "cooked and cleaned the house." She liked to live with her papa and do big things. She said they stayed with Mrs. B. sometimes. The

judge asked further, "And who used to visit your house?" She mentioned several names. "Did you go home with them at night?" "No, she stayed with us." But where did she sleep?" "In the bed." Who else slept in the bed? Thus the questioning, very tactfully done, continued for a few minutes. Mrs. S. the worker, insisted that the little boy be given a chance to talk, but the judge said such testimony as these children might give could be valued only as pointers to further study. They should not be asked to repeat such scenes; if they were not imagined, they should be forgotten.

The probation officer gave his opinion concerning the present home; the children must not be returned to it for lack of physical comforts. The neighbor had spoken highly of Mr. W's good intentions toward the children.

The charges against his character were dropped but his plans for the future and his finances were carefully discussed. This was made clear to him: the present home was not fit and the court would not permit the children to be returned to it. With his present debts and his low irregular income, he could not provide better at once. The children were being

well cared for at a cost much less than he would have to pay the court for their support in the State Orphan's Home. "Now what do you want me to do with the children?" he was asked. He said he could not afford to pay for them any place," but he could always get goods to eat and milk to hold him over" until he worked again. His clothes were in rags. He agreed if he should be ill much longer, the children were better off with these women. He would leave them.

The case was continued, for three weeks, giving the father a chance to make a payment if he was able. The judge said he must keep in touch with the children as well as the court. "If you are unable to make a payment of a load of wood next Saturday, for any reason whatever, report to my officers and they will arrange a payment or an extension of credit again. If you cooperate with Mrs. S. the children will not be taken from you longer than is necessary for their own health and yours; if you refuse, court action must be taken against you and the children will be made wards of the court. If you are sick and need help have your good neighbor report your condition. We expect to hear from you every week."

Placing

In dep. or neg. cases, the children are often placed in a private or state orphanage, supported by the relatives or the court for a short time. They may be placed out by the institution if their home can not be reconstructed or a relative does not come to the rescue. Many are placed directly by the court; while a home is being found the detention home is used. A case will illustrate one of the common devices used to secure suitable homes, particularly working homes or free homes.

Case B Edna, 13 and her sister Mary, 15 years of age.

These two attractive girls had been made wards of the court on a charge of neglect. Their father was a professional beggar and used these girls for this purpose. They asked to be protected from this life. They remained in the detention home from Feb. 6 to Mar. 11, under the care of the probation officer. The officer discussed this case before the Good Government Club and mentioned their need of a home. One of the members discussed it with her sister that evening; this sister had a friend who would furnish a good home and school privileges for the services of such a girl. The proposed home donor was found to be

interested and came to see the girls. The younger was chosen, as she was the more attractive. On the recommendation of the club member, whose sister knew the proposed home, and the impression secured by an interview, at the detention home, the placement was made. The older sister was taken by the probation officer two weeks later to visit her sister in her new home. The foster mother's sister offered to take the older sister, in order to keep the girls near each other. No record or study of the homes in relation to these particular girls was made. The remarkable thing is that so many such placements have some degree of success.

The officer for girls says many homes must be tried before a suitable one is secured. She viewed it as a "varied experience which was not harmful to most children." The only follow-up attempted is by letters from the children. These are not filed with the children's records in most cases. When the home is near, it is visited as often as possible, "possibly once a month at first."

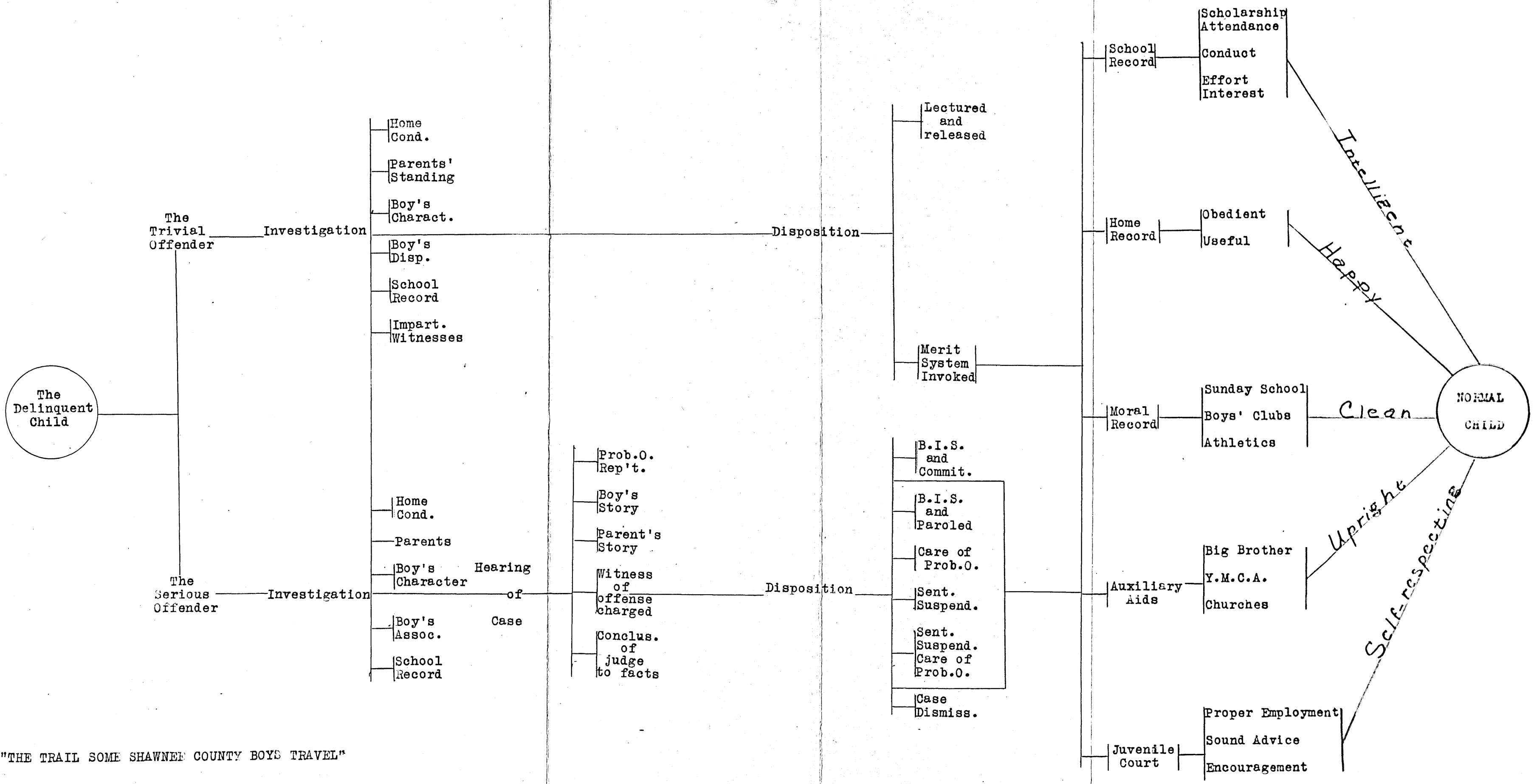
The Kansas Home Finding Society also helps in the selection of homes. This organization is recognized by the national organizations interested in

child placing, not so much on account of its own merits, it is reported, but because it occupies this field practically alone in this state.

Socialization--as graphically represented by the male probation officer.

The procedure chart, page 136, shows an appreciation of the process as a whole--a progress toward some definite goal thru contacts which are educative.

The annual reports to the governor summarize the work statistically. First hand investigation of all the records was not made possible or thought necessary by the court. However, the annual report, (a copy of which follows on page 137) does represent a careful summary as submitted by the court.



"THE TRAIL SOME SHAWNEE COUNTY BOYS TRAVEL"

Juvenile Court annual report to the Governor
Shawnee County, Topeka, Year ending June 30, 1922.

Summary of Report

Grand total cases under supervision of court	
during year	852
Approx. 610 neg. & dep. cases settled out of	
court by p.o.	610
Cases heard and decisions rendered	126
Total dep. & Neg. children	69
Total Delinquent	59
Delinquent parents (Sent. of 1 mo. in Jail suspended)	2

Expenses of court--By months--for year ending
June 30, 1922.

Prob. O. Salary, Total	\$3000
Clerk hire	866.97
Transportation	235.04
Witness	47.05
Miscellaneous	47.93
Telephone	72.00
Total	<u>\$4269.99</u>

Detention Home.

Matron	\$600.00
Gas	47.00
Board for child. *	1276.00
Electricity	35.49
Water	22.65
Fuel	21.20
Telephone	36.00
Repair	42.00
Total	<u>\$2078.90</u>

* Others besides Juvenile Court wards were boarded at the home. They were sent by County commissioners and other officials at different times. This explains the large amount.

<u>Recapitulation--Boys</u>	Years	
	1921- 1922	1920- 1921
Boys industrial School	16	19
State O. Home	20	10
Kan. Child Home Soc.	5	9
Topeka O. Home assoc.	4	4
Poster H. Soc.	1	1
Custody of probation officer	36	55
Not tried in court-Counselled and released	438	373
Sentence suspended	2	9
Sentenced and paroled	14	5
Cases dropped	0	1
Dismissed	1	1
Escaped from Det. home	1	0
Total boys	520	502

Recapitulation-Girls

G. Ind. School	7	5
State O. Home	1	8
Kan. Child Home Soc.	6	4
Topeka O. Home Assoc.	1	5
Custody of probation officer	21	39
Not tried in court	286	215
Sentence and parole.	7	0
Escaped from det. Home	0	1
Set for hearing but out of court	0	4
Cases dropped	0	1
Continued generally	0	1
Dismissed	0	5
Sentence suspended.. . . .	2	0
Custody of persons	1	0
Total Girls	332	288
Grand Total, Boys and Girls	852	790

COURT F---SEDGWICK COUNTY

This county is located in the southern part of the state. The land is fertile and there are other natural resources which make this a wealthy county. Public improvements are not held back for lack of capital. "The county's financial affairs are in an excellent condition."

Wichita, the county seat, has had a remarkably rapid growth. Since 1918 it has risen from a town to a city. According to the 1923 directory the population is now 98,512; the estimate for 1922 was but 92,700, showing a substantial increase. There is no Americanization problem here; the English language is used thruout. The negroes have separate schools. Housing has not become a problem.

The city has an active Council of Social Agencies. The League for Social Work, doing family social work, has a "fairly adequate" staff of trained and untrained workers. It is handicapped in its work with families by the irregular out-door relief as administered by the County Commissioners and the Juvenile Court, both equally good in intentions and lacking in the newer methods of family social work.

These county officials do not register their cases in the Confidential Social Exchange.

The 1920 survey of Wichita Social Agencies commended the work of the Wichita Children's Home and the Boy's Welfare Commission. The work with girls lacked unification. A Court of Domestic Relations, covering adult and juvenile cases, was recommended in this survey. The social workers are striving to make this possible and therein place their hopes for a juvenile court "which we need not make apologies for."

There is nothing unique about this office. A private court room is used for juvenile-court hearings and marriage ceremonies. It is comfortable and adequate in size.

The Staff

The probate judge employs two full time officers. The man has been ill for several months and has rendered no services to the court. No interview was secured with him. At present the lady is handling the cases of both boys and girls. Her salary is \$100 a month.

The judge has been in this court for several years. He is not young, and has a serious disability

of the right leg, which makes walking and standing difficult. He is seemingly indifferent to any thing which might be a tax on his memory or his personal habits except it has political bearing. He declined to discuss the work of the court, saying the probation officer would have more time and would be glad to, altho he had time to read the papers and discuss the sentimental poetry with his office girls, for two hours, while the writer sat in the private office adjoining, waiting for the lady probation officer who did not appear until four hours after the appointed time for the interview with the judge. Just two or three sentences of the conversation overheard may clarify the later observations brought out in the hearings which are reproduced in approximately the language of the judge. "I'll tell you, sentiment counts for more than everything in your life. If I were to lose one, my sentiments or my intellect, I'd say let the brains go." "Magy J. Homes and Mrs. Southworth are the greatest writers we have ever had. They are better than the trash you read now, my girls. While a boy on the farm, I got my inspiration which made me want to study law from _____ (Book not known to the writer) by this great heart stirring

writer, Mrs. S."

The lady who serves as probation officer is a widow, with one married son. Her "academic training was limited to the ordinary education" and she has had no previous experience or training in social work. At this meeting she appeared very nervous and undecided as to her procedure with the cases reported during this interview. The interview was so interrupted and hasty that the information secured lacks significance. Thus the bulk has been condensed in a few statements which observations helped to verify.

Investigations

Not all cases are investigated before hearings. All cases are investigated "more or less" before the judge gives a decision as to the disposition of the case. The mother, not often the father, is seen by at least one visit to the home. On the strength of her own investigation of a reported case, the probation officer says she will/not bring the child into court. "I want evidence which the judge will accept; I need proof in order to protect myself. Someone who is interested in the case must come in and file a petition; that gives me something to take before the judge." Neither the school, the employer, the relatives, nor

a physician were considered. Under very unusual circumstances, where immediate treatment seems necessary, girls are taken to the venereal clinic in the county. The case is not cleared in the confidential exchange, whether the charge brought against the child or the parent be dependency or delinquency.

The male probation officer, who is temporarily absent, disposes of many of the cases himself, in an unofficial manner. The method of contact with the case determines the procedure. "The cases reported by the police may not need further investigation; the guilt in the case is usually established." "We accept the investigation of the few cases reported to us from the League for Social Service, even if we do not always see alike on the plans for the future. Relief giving is necessary for us to get in the confidence of these people, who need our help."

Records

The official papers already discussed are filed here, according to docket number. No summaries or annual reports were seen. An Appearance Docket and a "Permanent Record," both treated as open court dockets, are made of cases which have received a

Detention

Two detention homes are provided, one for girls and one for boys. The male probation officer and his wife rent their home for the latter and act as the supervisors. The home for girls is owned. The arrangements are as good as the physical structure permits. The homes were not visited as they were "very much measled at the time." There was no official quarantine; the cases were not reported lest the whole house be barred from school. "Those ill are kept in isolation."

The matron of the girl's home receives a salary of \$80.00 a month; the probation officer's wife, matron of the boys' home, receives \$100, and \$80.00 as rental for their home. While the probation officer gave her word that the children were fat, the average cost per meal at the girls' home was quoted as less than six cents, in January of this year.

Report for January

Groceries, meats and milk	\$64.54
Dry Goods	5.00
Incidentals	25.00
Drugs	2.00

Matron's Salary	\$80.00
-----------------	---------

Telephone	6.00
-----------	------

Meals served	1113	Ave. cost	\$.06
--------------	------	-----------	--------

12 inmates admitted during the month

Average number 14.

The jail is used for detention where boys have been returned by the sheriff or are brought in by the police for violation of city or state laws. "Just bad boys." The jail statistics collected by the Board of Administration (Previously referred to (11)) show no use of the jail during the year 1921-22 in this county.

Probation and Parole.

The Boys' Welfare Commission, works with the court thru the Y.M.C.A. and the Kiwanis Club. Many of the boys are placed on probation to these Big Brothers and they are given sole charge. The child is advised, "They are the voice of the court speaking to you." Regular attendance in school with good behavior is required. The Industrial School paroles many of the boys directly to the Kiwanis Club, the

professed and actual champion of the under privileged child in this city.

The women's clubs appoint a committee to interest themselves in the juvenile work with girls, and go so far as to attend the regular weekly hearings; but the court and the president herself say no constructive work has yet been done. Domination, rather than tactful cooperation, seems to be the technique made use of, by the clubs, a really strong group in the city.

Hearings

"All hearings are informal with as few paid witnesses as possible as this is a court without costs; no fines are made and no costs collected. The county pays all the costs."

Saturday 2 P.M.--5 P.M. Juvenile Court Hearings.

Feb. 2, 1924, the date of the investigation, was said to be quite representative of the usual types of cases; however, the number was less on account of measles and mumps. (10-12 is the usual number of hearings in one afternoon. The cases appearing during the week are scheduled for Saturday afternoon, the regular time for hearings).

The court room, the private office of the Judge and Probation Officer, was arranged for the hearings. Several rows of chairs were placed in the rear of the room to the right of the chair and desk to be occupied by the Judge. To the left, against the east wall and directly facing the other chairs, was a single row of chairs for officers of the court, volunteer workers, and disinterested visitors. These were occupied at this hearing by Mr. L--, director of juvenile work, Y.M.C.A.; Mr. B--, a former school principal, now doing volunteer work for the Juvenile Court; Mrs. G--, representative from Juvenile Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mr. S--, the truancy officer; two feminine journalists, attracted by the novelty of a juvenile court; Mrs. K.-- probation officer for girls; the writer; and Edith, later referred to as Case 9, who assumed the role of assistant property man,--as scenery shifter for marriage ceremonies and court hearings.

By 2 o'clock the room was filled with adults and children, for all summons set 1:30 as the time for appearance. Seven children, all delinquency complaints, were scheduled for hearings; two for weekly reporting; and two came in voluntarily to consult

the Judge. Each remained, with their relatives or witnesses, in the court room while awaiting their turn and during the entire hearing of their case, and those previously heard. There were no private hearings, except the last case.

The Judge came in at 2 o'clock and called the first case. The summons, or the formal complaint, containing nothing more than name, present difficulty and previous offenses, age (seldom) and party making complaint, was the only recorded information made use of---or available, as far as a hasty investigation disclosed. In order to show the procedure in this court, the exact, or similar words which carry the same meaning and impressions have been reproduced. Such information as was recorded is given in the introductory statement, together with the investigator's first impression of the case; the knowledge of the case not recorded but in the mind of the Probation Officer or the Judge, is included when based on investigation, not hearsay or unofficial acquaintance. (These were discussed with the Probation Officer after the hearings).

Case 1. Wenyon, 15 years (?) white, Am., violation probation (parole is term in use); present offense-- expelled from school for drawing vulgar pictures; made ward of the court for similar offense and truancy about six months ago, and on probation to Mr. L--, Y.M.C.A. "No records made against the boy, that he might have a clear name if he made good."

Appearance: well developed mature body, suggesting strength and excessive energy; boyish face, showed signs of tears at one instant; well dressed and made good appearance.

Parents:: Middle aged; harmonious family life; Financial status "good." "Pleasant home and intelligent parents."

The hearing proceeded as follows:

Judge, "Wenny you take this chair, your parents behind you, and Mr. L-- and Prof. B-- come up here closer for I want you to help me out in this. Now young man, this ought to be a serious occasion for you. You are headed straight for the Industrial School. Mr. Surly tells me you have betrayed all our trust--my trust and the trust of these two fine men who have worked so conscientiously with you. You were in court before me not very long ago to learn your

lesson; but it seems you didn't, and considered the word of the court a joke. You have been expelled from school, have you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And for much the same offense, only worse than the first?"

"Well not any worse," replied Wenyon.

"I have a letter here from your superintendent ---Mrs. K. will you bring me that letter." The letter had been locked in the safe and it took more than ten minutes, with frequent conferences with the Judge and his clerks, to produce it; the court waited. The letter which was read aloud that all might hear stated that Wenyon had drawn a vulgar picture while in mechanical art class and not only showed it to his companions but called the teacher's attention to it. A note from the teacher confirmed the statements.

"Did you draw those pictures and still worse call the teacher's attention to it?" inquired the Judge.

"I made the picture but I didn't call her-- I didn't mean her to see, " protested Wenny.

"But this letter says you did."

"Your Honor," interrupted the mother, "I called his teacher when he came home and she didn't exactly say he showed it to her."

"But, Your Honor, I also talked to Miss M--, the teacher, and she told me he did," the truancy officer replied.

"But I didn't," Wenny contended, apparently stalling for time.

"Now there's no use to lie to me. The Superintendent says you did and I believe him. Any boy so low-down, do'n-care as you show yourself to be would do it, I have no doubt. ---Now have you any single reason to advance why you should not be sent to the Industrial School? I am sick and tired of giving you boys chances; you have had yours already, and what did you do with it?

Wenyon sat silently, looking down; tears came to his eyes, but he assumed an injured air and protested, "But I wasn't the only one that did it either."

"So you're another one of those weak sneaks who thinks what others do excuses his wrong. You were on your good behavior and knew that wouldn't be tolerated. That you'd get away with it, didn't you? ---Mr. Le- what have you got to say for this boy? He was under your care and I thought he was going straight.

Can you see any way we can keep him out of the Industrial School?"

"Your Honor, if I may suggest, the matter as I see it is not so much whether he showed the picture to his teacher, but that he was so thoughtless as to engage in a single act which might be questionable. He knew that he was on his good behavior and a boy as keen as Wenyon knew what he was doing was wrong. How he could forget himself, I can't understand. I am surprised and disappointed for I thought he was honestly trying---even until you called me for this hearing. I need a little time to think this thing thru. I should like to suggest that the case be continued for a week or ten days until I have time to talk with Mr. B--, who has spent much time with Wenny. There is too much good in this kid to let him go. I haven't such a horror of the Industrial School, but you owe it to us and your parents, W, to make good without that disgrace. I do not say he deserves another chance, Judge, but I believe he will not misuse it again."

Mr. B-- showed a real concern over the boy's breaking trust with him. However, he asked the Judge to give him at least another week with Wenny, providing

Wenny would do his part and see him at least once a day, and confide in him. The parents expressed their surprise at Wenny's trouble, but asked the Judge to give him one more chance with Mr. B--, "Who always did have more influence over him than we did." The Judge dismissed the case by saying, "Well, I shall not put him on probation, but just carry the case under advisement for a few days. Wenyon is under your care Mr. B-- and you will make all the conditions. You're to report to him, young man."

Case 2. Sammy, white; Am., Present offense--stealing from farm houses.

PREVIOUS OFFENSE--truancy and stealing automobiles.

He was brought over to the court from the jail, accompanied by the sheriff. He had been arrested several days previous and turned over to the Juvenile-Court. His mother and father are living and he had been on probation at home for several years. The Judge and Probation Officer said he should never have been given probation for he could not live up to any conditions; however he had been given no examination, either physical or mental and no close supervision during this so-called probation. (A suspended sentence to the

Industrial School describes this treatment more accurately) The boy had ^{not} been visited in his home; the officer knew his people to be respectable people favoring his party in politics. The father complained that the son would not live up to the conditions he set down for him, while under his probational supervision. The Judge did not know the conditions. He was not in school but the court did not know whether he was working or what he did with his time or money. The parents were not with the boy, and were not notified of this hearing. The case was virtually decided but this hearing was a matter of form, necessary to commitment to the Industrial School. The probation Officer hastily made out a summons blank--the record on this case--stating delinquencies and previous appearances in court in 1921, 1922, and 1923. (Six lines in the appearance docket comprised the record in this case, as the file containing the usual complaint, summons and warrants was missing).

Appearance Seemed mature, apparently 16 or 17 years of age. Careless rumpled appearance, but he had spent two nights in jail, which would account for this neglected toilet. Indifferent to anything about him--yet very courteous when spoken to--a passing instance

apparently not dreaded or even considered seriously. His body was thin with little color in his face, and listless expression and body posture, either standing or sitting.

Addressing the court, the Judge said, "Here is another boy who has taken time off to get himself ready for the Industrial School. Sammy, you are accused of breaking in farm houses. Is it true?"

"Yes, sir."

"You've been in court before?"

"Yes, I have."

"When?"

"O--about three years ago, I believe."

"What for?"

"Truancy, first."

"And you went home then? Yes I remember your father said you would not milk but put it all on your sister."

"I didn't like to milk, but I did work."

"And the next time you were in court?"

"Stole automobiles and started West."

"And what did the police pick you up for now?"

"Breaking in farm houses."

"How much did you get?"

"About \$49.00 in all."

Addressing the court again, "This boy has one redeeming thing about him. He was brought in here Wednesday and I was decided to send him up this time. He has a good mother and I wanted to send him home until we got him ready to go. He promised to be here for the hearing--to not run away. I let him go home. About 9 o'clock that night he said, 'Mother, I know I shall run away if I stay out here tonight and tomorrow. I've caused you enough trouble. Call the sheriff and let me go back to the jail, and be locked in! He knew his own weakness and was strong enough to admit it. That tells me there is some hopes for such a boy.---Now sonny, you will go to the Industrial School Monday. I wanted your parents here to see if they would be responsible for you until Monday. No use to ask you if you can be trusted; you can't for I have tried you for three years. I have worked faithfully with you and advised you to go right; but you didn't listen. But, say Kid, wouldn't you like to spend Sunday with your mother?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you give me your hand on it?"

"I will."

"Then call his mother, Mrs. K, and tell her Sammy will go for a physical examination this afternoon. I think she will like to be with him. Will you take him over to the doctor, Sheriff? Thank you. Then I'll see you before you go home and get your papers fixed up."

The Judge accompanied the Sheriff from the room. During his absence, the truancy officer stealthily remarked to the writer "I really felt sorry for that kid at first when he was brought in for truancy. He didn't have any play time so he ran off from school to get a little. He had to work before and after school; his Dad worked him like a dog,---I know." Why didn't he tell the court what he knew? He remained silent during the hearing.

Case 3. Jamie, the truant night prowler; 11 years; white; Am.

(Just before this case was heard a clerk informed the Judge that two couples were waiting to be married. The room was cleared by removing the occupants to the hall. While the chairs were being re-arranged, the Judge found his coat and was ready for the task. The hearings were resumed as soon as the brides and grooms had gone).

Appearance

J--Under size, appeared 8 or 9, and badly nourished; carelessly dressed, hair long and unkempt, mouth breather.

Mother--Neatly but conspicuously dressed, probably 35 or 40 years of age.

The mother had made the complaint. No investigation of the home had been made; the school had not been consulted. There had been no private interview with the child. The complaint stated that he was truant and would stay out at night.

Hearing:

The Judge addressed the little boy before him in rather formal manner at first:

"Sorry, this paper says you have been playing truant from school and running around at night. Are you guilty?"

Jamie looked at the Judge then at his mother and did not seem to understand; he said nothing.

Again the Judge said, "Well, are you guilty?"

"He looked at his mother, at a loss as to his part. She said angrily, "Answer the Judge."

"Yes, sir," slowly drawled out Jamie.

"Do you mean now that you do not go to school and do not come home at night?"

"No, I go to school sometimes. I play with alley kids and I come home when my mother calls me. She don't call much till it's dark," corrected Jamie.

"How old are you?"

"Eleven."

"What school do you go to?"

"Harmion."

"Who's your teacher? What grade are you?"

"1 A."

"1 A." loudly repeated the Judge. "Lady, do you mean to tell me that you permitted this disgraceful thing--to raise a boy to be 11 years old who can't read and write. You filed this complaint, didn't you? Well, it's all your fault and I mean to tell you what I think of it. If I judge from your dress you are a woman of ordinary means and intelligence and yet you deny this boy his rights."

"But he is awful slow in school, Judge; it seems he can't learn."

"But you do not give him a chance. Did you send him to school I mean when he was six and eight and ten?"

"I tried to send him, but he has always played truant."

"Where is this boy's father? Is he dead?"

"Yes, but I am married again."

"Now does this man assume any of the parental duties in regard to this child?"

"He did at first. But he just lets him go now. He thinks there is something wrong with him; he can't help him any."

"Now let me tell you--unless you send this boy to school we shall have to take him away and find a mother who will do the right thing by him. I'll give you until March 1 to make good. Bring the boy with you then and we shall see what is to be done."

Case 5. Faunell, 16 years of age day of hearing, but not when complaint was filed; white; Am.; Grade 9B.

The complaint was filed by the worried mother, in order to secure the help of the court before Faunell was over court age. She complained that Faunell was incorrigible and remained away from home until late at night. The mother is a widow with two children; she works outside the home for their maintenance. She has done this for ten years; her slight

figure and careworn face shows the strain.

Appearance

F.---Tall slender girl, rather pale, with a mature expression suggesting too many worries for a child. Several things about her figure suggested pregnancy. Her soft white hands, silk party dress, and silk hose contrasted with her mother's rough hands and shabby suit.

Hearing:

"Are you in school?" began the Judge. "What grade?"

"9 B."

"Now what is this trouble between you two women? Your mother says (reading the complaint) that you will not obey her, are not regular in school attendance and stay out late at night."

Faunell burst out crying and said, "My mother just scolds me all the time. She never understands anything I want or do."

"But she says you stay out late and worry her so. Should she not scold for that. How late do you stay out at night?"

"Not very late," still sobbing.

"Come over here close to me. Now what do you call late?"

"I sometimes go to a party or a show then it's later, but not much after 12 o'clock--sometimes before 10."

"I think 12 o'clock is late for a school girl and your mother has a right to object and know where you are."

"But she isn't there to tell when I go."

The mother spoke in a gentle voice, "No, I am not home, for she doesn't come home from school, but just wanders around. Often I don't see her from early morning when I leave for work until 10 or 12 o'clock when she gets ready to come in. I work hard to buy her nice clothes and keep her in school and then I come home and find she has not been in school, and don't know where or who she is with. I do scold, but I am driven wild with her thoughtlessness. She won't tell me anything either." Tears came into her eyes, while Faunell sobbed violently.

The Judge was greatly affected by this emotional outburst. He spoke to Faunell tenderly, pointing out how hard her mother worked for her and how tired she must be at night. He said he knew they loved each

other and just needed to get closer together. She must forgive her mother if she does nag, "For I see you are a nagger, lady." The climax was, "Now you go over, put your arms about your mother's neck and tell her you are sorry."

Faunell hesitated, then went over to her mother, sobbing on her shoulder, "Please, Mother." The mother was not so readily moved as the Judge. She stroked Faunell's hair lovingly, but did not consider the matter happily settled.

The Judge resented this seeming coolness on her part and said, "Now I see where much of the trouble lies; you will not meet her half way. When she is willing and asks to be taken in, you repulse her."

"But Judge, this is not the first time she has cried and promised to listen to her mother." (Then she enumerated several things recently done against her wishes).

"Well, now, isn't there something more you can bring up against her just now? You haven't said enough."

"Yes, my heart is full of them--the half hasn't been told. How can I trust her as you do?"

"What do you think about it all, Mrs. K? (Probation Officer)," the Judge inquired.

"Your Honor, I have talked with this little mother and know how hard she has worked with this girl. She sure does deserve our sympathy; I feel sorry for her."

"Yes, I know; but they just don't know each other. They love each other, but the mother nags and Faunell disobeys. You do not want to be separated-- that will not make you happy. Now, you two go home, forgive and forget, and Mrs. K. will help you if you need her. You need to understand each other and show a little more of that love you feel. That's all."

(Two marriage ceremonies followed this hearing).

Case 7. J___; 11 years; Col.; On probation to Judge for truancy.

J___ came to make his weekly report to the Judge. He waited one hour to tell the Judge he had forgotten to bring a note from his teacher, but that he was doing fine in school now every day. The truancy officer came in just then and said, "Oh, yes, J___ is doing fine now." The Judge shook hands with him cordially, told him to "keep it up," and "Please do not forget to bring the little note from your teacher next time."

Case 8. This boy, apparently 16 years of age, voluntarily came for advice from the court. He was placed by the court several years ago and was told to come in if ever he came to the city. He had "made good" in the country and was now seeking advice about employment here.

Altho waiting all afternoon for this interview, he was referred to Mr. L. of Y.M.C.A. after a very brief conversation consisting of little more than "How are you" and "Luck to you." His future plans were not mentioned. Evidently previous experience with the court had been helpful; he had faith in it, or at least remembered it, as was shown by this voluntary return for guidance.

Case 9. Edith; Wh.; 17 years; mother and 4 mo. baby deserted by husband; in Det. home now; baby placed out; Ward of court previous to her marriage.

E was not scheduled for hearing but voluntarily came to see the Judge and Probation officer (Officer said, "She had no business here but just enjoyed the excitement of Court day.") She made herself useful in moving chairs, etc. In conversation with her, after the hearings, the investigator dis-

covered that she had no "official capacity," was not a relative, but a ward of the court.

The officer, while Edith was still within hearing, discussed her case as follows: "She is in good spirits today, but that girl has the most ungodly temper! Why, last week she threatened to kill me and the Judge because we took her baby and placed it in a good home. She was neglecting it and took it out half dressed when it had the measles. She didn't know how to care for it, and wouldn't listen to the Detention Home Matron. We took it until she can calm down and behave."

It was suggested Edith might hear and she only remarked, "I don't care if she does. She has no business down here today. I should have sent her home but I was so busy I didn't notice her until the hearings were nearly over."

The representative from the Women's Clubs inquired concerning the husband.

"He left her---in fact I suggested that he go. He is a good boy and came to me with tears in his eyes and explained how he had set up and furnished three homes for E. She was just restless and wouldn't take care of them. And so high strung, too! I just

advised him to get away, so far he couldn't be found on desertion charge. We would see the baby had care, I assured him, and make her understand she must straighten up if she wanted him or the baby. When she has learned her lesson he can come back."

When asked if she yet had contact with the husband, she answered, "Oh, yes. I know where he is, but we don't hear from him."

All the cases heard have not been included, as the case numbers indicate. Three did not appear for their hearings which were scheduled; their cases were continued until the week following. Altho ten cases were heard, each presenting a different problem, equally complicated if a real investigation or study had been made, and numerous marriage ceremonies were performed each occupying time to clear the court room and rearrange it in addition to the time necessary for the ceremony itself, the work of the day was concluded before five o'clock. "These three hours represents in a fair way the time the judge gives to juvenile court work," (the probation officer's comment); the probation officers extend their work thruout the week.

COURT G--LYON COUNTY

The following data was submitted to the Kansas Bureau of Child Research, as part of a study conducted for that Bureau by Prof. F. B. Ross.

Organization:

The organization consists of a Juvenile Judge and a full time Probation officer, supplemented with the Sheriff on special cases and the cooperation of the police force of the city of Emporia and the entire county. In addition, the woman's clubs of the County render much valuable assistance. The Probation Officer, through personal visits to leading club women and occasional calls on club days, has succeeded in building up a strong support from this source to the court in its work. In the larger places, each club has appointed a Juvenile Committee, and in smaller localities they have cooperated in appointing one committee to represent all.

The organization also includes a County Physician; also, when cases demand it in the mind of the Judge and Probation Officer, a Psychologist is consulted.

The equipment is limited to a Ford Coupe and the usual court records.

EXPENSES:

The cost of the court to the county includes four items--

1. \$105.00 per month as salary of the Probation officer. \$50.00 of this amount is paid by the court and \$55.00 by the city of Emporia. This officer also does the City Matron work for Emporia.
2. Upkeep of the Ford car.
3. Cost of the court records
4. Railroad expenses. This item has not exceeded \$150.00 any year this far.

METHOD:

The court officials do not wait until the child has become a public charge before they act. Information is gathered concerning any case that might be reported from any source as needing attention. The Probation Officer immediately gets in touch with the case and makes a preliminary survey of it, that is, ascertains the condition of the child. If he is delinquent, the nature of the delinquency, cause and contributing causes, and the history of the case are all thoroughly studied. Many cases are adjusted by

the Probation Officer without going before the court more formally. Card index records are kept of the case with all the information gathered and accumulated. If the child improves, the case is finally dropped and the records destroyed. More obstinate cases are brought before the court with their parents or custodians and the exact situation is ascertained as nearly as possible. In case the parents or guardian are at fault, they are definitely informed of the same and their responsibilities explained and legal requirements upon them made plain. They are made to know that they must do their part in restraining and directing the child on penalty of giving him up. If there is no parental responsibility, a suitable home is found for the child. Those who have not committed grave offenses or who are not hopelessly bad are treated in the same manner as those handled by the Probation Officer. Each is followed up and progress recorded. With reference to the boys, weekly visits are made at first with a tapering off at more distant intervals as their case justifies, but the girls are checked up on very closely by the Probation Officer through visits.

One thing to be noted is that with all types of cases thus far discussed, the child may earn his

absolute freedom by good conduct. This means that when his case is dismissed or his period of probation is over, his record is destroyed. Judge _____ believes this is a good thing as it is entirely up to the child as to whether or not his after career will continuously be hampered by a court record against him.

The cases of gross and malicious delinquency and incorrigibles are committed to state industrial schools but not until after the Court and the Probation Officer have exhausted every means or become satisfied that the community cannot hope to correct the child and give him proper direction. The few failures are due to two things-- (a) The want of a home that can or will administer the correct discipline, (b) Wilful incorrigibility which is very rare.

Dependent and neglected children are cared for by the court and all necessary information gathered and recorded. The immediate problem, however, is to supply them with home, food, shelter, and an opportunity to go to school. This class comes from two types of homes--(1) Impoverished, due to sickness, carelessness, laziness, or imprisonment of one or

both parents. (2) Parents that refuse to give up society for the benefit of their children. In many of these cases, it is a matter of educating the parents and again it is a stimulus of fear rather than a call to duty that gets action. When this cannot be brought about in the home, the children are made wards of the court and homes secured for them in either private or state institutions. If the child is placed locally, he is kept under observation until the court is satisfied that his interests are favorably established. In all cases, the court officers create a friendly relationship between themselves and the child, that is, the idea of the officer of the law is kept in the background.

FOUNDLING DEPARTMENT

The Juvenile work includes care and provision for a large number of foundlings. One of the most important considerations is an infant abandoned or voluntarily cast adrift. The court places these infants in either private homes or founding homes. Generally there is a long waiting list of private homes ready to care for them. In placing the child, very careful consideration is given the history of the case and the adaptability of the home.

TRUANCY

All truancy cases are handled through the cooperation of the parents, school authorities and the court. The County formerly employed eleven truant officers (Their truancy is evidenced by their number) at an expense of \$2.00 per day each. The Court under Judge _____ was given complete jurisdiction. It dismissed the truant officers and now issues all work permits direct from the court. This method has served to reduce truancy very materially.

RESULTS

"The court handles 250 cases per year. By cases is meant boys and girls of juvenile court age that receive some care, more or less definite touch, consideration and direction from the court. This is exclusive of infants and work done with parents. This is an average of \$8.00 per child. There is less than an average of four children committed to Industrial Schools per year. Thus, about 98% of the cases are salvaged."

In all departments of the court, the work is done as if there were no newspapers.

Excerpt from a letter to the Governor,

August 25, 1923. (The judge explains that his annual report had been made but was misplaced).

"First very few of our investigations and what we term advisory cases ever get to our permanent records. When we get a child on a delinquency or a dependency or a neglected charge, we investigate and keep the matter on file in our card indexes. Most of these cases are handled in an advisory way. In fact, nearly all of them are.

Sometimes the children and one or more of the parents are brought in for conference. In nearly all of these cases an explanation of the law as to its regulations of parents and of the children corrects the difficulty and we follow up our oversight until we feel reasonably sure that the correction has been accomplished, and only such cases reach the "dignity" of a "case" when the method of conference fails. Our index cards will show about 200 or more and these are all cases not covered by these reports. These reports, in fact, relate only to those where the conference and advisory method failed.

I am writing you this that you may have some idea of the scope of the salvage work that our

Juvenile Department is helping to accomplish. If I may add one word more it would be that if you are interested in child welfare, you will be pleased that I can tell you that many of our Juveniles handled as above indicated are making good men and women, holding respectable jobs, some even rising to the dignity of 'Bossing' a husband."

(The report which follows accompanied this letter).

ANNUAL REPORT

County Lyon

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

	boys	girls
1. No. of del. children on parole under court supervision July 1, 1923	26	12
2. No. cases pending--Virtually none, all disposed of usually in 24 hrs.		
3. No. delinquent children on parole under court supervision June 30, 1922	27	29
4. No. cases pending	0	0
5. No. of cases during year ending June 30, 1923, when record was made	38	18
6. No. of cases where no record was made	30	15
7. No. of del. cases where parole proved effectual	16	10
8. =No. of cases where parole was im- practicable and there was immediate commitment to Ind. Sch.	1	0
9. No. cases where parole was violated and then commitment made to Ind. Sch.	10	1

DEPENDENT OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

	Boys	Girls
10. No. cases dep. or neg. before court during year ending June 1923	17	13
11. No. cases placed in family homes	12	11
12. No. cases given to private associations or institutions	2	4
13. No. cases sent to State Orphans Home	1	2
14. No. cases against adults for contributing to delinquency---No formal cases, parents brought in and cooperation established.		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Cost by parties interested \$00.00
 Cost by county Probation officer and her
 expense

Total Cost \$

Fines collected 00 Fines assessed 0

Date submitted Aug. 25, 1923

Judge x x

County Lyon Co.

Copy of annual reports submitted to the Governor.
 Lyon County, Kansas.

To Hon. Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas
 Greeting:

I, the undersigned have the honor to submit to your honor the report of the work of this court for the period beginning Jan. 10th to July 1st, 1921. In explanation let me say the writer became judge of the court on Jan. 10th last past and finds no data or records, from any report for the preceding months of the fiscal year, can be compiled.

From Jan. 10th, 1921 to July 1st, 1921--the juvenile court of Lyon Co. has had before it 52 cases. These cases have fallen into the following groups:

Delinquencies	-	15
Truants	-	10
Neglects	-	22
Dependents	-	4

Treatment

Delinquents

Boys---8 found properly charged. 6 of 8 paroled to parents or a "friend." 2 sentences and execution stayed and one boy charged paroled. 7 of the boys charged stayed on courts own investigations. Boys put on good behavior.

Parole conditions as follows:

- 1st School attendance
- 2d Obedience to teachers, parents and those in authority.
- 3d No cigarettes
- 4th-No "clicking", no picture shows or loafing on the streets except accompanied with parent or dependable person
- 5th-Work whenever obtainable and the task done satisfactorily
- 6th-Regular reports to the court.

Girls(Delinq)--Three found properly charged. 5 paroled to parents. One of the above 3 given a term with her grandmother and country school. One placed with her brother and wife. One placed in orphanage.

Terms

Off the street except accompanied by parent or reliable person. Obedience and helpfulness at home.

We are using a very successful follow up system whereby we know the progress of each case almost weekly by visitation in the home and by conferences with the parents or persons in charge of the particular case.

Attitude of persons interested

There is a fine spirit of co-operation by nearly all parents. Some are a little reluctant at first but this reluctance soon disappears as the parents learn we are aiming to help the juvenile with just as little embarrassment as is necessary to get the youngster to going right. This report does not include a score of cases where babies and adults have been

disposed of--that is babies and mothers--babies placed in homes and mothers sent to homes for care or treatment.

Your excellence will probably be interested in this phase of our treatment. We are availing of the opportunity to use the Dept. of Educational Measurements of State Normal. From this source we get insight into the mental condition and habits that prove very helpful in our treatment of our cases. In cases where it appears probable that vicious disease is systematic and not particularly localized we use the blood tests made by local physicians.

Expense

The actual fees of the Juvenile Court for this time covered in this report:

Juvenile Judge Fees	\$ 76.84
Special officer fees	300.00 approx.
Miscellaneous	25.00

Method of Procedure

All cases for which Juvenile Judges fees are claimed, regular files are kept. All other cases are kept on card index records. Each card is a complete and progressive record of the case.

The co-operation of the parent or custodian of the juvenile is obtained. In a few cases it has been necessary to appoint a new though temporary custodian for the youngster, but the co-operation is absolutely obtained.

The good will of the juvenile is cultivated. Fear is dispelled as soon as it appears it may be safely done. In nearly all cases the juvenile reports not only at the stated time, but very much oftener as he or she has opportunity to run in for a moment.

We expect the authorization of a full time juvenile officer with transportation in the near future and then the scope of our work will be enlarged.

Your honor will please pardon the awkward and rambling manner in which I have prepared this report, but as I have no precedent to follow, I have tried to give as full a detail as will fairly inform your excellence of the administration of the Juvenile Law in this county.

Respectfully submitted, --

Part III

Weighed in the Balance, and Found ?

Kansas Juvenile-court Standards vs. Juvenile-court Standards, as adopted by the National Probation Association and U. S. Children's Bureau.

On the basis of the data presented and the implications suggested by it, the standards of the selected juvenile courts, and, as was suggested in the preface, very probably of the whole state of Kansas, have been noted. In order to evaluate them, let us drop them in the balance with the accepted standards, one by one, designating those which are approximately equal with + and those which are below standard with = , thereby accounting for the high or low rating without further consideration.

National Standards(12)

Kansas Standards

1. The Court

1. A court, available in every community, equipped to deal with children's cases
2. County desirable unit to meet both rural and urban needs.

1. + as to court but not equipped
2. + but this unit is too small to provide work for a separate staff of trained workers.

3. Court of record,
superior jurisdiction.

3. - The law provides for this but it is not enforced. The term "Court of record" seems to have engendered that general fear or antipathy for full social records.

II Nature of Proceedings

1. Chancery or equity

1. + as far as data shows, but the use of criminal court terms leaves room for doubt in the courts not visited.

IV Jurisdiction

1. Over adults who contribute to delinquency

1. - The law provides for it, but considered valueless, as the penalty is a fine.

2. Adoption cases

2. + They are still in the Probate Court, but the juvenile court is located in this court, the same staff officiating. See Illust. Case Wyandotte.

3. Mental defectives (juvenile), Children

3. - Courts are not equipped to give mental examinations. Few of these cases are brought into juvenile court if they are known to be defective, but are sent to the state institutions directly. Little use is made of the few clinics available. General practitioner gives the examinations.

4. Truancy beyond provisions for control by school.

4. + Truancy and probation officer frequently one. These cases constitute the larger percent of so-called delinquency cases. Court called upon too frequently to correct school deficiency.

National StandardsKansas Standards

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Non support or de-
sertion of minor
children. | 5. - The law does not make this
provision. |
| 6. Age limit not lower
than 18. | 6. - The Kansas age limit is
16, with jurisdiction con-
tinued until 21 if necessary. |

V. The Judge

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He should be chosen
because of his
special qualifica-
tions for juvenile-
court work--legal
training, acquaint-
ance with social
problems and under-
standing of child
psychology. | 1. - The law specifies no qual-
ifications except "reputable
citizen" and offers \$4000 as
a maximum salary for the office
of probate and juvenile judge
to encourage prospective can-
didates to meet this qualifica-
tion. <u>The community does not
demand more than the law.</u> All
are without social training,
and a great many have had no
legal preparation or previous
experience with children;
many are practical politicians,
who have grown old in polit-
ical service for the county. |
| 2. Tenure of office
preferably not less
than six years. | 2. - Office tenure <u>2 years</u> |
| 3. Should have time
for careful juvenile
work and to give
general direction
to the work of the
court. | 3. - In larger cities, the
routine of the probate court
occupies the judge; he
leaves the bulk of the work
to the officers, without his
supervision. |

VI. Relation between court and police

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The police and
peace officers
should be required
to work in close co-
operation with the
juvenile court and
should understand
clearly the dif-
ference between the
procedure in chil-
dren's cases. | 1. - Many courts use the police
as probation officers, par-
ticularly the police matron.
They rarely understand the
principles or the procedure
of a juvenile court. Pub-
licity is part of their
job. |
|--|---|

National StandardsKansas Standards

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. Should not have power to hold children in jails or station houses</p> <p>3. Detention should not be in a jail</p> | <p>2. -- The police, in courts E and F frequently refused to release the child to the custody of the probation officer. Cases are tried in other courts in defiance of the law.</p> <p>3. -- The jail is the only detention provision made in the majority of the counties for children who cannot be left in their home. Separate juvenile quarters are not always provided.</p> |
|---|---|

VII Essential Features of Detention Home

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Juvenile court should control its policies and the admission and release of the children.</p> <p>2. Adequate isolation facilities and medical care</p> <p>3. Effective supervision at all times.</p> | <p>1. -- A judge and probation officer who do not know who are being detained (Court D) can not exercise much control. Little supervision is given; altho the matron frequently selects the placing home, the court does the official work connected.</p> <p>2. -- Medical care is given by the county physician. The physical structure of old private homes makes proper segregation of a group of court wards almost impossible. The present detention homes do not meet the minimum standards.</p> <p>3. -- Effective supervision at <u>no time</u>, where matron must be the housekeeper, and lady-of-all-work, with no modern conveniences.</p> |
|--|---|

National StandardsKansas Standards

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4. Specialized school work for those detained and a daily program of activities, full and varied.</p> <p>5. Should not be used as a disciplinary institution.</p> | <p>4. + The public school is used; this seems to be the best plan here. For many reasons the children are not in school during this period, and the only daily program consciously made out is the work of the home.</p> <p>5. -- These homes are used for this purpose quite frequently in Courts D and F. "No truancy while in Detention Home. They learn to behave and obey here." (Court F)</p> |
|--|---|

VIII. Study of the Case

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Social investigation <u>in every case</u>, set in motion at the earliest knowledge of the case.</p> <p>2. <u>Minimum essentials</u> of adequate study of a delinquency case:</p> <p>a. Study of the child himself, including a physical and mental examination, and study of his behavior, developmental history, school career, and religious background.</p> <p>b. Study of his environment, including his family and home conditions.</p> <p>c. Estimate of the essential causal factors responsible for his behavior.</p> <p>d. In the light of this knowledge recommendations for treatment.</p> | <p>1. -- Some form of investigation in some cases, and some courts, but <u>not every case</u>. Investigation frequently follows hearing.</p> <p>2. -- The courts are not equipped with a trained staff of investigators. Those available in the community are not called in on the case. (The assistance offered by the Kansas Bureau of Child Research, trained workers with family agencies, and visiting teacher have been pointed out.)
<u>No adequate social investigation.</u></p> <p>Convenience and economy play too large a part in the treatment. The courts themselves have shown this to be true.</p> |
|---|---|

National StandardsKansas Standards

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <p>3. Psychiatric and psychological study of the child should be made in doubtful cases at least.</p> <p>4. Clinic personnel for the study of the child should include a physician trained in psychiatry, a psychologist and one or more trained investigators.</p> | <p>3. --</p> <p>4. --</p> |
|---|---------------------------|

IX. Hearings

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Held as soon as proper notice to parents or custodians can be given--within 48 hours.</p> <p>2. There should be no publicity in a juvenile court case. The hearing should be private, with no one present other than those directly interested in the case. Witnesses should not be permitted in the court room except when testifying. Adequate provision should be made for children awaiting hearing, and they should be protected from publicity and given necessary supervision.</p> <p>3. The purpose of the juvenile court is to prevent the child's being tried and treated as a criminal; therefore, all means</p> | <p>1. -- Cases are delayed several days where hearings are set for one set period --usually Sat. p.m.</p> <p>2. -- Public trials are not held; but <u>there still is much publicity</u> (Court E is an exception; it approximated the standard, Also G). Court C permits children to wait in a public hall; Court D uses the public office, usually crowded with probate court clients; Courts A and B have less publicity, only because they have less court work; Court F, as shown in the manner of collective hearings, has no privacy.</p> <p>3. -- The threat of court action is made use of by the officers.
-- The records of findings all make the statements, "found guilty of---"</p> |
|---|--|

National StandardsKansas Standards

should be taken to prevent the child and his parents from forming the conception that the child is being tried for a crime.

4. In all cases there should be a written report of the proceeding, not official in the sense that affidavits and petitions are official but unofficial and private, to be used by the court for the purpose of record and interpretation.

-- Jail sentences are common in one court at least as punishment of the particular offense.

4. -- The idea of records which can be used in any way but to bring disgrace on the child is new, and too dangerous to be attempted in Kansas courts, particularly permanent records "of a child who has reformed." No argument can shake this conviction, also held by the parole officer from the Boys' Industrial School, and advocated by him, in public and in private, all over the state.

X. Disposition of Cases

1. Sufficient resources of various types should be available for the supervision of children in their own homes, and for the care in family homes or in institutions of those who can not remain with their own families, so that in disposing of each case the court may fit the treatment to the needs of the child.

1. -- "The court has just two or three places it can send a boy; we send him where we can get him in." Court B, p.56.
Court A says most every case in this county could be handled by probation if he had time for the supervision necessary, in their own homes.

National StandardsKansas Standards

2. Institutional care should be utilized only when careful study that includes a knowledge of the needs and possibilities of the individual deems it best.
3. A complete copy of the social investigation and reports of physical and mental examinations, and a summary of the work done by the court on the case, should accompany the order of commitment to an agency or institution.
4. Administrative work such as placing dependent or neglected children in family homes should not be undertaken by the court itself, unless suitable agencies are not or can not be made available for this type of service.
2. -- "What is the use to try boys? The Board of Control are advising me that all the state institutions are overcrowded and I don't know what to do with them. I am off all glad that I don't have any more than I do." (Annual report, Smith Co.)
(What resources are available under this judge? We also are glad he has little to do.)
3. -- The summary of the work done by the court is not made or submitted to any institution. The court does give the information obtained, but it is not complete.
4. The Kansas Home Finding Society is used to some extent in all courts studied, but in general for babies or very young wards. All attempt some placing; the state institutions reap the harvest of their failures in this task. The state and private institutions are more numerous than suitable placing agencies. Their crowded condition reflects on the systems of the institutions. "Free homes found by the court save the county the fee claimed by the placing agency, if the transportation charge is not too high." (Court B)
"The law makes it our duty." (Courts C, D, E, and F)

National StandardsKansas StandardsXI. Probation and Supervision

1. The probation staff should be appointed by the judge from an eligible list secured by competitive examination, subject to approval by a supervising board or commission.
1. -- A judge with no special training and holding office for a short term selects the probation staff. The same officer is usually retained, but a political debt is sometimes paid by this appointment. Needy widows and old men, as indicated in the courts studied, are considered among those eligible. There is a need of a supervising committee or better a State Probation Officer until some standards have been formed and the courts are educated to the needs.
2. Minimum qualifications of probation officers:
 - (a) Education; preferably graduate from college or equivalent or school of social work.
 - (b) Experience: At least one year in case work under supervision.
 - (c) Good personality and character; tact, resourcefulness, and sympathy.
2. -- A trained probation officer, secretary of the Kansas Probation Officers' Association, estimated the number of trained workers with the juvenile courts at "less than a dozen." The extent of this study has not shown that number who could satisfy the minimum qualifications quoted here.
3. Compensation should be such that the best type of trained service can be secured. Increases, based on records of service and efficiency; the salaries, comparable to those in other fields of social work.
3. -- The maximum salary offered by the juvenile court is \$1500. (Transportation is usually furnished) Those commonly given are \$2.50 or \$3.00 per day for days actually worked. The salary is specified by law, a maximum rather than the usual minimum. One court has

National StandardsKansas Standards

- co-operated with the city to make the salary offered a living wage for a married man. Joint efforts of the social agencies in the community would make the employment of a trained worker possible; it is thru this cooperation that the probation work may hope to develop under the present juvenile-court law.
4. A definite plan for constructive work, even tho tentative, should be made and recorded in each case, and checked up monthly, at least, in conference.
5. No more than 50 cases under the supervision of one officer at any one time. With girls' cases a smaller number.
7. General minimum probation period of from six months to one year is desirable, but should be determined by study of the case, needs disclosed, progress made.
4. -- This defect has been pointed out and discussed previously.
5. -- Courts C,D,E,F, all report more cases "under more or less supervision."
- ?
7. + Period is indeterminate. In Court E, the merit system is used. The number to be earned is rather arbitrarily set by the probation officer, after a brief study of the case. Progress is rewarded by an additional number of merits, thus lessening the period. The child is made to evaluate his own conduct.

National StandardsKansas Standards

8. Reporting by a child to a probation officer at regular intervals should be required only if it seems clearly to be for the good of the probationer, and should never be made a substitute for more constructive methods of case work.
9. Special detailed school reports of each child on probation are advisable.
10. Reconstruction work with the family should be undertaken whenever necessary, either by the probation officer himself or in cooperation with other social agencies. Whenever other agencies can meet particular needs their services should be enlisted; conferences are needed for good team work.
8. -- According to the statements of the judges and the probation officers, reporting and an occasional visit to the home, constitutes probation. All the courts use regular reporting, for boys at least, to the probation officer. Mingling of boys reporting is common.
9. + Written reports, tho not detailed are requested by the courts. Two courts make a record of this report.
10. -- Yet the courts are not to blame in most cases for the lack of reconstruction work with the child's home. Family social work is not well organized in the rural counties; however there has been progress in this field thru the Red Cross and the local agencies. In the larger cities, the family work (with the possible exception of the largest city of Kansas) is on a more scientific basis than that of the courts, and has more resources for effective work; the courts should cooperate with them. One child is removed from a home because the home is not fit; yet six other children are left in this home without so much as supervision, awaiting their chance to become delinquent,

National StandardsKansas Standards

thereby ingratiating themselves in the eyes of the court. One can imagine the judge, in the role of a kindly father saying: Sonny wait a little longer, Till your little lies grow longer; Till your little legs grow stronger Then you, too, shall run away.

11. Planning for the "spare time" or recreation of probationers is an important part of a probation officer's functions.

11. -- In some courts definite steps are taken to put the child in touch with the organizations such as Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Y.W. and Y.M.C.A., and the Kiwanis Club also directs the recreation of the boys paroled to them. But too many plan the "don'ts" without the more important "do."

12. Supervision of the work of probation officers should be exercised by a state commission or board, either specially created or definitely charged with this duty, or by a state supervisory officer. The supervision should be advisory both to the probation officers and the courts as to all features of the service, but with power to require the keeping of prescribed records and to compel periodical reports to the supervisory board or officer.

12. -- This standardization of probation service, enabling this part of the court work to be carried on uniformly well instead of uniformly un-scientific thru the frequent change of judges, is one of the first changes which should be made, for the quality of the probation service, determines largely the effectiveness of the juvenile court. Probation is a process of education, it should rank with the work of the best schools.

National StandardsKansas StandardsXII Records

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Every juvenile court should have a record system which provides for:</p> <p>(a) Filing of necessary legal records.</p> <p>(b) Filing of social records covering the investigation of the case, the study of the child, and the work done by the officers of the court, and should be at all times safeguarded from indiscriminate public inspection.</p> <p>2. The records of the social investigation and the study of the child should include all the facts necessary to a constructive plan of treatment.</p> <p>3. The records of supervision should show the constructive case work planned, attempted, and accomplished, and should give a chronological history of the supervisory work.</p> <p>4. The court should compile annually statistical information which will show the problems dealt with and the results.</p> | <p>1. -- Legal records, varying in number in every court, are on file. Social records of investigations are filed in one court, for boys' cases only. For the most part the confidential records of the court are written in memory only if recorded at all, "safeguarded at all times from indiscriminate public inspection."</p> <p>2. --</p> <p>3. --</p> <p>4. -- The annual reports, required by law and repeatedly requested last year are supposed to give this statistical data, in brief. The small number sent in without pressure from the Governor shows this to be considered</p> |
|---|--|

National StandardsKansas Standards

of little significance. Where records are not systematically filed, an accurate report is impossible; hence their estimate as to significance is not far from the truth.

"In order that it may be possible to compile information covering a period of years and to compare the work of one court with that of others it is essential that uniform terminology and methods of statistical tabulation and presentation of fundamental items be agreed upon. By this means only can significant social data concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and neglect be obtained." (pp.10, Juv. court standards).

In summary let it be said that the author realizes that the data presented for each specific court, while it was representative of the work at the particular time studied, may even now be ancient history, for the type of work and the standards depend almost wholly upon the probation staff and the judge himself in this state. The short term of office and the shifting power of the political parties, keep them in a state of uncertainty, if not in a continuous flux. If no steps are taken to remedy these influential factors, then the reader should not be too hasty in judging the writer's intentions or discernment, but bear this in mind and interpret the conflicting data

accordingly. Where the best was found, it is quite possible to find the worst, at a later date, for let it be repeated, the standards of the juvenile courts are not the product of organized public opinion in the community. Let the general public once be roused from this political indifference and fetish worship of a good juvenile court law as a solution of the problems of childhood, and the standards of work with children needing special care will then conform more nearly with their ideals of "equal opportunity" and "social righteousness."

REFERENCES CITED

- (1) Breckinridge, Sophonisba P. and Abbott, Edith: The Delinquent Child and the Home, p. 13. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1912, 355 pp.
- (2) Beasley, R.: Methods of Raising the Morale of Public Opinion for Effective Social Service. National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1920, p. 73.
- (3) Thomas, W. I.: The Unadjusted Girl. (Foreword, VI) The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1923.
- (4) Fourteenth Census of the U. S. 1920. Vol. I, Table 6, p. 17.
- (5) Fourteenth Census of the U. S. 1920. Vol. I, Table 35, p. 54.
- (6) Breckinridge and Jeter: A Summary of Juvenile-Court Legislation in United States. Children's Bureau U. S. Dept of Labor, Publ No. 70. Washington, 1920, 110 pp.
- (7) Belden, Evelina: Courts in the U. S. Hearing Children's Cases. Childrens Bureau U.S. Dept. of Labor Pub. No. 65 Wash. 1920, 115 pp.

- (8) Laws of 1905, Ch. 190. Present law: Revised Statutes of Kansas 1923. 38-401---38-514. pp. 590-594.
- (9) Seventeenth Biennial Report of Girls' Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas. pp. 7-15.
- (10) Deardorff, Neva R.: The New Pied Pipers and What They Pay. (pp. 45-) Survey Vol. LII, No. 1, Apr. 1, 1914.
- (11) State Board of Administration: Statistics Relating to District Courts, Poor Farms, Probate Courts, Miscellaneous Charity and Mothers' Pensions in Kansas from June 1, 1921- July 1, 1922. Topeka, Ks. (1923)
- (12) Juvenile Court Standards. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Pub. No. 121, Washington, 1923.
- (13) Croly, Herbert: Progressive Democracy. Macmillan Co. (p. 369). Chicago, 1914.

SOME REFERENCES FREQUENTLY CONSULTED BUT
NOT QUOTED.

I. Other Publications of the Children's Bureau,
U. S. Dept. of Labor.

1. Standards of Child Welfare. Pub. No. 60, Wash. 1919, Sect. IV.
2. Minimum Standards of Child Welfare. Pub. No. 62, Wash. 1919. (Juv. Courts, p. 13).
3. Chute, Charles L.: Probation in Children's Courts. Pub. No. 80, Wash. 1920.
4. Healy, Wm.: The Practical Value of Scientific Study of Juvenile Delinquents. Pub. No. 96, Wash. 1922.
5. Baily, Wm. B.: Children before the Courts in Connecticut. Pub. No. 43, Wash. 1918.
6. Proceedings of the Conference on Juvenile-Court Standards. Pub. No. 97, Washington, 1922.
7. Flexner, B. and Oppenheimer, R.: The Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court. Pub. No. 97, Wash. 1922.

8. Jeter, Helen R.: The Chicago Juvenile Court.
Pub. No. 104, Wash. 1922.

9. County Organization for Child Care and Protection. Pub. No. 107, Wash. 1922.

II. Publications of State Departments and Official Reports.

1. Georgia State Dept. of Public Welfare: "In Loco Parentis"---the Work of the Juvenile Court....
Atlanta, 1922, (119 pp).

2. Illinois Dept. of Pub. Welfare: The Institutional Quarterly.

Vol. 6, pp. 176-183.

Vol. 9, pp. 46-51 (Juvenile Courts of Illinois)

Vol. 10, pp. 47-51.

3. New York State Probation Commission Annual Report, 1920, 21, 22.

4. Utah Juvenile Court Commission of State of Utah: Annual Reports; 1920--The organization and problems of juvenile courts of Utah; 1922--Outlines Accomplishments for the year.

5. Charity Organization Society of the City of New York Committee on Criminal Courts: The Adolescent Offender; * * * Jan. 1923, 85 pp.
6. The Origin and Development of the Minnesota Juvenile Court; Address before the Minnesota Association of Probate Judges, Jan. 15, 1920. State Board of Control, St. Paul, 1920, 20 pp.
7. National Probation Association, Proceedings,
1917, pp. 117-120; 133-136; 71-73; 117-120; 53-63.
1918, pp. 60-75; 90-105;
1919, pp. 84-98; 98-105; 105-112.
1922, pp. 68-103, and others.
8. State of Indiana Conference on Delinquency Proceedings, 1922, pp. 70-85; 88-92.
9. National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings:
1920- pp. 107-109; 109-110; 43-46, 16-26.
1921, pp. 89-92.
1922, pp. 174-178; 155-160; 141-145; 168-74.
1923, pp. 155-60.

III. Periodical Literature.

1. The Journal of Social Forces---

(a) Ricks, Judge J. H.: The Juvenile Court and Public Welfare. Vol. 1, pp. 118-123, Jan. 1923.

(b) Eliot, Thos. D.: The Quasi-delinquent Child. Vol. 1, pp. 556, Sept. 1923.

2. The Survey---

(a) Atkinson, Mary I.: Digging Into Delinquency. Apr. 15, 1923, pp. 100--.

(b) Hofman, Chas.: Saving the Child. Feb. 12, 1921, pp. 703-5.

(c) Children's Bureau of Cleveland: Sifting the Orphans. Feb. 15, 1923, pp. 638--.

IV. General References Found Most Helpful.

1. Healy, Wm. M.D.: The Individual Delinquent. Little, Brown, & Co. Boston, 1917.

2. Eliot, Thos. D.: The Juvenile Court and the Community. The Macmillan Co. N.Y. 1914, 234 pp.

3. Drucker, Saul, and Hexter, M.B.: Children Astray.
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1923.

4. Goddard, Henry Herbert ; Juvenile Delinquency.
Dodd, Mead, & Co. N.Y. 1921.

5. Judge Baker Foundation Case Studies, Series 1.
Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, 1922-23.

Appendix

THE STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

RULES, INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS.

BY THE STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

The State Orphans' Home is located and maintained at Atchison, in Atchison county, in accordance with certain acts of the legislature, the same being compiled in sections 9689 to 9706, 6008 to 6016, 9570, 9573, 9580, 9534, General Statutes of 1915, and sections 14 and 17 of House bill No. 517, Legislature of 1917.

Only children of sound minds, between the ages of two and fourteen years, are eligible for admission. The capacity and facilities of the Home will not permit the admission of others.

Application for admission must be made to the State Board of Administration, Topeka, through proceedings had in the juvenile court of the county of which the child is a resident, under section 9692, General Statutes of 1915, as amended by section 3093, of said Statutes. If the parents or guardian indorse the application, then the consent blank should also be used. If, in the interest of the child, it becomes necessary to take the child from its parent or parents or guardian or person having the actual custody, this can be done by the Probate Judge, under sections 6374 to 6376, General Statutes of 1915; or by proceeding under sections 6403 to 6408, General Statutes of 1915; or by proceedings in the Juvenile Court, under sections 3068 to 3071, General Statutes of 1915. Then have the probation officer, or person to whose care the child is committed, make the application to the Juvenile Court.

Expenses for transportation and maintenance of children and persons accompanying them to the Home can not be borne by the state. The state can recover the amount expended for the support, care and maintenance of a child at the State Orphans' Home from the parent or parents or other person responsible for the child's dependency.

Children admitted to the Home are surrendered to the care of the state, and no interference with plans devised for their welfare will be permitted. Those wishing to receive children under articles of indenture, or by adoption, should address the superintendent of the Home, who will send such person an application blank and an indenture blank and the rules of the Home pertaining to the indenturing of children. No persons will be allowed to adopt children until they have held them for at least six months under articles of indenture. The purpose of this institution is to afford a temporary home for the children above mentioned, "and to provide them with such advantages of education and training as may be necessary to fit them to enter homes secured for them, or for return to the care of relatives or friends worthy to have charge of them, and who may have recovered their ability to provide for their welfare." The legislature of 1905 created and established in each county a juvenile court (chapter 190), and provided that the "act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purposes may be carried out, to wit, that the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate, as nearly as may be proper, parental care; and, in all cases where the same can be properly done, that a child may be placed in an approved family home, by legal adoption or otherwise." There are more good family homes ready and willing to receive children than there are children fitted to enter them. The object of the juvenile court is to bring the two together. Each judge of the juvenile court should keep a list of all good family homes wishing children, and turn the list over to his successor in office. The judge of the juvenile court and probation officer should find homes (not home-finding societies or institutions) for orphans, abandoned, willfully neglected, and ill-treated children, fitted to enter homes. If not fitted to enter homes, then they should be sent to the State Orphans' Home. Homes for babies under two years of age can easily be found by the judge or probation officer. Children of parents or relatives worthy to have charge of them, but who are temporarily unable to provide for them, should not be taken from such parents or relatives. It is more humane, and cheaper to the taxpayers, for the counties to assist such persons than for the counties to pay the expense of taking the children from their parents or relatives and transportation and incidental expenses to the Home, and then the cost to the taxpayers of the counties of maintaining such children at the Home, and the placing of such children by the superintendent in good family homes. In cases where parents or relatives recover their ability to care for children sent to the Home, and desire to resume control of them, their wishes will be regarded when proper to do so, *provided the children have not been indentured or adopted*. There are private institutions in the state that furnish a temporary home for children whose parents, through misfortune, are temporarily unable to provide for them, and accept such pay as the parents can pay, and then let the parents have the children when they want them. Some of the private independent charities of the state receive children that are crippled, and some receive children that are sick, and some receive both. Some of these private independent charities receive state aid and some do not. Dependent and neglected children are not eligible for admission to the State Industrial Schools.

CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE.

(Sections 6008 to 6016, inclusive, General Statutes of 1915.)

State of Kansas, County of....., SS.

The claim of legal residence of the aforesaid child has been diligently inquired into and determined as provided by the laws of Kansas, and as set forth in the following questions:

- (1) Where was the child born?.....
- (2) When didhe become a resident of the state of Kansas?.....
- (3) When didhe become a resident of the county?.....
- (4) If not a legal resident, on what grounds is the application based?.....

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court,

this.....day of.....192.....

[SEAL]

.....
Probate Judge and Judge of the Juvenile Court.

CERTIFICATE OF FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

(To be sent to the Board of Administration, Topeka, Kan.)

State of Kansas, County of....., ss.

In the Case of....., a Dependent, Abandoned, Neglected, or Ill-treated Child, a Resident of said County.

At a session of the JUVENILE COURT for the County of....., held at..... in said county, on the..... day of..... A. D. 192.....

..... the (State whether parent or guardian, or officer who by virtue of his office is a supervisor of the poor, or probation officer, or person to whose care the child is committed.)

made and filed in said JUVENILE COURT an application for the admission of said child to the State Orphans' Home, stating in said application that said child is a resident of said county, is between two and fourteen years of age, is sound in mind, and setting forth the following circumstances upon which said application is made, to wit (recite the grounds set forth in the application):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Said applicant requested that an examination and determination of the matters set forth should be made by said court, and, should said child be found by said court to be eligible for admission to said State Orphans' Home, that a certificate of such findings be made and furnished to the State Board of Administration, Topeka, Kan. It was ordered that the..... day of..... A. D. 192....., at..... o'clock in the..... noon, at the said JUVENILE COURT, be fixed for such examination, and that a citation of the time and place of such examination be duly served on the parent or parents, or the guardian or other person or persons known by said court to be interested in said inquiry, to attend the hearing of said application, at least three days before the time fixed for such examination, and show cause, if any, why said child should not be declared a proper subject for admission to said State Orphans' Home and be sent thereto, and that said applicant produce said child on said examination.

Said cause having this day come on for hearing, said child was produced in said court, and it appearing by the return on said citation that it was duly and personally served on (if child has been taken from parents or guardian or persons having actual custody, through proceedings had under sections 6374 to 6376, General Statutes of 1915, or sections 3068 to 3071 of said Statutes, then recite the proceedings and order, including the names of the persons upon whom notice of the hearing was served, and notice need not be given to persons served in such proceedings; all other persons interested must be notified.)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

And appearing on behalf of said applicant, and appearing for said child, testimony was taken in behalf of said applicant, and testimony in opposition thereto. And said child having been examined by me, and having investigated the facts, I find that said child is.....;

thathe was.....years of age on the.....day of.....A. D. 192.....; thathe is a resident of this county, and thathe is sound in mind, and that the names, residence and occupation of the parents, and the facts relating to the causes of said child's condition, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

HISTORY OF CASE.

- 1. What is the full name of the child?..... Color?.....
- 2. How long hashe resided in this county?.....
- 3. Where washe born?..... When?.....
- 4. What is the nationality of father?..... Mother?.....
- 5. Is father living?..... Mother?.....
- 6. What is father's name?.....
- 7. What was mother's maiden name?.....
- 8. Where does father reside?..... Mother?.....
- 9. What is the occupation of father?..... Mother?.....
- 10. Can the child read?..... Write?.....
- 11. Hashe ever been convicted of any offense?.....
- 12. Hashe been addicted to the use of tobacco or cigarettes?.....

PARENTS.

- 1. Religion of parents.....
- 2. Pecuniary circumstances—good, fair, or poor?.....
- 3. Have parents been indifferent to school attendance of child?.....
- 4. How many children in family?.....
- 5. Age of father.....
- 6. Age of mother.....
- 7. When and where were parents married?.....
- 8. Have parents ever been divorced?.....
- 9. If so, is either again married?.....
- 10. Which was given the custody of the child?.....
- 11. General history, to be given by the Judge or Probation Officer:

IT IS THEREFORE CERTIFIED, That said child is eligible for admission to the State Orphans' Home, at Atchison, Kansas, under the provisions of law governing said institution.

.....
Judge of the Probate and Juvenile Court of said County.

Functions and Certificates of Findings
of the Juvenile Court

ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF

TO THE

STATE ORPHANS' HOME
AT ATCHISON, KANSAS.

9-1338

STATEMENT OF EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIAN.

1. Is the child of sound intellect?.....
2. Ishe defective in sight?.....Hearing?.....Speaking?.....
3. Describe any bodily deformity or defect.....
.....
.....
4. Ishe perfectly free from skin disease or eruption?.....
5. Ishe subject to epilepsy or fits?.....
6. Hashe had smallpox?.....Scarlet fever?.....Diphtheria?.....Measles?.....
7. Hashe been vaccinated?.....
8. Hashe the appearance of being hereditarily afflicted with scrofula?.....Consumption?
Syphilis?.....Or vicious habits?.....
9. Is mother living?..... If dead, cause of death.....
10. Is father living?..... If dead, cause of death.....

State of Kansas, County of....., SS.

On this.....day of.....A. D. 192....., before me,.....
in and for said county, personally appeared....., M. D., to me known
to be the county physician of said county (if there is no county physician, then by a physician in regular practice), who, being
duly sworn, deposes and certifies, that he has examined, as physician,.....
and that the said child is of sound mind and has no chronic, contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease, and has not been ex-
posed to any contagious disease within fifteen days previous to this date.

(Signed)..... M. D.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, this.....day of.....A. D. 192.....

CONSENT OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

State of Kansas, County of....., SS.

I or we, the surviving parent or parents or guardian of....., age.....years,
indorse the application for the admission of said child to the State Orphans' Home, at Atchison, Kan., and do hereby agree
and consent that the State Board of Administration may cause said child to be apprenticed, indentured or adopted to or by such
person or persons as said Board may deem suitable to receive and have the care, custody and support of said child.

SIGNED AND ACKNOWLEDGED before me, this.....day of.....A. D. 192.....

[SEAL]
(Acknowledge before a judge or officer
using a seal.)

My commission expires.....

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

In the Juvenile Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

IN THE MATTER OF....., a delinquent child.

NOW, on this..... day of....., 191....., came on to be heard the petition and complaint of....., charging that..... is a delinquent child. There being present in court said child,....., and....., parent-guardian, and....., the Probation Officer.

The Court, after hearing all the evidence, and being fully advised in the premises, finds: That due and legal notice has been given to the Probation Officer, and also to....., h.....parent-guardian, and....., the person having the possession, care and custody of said child.

The Court further finds, that said child is under the age of sixteen years, and that..... is not an inmate of any State institution or Industrial School for Boys or Industrial School for Girls, or any institution incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas.

The Court further finds that said child is incorrigible—that said child knowingly associates with thieves and vicious and immoral persons—is growing up in idleness and crime—and knowingly patronizes pool-rooms and places where gambling devices are kept and operated.

The Court further finds, that said child did, on the.....day of....., 191....., at the County of....., in the State of Kansas, knowingly and unlawfully

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That sentence in the above-entitled case be suspended until the further order of the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the Probation Officer of this Court take the charge and custody of said child, and keep h.....in h.....own home or some other suitable place until the further order of the Court.

..... Judge of the Juvenile Court.

No.

Final Order Before Sentence.

IN JUVENILE COURT.

e
Dependent—Neglected—Delinquent Child.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

In the Juvenile Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

IN THE MATTER OF.....a Dependent and Neglected Child.

NOW, on thisday of.....19....., came on to be heard the petition and complaint of, charging that.....

.....is a dependent and neglected and abandoned child: That being present in Court said child,....., and

....., and

....., the Probation Officer. The Court, after hearing all the evidence, and being fully advised in the premises, finds that due and legal notice has been given to.....

....., Probation Officer, and also to.....

....., the person being in the care and possession of said child.

AND THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, That said child is under the age of sixteen years, and that saidis not an inmate of any State institution or Industrial

School for Boys or Industrial School for Girls, or of any institution incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, That the statements and allegations contained in the petition are true; that said child is a dependent and neglected child, being destitute—homeless — abandoned — dependent

upon the public for support—has no proper parental care or guardianship—has idle and immoral habits—habitually begs and receives alms—is found living in a house of ill fame—lives with vicious or disreputable persons—

or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian of....., in whose care said child is kept, being an unfit

place for said child.

AND IT IS THEREFORE by the Court considered, ordered and adjudged, that said child be given to the care of.....

Association, with full power and authority in said.....

.....to exercise all the rights as guardian of the person of said child, with full authority to place said child in a family home with or without indenture, to be made a

party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of said child, and in person or by attorney assent to such adoption.

Given under my hand and seal this.....day of

....., A. D. 19.....

Judge of the Juvenile Court.

No.

Final Order for Dependent and Neglected Child.

IN THE JUVENILE COURT

a Dependent and Neglected Child

HISTORY OF CASE

- 1. What is the full name of the child?.....
- 2. Age?.....
- 3. Residence? City..... Street or Avenue.
- 4. How long has ...he resided in this County?.....
- 5. Color?.....
- 6. Where was ...he born?.....
- 7. When?.....
- 8. What is the nationality of father?.....
- 9. Mother?.....
- 10. Is father living?.....
- 11. Mother?.....
- 12. What is father's name?.....
- 13. What was mother's maiden name?
- 14. Where does father reside?.....
- 15. Mother?.....
- 16. What is the occupation of father?.....
- 17. Mother?.....
- 18. Can the child read?.....
- 19. Write?.....
- 20. Has ...he ever been convicted of any offense?.....
- 21. Has ...he been addicted to the use of tobacco or cigarettes?
- 22. Attended School?.....
- 23. How long?
- 24. What grade?
- 25. Has ...he ever been suspended?.....
- 26. Religion of parents?.....
- 27. Pecuniary circumstances—good, fair or poor?.....
- 28. Have parents been indifferent to school attendance of child?.....
- 29. How many children in family?
- 30. Age of father?.....
- 31. Age of Mother?.....
- 32. When and where were parents married?.....
- 33. Have parents ever been divorced?.....
- 34. If so, is either again married?.....
- 35. Which was given the custody of the child?
- 36. Has either parent abandoned child?.....
- 37. Information to be given by Probation Officer:.....

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

I, Judge of the Probate Court, and ex-officio Judge of the Juvenile Court in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing constitutes a full and complete copy of the Final Order in the proceedings had in this Court, this..... day of 19....., wherein..... was charged with being a dependent and neglected child, together with a statement of the facts concerning the history of said child and its parents so far as ascertained.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Probate Court, this..... day of A. D. 19.....

Probate Judge.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

IN THE JUVENILE COURT OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.

In the Matter of _____, a Dependent and Neglected Child.

I, _____, a reputable citizen of Shawnee County,

State of Kansas, being first duly sworn, say: That _____,

who is under the age of sixteen years, is not now an inmate of any State institution or any Industrial School for Boys or Industrial School for Girls, nor any institution incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas.

That said child is destitute—homeless—abandoned—dependent upon the public for support; has no proper parental care or guardianship—has idle and immoral habits—habitually begs and receives alms—is found living in a house of ill-fame—who lives with a vicious or disreputable person—or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian, or other person in whose care said child is kept, is an unfit place for said child

_____, in violation of the statutes of the State of Kansas, in such case made and provided, and against the dignity of the State of Kansas.

Affiant further says, that the facts stated and allegations contained in the foregoing petition are correct and true, as he is informed and verily believes.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this _____

day of _____, 191_____

Judge of the Juvenile Court.

No.

**Petition for Dependent and
Neglected Child.**

IN THE JUVENILE COURT.

vs.

A Dependent and Neglected Child.

Recorded Vol., Page

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

In the Juvenile Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

In the Matter of _____, a delinquent child.

I, _____, a reputable citizen of Shawnee County, State of Kansas, being first duly sworn, say: That _____, who is under the age of sixteen years, is not now an inmate of any State institution or any Industrial School for Boys or Industrial School for Girls, nor any institution incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas.

That said child did, at _____ County, State of Kansas, on or about the _____ day of _____, 19_____, violate the laws of the State of Kansas, or the ordinances of the City of _____, and said _____ did then and there unlawfully _____

That said child is incorrigible; that said child _____ knowingly associates with thieves, vicious and immoral persons—is growing up in idleness and crime, and knowingly patronizes pool-rooms, and places where gambling devices are operated, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Affiant further says, that the facts stated and allegations contained in the foregoing petition are correct and true, as he is informed and verily believes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____

Probate Judge.

No.

on for a Delinquent Child

JUVENILE COURT

ndent—Neglected—Delinquent Child.

State of Kansas, }
County, } ss.

In the Juvenile Court of said County and State.

In the Matter of

WHEREAS, On the _____ day of _____ 192____, came on to be heard the petition and complaint of _____, charging that

there being present in court said child, _____, and _____, parent—guardian, and _____, the Probation Officer.

The Court, after hearing all the evidence and being fully advised in the premises, finds that due and legal notice has been given to _____, Probation Officer, and also to _____, parent—guardian, the person being in the care and possession of said child.

The Court further finds, that said child is under sixteen years of age, to wit, of the age of _____ years; that said child is not an inmate of any state institution, or any institution incorporated under the laws of this state.

The Court further finds, that the statements and allegations contained in the petition are true; that said child, _____

It was on said _____ day of _____ 192____, ordered by the Court that sentence in the above-entitled case be suspended until further order of the Court.

It was further ordered by the Court, that the Probation Officer of this county take the charge and custody of and keep said child in h_____ own home, or some other suitable place, until further order of the Court.

That said child was thereupon placed on probation and sentence was thereupon suspended during the good behavior of said _____

AND WHEREAS, On the _____ day of _____ 192____, said child did break said parole by knowingly and unlawfully _____

Said child having been brought before the Court on this _____ day of _____ 192____ and it having been proven to the satisfaction of the Court that said child did break h_____ parole as above set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, It is by the Court ordered, that said _____ be committed and delivered to the charge of the Superintendent of the _____ Industrial School, at _____ Kansas, to be safely kept under the direction of the State Board of Administration until discharged by due course of law.

Judge of the Juvenile Court.

STATEMENT OF EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIAN.

1. Is the child of sound intellect?.....
2. Ishe defective in sight?.....Hearing?.....Speaking?.....
3. Describe any bodily deformity or defect:.....
.....
4. Ishe perfectly free from skin diseases or eruption?.....
5. Ishe subject to epilepsy or fits?.....
6. Hashe had smallpox?.....Scarlet fever?.....Diphtheria?.....Measles?.....
7. Hashe been vaccinated?.....
8. Hashe the appearance of being hereditarily afflicted with scrofula?.....
Consumption?.....Syphilis?.....
9. Is mother living?.....If dead, cause of death.....
10. Is father living?.....If dead, cause of death.....
11. Has child been exposed to any contagious diseases within the past thirty days?.....
12. Doeshe apparently have an hereditary tendency to crime, or hashe been influenced by evil as-
sociations?.....

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I have examined.....
and that the answers to the several particulars comprised in the within questions are, to the best of my knowl-
edge, judgment, and belief, correctly made.

.....
M. D.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That....., M. D., is a physician of
respectable standing in his profession.

.....
Judge.

**Commitment to Industrial
Schools**

IN THE JUVENILE COURT

..... *County*

In re
