

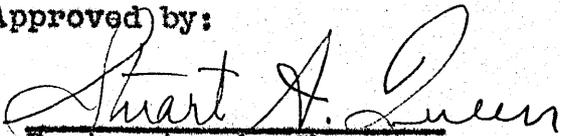
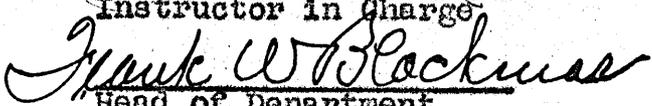
SOME ASPECTS OF FAMILY DESERTION

by

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PREFACE

Studies of family desertion, to say nothing of the treatments, are in their infancy. This monograph does not point clearly to any absolute causes, but rather presents a method to be used in the development of causes in treatment of the individual instances of desertion. Because of the limited space and time, and the yet inadequate knowledge of the background of desertion, the legal aspect of the problem is not treated.

Much credit should be given Mr. Walter W. Whitson, Superintendent of the Provident Association, of Kansas City, Missouri, for his splendid cooperation in allowing the records of that organization to be utilized in this study; to all the members of the staff for their generous aid and suggestions; and especially to my wife, a Visitor with the Provident Association, who has re-investigated several families from the view point of the suggested method.

If this study has any merits, due thanks should be given Dr. Stuart A. Queen of the University of Kansas, who has given his time unsparingly, and whose patience and guidance have proved an ever present stimulus.

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INTRODUCTION

Desertion is only one evidence, one form, or one symptom of incompatibility. Attempts to classify the various forms which unwholesome marital adjustments assume have so far been futile. What elements there are in individuals, when placed in intimate relations with other individuals, which cause one or the other of them to desert, to treat their consorts cruelly, to fail to support them, to seek the club, or to become interested excessively in business, is a problem which requires study. In order to prevent desertion, we need to know not only the external conditions, such as the housing, the economic status, the associates, the nagging of the wife, or the husband's habits of drinking, but we must know their early lives, their attitudes conditioned by their social surroundings, their visceral structures, their inherited qualities, their emotional lives, and the values which have developed as a result of their lives together. Various individuals apparently may have the same external factors surrounding them, and yet in one case desertion occurs, in the other it does not. The same stimulus calls forth different responses in different persons. Just why a certain stimulus calls forth desertion in one case, non-support in another, abuse in another, apparently successful life in another, is yet undetermined. Conditioned conduct is largely unknown. Parallel to all of the cases presented, we can find similar

situations, where the same symptoms existed and no deser-
 tion took place. In other words, our consideration pri-
 marily is with the inter-activities of humans and the way
 those activities have been moulded by physical, emotional,
 intellectual, and social processes in each of the individ-
 uals, in turn reacting together to form the social entity,
 the family; and not merely with the deserter's make-up,
 or with his wife, or any single element of marital or
 individual life.

At present in non-support legislation, the
 law assumes the man to be at fault, that his wife and
 family are the injured parties, and they, therefore, are
 innocent. It is the same idea that is prevalent in all
 legal practice, that of punishment for some injury.

"This 'ordering-and-forbidding attitude' according to
 Thomas and Znanieki, 'is the oldest and most persistent
 form of social technique'". (1) It is the legal-moral
 system as compared with the scientific or case-work
 method; or the generalizing and blaming idea as contrasted
 with the individualizing method; or the "ordering-and-
 forbidding" as compared with the understanding and con-
 trol; or probably, simply stated, the emotional method
 of primitive life as it is set against attempted intellec-
 tual insight. Thus, until the wife and family are consid-

 (1) Sutherland, Criminology, p. 16.

ered as causal factors, and studies, along with legislation, are framed in that direction, our efforts to curb desertion, or build a constructive relationship between persons will be futile. Likely, domestic relation laws, at their best, can be but tools or means whereby intelligent and informed case workers can apply scientific methods of conduct and control, which will gradually be evolved in the social laboratories.

Upon our statute books there are laws governing marital life, responsibilities of the wife and the husband, and inter-relationships which society calls the family. In this study, we do not purpose to treat of the moral aspects of the family. Our concern is not in forecasting what the family will be. We are primarily interested in getting facts that will help us better to understand the family, its life, and its conduct. Now, just what the family is calls forth varying answers. To many people, who accept the conventional aspects of life with overseriousness, the family is a god-given institution which has been a part of the race since the beginning. Marriage to many has the same meaning. These institutions to them are sacred, unmodifiable, and because they have existed since the beginning, they must continue to the end. Such an attitude can be and is questioned seriously.

With the advent of the theory of evolution and the introduction of naturalistic and scientific

methods into the social laboratory, the family is recognized as an institution that changes according to the social organization of which it is a part. Early times saw different types of family life. In tribal life, group marriages represent a different form than we now have. There, in a tribe, a group of men and women became potential husbands and wives. (1) In these group marriages wife lending is common and promiscuity at festivals was established. (2) In another period, we find a man having one legal wife and several concubines, and also allowed by the law under Hammurabi free intercourse with female slaves, whose children could be legalized. (3) In Egyptian life, there was a head wife or the "great spouse" with minor wives according to their rank. (4) At that time brother and sister marriages prevailed. (5) Consistent changes have brought us to an epoch where we have more or less monogamy in family life, based upon equal rights of man and wife. However prostitution, desertion, divorce, and infidelity are the certain deviations, which even now, in their respective classes are being accepted "as the thing to do". Thus we see the family is a humanly developed organization. In principle, it is like other organizations which are the result of evolution or growth.

(1) Hobhouse, *Morals in Evolution*, p. 136.

(2) Opus cit. p. 136, footnote #1.

(3) Opus cit. p. 181, especially footnote #6.

(4) Opus cit. p. 185.

(5) Ibid.

Probably all through the history of marriage, there is a constant factor, the sex impulse. Mating is the basis of family life. This sex impulse, interactive with other social forces, forms the nucleus of this organization.

Many writers and thinkers are inclined to assume that the present type of marriage is normal. To them, a thing is normal because the average lot of folk follow the custom. Whether the customary mode of action is normal or right is unproved. The animal urges within us may be the more wholesome or helpful to follow, and not the artificial barriers that civilization has set about us. Since the family and marriage seem to be institutions that have grown, as the result of social influences upon the sex urge, it yet remains an impossibility to ascertain the relative longevity of this structure. No doubt, the impulse of sex will remain, but whether the expression of sex will be practiced by the average person in the present form of family life is to-day a matter of opinion. The instability indicated by divorce, desertion, prostitution, and non-support may be indicative of a tendency to another form of social organization, wherein the family, as known as present, will not be the center. The deserter, a non-conformist according to the standards of this age, may be setting a precedent that will lead the future generation to examine family life and ascertain its real merits and its flaws. Needless to say such digressions

indicate tendencies that may or may not be clues to the solutions and the understanding of the problem of incompatibility that we have before us; however our study is not concerned with the direction of family life, but we are interested in understanding family life and the forces that govern it.

In the solution of the desertion problem, the emancipation of women, the changing economic standards, the introduction of the study of personality, and all the other epoch making changes that we are facing, should be considered as social factors which will influence in the coming generation's social problems. Thus, it seems to me, this of all problems, should not be considered as that of dealing with merely the sinning man or woman. It should be considered as a problem of adjustment between two human animals, who may, or may not be happier, if they live constantly together, as conventionally we feel they should, or if they merely are closely inter-related for co-habitation and reproduction. Needless to say, our materials will be indeed limited, and no conclusive solutions can be drawn therefrom.

Since the age of writing, the family and marriage have been the source of many novels. These novels usually set forth the whole life of the individual, his interrelationships with his family, with the events leading up to the domestic troubles. Of course

the social setting is always controlled in the novel, and in the general life, it is not. David Lawrence (1), an English author, Flaubert (2), a French writer, and many others (3) have set forth such stories. Many of these novels are good, because they seek not to blame the deviator from conventions, but seek to analyze the reasons for his leaving the usual path of conduct.

Most of the treatises on marital life in the field of sociology are mere abstractions and condemnations of those who deviate from the conventional aspects of life. Too often the discussions in the conferences of social workers are to the end of preventing and censoring the marital difficulties rather than seeking to understand them. Likely more success would be attained in this field, if sociologists would cease to theorize and condemn, and apply that energy to the understanding of the actual conduct of real men and women.

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- (1) Sons and Lovers. A description of coal miner's home.
 (2) Madame Bovary.
 (3) See de Maupussant, Tolstoy, Turgenieff, and other writers.

THE METHOD

Social problems are relative. People with different backgrounds and different experiences will react to these problems in various ways. Since personal opinions do color the attitudes that one has to the surrounding social problems, a study of marital maladjustment would appear far more scientific if it could be considered objectively. Usually the statistical method is acknowledged as purely apart from personal opinion. Patterson studied the divorce cases in the Philadelphia Domestic Relations Court from a statistical view point, measuring such things as the housing, the comparative ages of the man and woman, the number of children, et cetera. Quinn of St. Louis examined two hundred of the deserted families of the St. Louis Family Welfare Society from this view point, and then compared these elements with a like number of charity cases, wherein there was no desertion. Both of these studies are purely objective, and from that standpoint are satisfactory, for in both instances, there are a sufficient number of factors to make statistical calculations possible.

The fault of this type of work lies in the fact that social forces are unlike physical forces, and do not readily yield to this method which is so successful with material forces. Social determinates are more

complex, structural elements are not dominant, and hence, a statistical evaluation is not wide enough in scope for social work. (1) Behavior, habits, and actions of individuals are closely related to their environment, but emotional conflicts, which so often cause difficulty in individuals, will not respond or be reduced to a statistician's rule. Thus, while statistics do meet the requirement of objectivity, there are other elements pertinent to the comprehension of marital difficulties that must be included. (2)

Miss Colcord (3) has assembled the experiences of many of the officials of social work organizations in meeting the desertion problems, together with her own impressions, as they have materialized out of her experiences. Such a book as she has written is valuable because of the actualities contained therein. Eubank (4) very carefully has studied the literature of this field, calling attention largely to the lack of adequate statistical materials and literature. His book is devoted largely to the treatment of desertion, as is Miss Colcord's. This element is, of course, vital; however treatment will not wholly succeed as long as the causative aspects are

(1) Lindeman, Social Discovery, pp. 85-87

(2) Symposium, The Child, the Clinic, and the Court, pp. 30-31.

(3) Colcord, Broken Homes, pp. 3.

(4) Eubank, A Study of Family Desertion, pp. 5-8.

not thoroughly understood. To ascribe desertion to "faults in early training", to a "wrong basis of marriage", to "vicious habits", et cetera (1) may be a good start, but until we know how and why these occurred, by understanding how the vicious habit arose, why the individual has faulty early training, by knowing how his attitudes and values of social life and organization arose, we are very little closer to the treatment of the problem than we were, when we were content to merely put the deserter in jail, trusting to luck that he would "learn his lesson". It seems to me that family incompatibility is an intricate problem requiring intensive study by psychiatrists, physicians, and social workers. These studies will be highly desirable if they are made by individuals with an unbiased and scientific view point, who are seeking neither "to praise nor to blame."

In this paper, while statistics have been utilized, they do not represent many factors of importance. The major portion of this study is composed of case studies of deserted families and the men and women who have deserted. We not only have been concerned with social forces, but also with the physical and mental makeup of the individuals.

Also, the individual, as an individual, has been studied. His structural makeup, unless abnormal, is

not as important as his behavior. (1) Of course the relation of the instincts to the habits of the individual is vital. The emotional conflicts, the intellectual attitudes, as well as the social problems of each have been observed. Ira S. Wile (2) indicates the value of a correlation of all the structural reactions and behavior for the forming of an average personality. A similar idea is expressed in modern psychiatry by the integration of the responses of the human animal with his social conventions and customs. Fielding (3) calls our emotions and instincts "the caveman within us", meaning these inherited elements may be contrary to and in rebellion against the dictates of our present civilization. He maintains that until the individual can integrate this self with the social forces, nothing will ensue but conflict and a distorted personality. If too much conflict arises, the individual will act differently than the "average", and should this deviation become too pronounced, greater society will disown him.

Our guide to the organization of the social history and the social factors necessary to the understanding of behavior is largely taken from suggestions of Mrs. Sheffield. (4) Because family desertion is but one form

- (1) Watson, Behaviorism, P. 73 and 75-77.
- (2) The Challenge of Childhood, pp.
- (3) The Caveman within Us, pp. 19-21 and 1-4.
- (4) The Social Case History, pp. 19-199.

of social maladjustment, it ought to be studied from the angle of social case treatment and methods. The best guide to the study of family problems, from the standpoint of the case work method, is a contribution of Miss Richmond. (1) Miss Follett's (2) suggestions in an article, "Community is a Process" and the application of this idea to the family life has given a perspective for the valuation of our records. Thus, in the presentation of our family records, there has been assumed no finality of causes, but we have only traced the process of the domestic life to a point, where we have been compelled to stop, because time and materials have not permitted more elaborate analysis.

It will be noted that much consideration has been given the method, for the results are always colored by the process and methods used in arriving at conclusions. (3)

(1) Social Diagnosis, whole book.
 (2) Community is a Process, Philos Rev. Nov. '19.
 (3) Lindeman, Opus Cit. pp. 4-8

STATISTICS

Elements to be used in a statistical process should be representative of the whole which they are designed to measure. Desertion records are not separately tabulated by the Family Welfare Society in its statistical count. In order to obtain a representative group of families, it was decided to examine all cases active in October, 1924, wherein desertion was either an immediate or a more remote problem. In selecting the cases in which desertion is an active problem use was made of the statistical treatment card, accompanying each record, on which are checked all major problems. This method of choice has two advantages: first, we secured the families where desertion was the acute symptom, and secondly, we also secured records of "periodic deserters" with years of contact by the Family Welfare Society. By using records of active families, much more detailed information could be secured from the case workers than would have been available had we chosen records where no active work was being done on the family. The Smith family is not included in the statistical count; however, because of the valuable "back history", it was included in the case summaries for discussion.

Extent

In the various studies that have been made of desertion, most of the writers have found the percent-

age of deserted families in their respective cities about the same. Within the orphanages of Philadelphia, Patterson (1) estimates about 15% of the children have deserting parents. About 10% of the families carried by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity are the result of desertion. (2) Devine (3) in his study of dependent families in New York, found 10% were those of deserted women. Eubank (4) found the percentages of desertion running from 2.6% to 24.5% in the respective organizations from which he collected returns. In Kansas City, the Family Welfare Society carried 17.5% of cases in October, 1924 where desertion was or had been a problem. Of that group, 12% were situations with active desertion problems. (5) Since the percentage of families made dependent by deserting parents is so great, this is evidently a problem which deserves careful study.

HOUSING

In Patterson's study, it is significant that only 6% of those who secured divorces owned their homes. (6) In Kansas City, we found that the tenement house districts had a larger proportion of families of deserters than the residential districts. (7) Apparently then the deserted families who are handled by social agencies lack

(1) Family Deserters and Non-supporters pp 150

(2) ~~1911~~ The Causes of Misery

(4) Opus Cit. p.25.

(5) See Appendix, Table XVlll, part A

(6) Opus Cit. Table XV p. 276

(7) Appendix, Table XVlll, part B

the stabilizing influence of home ownership.

OCCUPATION OF THE HUSBANDS

Patterson has arranged a table of male occupations, enlightening enough to be worth of presentation.

This table is based upon a study of 1200 cases in 1918 (1)

Occupations of Husbands % of Ct. Cases % for the total pop.

Proprietors, officials, and managers	5.3	27
Clerks	9.7	9
Skilled workers	26.1	13
Semi-skilled	21.8	12
Laborers	23.7	32
Servants	4.5	3
Public officials	.7	4
Semi-officials	2.9	1
Professional	1.6	3
Not stated	3.7	

In Kansas City (2) 33% of the deserting husbands were skilled laborers, 17% were semi-skilled, and 24% were unskilled laborers. There were a number which were not classified. In all probability the lowness of the wage is not a major cause of desertion, although it is likely a contributing factor.



(1) Opus cit. 278, Table XIX. Simplified
 (2) Appendix, Table XI

OCCUPATION OF WOMEN

Patterson found that the woman in the cases he studies, were largely clerks and stenographers, factory operatives, and day workers. (1) In the Kansas City group, most of the woman turned to clerking, waiting tables, working in laundries, and acting as chamber maids, or house maids. One should note these are particularly occupations that have been assumed since the desertion of the male wage earner. As near as can be estimated about 53% of the women following desertion, go into gainful occupations. (2)

WAGES OF MEN

In 1916, Patterson found (3) the median for men's wages was \$15.00 per week, which appears low for the scale of wages in that period. Our own wage statistics contain data which are not comparable because they represent the wage of the man when the record opened, and hence they are not confined to any one period, but cover about fifteen years. We do find, though, various wage scale groupings; for instance, one group centers about the \$12.00 level, another about the \$15.00 level, another about the \$18.00. Quite a number gather about a \$21.00 level, which likely are representative of recent desertions. Furthermore there is another grouping about the \$25.00 level, and these

- (1) Op. Cit. p. 281
- (2) Appendix, Table XII
- (3) Op. Cit. p. 279.

are followed by a grouping of two at the \$50.00. (1)

While these returns are interesting, they do not signify anything in particular, excepting the widely scattered wage scales.

WAGES OF WOMEN

The only definite groupings center about \$10.00 and \$12.00 per week. (2) In view of the fact, that the average runs about two or three children per family, it is probable that deserted mothers do not make sufficient to support their families without aid.

AGES OF THE MEN AND THE WOMEN

Patterson discovered that about one-half of the women are under 30 years of age, that about one-tenth are minors, and that the greatest frequency occurs between the ages of 20 and 24, and 25 and 29. For the men, the high water mark is between 25 and 29 years. (3) In our study, we found the greatest grouping of men at the time of their desertion is between 29 and 35; and with the women, the grouping is consistent from 23 to 29 years. (4)

LENGTH OF MARRIED LIFE.

In Patterson's study (5), there were 44.8%

- (1) Appendix, Table XIII.
- (2) Appendix, Table XIV.
- (3) Op. cit. p. 299.
- (4) Appendix, Table I
- (5) Op. cit. p. 300.

families deserted within five years of the marriage, and 55.2% of the families lived together for six years or over. In this study, we found that 46% of the desertions occurred within the first five years of marriage, while 54% of the families lived together six years or over, making the median 6.75 years. (1)

AGE AT MARRIAGE

Patterson (2) found that the median for the men's ages lay between 25 and 29 years, and that the median for the women's ages lay between 20 and 24 years. Of the men, 39% married between the ages of 20 and 24, while 25% married between the ages of 25 and 29 years. There were 31% of the women married under 20 years, and 36% married between the ages of 20 and 24 years.

Our groupings showed that with the men, 19 to 23 was the popular marrying age, while with the women, 15 to 21 was the most common. (3)

LENGTH OF ACQUAINTANCE BEFORE MARRIAGE

Patterson (4) found that the median was from one to two years, while one third of the parties had known each other over three years. The records upon which this study was based do not tabulate this element.

- (1) Appendix, Table V.
- (2) Op. cit. p. 300, Table XXVII.
- (3) Appendix, Table IV.
- (4) Op. Cit. p. 301.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Patterson (1) showed that the median of the deserted families was one child. While 28% had no children, 30% had one child, 17% had two children, and only 10% had three children. Our study (2) indicated that the median was 2 children per family, which is double Patterson's. The 1920 census indicates that the average size family in Kansas City, Missouri, was four persons. (3) Our study shows the deserted family to be the same. Then apparently the number of children is not an important casual factor in desertion.

FORCED MARRIAGES

Patterson (4) found that in 14% of his families there were forced marriages. Miss Colcord (5) cites a study of 500 widows in which 19.2% were forced marriages. Our study (6) indicates that 25% of the first children were born within the first nine months of the marriage, and of this number, 8% actually were born out of wedlock.

PREVIOUS MARRIAGES KNOWN

This study (7) indicates that 15% of the men were married previously, while 24% of the women previously

- (1) Op. cit. p. 302.
- (2) Appendix, Table III.
- (3) U. S. Census, Population, Vol. II, p. 1268.
- (4) Opus cit. p. 303.
- (5) Broken Homes, p. 93.
- (6) Appendix, Table VII.
- (7) Appendix, Table VI.

experienced marital life.

KNOWN IMMORALITY

Of this group, we find that only 19% of the men were immoral; of the women 20%. (1) It is likely that the women were more easily apprehended than the men.

KNOWN VENEREAL DISEASES

We find (2) that 24% of the men and women had syphilis or gonorrhoea or both. Of this number, we note that 16% were women and only 8% were men. Here again, when most of the tests were made the husbands were out of the home, and the women were the only ones to get an actual test.

NATIVITY

In the Kansas City study (3) practically all of the men and women studied were born and reared in America and of American parentage. Since the foreign families are so few, they are scarcely noticeable.

PROBLEMS PRESENTED IN THE FAMILIES

The Family Welfare Society has a system of indicating the problems presented and the treatment thereof. It is interesting to note that, by this statistical device, in the desertion cases, 73.5% of the problems presented are solved to the satisfaction of the workers. (4)

- (1) Appendix, Table VIII.
- (2) Appendix, Table IX.
- (3) Appendix, Table X.
- (4) Appendix, Tables XVI and XVII.

Of the services rendered, those in the health group rank the highest. This is likely due to the publicity given medicine and preventive medicine, as well as to the abundance of health clinics available in Kansas City. Another noticeable feature of the problem card is the absence of the intellectual, emotional and social problems, although the organization is supposed to be concerned with the development of the personality. It is not probable that the omission indicates the lack of such problems, for in the following cases studied, many of the mentioned problems do exist.

INTERIM FROM FIRST APPEARANCE TO PRESENT

Many of the cases have been closed and reopened, and some few have been open for many years. There are 42% of the records that have been opened in the past year. For a more detailed account see table XIX. (1)

HEALTH OF THE WOMEN

Excluding the venereal diseased patients, we have a total of 26% of the women deserted, who need health treatment. The problem of whether this is due to the treatment of the husband and worry, or to the work that the wives have to engage in after the departure of the husband, is a matter of speculation. (2)

- (1) Appendix, Table XIX.
 (2) Appendix, Table XXI.

INTERVAL BETWEEN THE FIRST DESERTION AND THE APPLICATION

Within the first year after the desertion of the husband, we have 60% of the applications for relief made. (1)

STATISTICAL CONCLUSIONS

Generally speaking the statistics of this study do not cover a sufficient number of cases to be conclusive. However, they are interesting because they do coincide with those of Patterson's. All of the statistics that are comparable with the census studies indicate tendencies that are similar to the general population; thus, as would be anticipated, they are largely negative. Personality, the individual's actions, and his attitudes likely are more indicative of the causal factors than the mere structural elements. In social life the number of elements entering into our lives, that are unmeasurable by statistical manipulation is so great, that to say the least, it would be hazardous to depend upon statistics without the general developmental history of each individual in accounting for the causal factors in desertion.

GUIDE TO THE CASE STUDIES

Although, a resume¹ follows the twelve case summaries presented, the reader probably will be rewarded more by a careful study of these records and the analysis,

(1) Appendix, Table XX.

which follows each, than by a mere consideration of the final resume'. The methods used in the framing of the case pictures are suggestive of the elements necessary for the critical and wholesome study of marital difficulties. Material relief, while necessary in some cases, is not as essential as the understanding of the early stimulus-response reactions. Real treatment will follow the line of a substitution of early created attitudes, habit patterns, and values, by the worker, for the trends of the average folk. The better plan of treating desertion will come in analyzing the problem before the marital severance has been effected. Since desertion is a family problem, courts will do little in solving the problem, lending only a helpful machinery for the socially minded individuals to utilize. Intensive studies of the social, emotional, intellectual, and physical situations, by adept workers in Family Welfare Societies cooperating with the courts will reap benefits such as will make possible more results, as is indicated in the Goodman record.

In the presentation of these case summaries, an effort at logical division is made. Those wherein the social effects are primary are presented first, and those wherein the individual unadjustments are primary, are last. There can be no doubt that many family difficulties are due to the maladjustment of one individual. The wife may

be, in the vernacular, "crazy", or there may be instinctive or emotional conflicts, which through social unadjustment, may create disorder. On the other hand, two fairly stable individuals, may have such divergent attitudes that, in the intimacy of marital life, they clash. This classification is merely tentative for we realize that each situation must be analyzed and treated on its own merits; however, in most situations there are trends that are more prominent than others.

I. FAMILIES, WHEREIN THE SOCIAL TENDENCIES ARE STRONGER.

Case Study #1. THE GOODMAN FAMILY (1)

Jake, 24

Irya, 22

Gladys, 4

Madge, 2

INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Goodman's sister, who was estranged from her husband and was stranded in Kansas City, temporarily was staying with the Goodman family. The sister, Mrs. Maitland, had applied to the Family Welfare Society for transportation to return to her parents. The day following this request, Mr. Goodman came to the society wanting groceries. He had spent all his extra money providing for his sister-in-law. Now he was out of work and could not feed his family. He told of his destitute circumstances; the children, his own children, were starving;

(1) All names given throughout the text are pseudonyms.

his wife was in rags; he was not asking for himself; it was only for the family. This exaggerated story he told was colored to a ridiculous shade. Subsequent investigation showed Mr. Goodman had been lying, and he had been using his sister-in-law's situation as an excuse to get relief.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Goodman was born on a farm north of Kansas City. When he was four, his family moved to Hewlett, an industrial suburb of Kansas City. His father was a drunkard; his mother died of tuberculosis. The family of twelve children have failed to adjust themselves to society. One of the boys is "a gentlemen of the road" who has "done time" in the Missouri penitentiary. Two of the girls died of tuberculosis. Another sister, because of marital difficulties, is supposed to have committed suicide. Several of the boys cannot be located; however two of them, who live in Kansas City, have been clients of the Family Welfare Society. Laura, another sister, lives in an aristocratic neighborhood on Ridge Boulevard, apparently having broken with the original community and her family group. When Mr. Goodman left school, he went to work at various odd jobs. His associates were a gang of Hewlett boys, who "rode the rails" and who were "loose" with women. Mr. Goodman, like his associates, when he became dissatisfied, avoided the issues and left

the city for a long "bum".

Mrs. Goodman, who was born in Smithville, Missouri, came from a laborer's family. Her father usually provided well for them; however their income was variable, being dependent upon the available work. When Mrs. Goodman was twelve, her family moved to a town of 40,000 population. At the age of fourteen, Mrs. Goodman quit school to work. The adjustment of the family to the ways of the larger town was not as easy as the adjustments in a small place. Using a work permit, she was employed in factories until she was sixteen, when her parents moved to Kansas City. They settled in Hewlett. Shortly after moving to Kansas City, her father began running around with lewd women, and their family began a gradual disintegration.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Hewlett, where Mr. and Mrs. Goodman's families lived, is notorious for its low moral standards. This small community is composed of the stockyards and the packing plants employing mostly unskilled laborers. Altho Hewlett is a part of Kansas City, it has its definite folkways and its own moral codes protecting its inhabitants and opposing the intervention of outsiders. Sexual promiscuity is widely practiced, altho the church elements verbally oppose it. Venereal disease is prevalent and

feeble-mindedness abounds.

Their parents' homes were located upon Kraut Alley, which consists of little three and four room, unpainted houses, renting for five and six dollars a month. This little industrial village uses outside toilets because they have no access to a sewerage system.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Goodman attended school until he was twelve passing only to the fourth grade. His work record is poor. He works well but he is not able to remain long on one job.

Mrs. Goodman completed the seventh grade at the age of fourteen. Her work record is good. She is steady and apt.

DELINQUENCIES

Mr. Goodman was committed to the county jail for thirty days on a petty larceny charge. He stole wheat from box cars.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Goodman associated with groups of careless carefree youngsters as did Mrs. Goodman. These young folk were adventuresome. No one would "take a dare". As a result some of the joys they entered into were, in Mrs. Goodman's phraseology, "wild".

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Goodman smokes heavily. At all times, he is neat and clean. He is not a steady worker, being in-

clined to laziness and to egotism. He is informed upon current matters. At times he expresses a sympathy for the I.W.W. While on the "road" he would often read in the "Wobbly" libraries. Despite these associations he never carried a "red" card.

Mrs. Goodman is quiet, modest and apparently enjoys her home and children; however she enjoys "good times", dancing and joyriding with other women's husbands.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Goodman, who has a dark skin and black hair, is tall. He is always well groomed. Despite a phlegmatic behavior, his cold grey eyes are penetrating. His handshake, which lacks firmness, is cold and unresponsive. Mrs. Goodman's neat and attractive form and clear unhesitating face indicates agreeableness.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Goodman's psychiatric examination revealed emotional instability, unfocused attention, selfishness, and generally childish attitudes. Only elements which directly concerned either of them were of interest. Altho their intelligence was average, their attitudes were unsocial. Normal hetreosexuality apparently was not a part of their thought, content or experience. In Mr. Goodman, a marked irresponsibility was found. Of the two Mrs. Goodman was the more stable; however neither of their attitudes toward average domestic living was favorable. Generally, despite their adult physical bodies,

their social attitudes were those of children.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Their respective families lived as neighbors on Kraut Alley. Thru the medium of a Rescue Mission they first met. Both, prior to their marriage, had been sexually loose. After a few months of friendship, Mrs. Goodman found herself pregnant. In 1919, at the respective ages of nineteen and seventeen, they were married. Seven months later Gladys was born. Neither Mr. or Mrs. Goodman are certain who is the father of this child for about the time of her conception, Mrs. Goodman had been having sexual intercourse with other boys. Until after the birth of the child, the couple lived with Mrs. Goodman's parents. Shortly following the birth of Gladys, Mr. Goodman deserted and went west. In a few months he returned; however work was scarce and besides Mr. Goodman was not anxious to work; thus the "in-laws" developed an antipathy toward him. While he was in Hewlett, other boys would constantly recall to him his wife's previous immoralities. Added to this was the constant quarreling in the home, which assisted Mr. Goodman in deciding to desert.

Later, they made other efforts to live together in furnished rooms. For a short period all would go well. Then they would get on each others nerves and away Mr. Goodman would go. His wife then would return to her parents. This has been repeated several times during

the past five years. Regardless of these trying situations, both of these creatures appear to have retained a love for their children and each other.

When on desertions, Mr. Goodman roamed throughout the west, going on several occasions to the coast. He stayed a while in Denver, where he received treatment for gonorrhoea, which he contracted while on his little trip. At San Francisco, he repeated the process. Always, his work played out or the desire to roam was so strong that he failed to complete his treatment leaving the disease to become chronic. On all these trips he was sexually loose.

Mrs. Goodman, during these desertions, went riding with other men of Hewlett. She admits having sexual intercourse with several men. She too contracted gonorrhoea.

When the Family Welfare Society first became interested in the family, a job was secured for Mr. Goodman at a packing plant. He received thirty-five dollars a week. At the end of the first week, he drew his money, and quit. He told his wife he had been "laid off", and that he would try the corn fields for work. For the following two months he was gone.

On his return, he began stealing wheat from box cars, having told his wife he was employed in Kansas City, Kansas. Just one month later, he was arrested and

sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. The day he was released a worker from the Family Welfare Society met him and insisted that he either take care of his wife or he would be prosecuted for non-support. After several hours of reasoning and persuasion, Mr. Goodman indicated he would return and support his wife.

Again work was secured for him. Within two weeks, he came to the Family Welfare Society telling of his gonorrhoeal condition. He wanted an examination and clinic treatment. He was thin; his temperature was high; and the man appeared sick. Following a thoro physical and mental examination, he was given gonorrhoea treatment, and also his wife. About once a week the psychiatrist saw him and his wife.

Since their last attempt at living together, they have had only a few quarrels. These were mostly over past immoralities. At times Mr. Goodman's temperamental and egotistical nature gets the better of his judgment, and he and Mrs. Goodman quarrel over her dancing with other men, and petty jealousies. Generally, this last effort at home life has been successful. Always previously they have been with or close to parents. Now they are established in nice quarters, where they are buying their furniture. Mr. Goodman has regular work. They are planning on buying a home on the installment plan as soon as they pay for their furniture. The Community House

of the district gives them wholesome recreation. The further development of more social attitudes is a problem for the treatment of the years to come.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Quarrels over past immoralities of both often were the apparent causes of the desertions. One member would chide the other regarding a past immoral situation, which would lead to unpleasant words, and in some cases attempts of Mr. Goodman to beat his wife.

2. Conflicts or constant frictions

- Over living with the "in-laws"
- Over who infected the other with gonorrhoea
- Over dancing and the use of profanity
- Over Mrs. Goodman's smoking, of which her husband disapproved.

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes due to:

- Their broken childhood homes
- Community approval of sex looseness
- Low wages, crowded houses, which made wholesome family life difficult in Hewlett.
- Early sex experiences while going with "fast" crowds
- Attitudes of family life that Mr. Goodman

secured from the "road" and from the traditions of "Hobohemia"

Attitudes that Mrs. Goodman developed from her father's looseness.

4. Industrial disorganization

Especially times when factories were closed, forcing Mr. Goodman to visit other sections of the country in search of work, or forcing him to steal.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

a. Mr. Goodman's strong wish for new experience

It is little restrained by the wish for response because of easy access to sex experiences away from home. It is encouraged by the knowledge of his wife's infidelities. It is, also, encouraged by the fact that at times, he has been a fugitive from justice.

b. Mrs. Goodman's wish for new experience.

Stimulation comes often because of the continued absence of Mr. Goodman from the home. It also comes with the desire for good times, intimate relations with other men, dancing, and "joy-rides".

2. Personal habits that repel

Each has the habit of nagging at the other about previous sex experiences.

3. Mr. Goodman's selfcentredness

Hence he is relatively unconcerned about the support of his family and the attitude of the community toward him.

4. Unstable personalities of both parties.

They are emotionally undeveloped; however their intellects are quite all right their interests cannot be focussed; they are disintegrated; hence they are childish and egotistical.

Elements of life appeal only to their selfishness, and as a result, they are devoid of responsibility.

C. Other factors of possible importance.

1. Lack of mutual confidence in each other which dates back to their forced marriage.
2. Interference of the "in-laws", which created antipathy on the part of Mr. Goodman.
3. Lack of furniture and other property to act as a stabilizing factor.

Case Study #2.

THE FISKE FAMILY

Don	43
Marion	38

Arnold	20,	married and now in the United States Navy.
Tiny	17,	married.
Lenord	14,	at home.
Eleanor	11,	" "
Gertie	8,	" "

INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Fiske, until 1920, received thru the Juvenile Court, an alimony of fifty-five dollars per month from her husband. In 1917, one year after their arrival in Kansas City, Mr. Fiske had deserted her because of another woman, Mrs. Johns. The Board of Public Welfare and the Court officials have continued interest even tho the Family Welfare Society had accepted the responsibility. Mrs. Fiske, since the desertion and subsequent divorce, has had two abortions. Mrs. Fiske is over-sexed, and very responsive to the advances of men. The existence of the strong sex urge in Mrs. Fiske is interesting, for so many times desertion is attributed to the "coldness" of the woman. On the other hand, the fact that Mr. Fiske is less passionate than his wife may act as an interesting contributing factor.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Fiske was born and spent the early part of his life on a Kentucky farm. His family went to Winleigh, Arkansas, when he was only six. He continued to live on this farm, which was four miles from Winleigh, until he reached eighteen. Several years after their removal from Kentucky, his father died. A few months later,

his mother married a Mr. Rummell, who, as a step-father, proved to be a liability. Mr. Rummell, who was not kind to the boy, made him work early and late. Altho Mr. Fiske desired to attend school, his step-father would not permit it. After standing these insults and unpleasant conditions many years, he left home when he was nineteen and went on an extensive "bumming tour", which lasted over a year. On the trip, he made new contacts, and had many novel experiences, which he related to his friends of the small town with much bravado. Until his marriage, which was the next year, Mr. Fiske worked in a saw-mill at Winleigh.

Mrs. Fiske also was born on a farm. When she was four years of age, her people moved from Missouri to a farm near Winleigh, which they rented. Mrs. Fiske attended the rural school. When she was only twelve years old, her father died, and a year later her mother passed. By this time her oldest brother had married, and he took her and her sister into his home to raise. He was not kind to her and constant disagreement for the next two years put her in such a frame of mind that when she had the opportunity to marry, she did unhesitatingly.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Mrs. Fiske owns a nice little two room house in Breckenridge, which is located just outside the corporation limits of this city. The location, geographically,

is high and dry. The moral tone of the community is fair, although numerous cases of domestic differences occur there each year. Most members of this group have only a grade school education, or less, and belong to the laboring class. Only a few of the homes are rented. Most of them are being bought on an installment plan. There are several churches, good schools, and nearby parks and playgrounds. Since the location is outside the corporation line and county officials are lax, much bootlegging prevails. Several homes are known for harbouring gambling dens. An amusement park with a dancing pavillion is located about one mile from their home. The local stores, while well kept, are unreasonably high in prices.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Fiske attended school in the country, reaching the fourth grade, when he was forced by the stepfather to stop school and go to work. His work record with the railroad, as a car inspector, is of the best. He was steady and reliable, earning about \$165.00 per month.

Mrs. Fiske attended the rural schools until she was sixteen, reaching only the fifth grade. The result of her unpleasant home life kept her so worried that she could not study.

DELINQUENCIES

Mr. Fiske was ordered by the court to pay

only fifty-five dollars a month as alimony to his wife and children. He was then living outside of the home, rooming at Mrs. John's questionable hotel, and he had not been contributing to his own family.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Fiske associated freely with the other men of the shops, and mixed well with his neighbors, until he began his apparent career of debauchery.

Mrs. Fiske always has maintained the friendship of her neighbors and is connected actively with one of the churches. She is well liked, and despite her immorality, all the folk of the community defend her.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Up until 1916, Mr. Fiske always was interested in his family and his home. He attended his work with regularity and provided well for his dependents. It seems, after moving to Kansas City, that Mr. Fiske frequented barber shops, which were managed by women barbers, and soon after began to associate with them. Always he was fond of being petted. He was interested also in current events and read the daily papers.

Mrs. Fiske is neat appearing, good looking, tho a bit faded. She dresses with care and taste. She enjoys her children, sews for them and keeps them immaculately clean. They are dressed in charming styles, regardless of the fact that all their clothes are made

over. Mrs. Fiske is also fond of good clothes, of nice household goods, and is anxious that her children be liked, admired and educated.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Fiske, during their time together, was always kind. At times, though, he was egotistical, overbearing, and was always elated when someone "made" over him. When he was fondled, carressed, and petted by Mrs. Fiske, she could always gain her ends. He enjoyed sexual intercourse, yet he was not of an extremely passionate disposition.

Mrs. Fiske, when first examined by a psychiatrist, gave the impression of being untruthful, unstable, and emotionally badly shaken up. She would admit only that she had been immoral with one man, and that a miscarriage was caused by too strenuous work. Since then, however, she has admitted that she had been immoral on several occasions, and gives now, as her reason, that she wanted to have nice clothes for her children, and each of the men promised that she would have these. With clinical treatment for her physical condition, because she is delicate and frail; with regular consultation with the psychiatrist, she has improved in truth telling, and apparently is interested in the more or less normal outlook of life rather than merely the sexual and the frivolous.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

When Mr. Fiske returned to Winleigh, secured a good job at the saw-mill, and pressed Mrs. Fiske for marriage, she was glad indeed to accept his offer, for her home life with her brother was not pleasant. They had known each other since they were small children; they had gone to school together and had played in the same groups; and as they grew up together, as was the custom of the country, they "had gone together". She was sixteen, and he only twenty-one, when they were married.

Shortly following marriage, they moved to Albany, a near-by town, where they lived a year of "perfect happiness". Mr. Fiske had an opportunity to rent a good farm in an adjoining county. This location was pleasant for about a year, until their house burned, destroying all their possessions. For a short time they returned to Winleigh, where they lived on the farm with her brother. A good job at Fayetteville again took them away. Since they were not successful there, they came back to the old home town, where Mr. Fiske went into the lumber business. They were now acquiring a family and the pressure of the increase demanded a larger income than the lumber business could provide. Van Burean offered work in the railroad yards, so again they moved. Mr. Fiske was suited to this work, and he soon was made an inspector

of cars. Within a year, they were transferred to Tulsa. Since then, and for the following eight years, they moved every few months to a new town. Their domestic fidelity appears to have been unbroken until they were transferred to Kansas City in 1916.

As Mr. Fiske settled in Kansas City, he began to run around with a woman barber and stayed out late at night. In the course of a short time, he became deeply interested in this Mrs. Johns. For a year Mrs. Fiske stood the torments, trying to reason with him to stop his wild life for the sake of his children and his home, but without success. Finally, she allowed him to leave because she believed he would be happier.

About this time, she was left five hundred dollars by a brother's estate, and she purchased a home on the installment plan. Mr. Fiske helped her to get settled, and then went to live with Mrs. Johns, who beside her barber work, conducted a rooming house. Mrs. Fiske took the matter to the court, and continued to obtain the fifty-five dollars per month until 1922, when Mr. Fiske and Mrs. Johns left town. Since both of them knew the barbering business and Mrs. Johns knew manicuring, it is believed they left to start a shop in another city.

The two boys soon became "problem" children, and were sent to McCune home, a municipal farm for delinquent boys. Later Leonard was sent to the state re-

formatory. Although one is out, they both are incorrigible. Tiny has caused some difficulty because of running around with men, as has Mrs. Fiske. The Family Welfare Society has supplemented the economic necessities, when it has been impossible for Mrs. Fiske to work.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mr. Fiske left the home to room at Mrs. John's place, which while not the cause, merely was the event that precipitated the break. Also the interference of the alimony with "this freedom" forced the issue of leaving the city.

2. Conflicts

Mr. Fiske desired to be "made over". His wife had the same desire. Consequently, neither one was pleased.

Mrs. Fiske was more economical than her husband. A probable conflict issued because in sexual intercourse Mr. Fiske largely was concerned with his own satisfaction, and since his wife was strongly sexed, demanded more response from him than it was necessary for his own satisfaction.

3. Absence of family values

Mr. Fiske's attitude toward family life was

lax, due to his severe treatment at the hands of his step-father. The snubbing back of the desire of education and proper childhood recreation, and the forcing of early work created an ideal of "home", which was not conventional. Just what part of the early "bumming" trips had to do with formulating this ideal is not known.

4. The economic aspect

Because of the nature of his job, the Fiske family had been forced to move often, and it never had any fixity to a group, neighborhood, or land; consequently Mr. Fiske's desire for new experience was continually stimulated, and there was no corresponding development of a security motive.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

Mr. Fiske's desire for new experience was along with his desire for affection and recognition, all of which the women barbers gave him. As a result, the idea of security was lost, and home life ceased to have an appeal. Mrs. Fiske did not "pet" him enough.

Mrs. Fiske's desire for new and pretty things, expresses a desire for new experience, in a

form that is not detrimental to the domestic organization, altho in this case, it is not integrated with security.

2. Personal traits.

Mrs. Fiske's ageing and fading due to child-birth and age, was an inducement for Mr. Fiske to seek the appeal of younger women. Her deterioration tended to agitate him.

3. Mental disorders.

On the part of both, we note extremely over-developed libidos, and desire for recognition and attention, which increased the marital difficulties. All of the children indicate this tendency.

C. Other factors of possible importance

- 1. Mrs. Johns and Mr. Fiske were so experienced they could enter into a business of their own. The late social value of "partnership in marriage" evidently was literal in the attitude that Mr. Fiske took toward it.

Case Study #3. THE CRAMER FAMILY

William	32
Jessie	30
Talmadge	16
Russell	1

INTRODUCTION

In 1923, Mr. Cramer applied for assistance, because he had been out of work. Contacts with Mrs. Cramer indicated that she did not approve of charity and would not accept it. Previous to this time, and from the beginning of their marriage, she had always assisted Mr. Cramer in making a living, but now, she could not do so, because of pregnancy. Mrs. Cramer's mother, who was supporting an invalid husband took care of them until Mr. Cramer found work. Nothing further was heard of the family until 1925, when they again applied, because they were out of work and Mrs. Cramer was ill.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Cramer was born in a small mining town in Missouri. He is an only son. Until he was eight years of age, he lived with a maternal grandmother, at which time he went to live with his mother, who had then remarried. Mr. Cramer's father was twenty-two years older than his mother, and deserted his wife before his birth. The first night of their marriage, his father remained away all night from his bride because his friends joked him about his marriage. He has not been seen since his desertion. He was a miner, and before his marriage, he lived in a little hut, which he owned, that was just outside the town where he lived. He had never been married before.

In the spring, Mr. Cramer loved to go into the woods and stay days at a time. His mother did not know where he was. He would pack some clothing in a paper and go. After a time, he would return home. His step-father encouraged him in this practice, often going with Mr. Cramer on these excursions. Mr. Cramer never had any responsibility until after his marriage, because his grandfather and his step-father assumed all that was necessary while they lived.

Mrs. Cramer was born in a small town in Missouri, and as a child lived there and attended their schools. At the age of sixteen, she married Mr. Moore, whom she had known for five years. They lived with her parents the first part of their married life because of economic reasons. Since she was the only child, of course, her parents did not want her to leave home. However, the following year, she and Mr. Moore moved to a nearby town, where he became involved in a scandal with a local girl. She then left Mr. Moore, returning to her parents where Talmadge, her son, was born, two years after their marriage. The next year she and her parents moved to Kansas City, where she secured work in candy shops. She secured a divorce. In the course of the next fourteen years, she had been married and divorced four more times. Each time her husband would not take care of her, she would divorce him and return to her parents. It is of interest

to know that she never lived with a man without first marrying him.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer both were reared in small mining communities, and their parents moved to Kansas City, while they still were in their teens. Mr. Cramer's parents live in a small house in the packinghouse district, which is the result of economic pressure and not their choice. They attend a little community church not far from the home. Mrs. Cramer's parents live in a small flat in the tenement district, in which they have lived since they moved to the city. Neither they, nor the Cramer's ever have owned their own furniture since reaching the city. Despite the over crowding, Mrs. Cramer insists upon living with her parents and will not leave them.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Cramer tells his wife nothing of his companions, though she often has seen him in pool-rooms on the north side associating with very rough looking men.

Mrs. Cramer mingles very little with others than her own relatives, never visiting the neighbors. During her school days, she had only a few friends, always preferring to be alone.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Cramer never used tobacco nor does he

drink, although he does play poker and pool. He likes to fish, but always goes alone. He is interested in his small son, but never pays any attention to his wife. At all times, he has indicated a tendency to beg.

Mrs. Cramer does not read, takes practically no recreation, not having been to a movie in two years. Now and then she goes to church. She is interested in her son, Talmadge, and for his sake attends parent teacher meetings and school affairs. She is fond of talking about her physical disabilities. She never gossips about her neighbors.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Cramer finished the fourth grade. He is a good worker but will not hold a job for any length of time. He usually quits without notice. His excuse to his wife is that he is looking for a better job.

Mrs. Cramer completed the seventh grade. It was difficult for her to learn, however she liked to attend school. Her work record is good.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Cramer is a blond, with rather pleasing features. He keeps himself clean. For the most part he is amiable, easygoing, and at times, emotional. His speech is hesitating, and he never has definite ideas or

plans in regard to anything. All his decisions he will gladly leave to others to make.

Mrs. Cramer is a tall dark-eyed, raw-boned individual, who is stolid and rather phlegmatic. She is always complaining of her illness, but never will accept medical attention. She nags Mr. Cramer a great deal.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Mrs. Cramer met her husband while employed in a cafe, where he ate. Mr. Cramer took her many times, prior to their marriage, to his parents, where she was treated kindly and welcomed. During one of these visits, she learned that Mr. Cramer had been previously married. At first, he denied it, but following their marriage, he told her about it. A woman of forty-five got him to marry her when he was sixteen. She supported him, demanding sexual intercourse frequently. Under the strain, he soon grew sick. His mother learned of the situation and had the marriage annulled.

The Cramer's lived with her parents for six months following their marriage. Mrs. Cramer continued to work, and he only had odd jobs. Their sexual life was pleasing to both. Mrs. Cramer's determination to live with her parents proved to be their chief obstacle to happiness. Also, any time that he would attempt to discipline Talmadge, her son by the former marriage, she would resent it. Mrs. Cramer continued to nag Mr. Cramer

until he became exasperated. Piece by piece he took his clothes over to his parents, and when he had moved it all, made no attempt to see her. She tried to force him to support her, but when this failed, she divorced him.

Sixteen days later, on his promise to support her, they were remarried. They still continued to live with her parents. She worked until her pregnancy. He then was thrown out of a job. To keep from being nagged to death he sought aid from the Family Welfare Society. When Mrs. Cramer refused to accept the aid, her mother assisted her, and Mrs. Cramer obtained work with a relative, whom he helped for a year. During this time, they bought furniture on the installment plan. Mrs. Cramer always has managed the finances of the household. It was through her efforts that the furniture was bought. This is not paid for as yet.

Two months after the baby was born, Mr. Cramer thought he could secure more employment in his home town. The families then moved to this place. Her mother paid all the expenses of moving. Mrs. Cramer did not like the small town, so she and her mother returned to the city. Mr. Cramer soon followed. Her ill-health and his unemployment soon forced them to accept help from the society for a period of five months. Mr. Cramer twice told his wife that he was employed, but when he brought home no check, he confessed to having lied. His reason for lying

was to prevent the continual nagging and scolding.

Mr. Cramer usually spends his nights at home playing with his small son, but he never talks or joins in the conversation.

Work has been obtained for him three times, but each time he has quit. The first job he quit for a better one. This one was only temporary, and after two weeks, he was again out of employment. The other two jobs, he left to go fishing. When drastic action was threatened him for non-support, he deserted.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mr. Cramer was threatened with court action because he would not work and support his wife, so he left for good.

2. Conflicts

Over living with the parents of Mrs. Cramer

Over the non-support problem

Over the scolding that Mr. Cramer would get for not working

Over Talmadge, a feebleminded son of Mrs. Cramer's by a former marriage.

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes, due to;

Mr. Cramer never had experienced responsibility until marriage. He had apparently entered marriage with defined purposes. His first wife, who was twenty years older than himself, always had supported him. She married him for sexual pleasure. His early life and home training would not have given him even a quasi-normal concept of home life.

In his family there was also the tradition of his father's desertion.

Mrs. Cramer's father had always supported the family well. She got rid of her five former husbands when they ceased to support her. Apparently, home, to her, was a well secured place to live, where she would have plenty to eat and just could sit around and do nothing after she had completed her household work.

4. Industrial disorganization

At times Mr. Cramer has not been able to find work; however on several occasions, work has been located for him, and then the call of the out-of-doors to fish would be stronger than he could resist.

Those habits that he had formed in early childhood were so strong that it was impossible for him to react in married life, as the average do.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts.

Mr. Cramer's overdeveloped wish for new experience and his carelessness as to security - due to boyhood experiences - likely caused a little disintegration.

Mrs. Cramer depended upon her parents for security due largely to her early marriage and the failures of those respective husbands to provide for her.

2. Personal habits that repel

Mr. Cramer's indifference to the family and its welfare.

Mrs. Cramer's fondness of narrating her physical ills.

Mr. Cramer was habitually irresponsible
From time to time, Mrs. Cramer would nag her husband

3. Mental subnormality

Mrs. Cramer's phlegmatic disposition and difficulty in comprehension and learning indicates feeble-mindedness. Her son is so diagnosed.

4. Mental disorder

Mr. Cramer's indecision and inability to make decisions, his lack of responsibility, and his

overdeveloped wish to do nothing, indicate a social disintegration.

C. Other factors of possible importance

1. Mrs. Cramer's well developed technique for getting rid of her husbands, of whom she tires. When they fail to come up to the standard that she has set, she nags them and makes life so uncomfortable, they desert, and when they are gone, she obtains a divorce.

Case Study #4.

THE SMITH FAMILY

Charles	37
Cecilia	35
Ethel	10
Gilbert	5
Peggy	8

INTRODUCTION

On september 12, 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Smith began a commonlaw relationship. For four years it seemed to be semi-successful. From then on it was broken by desertions of Mr. Smith. Until August of 1924, he was in and out of the family. At this time, he left for a long time, and was not heard of until December, when Mrs. Smith received a typewritten note signed "Dick", whom she supposed was a brother of Mr. Smith. This note pointed out that Mr. Smith was living in Kansas City with Mildred, a consort, whom he had met four years ago, and with whom he had been rather closely associated during that interval. She then wrote to Dick Smith, her husband's brother,

who is connected with the Alpha Auto School. While he had not written the first note, he managed to locate Mr. Smith, who really was living with Mildred, an operator of a soft drink parlor. After eight months of correspondence, Mr. Smith sent money for her to come to Kansas City. He located his commonlaw wife near the soft drink parlor, and for several succeeding months supported her. Always Mr. Smith came home to supper. He would read the paper. Then he would play with the children in a most affectionate manner, and after the supper would always leave, but never stayed all night. Neighbors believed that he was a "crook". In the early winter, when he failed to support her, it became necessary for Mrs. Smith to appeal to the Family Welfare Society for assistance. When the principles of the case work methods were explained to her, she was most communicative. Later, when Mr. Smith was consulted, he too was very communicative.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Smith's father was a Christian Church Minister, who received a very small yearly salary. Apparently his father made no effort to guide Mr. Smith, despite the fact that he was the favorite child. Mr. Smith, Sr., traces his ancestry back to the royal houses of France and England, and he is the oldest son of the oldest son of the entire lineage. Mr. Smith has three brothers and and three sisters. Since the members of the family never

have kept in communication with each other, he has lost track of all of them.

When a child his mother died. The father remarried but not wisely. Since there was not an abundance of funds, and the step-mother was unkind, Mr. Smith left home when he was but fourteen. During the next four years, he "bummed" extensively, doing anything for a living. At this early age he patronized prostitutes. When about seventeen, he suffered a "nervous breakdown". He says he has attended small colleges intermittently, but fails to give the names of the institutions. He studied medicine, which probably amounted to assisting illreputed physicians who commit abortions. In this early period he acquired the drug habit, and for a number of years, he used two ounces of chloral a day; however, he alleges he is entirely free of the habit now.

Many of his difficulties, especially financial ones, he attributes to this habit, because it has affected his health - though not his moral or his mental life. Because he comes from "better" stock, Mr. Smith feels that he is superior, and that he has an unsurpassed mental ability, but he is hampered by his commonlaw wife, who follows him about keeping him from getting adequate and respectable employment.

One day when he was a coal driver, he was drunk; the mother of a prostitute pulled him off the wagon

and made him marry her daughter. Despite the fact, that he knew that she had an illicit pregnancy, he lived with her several months. After tiring of this arrangement, he changed his name and went to Iowa. Here he met Mrs. Smith through mutual friends, and a simple flirtation followed.

Mrs. Smith is an only child of uneducated, but proud parents, who maintain they trace their family, on one side to the Royal game keeper in Germany, and on the other wide to the Royal families of Scotland and Wales. Her father was an unsuccessful farmer, who at no time owned his place. Thru the influence of relatives, he moved about considerably. These same relatives always took advantage of him in business dealings. The family was living in Illinois, when Mrs. Smith was born, but moved, when she was only three years old to a southern county in Iowa. She attended school here, and when only eighteen, she received a certificate to teach school, which she continued to do until she was twenty-two. During all these years her parents close protected her. They failed to encourage her in her independent ventures; they did not enlighten her concerning the intricate human relationships and their control of human life. She seldom was away from home at night. When she was nineteen, Mr. Smith came to a nearby town and boarded with

a friend of Mrs. Smith's. They met, and promptly, after a short flirtation, fell madly in love. Mrs. Smith's parents discouraged the affair and refused to invite Mr. Smith to their home. After a month's acquaintanceship, Mr. Smith left, and during the following year, he wrote often. Their affections grew, and they began to feel they could not live without each other. He arranged for her to come to Waterloo and stay with friends of his. Here for seven weeks, she taught music and earned considerable money. During this period, they indulged regularly in sexual intercourse. This was the longest period that she had been away from her parents. After inducement by the parents, she went home, remaining again with her family, until she and Mr. Smith arranged their elopement.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent the early part of their lives in small community groups. Mrs. Smith continued to experience this type of surrounding until she reached womanhood. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, went to the city when only a boy.

As a family they have been transient, living largely, when in cities, in cheap rooming houses in the poorest districts, such as the place in which they now live. Their mode of living does not tend to stabilize their home life. Even in small towns they made little effort to own property of their own. For a period of

years, they were almost supported by Mr. Smith's father. Only during one stay in a small town did they own any furniture, and this they had to sell to pay other debts.

SCHOOL AND WORK

We have no definite school record of Mr. Smith, excepting that he left home early and therefore could not have completed the grade school. He insists that he had a college education but will not give the name of the institution. His relatives mention that he did attend a college, but they do not know where nor for how long. Also, he alleges, that he spent time in medical colleges; however he refuses to give any names, because they are not in good repute.

At various times, he has been on the verge of putting over a "promotion" project, but always his interest wanes and the venture fails. In his work and on jobs, he is flighty. He has worked at everything from driving a coal wagon to assisting a physician who commits abortions.

On the other hand, Mrs. Smith attended the county school, and then went to a normal school for a little while. She then took a teacher's examination, obtained a position and made a good record. In addition she plays the piano well and also has taught music. Her house is well kept most of the time. The children are dressed well.

DELINQUENCIES

Mr. Smith was committed with Madge for ninety days to Leeds, the municipale farm, for renting rooms for immoral purposes. After sixty-eight days, the time that drug addicts are kept on "the cure", he was paroled on condition that he marry his common-law wife and take care of her.

COMPANIONS

The associates chosen by Mr. Smith are reckless, and those that he really likes to be with are the "fearless". He divides all humans into two groups, those who are afraid to "dare" and abide by the conventions and those who are "fearless" and do as they want to, living by the natural laws. His rationalizations, given later, will indicate the character of his associates.

Mrs. Smith, on the other hand, has associated with only conventionally moral people. In the words of Mr. Smith, she is a "one-man woman".

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Smith is interested in anything that is unconventional. He is "loose" sexually. He prefers to live with his "soul companion", rather than assume the responsibility of his wife and children. Always, he evades issues. He uses drugs with regularity. He is interested in a "real" society. Despite the attempts to evade his responsibility to his children, he enjoys being with them,

and they in turn respond to him.

Mrs. Smith appreciates and is interested in her children. Mr. Smith asserts that he cannot live with her because of her petty nagging. She has been known to call the visitor five or six times in one morning about "nothing at all". The parole officer was simply worried to death by her frequent telephone calls. She reads good books on child care. Even after all these years of neglect and of infidelity, her main interest is in her husband. Regardless of what he may do, she is always glad to have him come back and live with her.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Smith is a tall, slender individual with small bright eyes. His face is well set off by a small, light brown moustache. His light brown hair blends with tortoise shell rimmed glasses. He does not keep himself well groomed, and his collar, coat, and trousers always are soiled. His hands are rough, red, and during a conversation constantly are making aimless motions on a paper. The surface muscles of his face twitch and contract spasmodically, when subjects are discussed that call out his emotions. However he never sheds a tear.

The psychiatrists did not have an opportunity to see Mr. Smith but from description they feel that Mr. Smith probably is a paretic, with an overdeveloped libido, and generally is not grown up in his social attitudes.

He should be placed in an institution before these tendencies take a homicidal turn.

Mrs. Smith is a nervous, frail-appearing young woman, who usually dresses attractively in clean, but threadbare calico aprons. She is thin and tired looking, yet one is always impressed with the care that she gives her person. Both she and the children have negative Wasserman's.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Following their intention of entering a marital relationship, the couple eloped to small Nebraska town, where Mr. Smith's father lived. When Mrs. Smith's mother learned of the illicit affair, she grieved so much that in a few years she died. When Mr. Smith Sr., was told of their predicament he kept them with him as brother and sister, then he and Mr. Smith set about to locate the legal wife and obtain a divorce. The only information that could be obtained was that she was a prostitute. Since she could not be located no divorce could take place.

Then on September 12, 1913, they began living together as man and wife. This date they give as their marriage. For the following three years there were many changes of addresses. Mr. Smith always had jobs. His ability as a salesman and business organizer was about the average, and for most of the time, they had a good income, partly of course, because he worked on a commission basis.

From time to time, he would have long illnesses, and on one occasion he was diagnosed as having locomotor ataxia, and at another time tuberculosis. In the latter case, he was ordered to Colorado. This happened in 1917, when they were living in Nebraska, where Mr. Smith was an assistant to a Doctor Less, a physician and surgeon. It was here for a while that the family had its own furniture and was accepted into the better social life of the community. Dr. Less gave him a ticket to Colorado, with the understanding that he should send Mrs. Smith a little later. When the time came for her to go, he refused to give her transportation. Now, Mrs. Smith feels that the doctor was trying to bring about a separation because he knew that Mr. Smith was a drug addict. Her father gave her assistance and she joined Mr. Smith in Colorado a little later.

It was here, while living in Lodge, Colorado, that Ethel was born. Never in the marital life, have contraceptives been used. About two years later, Gilbert was delivered by a Caesarian operation. Another year passed and a child was still born.

Between jobs, they would stay with Mr. Smith's father. During all these years Mr. Smith never seemed to raise enough money to obtain a divorce and make his children legitimate. In 1921, Mrs. Smith went to her home to make a visit. Mr. Smith then was traveling. She soon learned that he had become entangled with a girl in Omaha.

This girl was only nineteen. There was an abortion at the sixth month of her pregnancy. Mrs. Smith arranged for her to come to their home to convalesce. At this time, Mr. Smith declared his love for the girl. The legal separation was arranged but Mr. Smith did not marry the girl. A few months later, he traveled into North Dakota, where he met Madge. Shortly he returned to his wife as affectionate as ever, staying with the Myer's - Mrs. Smith's parents - and allowing them to take care of all the bills.

In 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to Iowa, where he got work with a mortgage company. In a few months Peggy was born in a hospital. From time to time, his health was bad. The following year the family moved back with her family. Other women seemed to dominate his interests. He wrote Mrs. Smith that he was down and out and in jail as the result of dope. This was only a ruse, for he went to live with Madge, and was not heard of until the typewritten note was sent to Mrs. Smith.

With pressure from the Family Welfare Society, Mr. Smith continued to support his wife and children in part. He was constantly promising to marry Mrs. Smith, but when offered the money to get license, he would always refuse saying that he wanted to have the money ready to get a divorce, when he married her. Most of the time, his reasoning on this subject was most inconsistent. Later, he and Madge were sentenced to Leeds. Madge, who is a

"bleary eyed creature" pleaded leniency because she was badly afflicted with venereal disease.

At first Mr. Smith refused to accept a parole on the condition he would have to marry Mrs. Smith, supporting her and his children. Then he learned it would be impossible for Madge to obtain a parole. Later, however, he accepted the chance at freedom, and was duly married to Mrs. Smith. They began living together, and for about two weeks, Mr. Smith continued to work and take care of his wife and children. One day he disappeared. He always contended that he would not live with his wife because he could not stand her "eternal nagging".

The Family Welfare Society still continues to care for Mrs. Smith. Madge has not been released as yet from the Municipal Farm.

RATIONALIZATIONS OF MR. SMITH

Mrs. Smith was cross and uninteresting during the second pregnancy. A man cannot stand that, regardless of the cause. He was driven from home. He was an auto salesman and could take women for rides. It is human nature to seek pleasure and demand companionship.

It was easy to get an abortion performed for the "little girl" in Denver, because all Doctors have a large practice of this thing. There are many homes in which the father is sterile and still there are children. A large portion of the population is illegitimate. As

to the child by this girl in Denver, had it been born, it would have been as his own. He and its mother were equally responsible. He cannot see why he did anything wrong. He may be regarded as a moral degenerate, but he believes in the teachings of Dr. Phillipps, who divides the race into two groups, those who dare and those who are afraid. Of course, he knows he is unconventional, but it is not in harmony with the laws of biology for a man to confine himself to one woman. It is a waste of male energy. Peggy was born after his escapade with the girl. He did not see his baby for months because he was then living with Madge. He met Madge through business dealings and they decided to go into business together, so they registered at a hotel as man and wife. There is no particular sexual attraction, in fact, Madge is not passionate at all. Madge comes from a fine family. She knows all about his past life and thoroughly approves of his way of living.

These and similar rationalizations on all phases of life indicate the philosophy which is back of the unconventional life that Mr. Smith leads.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social Maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mrs. Smith became cross and irritable during her pregnancy and the situation became so acute

that Mr. Smith felt he could not tolerate it longer. (This is a typical example of the so-called "pregnancy deserter", of whom Eubank writes.)

2. Conflicts

Over Mr. Smith's numerous "affairs" with other women. Over the lack of support and the necessity of living with the "in-laws". Over the lack of the marriage ceremony and Mr. Smith's Procrastination in obtaining a divorce from his first wife.

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes, due to;

Mr. Smith's early ideal of family life were given him by his father. Later the father tolerated his son's being driven from home by a step-mother. This experience may have caused a conflict in his mind. Early attendance to prostitutes, which no doubt, gave him the ideal of the commonness of sexual intercourse. Attitudes of family life that came as the result of his association with the lower strata, so that in the event of his marriage, he had no wholesome attitude of family life that was in harmony with the larger society's attitude of marriage and family life.

Mrs. Smith's naivete, which had its source in the overprotection and the lack of proper ideals in her early home training. Mrs. Smith's ideal of trusting and over trusting her husband in their relationship. In her eyes Mr. Smith could do no wrong. This habit of thought is the result of the perfect harmony that was established in her parent's home.

4. Economic organization

Mr. Smith often traveled, and being on the "road" tended to stimulate his already overdeveloped instability.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts and lack of integration of attitudes

Mr. Smith's divided life - as to sex and as to drug addiction. Drug addicts and sex perverts are commonly known to lead double lives and play two roles all through their existence because they have so firmly established the habits of concealing their weakness from the social world, that it becomes unnatural for them to be straight, and play only a single role.

Conflicts over sex experiences, which he sought to justify by building a social value of a polygamous society and then holding a

favorable attitude toward it.

The fact that Madge was a "good sport", and would work with him, helping him to support himself, not demanding as his wife did, that he support her. They, in their little cafe, worked together.

Conflict in the desire for new experience which was expressed in the desire to be intimate with any woman that he chose, against the ideal of fidelity to one woman.

2. Personal habits in Mrs. Smith that repelled him. Her continual nagging was a source of constant irritation to him.

3. Mental disorder
There is a probable paresis, his brain tissues having been broken down by syphilis. He is supposed to have suffered at one time from locomotor ataxia.

Case Study #5. THE GUARD FAMILY

Elstein
Annabel

Romulus 4
Daniel 2

INTRODUCTION

Mr. and Mrs. Guard had been experiencing trouble for about two years. Mr. Guard, from time to time, had

become interested in other women. Last year, under the pretense of moving to another city, he had obtained his wife's permission to sell all the furniture. Previous to this move, he had been urging separation. With the sale of the furniture and the money in his hands, Mr. Guard disappeared the following morning. Mrs. Guard always had been opposed to any severance of the marital ties.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Guard's father is dead. His mother married another man, who is a traveling salesman. After the departure of Mr. Guard, his mother came to live with his deserted wife, attempting to help her adjust herself to the change. His mother could not do much for Mrs. Guard for she had just had a "nervous breakdown". His only sister lives in Canada, having purchased with her husband, some farm property; however they were unable to make the venture succeed and were forced to lose their equity.

In 1917, Mr. Guard entered the services of his country for the world war. The following year he was discharged. Of his back history little is known, except that all his work record and his contacts with his social groups have been successful.

Mrs. Guard was born and reared in Lansing City, Indiana. She is of Polish descent. Her parents were brutal and cruel to all the family of fourteen children. Mrs. Guard thinks they were especially out of sym-

pathy with her, since she was one of the younger ones. A slight curvature of the spine is attributed to a blow that her father struck her when he was in a fit of anger. Never have the parents shown interest in her well being. After the crisis came, in which her family was separated, they refused to lend any assistance either financially or morally.

Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Guard had considerable experience in clerical work, both in Kansas City and Chicago. Mrs. Guard was with an educational company for about one year. Since she was too frail to do house or factory work, she was forced to do office work.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

The family first lived in a residential district that is not of high class. It is composed largely of industrial workers, who live up their small incomes. The prostitution in this district is quite notorious. Their near neighbors are folk who break the law. They lived later in a cheap rooming house district, where the vices of the city abound. At no time since their stay in Kansas City have they lived in portions of the city which are conducive to stability of home life or of emotional stability. Near this present address bootlegging has^{ed} been carried on extensively. None of the rooming houses has any registration; thus making it possible for any couple to go there and live irrespective of their legal status,

with no questions asked.

SCHOOL AND WORK

We know nothing of the school record of Mr. Guard. Of his work with the railroad company, as a special officer, we have recommendations that indicate he is of high standing in the company. The superintendent of the plant says of Mr. Guard, "Mr. Guard was the best man that I ever had working for me. He was not afraid of work and although he was a special officer, he would help out at manuel labor, if necessary." When he left the organization because the superintendent gave him the opportunity of either leaving or stop keeping the company of Ella Jones, a girl employee, he gave him the best of recommendation of his work.

Of Mrs. Guard we only know that she attended the first few grades of the school, having to leave early intending to help her parents by working. Work references were not consulted; however her house was always in a dirty condition. When she later took up a six weeks course in beauty parlor operation, she became very apt at the trade, and soon was able to make a good income.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known, excepting Mr. Guard's abandoning the children, which has not been prosecuted.

COMPANIONS

Little is known of this phase of their life,

excepting that he was fond of women other than his wife. In defense of this, he always suggested that she did not present to him an ideal companion, and that it was necessary for him to seek other interests.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Guard was definitely interested in his work and was steady in his work habits. He did not care a great deal about his home; however he was proud of his two boys. Previous reconciliations had been brought about through the boys. Often in the past two years, he was out very late at night. According to his former employers, Mr. Guard is a man of high honor, and they feel that if he knew that his wife and children were in need that he would provide for them. In the past two years, he was interested, first, in an operative of a beauty parlor, who after their affair married an Indian. Later, and at the present time, he is interested in a girl employee at the office where he formerly worked. She is attempting to locate him.

Mrs. Guard is interested in her children, but does not give them good care. Her house is not in a clean condition. She is concerned about her physical welfare and is anxious to work and care for the children. She went readily to the clinic. That she is interested in keeping her husband is exhibited in the fact that she attempted to prevent a breech. Whether the methods she em-

ployed, such as nagging and fussing with him, helped her gain her ends is a matter of dispute. She talked with his employer a number of times about the difficulties they had.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Guard, while he works well, is known not to stay any length of time in one place. He is on the move all the time. As soon as the War was over and he was discharged from the army, he enlisted in the English navy for two years, despite the fact he was married. In appearance, he is attractive, dressing with taste, and carrying himself in a decent and respectable manner.

Mrs. Guard is rather unkempt in appearance. She takes very little pains to be neat. She always has been jealous of Mr. Guard. In the family quarrels, she has been the aggressor, probably because when Mr. Guard had been out late the night before with some other woman, he had little to say about the matter. She constantly "nagged" him and worried him about the neglect of his home. She has a violent temper and is easily excited. At all times, she would call his employer and tell all sorts of wild tales about her husband. To the folk of the neighborhood, she would relate similar incidents.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

After Mr. Guard's dismissal from the Army in 1918, they were married. For the following two years, he

was in Joliet, Illinois. They lived together for the first year after they were married, and then he enlisted in the British Navy, being assigned to a large destroyer. In 1919, he received his discharge. On his return he could not find work in Joliet, and accordingly, went to Chicago. During this period, Mrs. Guard worked and supported herself.

Some time after going to Chicago, he obtained work in a steel plant there, after which she joined him. They lived in Chicago until 1922, during which time he worked at various jobs, until they moved to Kansas City. He went to work in Kansas City with the railroad company, with which he had been associated until shortly before the desertion.

Up to this time all had been going reasonable well. Then followed his two romances, one with the woman barber, and the other with the girl at the office. In the past two years he has not brought home enough money to provide for the children and his wife. At this time Mr. Guard owned a Ford Coupe. To keep this car going, which he used in his illicit affairs, and to keep up his other women, all his surplus cash was required.

When Mrs. Guard demanded to see his consort, he brought her to their home about midnight. When Mrs. Guard saw them sitting in the Coupe at the front of the house, she became frantic and hysterical. She rushed out, and after Mr. Guard succeeded in separating the two

women, he drove away with the consort. For the next few days, he lived with her in a rented apartment.

Their marital life went from bad to worse. They sold the furniture and Mr. Guard disappeared. Some time after he left, she received a letter from him, in which he stated that it would be impossible for him ever to live again with her.

Mrs. Guard, after having some minor work done at the hospital, went into a beauty shop for a period of six weeks, during which time the Family Welfare Society took care of her expenses, and kept her mother-in-law to look after the children, temporarily. At the end of the six weeks, Mrs. Guard was not able to obtain beauty shop work, but was taken on by a department store. No legal action has been taken against Mr. Guard.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mr. Guard's apparent love for his consort, and desire to get away from the temper and the nagging of his wife, precipitated the immediate breach.

2. Conflicts

Over Mrs. Guard's methods of attempting to hold her husband when she foresaw that she was losing him. She nagged him, disputed his right

to do this or that, and consulted his employers constantly. These elements were quite contrary to any ideas that were favorable to him.

Over other women.

Over non-support due to his spending all his money on his Ford Coupe and other women.

3. Absence of wholesome traditions of home life

We know little of his early home conditions, although his mother indicated that he had received wholesome home training because of her willingness to help his wife, when he had deserted; however, we do have his army experiences which may have developed a certain carelessness and carefreeness due to the stimulation that such a life would give to the desire for new experience.

4. Industrial disorganization

Mr. Guard had been forced at times to leave his family in order to seek employment in other cities. These enforced absences likely were laying a foundation for his discontentment. It is not wholly improbable that he had the companionship of other women during these times.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner Conflicts

His desire for new experiences evidently was very strong, because it is expressed in his changing jobs, in his going into the navy, and seeking other women; of course, there must have been some desire for security, or he would not have married, for this was not a forced marriage.

2. Personal habits that repel

Mrs. Guard had a very bad temper

She was dirty and untidy in her home habits

3. Traits indicating mental disorganization

Mrs. Guard's temper is almost severe enough to be classified as a mental disorder, for she indicates, in these spells, a certain loss of control.

Mr. Guard is egotistical and so self centered that there can be little doubt that it is not average.

C. Other factors of possible importance

1. The rooming house districts where they have always lived are not at all conducive to stable family life.

II. FAMILIES WHERE IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S MALADJUSTMENT IS NOTICEABLY THE MAJOR PROBLEM.

Case study #6.

THE KRESS FAMILY

Leo	21
Lois	19
Leo	3
Mary Lois	8 months

INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Kress had been referred to the Family Welfare Society by the Juvenile Court. Mr. Kress was employed by an electrical shop earning \$150.00 a month. He was ordered by the court to pay half of his salary to Mrs. Kress, which he did for some time. However, he soon left their employment and the situation became a relief problem, as well as a court matter. In presenting her case to the Family Welfare Society, Mrs. Kress had certain well defined objects, and was set on accomplishing them regardless of any moral, scruple, or principle, which she might face.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Kress was born and reared in Kansas City. His mother is a neat clean individual, who is quite well defined in her views, and always has methods to follow when she undertakes a project. Mr. Kress, as a child, had normal reactions, excepting he was more fond of his school work than are most youngsters. His father died when he was young and his step-father was somewhat cruel to him. Though they lived in a thickly populated district, Mr. Kress was associated with a clean group of boys, who had plenty of normal recreation. After his graduation

from the Mark Twain school, he went to work at various short-time jobs with electrical concerns. He was so engaged when he was married.

Mrs. Kress was a younger child of a large family. In her childhood, she was spoiled and always was allowed to have her own way. As a child she was largely interested in running around. She loved to rule and boss the other children. When she was but fifteen and wanted to get married, nothing would stop her, for she always had had her way.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

The Kress family always has lived in cheaply furnished tenement houses, in districts where there is much confusion and the population is dense. Several times they have been forced, by economic pressure, to share their flat with another family in order to reduce the rent. While their apartment is fairly neat, it is not well furnished and is not so arranged as to give harmonious feeling, such as is necessary to good home life.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Kress has a good school record, consisting mostly of A's, and at all times in school, he showed a keen interest. While in the navy, he studied. Since coming home, he enrolled in night school, and is studying radio and electricity. When he worked at electrical shops, he made \$150.00 a month. His record for workman-

ship is excellent, indicating industry and achievement.

Mrs. Kress, on the other hand, never excelled in school work, preferring to play other than study. She never has had jobs, and since their marriage, her home has been far from being well kept.

DELINQUENCIES Non-support

Mr. Kress was ordered by the court to pay half his salary, that is, \$75.00 per month through the court to his wife and family.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Kress spends much of his time, working and studying so that in recent years, he has had little or no companionship.

Mrs. Kress is a constant associate of many married women in the district, who are known to the Family Welfare Society as lazy, dirty, and in some cases, immoral. Many times, when Mrs. Kress would come to the office, she would bring these women with her. They would make many suggestions, contrary to the visitor's advice and Mrs. Kress always would readily accept their plans, and then proceed to revile the Society for trying to dictate to her.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Kress is largely interested in electricity, to the degree, that despite his marriage, he would attend night school in order to forge ahead.

Although at times he is cruel and treats Mrs. Kress in an overbearing manner, he is fond of the children. Even since his desertion, he has expressed, through his mother, a willingness to contribute to their support, if they are taken away from his wife. So far as Mrs. Kress is concerned, he does not hold her in high esteem. Even since their marriage, Mr. Kress has attempted to get her to attend night school, but without success, for her moodiness and general obstinacy appear to make her do just what he does not want her to do.

Mrs. Kress' interest appears largely in gaining her own ends at any price. To have a good time is an end in itself to her. Toward her children and her personal groups, she does not have constructive attitudes, preferring to let them drift along, rather than to help them. When she is helped to any degree, she does not respond with appreciation, apparently taking it for granted that it is due her, and that she should have no obligations in the matter.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Kress is alert, active, and a hard worker. Like his mother he thinks clearly, and at all times apparently knows where he is going. He has not always been nervous, although the strain, the irritations, and the constant quarreling at home have made him somewhat irritable. At school, while he had some tendencies to be a

little harsh with younger associates he was looked upon generally as good natured.

Mrs. Kress is petulant looking, and her appearance suggest very little character development. To get what she wants is her cherished aim. Ideals and ambitions are lacking entirely. During her first pregnancy, certain friends did much for her, making the baby clothes, providing her with fruits, et cetera, but she never has indicated gratitude and now is most unkind and critical toward these folk.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Kress were married only two weeks, when Mr. Kress enlisted in the navy. He felt that he could get ahead with the study and the knowledge to be gained in the navy. Mrs. Kress was pregnant and it appears that the marriage was forced. We have no admission of this point, although the date of the marriage and the age of the oldest child are only six months apart. While he was in the navy, he supported his wife with the major portion of his wage. He was in the navy only two years.

Since their marriage about four years ago, they have lived together only a bare two years. Mr. Kress was not favorable to having children, and his mother is inclined to blame his wife for the pregnancies. It is true though, that at their age, his income was not sufficient to maintain a large family.

After his return from the navy, they lived together. He was employed at an electrical shop. Shortly after the reunion, Mrs. Kress again became pregnant. She was irritable. Mr. Kress attended night school. When he wanted to work and study, she always wanted to do something else and constant wrangling prevailed.

Mr. Kress' next move was to take separate rooms in the neighborhood, but she so annoyed him, that he moved where she could not locate him, but continued to work at the same shop. She then proceeded to call him at the shop. She bothered his boss and at all hours of the day would call him from his work. Then the matter went to court. He paid to the court what it required. Still she continued to call him at his work and to bother his employers. Finally he became so exasperated that he deserted and has not been seen since. However, several times, he has sent her money through his lawyers.

At one time, he started divorce proceedings, but withdrew, because he feared that he would not get the custody of the children. Now he is refusing to support the children until they are put under different care. Mrs. Kress and her mother will not allow his mother, whom they claim has illicit sex relations and engages illicit business (however there is no evidences of this) to take either one or the other of the children and raise it, although she is willing to do so.

Since the desertion, the Family Welfare Society, has provided a little assistance, until she could get some work, but because she has been so uncooperative and so hard to deal with further work with her has been discontinued.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Continual discord, court awards, and insistant nagging caused Mr. Kress to isolate himself from the situation. Then, too, Mrs. Kress continually frequented his business place, annoying his employers.

2. Conflicts

Over the spending of leisure time, for Mr. Kress was ambitious to attain vocational advancement, and it was Mrs. Kress' wish merely to have a good time.

Over Mrs. Kress' associates, who stimulated her rebellion

Over Mrs. Kress' unwillingness to attend night school.

Over the disagreement of the "in-laws"

Over the number of pregnancies, due to their youthfulness and the inability of Mr. Kress to earn sufficient to take care of the over-

growing family.

3. Absences of wholesome family traditions and attitudes

Mrs. Kress was allowed to rule and boss the family, which resulted in the disorganization of her family life. Thus in marriage, she expected everything to center about her. Mr. Kress, himself, came from a broken home.

4. Economic Organization

Mr. Kress' departure for the navy shortly after their marriage was stimulated by the fact that he could not get sufficient vocational training in this city.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

a. Mr. Kress. His desire for new experience (in advancement) was in conflict with the elements of security that he should have found in his home.

b. Mrs. Kress. She has a keen desire for recognition, which Mr. Kress failed to give. She secured this through her associates who would sympathize with her. She had a desire also for good times (really new experience) and followed it, rather than seeking to help Mr. Kress advance.

2. Personal habits that repel

Mrs. Kress desired to rule and boss. She liked to nag. She was careless and untidy in dress and about the house. She lacked appreciation of her husband's efforts to forge ahead.

3. Mental disorder

There are no hallucinations diagnosed; however Mrs. Kress' egotism and selfishness verge on insanity, because of their over-centralization on self.

C. Other factors of possible importance.

1. Youthfulness of both
2. Apparently forced marriage
3. Orderly conduct that Mr. Kress experienced in the navy, conflicting with opposite home conditions.

Case Study #7.

THE SWISS FAMILY

Charles	39
Esther	34
Francis	16
Everett	14

INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Swiss had been deserted three years previously. Since that time she had been working, and with the children's help had managed to support their family more or less adequately. However, ill health had caused

Mrs. Swiss to stop working for a short period. After treatment at a local clinic, she again applied at a garment factory for work. She was rejected because of poor health. Their examining physician also noted a venereal infection. This company, which maintains excellent social workers, insisted upon Mrs. Swiss communicating with the Family Welfare Society.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Swiss came from good respectable stock, although his people were not of means. The father was an invalid, and Mr. Swiss and his brothers, more or less had their own way. As the youngsters shifted for themselves, they created for themselves a very poor environment. However their behavior was not as bad as that of the ruffian of the city streets, although they were mischievous, and did many things that were not approved by the older folk. In early boyhood, Mr. Swiss possessed oddities. His own father doubted his mental normalcy. As a boy, he practiced masturbation, along with others of his gang. After a scanty schooling, he worked about the town, doing one thing and then another. He did not, as was the custom of many of the other boys, learn a trade.

Mrs. Swiss' parents separated when she was only a small child. Her father gave support to a small degree, causing her mother to work desperately hard to support herself and two children. Mrs. Swiss' father drank

excessively and abused his family terribly, when they were living together. Mrs. Bilk, her mother, earned their living by washing and doing general household cleaning. When the family moved to Kansas City, her father followed. At present he hauls ashes and coal. He never has contributed to the support of the family since their removal to Kansas City.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

While the furnishings of the tenement are crude, neatness and cleanliness are in evidence. Mrs. Swiss and the two children manage to create a comfortable atmosphere despite the physical surroundings. The Swiss' always have lived in furnished rooms and cheap tenement houses in an industrial district that is not conducive to cleanliness.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Swiss preferred to be alone than with others. So far as we know, Mrs. Swiss had no regular and active lodge connections, altho she was always friendly with those living in the same vicinity.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Swiss was fond of reading cheap novels, imagining that he was the hero. He did not like to work. Previous to and after marriage, he practiced masturbation.

Mrs. Swiss' main interests now are in the children. She is quite reserved, and so timid that one scarce-

ly would know that she had any interests.

WORK AND SCHOOL

Mr. and Mrs. Swiss have only common-school educations. It is interesting here to note that both of the children are in high school, and at the same time are working. They both are interested, and plan to attend college, if possible.

DELINQUENCIES

Mr. Swiss was fined for the practice of self abuse. The complaint was made by the neighbors, and he was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace. This took place about six months before the desertion.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Swiss always has read extensively, especially cheap, trashy love stories. He appeared to live in an imaginary world created by the atmosphere of this fiction. After completing a detective story, he was wont to relate the story to his wife, with himself as the hero, and under the spell he would entertain the family. Sometimes, these trances or spells would last for days at a time. Of course, then he could not work. Sometimes, he would be abusive to the wife and children. Mr. Swiss did not appear to Mrs. Swiss as being very passionate bisexually, but was fond of his homo-sexual life. He regretted his arrest for the same. It was not a habit that he concealed, but he practiced it where

the family could see, should they so desire.

Mrs. Swiss is small, of light complexion and undernourished, with faded blue eyes. She is discouraged easily. For some time, she had treatment for active lues, having, when she first came to the Family Welfare Society a "four plus Wassermann". On one visit she is bright and enthusiastic; the next time she is blue and depressed, indicating moodiness.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

At an early age, Mrs. Swiss' mother wanted her to "go with fellows", and marry, so she would not have the financial burden to bear. When Mrs. Swiss was seventeen, she had typhoid fever. This illness cost the mother considerable money. Following her recovery, her mother made many "dates" for her with Mr. Swiss. When he became attentive, the mother insisted that Mrs. Swiss accept his attentions.

The next year Mrs. Bilk and her family came to the city to live. Mr. Swiss also came. They thought they could get more work here than in a small country town. Since they did not have friends, they stopped at a cheap hotel, where Mr. Swiss passed as a step-son. In the months that followed, Mr. and Mrs. Swiss were left alone a great deal of the time, because her mother went to work. While Mr. Swiss never asked her to be immoral with him, she was worried terribly about being left alone

with him so much. It distracted her to the extent that when he proposed to her, she readily accepted, not because of love, but because of a fear of what people would say and think.

After the marriage, Mrs. Swiss' mother lived with them. In the first years that passed, she was "perfectly happy". Mr. Swiss did well, although he never brought home very much money. Nevertheless, he provided relatively well for the family these years.

Mrs. Swiss did not approve of his masturbation, especially, because he was so open and unabashed about it. From time to time, it would be necessary for Mrs. Swiss to work in order to support the family, because her husband would wonder off for days at a time, then come home "broke". During these trials her mother offered no consolation, rather indicating that Mrs. Swiss was at fault, and not her husband. Because of this attitude, and because of the almost forced marriage, Mrs. Swiss has no respect for her mother, and does not associate with her.

Each summer, Mr. Swiss had the habit of going off to the harvest fields to work. About three years ago, he left on that mission and has only been home a few times since. Each time he "hits" Kansas City, he stops to see the family, always promising to support, maintain and educate his children, but in these past three years he has

contributed only about eighteen dollars. About six weeks ago, Mr. Swiss was in Kansas City and stopped to see them. He was, according to his story, with a grading company, but refused to give the name of the concern.

As they grow older, the children are developing an antipathy towards their father, because of his conduct. Mrs. Swiss doubts that he ever associates with other women.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

The arrest for masturbation created a rather distasteful attitude in the mind of Mr. Swiss toward his social group. The call of the harvest field, and his former habits of going to the harvest fields provided for him a pertinent reason for leaving home.

2. Conflicts

From time to time, there was a general conflict with his wife over the support of the family. The growing burden of his children's economic needs due to their increasing ages.

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes due to;

Mr. Swiss' father's invalidism and his lack of control over the boy.

The sex attitudes that came from the gang.

An absence of an attitude or social value of family life.

Enjoyment and freedom of the "road" correlated with the ideas that the men had.

4. Industrial disorganization

Mr. Swiss' work, as an unskilled laborer, was so uncertain that it often forced him to leave town to secure work.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. The clear case of introversion due to:

The early practice of masturbation

The desire to escape reality through phantasy in novels and his realization of a compensation through this substitution.

The possibility of leading an independent sex life.

By leaving the home, he could realize this introversion without any responsibility to any one.

2. Mental disorders

Mr. Swiss likely had parricide, because his wife had an active luteic condition.

Case Study #8.

THE FINK FAMILY

Lewis 35
Violet 31

Violet 5
Lewis 2

(This record indicates a mal-adjusted personality, which is expressed in an exaggerated form, and other records indicate this same personality clash, although

in a modified form.)

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Fink came to the Welfare Society seeking temporary assistance, because he was out of a job. He is supporting his wife and two babies, but he does not live with them, for his wife has deserted him. He is suing for a divorce and the custody of the children. Ever since their marriage in 1919, his wife has acted oddly. In a short time, he discovered she had an intense hatred for her parents. He passed this off lightly, thinking her early pregnancy accounted for the attitude, however she continued to develop other obsessions and grew untidy in her dress, allowing her body to become so dirty he could not stand the odor. Mr. Fink is at his wits end.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Fink was born near an Illinois city and spent his boyhood on a farm, attending a rural school, where he completed what is equivalent to the eighth grade. When he was fourteen, his parents separated. The causes of their domestic difficulty are not known to him. For the succeeding years he worked on various farms, and then learned the painter's trade. Twelve years ago, his older brother came to Kansas City to live. Mr. Fink, who had been living with his mother and taking care of her, brought her to the city to make their home. The brother stayed only a short time, and his mother like-

wise, returning to him only periodically. His father married again, and has retired from business. He and his wife are living near Chicago now. Mr. Fink saw the second wife a number of years ago, and considers her a good woman.

After coming to Kansas City, he began working for Ralston and Company, who are agents for a number of large buildings. Shortly he was advanced to the position of superintendent of a large building, which he held until the war. Mr. Fink was drafted and served three years, but was not sent over seas. Following his army experiences he became the superintendent of another large building, which he held for three years. He has attended night school all the time he has been in Kansas City, attending at a club, where he formerly lived. He also reads extensively.

Mrs. Fink was reared in a suburb of Kansas City, where she completed the grade and high schools. Following this she went to a denominational school, of which she is a member, completing two years of college and stenographic work. As a girl, she was active in church work. She worked in Kansas City for several large firms doing Stenographic work. For two years she was a dictaphone operator. Her record at the company indicates that she was successful and efficient.

Mrs. Fink spent her girlhood with her parents,

whom she describes as "dirty, good-for-nothing people with malicious and evil minds". Previous to completing her high school work, she and her parents were well adjusted, but apparently she developed an obsession against them in her later 'teens. She now will have nothing to do with them, insisting they are intent upon killing her.

For a period, previous to her marriage, she was employed by the pastor of the church which she attended, who also testifies as to her good workmanship, but notes her "peculiarities". These mental difficulties existed in her when she was but a child. As long as she was in a good mood, and not antagonized, she worked well. Always, Mrs. Fink has been careless about her dress. Mrs. Fink's family and friends long have supposed she was afflicted with mental disorders.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Previous to their marriage, both parties lived in a very respectable part of town. Mr. Fink had lived at the dormitory of a respected club. Since their marriage, they have lived in comfortable quarters in a middle-class community, wherein economic conditions were such that comfort was the rule. Neither ever has been forced by economic circumstances to live in disrespectable parts of the city.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Fink attended the equivalent of the eighth

grade. In addition, he has attended night school ever since he has been in Kansas City. His work record is good, and he draws as an average salary about one hundred and sixty-five dollars a month.

Mrs. Fink attended grade and high schools, and took stenography at a junior college. Her work record is good in every instance, except that her efficiency varies with her moods. At times, when she has been crossed and antagonized, she has not been able to work.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Fink associates with wholesome Christian men, who are serious minded, and interested in their individual advancement, especially along the lines of study.

Mrs. Fink never has had many close personal associates. In her youth, she attended and was active in her church groups; however since her marriage, she does not attend church. She seems to have isolated herself. She is jealous of her children and will not allow them out of her sight.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Fink is neat and well appearing. He is interested in interior decoration and electrical engineering. Both of these subjects are used in his building work. He converses intelligently upon subjects of present

day interest.

Mrs. Fink, on the other hand, apparently has only two interests - herself and her two children. She is dirty in dress and person, allowing her home to become obnoxious. Her children are never neat. She keeps out of other people's sight, because she feels that everybody has a hatred against her, and that all are plotting to injure her and the children.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Fink is a man of unusually fine physique, muscular and strong with a firm carriage, frank expression, a deliberate manner. He is always immaculately clean. He speaks with long phrases and words, erring in the simpler English grammatical forms. He is tolerant of his wife's attitude, and has shown loyalty, by attending to all the expenses that she has incurred.

Mrs. Fink, although she dresses carelessly and is slovenly in her carriage, is physically charming. Her skin is clear and child-like. She has an attractive smile and a winsome, reserved manner. Mrs. Fink's moods, oddities, general disharmony were attributed, in the clinic, to dementia praecox. She is clearly parnoiac. Her hallucinations are well defined. She was placed under observation at the General Hospital, where it was estimated that her difficulties date back about fifteen years. Forced feeding had to be resorted to at the hos-

pital. Only once or twice she has ever indicated any homicidal tendencies. Her condition is not serious enough to warrant committment. She must, however, be kept busy and more or less guided, otherwise she will cause herself more trouble.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Fink were married in 1919, after a year's acquaintanceship. She was then, apparently, an attractive young woman, interested in her church work. Mr. Fink joined her church. He knew she was not friendly to her family, although he did not realize that it was indicative of a mental abnormality, for he had no occasion to meet them, and judge their merits. One day previous to their marriage, she came to her office petulant about some imaginary grievance, and acting in a strange manner. This behavior created a suspicion, but since they were engaged, and thoughts of disappointing her were not pleasant, he passed it off. They were married. Even from the first few weeks of the marriage, he decided that she was not normal, for she imagined people were plotting against her, she loathed and detested her parents, and she was careless about her person and the house. Her former sociability disappeared and she appeared to lose all ambition.

Mr. Fink excused these unusual occurrences be-

cause of her pregnancy, which began immediately after their marriage. She was under the care of a physician for the nine months and delivered at the Ross Hospital. According to Mr. Fink, she was treated by a psychiatrist.

He felt then they should separate, but he was anxious for a home, and had good mahogany furniture and also oriental rugs, which could not well be stored. She continued to be unsociable, still refusing to have anything to do with either his or her own family, and was most unreasonable about the baby, whom she worshipped.

The second child was born at Ross Hospital, and shortly afterwards she left him. He then stored his furniture, which now has been sold for storage.

Mr. Fink continued to work at the Rex Building for about a year, and then gave it up to do independent work. Two weeks previous to the opening of this record, he was advised by his attorney to sue for a divorce, because the nervous strain was telling on him to such a degree that he was sick much of the time.

Mr. Fink's divorce ultimately was granted, and the Juvenile Court ordered Mrs. Fink to have a mental examination. Through the mental department of the Health Conservation Association, she was taken to General Hospital, where the above diagnosis was made. The court granted him the custody of the children, and granted permission to remove them from the state. While Mrs. Fink was in the

hospital under observation, they were sent to a cousin in Illinois. He is to continue to support her. The idea of taking the children away from his former wife, while the sensible thing to do, was revolting to Mr. Fink, because he knew how much she loved them, despite the fact that this selfish love would ruin the children's future. He has cried many times at the office, because of this procedure.

Mrs. Fink was not a committable case. When she was released from the hospital, after treatment, she was told of the manner in which her children had been disposed of. The staff physicians expected an emotional outburst, but instead, she was very sad, and indicated only that she would miss them, and that in the near future she would take steps to recover them. It is an odd fact that she does not blame her husband, nor the courts, nor any of the agencies, for taking the children, but is confident that the church is behind it and was responsible for the action.

Through the efforts of the Family Welfare Society, light work was obtained for her. Since she is an efficient typist, this was not a difficult task. A sister, who is located at Jefferson City, and employed by the State of Missouri, has offered to help her financially, should she not be able to make her expenses, and her former husband be unwilling to assist her. Mr. Fink

was forced to give support through the Society, because Mrs. Fink would not accept it directly from him. No prognosis as to the curability of her condition has been offered by the physicians. They merely advise that she have light work, and that in the event of temporary lapses, she be returned to them. It is their opinion that she should have constant employment and not be allowed to be alone.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

The particular crisis came as the result of Mrs. Fink's personality disturbances. She left her husband. Many of the mental cases take a dislike to those they have loved. In this situation, Mrs. Fink first turned against her parents, and later the husband became the object of her hallucinations.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

Mrs. Fink suffered for ten or fifteen years from Dementia Praecox, and the pitiful element arises in that Mr. Fink failed to realize the significances of his wife's conduct and mental attitudes; consequently the break came and she received no treatment when the symptoms first appeared. There can be no doubt but that this mental condition is the direct

cause of the breach. In many of the other families studied, similar symptoms appear, however many of them go undiagnosed and the desertion is attributed to some surface condition that probably is not the real cause which would need treatment to remedy the situation.

Case Study #9.

THE FOSS FAMILY

Mr. Foss 43

Mrs. Foss 23

Wilson 3

INTRODUCTION

In 1922, Mrs. Foss applied to the Family Welfare Society for food. Mr. Foss owns a truck, which he has been driving, but now that his license has expired he cannot use it. He, his wife, and her brother had come to the city only a few months previous. This was their first experience with city life. The men brought the truck with them expecting to do a drayage business, or be hucksters; however their business venture was not successful. Temporary assistance was given. It was difficult for Mr. Foss to get work because he was unskilled. At this time, their home was clean and Mrs. Foss tried hard to help him manage well. Then they disappeared for two years.

In 1924, Mrs. Foss wanted nursery privileges

because her husband had not had steady work and was not providing for them. He had been out of the city for several months on a railroad job, but had not sent home enough money to provide for the wife and the child. At this time, Mrs. Foss was excessively fat and dirty. Their house was filthy. Mr. Foss apparently was indifferent to the circumstances, resenting any suggestions, and claiming that he was ill. His sole desire seemed to be that Mrs. Foss should go to work. A physical examination indicated that he was a malingerer and had no physical trouble.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Foss was born in Indiana, where his parents are tenant farmers, who are self supporting, although they cannot read or write. He was raised on a farm and remained there until young manhood. At the age of twelve, he knew of sex desires, and often was found playing with the horses and dogs. About this time he began masturbation, which he has continued all his life. In his early teens he was an industrious worker, and very steady, avoiding girls and preferring to be alone as much as possible.

Five other brothers still live in this community, where they were born and reared. They have been known to have broken the laws, and to have stolen, but none has ever served time in the penitentiary. They have

been skillful in stealing and have seldom have been caught. Another brother is a steady, respected man in his community, who has married twice, divorcing his first wife because she was irregular with other men. One of his uncles died in a mental hospital, another was believed to have been "simple". The brothers always have kept together and have been instrumental in getting each other out of trouble. It is remarkable to note that Mr. Foss never has been a member of their gang, and that they have never helped him in any way.

Mrs. Foss's mother, who was born and reared on a farm, had several brothers and sisters, all of whom received college educations. They have married well, and now are established with respectable families. Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Foss's mother, was always difficult to manage, and not at all interested in school. As a girl she wrote bits of poetry, which she recited at community affairs. When she completed high school, she went to Wilk College, where she met a professor and married him. They had two sons. Their father died when they were babies. He left a small amount of insurance. With the money, Mrs. Bass came to the middle west. Her mother would not allow her to take the children with her, and as a result the family became separated. The two boys now have grown to be respected citizens.

When Mrs. Bass came West she became associated

on the train with an itinerent Swiss watch maker, whom she shortly married. The first few years of their marriage moved along smoothly. Eleven children were born, of which there were four sets of twins. All died at birth excepting one girl and one set of twins. This Swiss, Mrs. Foss's father, claimed he had received a blow on the head when he was just a boy, that made it difficult for him to work at times. Gradually, he came to support his family less and less, and they moved to poorer sections. He threatened, from time to time, to kill the children. Finally, he deserted, and the wife and children came to Kansas City, where he had been sent to the prison farm at Leeds on a vagrancy charge. Here Mrs. Bass was recognized by one of her sons by the first marriage. He wanted to clean her up, rent a house and take care of her. She stayed only two weeks, and then left for Oklahoma. It was then that the year old daughter, Mrs. Foss, was placed in a good home. When she was but fourteen, her mother wanted to go to a nearby state, and prepared to leave, inviting Mr. Foss to accompany them. He was to finance the trip, and when they arrived he was to marry Mrs. Foss. She refused to go, appealing to the people in the community to protect her, which they did. Juvenile Court protection placed her in a good home, where kindly family influences kept her in school.

Then Mrs. Foss's twenty year old sister married Mr. Foss's brother, and refused to let Mrs. Foss see her mother, who was living with her in Oklahoma, unless she married Mr. Foss. She became so lonely that after some little time, she agreed to marry him and did.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

The Foss's live in a poor, congested section of the city, which is composed of cheap rooming houses and badly lighted and furnished tenement houses. Vice and lawlessness are prevalent. Many are shiftless, and so not pretend to live by honest means. The interior of the home is always dirty and ill kept.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Mr. Foss attended school only a short period. At the present his record of work is poor. He simply will not do anything but sell newspapers on the corner of Twelfth and Grand Streets, where at times, he makes as much as a dollar a day, but often not half that much. A brother of his attempted a number of times to get him a job, and once took him with him in quest of work. They went to a place where labor was wanted. Mr. Foss went up to apply for the job. He stammered so badly that he was refused. His brother, however, intervened and they were taken on. They were to start immediately. His brother pulled off his coat and pitched into his work. About fifteen minutes later he observed Mr. Foss going down the

road. When he inquired, the boss told him that if it took Mr. Foss fifteen minutes to get his coat off, he was afraid he could not use him. This slowness is characteristic of him.

Mrs. Foss graduated from the eighth grade, and has a good work record. Until a couple of years ago, she kept her house neat and clean.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Foss has none, except a dog that he has had for eight years. He does not associate with other people, and only takes interest in Wilson, his son, and Mrs. Foss.

Mrs. Foss has been rather friendly with women, whom she has met through the Family Welfare Society, but it is not known that she has any close associates. Her environment is not conducive to social intermingling, except for immoral purposes.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Foss does not seem to have any interests, except sex satisfaction, which he obtains by perverted means. He will lie upon his wife in the customary position for normal cohabitation; however, since he cannot secure erection, he fondles either the sex organs of the dog or his little boy and apparently receives compensation.

Neither his wife nor the boy enjoy submitting to this procedure. On one occasion, when the visitor called, this procedure was in progress. Every time that visits were made, previous to his departure, the family and the dog, always were lying on the bed. This, along with doing nothing but just lying still, and selling newspapers appears to constitute all his interests.

Mrs. Foss does not now appear to have much interest. She likes her boy and now worries for fear that her husband will kidnap him. She goes occasionally to the movies, and now and then to church.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Foss knew of sex desires and masturbation when he was only twelve years old. He often was caught fondling a horse and taking liberties with himself. He is very small. His lower jaws are badly malformed and he has Hutchinson's teeth. This year a physical examination revealed no trouble, while a psychiatric examination revealed low grade mentality, sex perversion, an impossibility to do any manual labor, and ability to do only the simplest type of labor. A gradual brain involvement already had started.

Mrs. Foss, on the other hand, is large, fat, and rather fair skinned. She has red hair, appears to be pleasant. Her physical examination indicated pertuitary adiposity, a thyroid condition, and a need for treatment

for fat reduction. The psychiatric examination indicated that she had a normal intelligence, and that her present inability and lack of interest in keeping the house clean, and having more normal attitudes and responses likely is due to her environment and the distasteful sex experiences she has endured.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Following this marriage, when she was only sixteen and Mr. Foss forty, she began to hate him excessively. They had lived together only six weeks when she left him, going to a nearby town, where she obtained work on a power machine. The aversion to Mr. Foss persisted, because he was so unclean, loose sexually, and masturbated in her presence. He followed Mrs. Foss to this town and persuaded her to return to him, making all sorts of promises to her, which Mrs. Foss really believes he wanted to keep, but could not, for lack of will power.

Mr. Foss always wanted Mrs. Foss to provide the living, much preferring to stay at home and assuming the household duties. Four years after their marriage, Wilson was born. Following this birth she grew excessively fat, having dysmenorrhea, that is, scanty menstruation. For the past three years, she and her husband have been unable to have normal co-habitation because of the inability of Mr. Foss to obtain an erection that will retain itself until he has made the connection with his wife. This in-

ability for intercourse is blamed by Mr. Foss upon his wife, who he asserts, fails to respond to his desires. It is true that for the past three years Mrs. Foss has had very little desire. Then Mr. Foss devised the abnormal means of satisfying himself. This created greater aversion in Mrs. Foss. When Mrs. Foss lately began insisting that he work, and was more severe about the sexual laxities, Mr. Foss disappeared.

Mrs. Foss fears that he will try to kidnap the baby, who hates his father. This youngster is willful and stubborn, but Mrs. Foss always governs him by reasoning and talking to him, while Mr. Foss did nothing but whip him severely.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mrs. Foss's insistance that her husband work, coupled with her complaint of his perversaion, precipitated the desertion

2. Conflicts

Over non-support, for Mrs. Foss did not want to receive aid, while Mr. Foss thought it quite all right. Over Mr. Foss's malingering, due to his desire to loaf and indulge in sex perversions

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes due to;

Both Mr. and Mrs. Foss felt that marriage was merely to be entered upon for immediate satisfaction, and if it failed there, the relationship should be broken off. These attitudes are the result of (a) a transmission from parents or a product of childhood observation, and (b) marriage under pressure, so far as Mrs. Foss was concerned.

4 Industrial disorganization

Mr. Foss was of such mental and physical makeup that he was not fit for the present complicated industrial system of which he is a part. As a result he could not adjust himself and earn a living.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Mrs. Foss's aversion to her husband, due to;

The circumstances of their marriage

Mr. Foss's relationships with other women

Mr. Foss's masturbation

Mr. Foss's impotency and perversions

Inability of Mr. Foss to keep clean

2. Mr. Foss's irritations with his wife, due to;

a. Failure to effect successful co-habitation, due;

(1) Mr. Foss's impotency

(2) Mrs. Foss's coldness due to a mal-physical condition

b. Mrs. Foss's physical condition

(1) She is fat and slovenly

c. Mrs. Foss's inadequate housekeeping

3. Mental subnormality

a. Mr. Foss's low grade mentality, accompanied with excessive sex perversion, makes him unfit for heavy labor and only fit for the simplest tasks

C. Other factors of possible importance.

1. Discrepancy in their ages

2. Mr. Foss's physical condition, handicapping him for work

3. Mrs. Foss's physical condition - a glandular disturbance making her less attractive, destroying her initiative, and rendering her "cold".

Case Study #10.

THE NEALS FAMILY

John
Anna

INTRODUCTION

Mrs. Neals came to the Family welfare Society a little over a year ago, wanting advice on the placement of her children, for Mr. Neals, her husband, had been em-

employed only part time for about one year, due to his illness. Since Mr. Neals is a motorman on the Street Railways, he had been attended by a company physician, who had given the diagnosis of kidney trouble, which is the usual ailment of the street car employees. Her husband then had gone to General Hospital where he was diagnosed at once as having pulmonary tuberculosis in an advanced stage, and was in immediate need of hospitalization. With the elimination of the wage earner, naturally the duties devolved upon the wife.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Unfortunately, there has been no back history recorded on this record. We have no idea as to the early childhood of either Mr. or Mrs. Neals. In this record then, we cannot expect to look to absolute causes, however it will be valuable to note that this family, when under pressure, was not able to stand a crisis, such as are met by many other quasi-normal families.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

The Neals first lived in a rather respectable part of the town, but with the loss of the wage earner, they allowed some of their furniture to be taken back because of their inability to finish the payments. Through the aid of the Family Welfare Society, they moved into furnished rooms that were very neat. The home has always been kept clean, and the children were well dressed.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Of Mr. Neals' schooling, we have no knowledge; however his work record until the time of his illness is the best. He was not only reliable, but also efficient, and took an interest in his work.

Again, we know nothing of Mrs. Neals' schooling, but like her husband, her work record is good, for she always kept her house in good condition

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known.

COMPANIONS

We do not know much of their social contacts, excepting that he was a favorite of the men at the shops. Her relationship with the Family Welfare Society is the highest.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Prior to the illness, both the husband and the wife were interested in the home and children. Mr. Neals would come home shortly after work hours, and the family would spend their leisure moments together, either at home, or at some place of amusement and recreation.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Neals, since his illness, has been cruel and brutal. His wife has not been tolerant toward him.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Since Mr. Neals was a motorman on the Street

Railways, he had been attended by a company physician, who has given the diagnosis of kidney trouble. His rapid failure in health had caused his dissatisfaction with the physician. Four months later, an examination at General Hospital, indicated advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, which needed immediate hospitalization at the tuberculosis hospital maintained at Leeds. Several weeks later, Mr. Neal went to Leeds, staying only a few days, then returning home, because of the small family income. Mrs. Neals indicated a fear of the disease, objecting to Mr. Neals using the same dishes as the family. Apparently this reproval hurt Mr. Neals, for shortly, in a burst of temper, he returned to Leeds.

Previous to this illness, their family life had been ideal. Mr. Neals was a steady workman, reliable, and provided well for his family. After work hours, he always stayed at home, where excellent home life was to be found.

The family had purchased six hundred dollars worth of furniture, and had paid out all but the last hundred; however Mr. Neals protracted illness had forced them to release this furniture. At the present, they are living in two clean rooms which are rented furnished, in an environment that is good and in which the family appear to fit well. They have good looking and comfortable clothes.

Since Mr. Neal's illness, he has become fretful and restless. With this change, there also has come, a fierce and brutal temper. Several times in the past few months, Mrs. Neal has feared her husband because of his temper. On a number of occasions, she has felt that it was impossible to live with him any longer. At times, Mr. Neal threatened to take one of the children - Melvin - and go West for his health.

Through the effort of the Family Welfare Society, the brotherhood advanced money from their sick benefit insurance fund and provided, from the company store, credit for the Neals family. The brotherhood allowed them fifteen dollars a week. With such an allotment, and with Mr. Neals at Leeds, the family could live without suffering.

In the following months, Mr. Neals has moved back and forth from Leeds, staying at home a week or two and then for a little while at the hospital. Their credit each month at the company store has exceeded sixty dollars. From time to time, Mr. Neals has complained to the visitor that his wife was extravagant, when in reality, he had done all the purchasing at the store. All through the contacts with the brotherhood and the agency, he always has attempted to make his wife the "goat" of his excessive expenditures. Often, too, he has mentioned

with much resentment, his wife's fear of the disease.

Mrs. Neals never has been at all tolerant of these acquired tendencies of Mr. Neals. Instead of humoring him, and attempting to assist him in these trying times, when his personality is so abnormal, she rather is inclined to quarrel with him and to take seriously everything that he says. When he stays at home, he threatens to go West and leave her behind. During these months of illness, Mr. Neal is losing ground very rapidly.

For a period of two months, Mr. Neal stayed with a certain amount of regularity at Leeds. To the hospital attendants, he always stated that he would never live with "that woman" again. In spite of these trying times, Mrs. Neal remained perfectly "straight", and did not associate with other men, always trying to help Mr. Neals, excepting that she would fuss with him, and not tolerate his unjust accusations.

Mr. Neals, at times, insisted that the children be sent to a "Home". This was done. Presently Mr. Neals took to leaving Leeds without permission. He would come to town and buy cigars by the carton, fresh fruits and many other non-essentials. One time, he took a yellow taxi-cab ride, which cost him three dollars. Finally the authorities became so disgusted with his insolence they discharged him because of violation of the

rules. The visitor then attempted to establish a little home, where he could live with his wife and observe hospital rules of rest each day. Instead of "staying put", he resigned from the brotherhood, and left word with his sister that he was leaving for Arizona, and has not been seen since.

Four months have passed. So far as can be ascertained, no word has been learned as to his whereabouts; whether he is living or dead. The children are placed in a day nursery and Mrs. Neals works every day. At present the family is along much better than when he was with them in his present state of mind and health.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

Mr. Neals' tubercular condition created such a degree of instability that he left.

2. Conflicts

Mrs. Neals had a great fear of tuberculosis and she indicated this constantly to her husband. He could not understand why the remainder of the family could not use the same dishes and cups, and as a result he was provoked at the sanitary moves. Mr. Neals resented his wife's attitude toward his ailment. From time to time, he was more than provoked when he had

to go to the hospital and the sanitarium for treatment.

3. Family traditions

We know little of the family history, although prior to the arrival of the tuberculosis, the home had appeared to have been perfectly motivated and adjusted.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

Mr. Neal had a desire to go west, following the old tradition that all tuberculosis patients improve when they go to the south west.

2. Mental instability

In most cases of advanced tuberculosis, there are periods of flightiness and moods, which might well be classified as a mental disorder.

Case Study #11.

THE BITER FAMILY

Gillis	37
Nellie	36
Ethel	12
Ellen	5

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Biter deserted his family the earlier part of the spring. Up to the day of the desertion, he had been apparently satisfied, although at times, both he and his wife had quarreled considerably. Mr. Biter's oddities

and eccentricities were the talk of the neighborhood. Previous to leaving, Mr. Biter had taken all his clothes, supposedly to the laundry where he worked, on the pretense of having them cleaned and pressed. The Sunday he left, he took his wife to her mother's, while he worked overtime. He was helping to move the laundry to another location. When Mr. Biter failed to call for Mrs. Biter, she returned to their house, where she found that nothing he owned was left, for he had taken all his possessions. His dilapidated Ford touring car also was gone.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Biter was always reticent about his past life. He simply would not discuss it. He was born on a farm and spent the earlier years of his life in Texas. He bore, through his accent and choice of words in conversation, the marks of a southerner. When with many of the various male members of Mrs. Biter's family, he would often refer to "wild" times he had spent in the past, and would always relate obscene jokes, which he had acquired on certain "thrilling" experience.

Mrs. Biter was born in Spring Valley, Missouri, where she lived in her girlhood, attending school there. Her parents were poor, and at an early age, she went to work in the neighborhood. She persisted in working, helping her family from time to time. At a fairly early age, she

married Mr. Pitt, who treated her cruelly, and failed to support her. Two children were born - one boy and one girl - by this marriage. After six years of cruelty and non-support, she divorced him. The court granted Mr. Pitts the custody of the boy and her that of the girl. The boy, who is ten years of age, has not attended school, and is growing up in utter ignorance. In 1915, Mrs. Biter came to Kansas City to work because it was difficult at Spring Valley to obtain employment. She found plenty of work at the various laundries here, where she managed to earn a very good living. While she worked her little girl stayed with relatives in the city. For three years this existence continued, until she met Mr. Biter in 1918.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Shortly following their marriage, the Biters lived in furnished rooms down town, close to the laundries. In the course of two years they moved east to the industrial district, where Mr. Biter worked in different laundries. Since they left the district of rooming houses, it became more or less necessary to obtain furniture, which they did, buying some on the payment plan and some for cash. In the district in which they continued to live until the present, the morals are none too good. It has been necessary for them to move from one house to another for Mr. Biter would not pay his rent regularly. Considerable marital difficulty is found in this district.

SCHOOL AND WORK

We have no definite knowledge of Mr. Biter's schooling. However he did read the papers regularly and generally maintains a "radical" position in politics. His work record is odd. As a workman he is excellent, being able to manage a laundry well; but he never stays for more than a few months with one company, preferring always to be on the move. To his family, he represents an imaginary grievance as his reason for changing jobs. He does not quarrel, nor express dissatisfaction with his employers, but always states that he has a better job in view. They always regret his going. In reality his salary does not vary more than a dollar or two each week on any job that he has held since 1918.

Mrs. Biter attended school until she was twelve, reaching the sixth grade. She always enjoyed school and now reads the daily papers regularly. She and her husband would draw books from the public library and read them. Mrs. Biter has a steady work record; she was with one laundry for three years prior to her marriage.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known, although it is believed by those who associated with Mr. Biter, that he had a criminal record, for he always feared the police and continually berated them.

COMPANIONS

Mr. Biter has none. He was friendly to his fellow workers and associated with his "in-laws". At work he seemed more interested in the girl workers than in the men. In the evening he did not chat with the neighbors, as is the custom, but preferred to stay at home by himself.

Mrs. Biter was active in church work, being very intimate and sociable with several of the better women in the church. Apparently she is liked for she "neighbors" and visits many houses each day.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Biter was always interested in his wife, although he never cared for the children, despite the fact that the younger one was his. He enjoyed surprising Mrs. Biter by bring home little gifts and articles that she needed around the home to show his appreciation of her. He was also interested in Socialism and Unions. Wherever he had an opportunity to discuss politics, he did. He swore profusely, and was extremely fond of telling obscene jokes, and creating witty vulgarities. His person was immaculately clean, being well shaven, and making a striking appearance. At nights he would come home early and spend the evening reading, talking, and smoking. Often the children would annoy him, and if he was

reading, he expected everybody else to read, and if he was talking, he expected everybody to talk. It was a part of his nature to be demanding and ruling in the household.

Mrs. Biter keeps the house clean. She appears well, and keeps herself and the children clean and healthy. Her church interests her deeply, and only this spring, Mr. Biter joined it, terming the venture a "political move". Through the "ladies aid", she manages to get recreation and a certain type of poor club life. She teaches a Sunday School class at the church.

The family never took a great deal of recreation together, except the church services and occasional parties and picnics with her relatives on holidays.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Biter is a tall man of light complexion. At times he can be very pleasant, and agreeable, but at other times, he has a very bad temper, and displays sulky and spiteful moods. Mr. Biter never reaches a steady poise, either being kind and good, or being rude and vicious. While he was rarely violent, he often appeared vicious, and would threaten many weird and fancifully cruel things. One minute, he wanted to go to a show. When the family had prepared to go, he wanted to stay at home. In sexual life, he was most passionate, although he and his wife were for the most part very compatible.

Mrs. Biter is rather unkept looking, for she

is fat and heavy. Her large grey eyes give her childish face a winsome appeal, although her voice is "whiney", much as one who has been babied, or one who feels sorry for herself too much. Her attitudes toward life generally are fair. In physical health, she is poor, for she has high blood pressure, and her arms are paralyzed so badly that she can only do light work. During her last delivery, she had convulsions, and her arms were thrown up above her head. Mr. Biter jerked them down tearing all the ligaments loose, and breaking several of the arm nerves of the sympathetic system. Mrs. Biter is very even tempered even to the point of being a little careless.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

In 1918, during a strike at the Butler laundry, they met. Immediately Mr. Biter was very taken with his future wife, in fact he fairly worshipped her. From time to time, he urged her to marry him, for he could not bear to see her alone and not to have anyone help her fight her battles. At the end of six weeks, they were married, and she felt that she was going to have a truly lovely home and give her little girl a chance to be educated. He then passed as an orphan with no living relatives.

They first lived in a rooming house, while

Mr. Biter worked in one laundry and then another. He always kept his wife well supplied with clothing, but would not provide for the little girl, and always has been willing that the children should not have decent things to wear.

The household finances were controlled by Mr. Biter and his wife knew nothing about their standing. He did all the buying and paid all the bills. She understood that he received about twenty dollars a week, and did not know, until after his departure, that he was making about thirty dollars each week. She never mentioned household management to him, for he became provoked. In most of families of this class, the husband turns the check or the cash over to the wife.

All during their married life, Mr. Biter would beat his rent by moving every few months. Mr. Biter always spent his leisure time at home, and appeared interested in nothing but his home, although Mrs. Biter knew of several times when he was intimate with other women. A few weeks before he left, he told a neighbor woman, who has a large family, that he was going to leave and that she was, of all the women in Kansas City his first choice. It is evident that she did not accept his proposal for she is still living with her husband.

Through their married life, he was constantly with other women at the shops, although he never was

known to have made "dates" outside with them. His former employer believes that he left with another forewoman of the laundry to go west and establish with her a laundry of their own. This woman left at the same time. She and Mr. Biter were interested in each other. Between them, they knew all the departments of the laundry. This woman's relatives do not know of her whereabouts. For several months he had been interested in looking through the laundry guides locating several small laundries. It is also believed that he had saved a considerable amount of money.

Mrs. Biter's relatives never have liked him, and from time to time have made it most uncomfortable for him. His mother-in-law had a few thousand dollars, and he became angry with her because she would not allow him to invest it for her.

The Family Welfare Society is helping Mrs. Biter and the children, however no definite plan has been made.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

This desertion was well planned, and there does not seem to have been an actual break between the husband and the wife. Mr. Biter

likely left because of the call of the other woman, and the opportunity to engage in earning more money.

2. Conflicts

Over the habits of evading responsibility, such as the rent, the children and their clothing. We do not know what the causes of these are. Over the bothersome habits of the children.

Over the "in-laws", because they would not humor him and his mother-in-law would not trust him with her money to invest.

3. Absence of wholesome family traditions and attitudes, due to;

We know nothing of the past life of Mr. Biter, excepting it was "wild", and that his humor ran along obscene lines.

4. Economic organization

Mr. Biter's work in the laundry was so uniform that he could go to any part of the country and find ready work.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

Mr. Biter had a desire for new experience which he displayed often in his interest for other women and his often changing jobs.

2. Personal habits that repel

Mrs. Biter's habit of whining

Mrs. Biter's poor health

3. Mental instability

While his work record is good, he is likely emotionally unstable. He has an over developed conception of himself, and gives this more consideration than he should. His perverted sex motions indicate mental laxities, and poor environmental training. Apparently too, he lacked a realization of right and wrong.

*** Note:

Unfortunately we know nothing of the early history of Mr. Biter, so that whatever conclusions that we may draw can only be hypothetical; however we do know this, that many of the tendencies he indicated are common with other desertion problems of which we have located some explanation, and from that standpoint, we have a commonality of result.

Case Study #12.

THE PACE FAMILY

Lawrence	?
Ruth	21
Billy	4
Lorlane	2
Leeann	4 months

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Pace left his wife and children after sev-

eral months of queer actions. He would suggest to his wife that he had done her an "awful dirty trick", also, would mention that he wondered what she would do if he left her, but always he would pass these suggestions off as a joke. About a year ago, they had quarreled constantly, yet in the past few months they had most genial attitudes toward each other, and the past suggestions of separation, seemed to have vanished. After getting most of his clothes away from the house, he failed to return. Since the desertion, her mother has been with her, helping her adjust herself.

STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Pace was born and reared in the vicinity of Alpine, Tennessee. His folks are of the true mountaineer type. In his early childhood, he was at home a great deal. During the past war, he was in service, but was not sent overseas, being stationed at Fort Leavenworth. His parents, after his marriage, did not approve of Mrs. Pace, because she was "dressed up all the time". When his mother was interviewed in regard to his desertion, she at first denied any knowledge of his domestic difficulty, but later admitted that she knew that they had, in the past, many temporary separations.

Mrs. Pace was born in a small town in Missouri. After her father and mother had been married twenty years, he deserted and left the care of their

eight children to his wife. It was difficult for her mother to make a living and with the prospects of more work in Kansas City, she moved her family here. All the children were forced to go to work early, and Mrs Pace, as a result, has had very little real childhood. Her reason for this early marriage was to escape the drudgery of having to work and help support the family.

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

The family has been living in a lower section of Kansas City, in rented houses, although they owned their furniture. The house is kept in good order, although the neighborhood, in general, is inclined to accept dirty and untidy homes as the standard.

SCHOOL AND WORK

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pace have had very little formal education, each having to work at an early age in order to help maintain their parents' homes. Mr. Pace has an excellent work record, although he never holds a job for more than a year at a time. At the last place he worked, which was with the Street Railways as a safety-zone painter, he made twenty-seven to thirty dollars a week. All during his employment here, he has given his wife the impression that he was drawing much less.

DELINQUENCIES

There are none known. Mr. Pace's military

record is clear of any barrack discipline.

COMPANIONS

In the army, Mr. Pace was a favorite among the older officers and the men. At the shop, he made friends with other workers. We do not know that had any illicit relationships with other women, although, that is strongly suspected as one of the factors that enter into this situation.

Mrs. Pace does not associate with her neighbors at all, although she is intimate with her relatives, and there are a number of women, who live in a respectable part of the city, with whom she does visit back and forth.

INTERESTS AND HABITS

Mr. Pace smoked considerably, but has not been known, since his marriage, to drink, although, while in the army he was a heavy toper. He used profanity to an excess.

He was not interested in the current news, but he was interested in clothing, rings and jewelry, always wanting to appear well. Mr. Pace did appear interested in his painting work, always took pains to do the best possible work. At Fort Leavenworth, he prided himself upon his accomplishments, for it appears that he always has been thorough in his work.

Mrs. Pace is interested in her home, children,

and her husband. She would take him back to his old place in the home without any questions as to where he has been. Since their marriage, Mrs. Pace has acquired the habit of swearing profusely, using obscene language, and making vulgar comments upon the little happenings about the home. At times, she has been peevish and irritable, however this is likely due to her youthfulness and the number of children that she has. Her early life was mostly work, and she never has had to any degree an opportunity to become interested in recreation. She is, though, efficient in the management of their home. While Mr. Pace was inclined to extravagant and recklessness in his expenditures of money, she was regular, moderate and temperate, which probably, in his case, reflects his army life, and in hers, the frugality that she had to practice in her early youth.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Mr. Pace was a confidence inspiring person. Frequently, his attitude was that of a careless, carefree individual, who wanted to spend his money freely, having a good time while it lasted, and not worrying about any responsibility that he may have.

Mrs. Pace is a small, almost childlike creature, in appearance. She was crushed and broken by the whole episode. A bad thyroid gland condition, wherein the secretion of this ductless gland was poor likely was

the cause of her irritability. Her disinterest in her sex life, despite her youthfulness; aggravated the condition.

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Pace met in the summer of 1919 at Leavenworth. Her sister, with whom she was then living in Kansas City, was married to a soldier at the fort, and the two girls were up there visiting this sister's husband. The husband introduced Mr. Pace as one of his friends. For the first two days together, they had a splendid time. Then Mrs. Pace had to come back to Kansas City to work. Here she was employed by the Western Union. In a short time, Mr. Pace was transferred to Fort Snelling. For the following two months, they wrote every day. Then the marriage came.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. Pace went by himself down to see his folks in the mountains. Mrs. Pace remained in Kansas City, continuing her work with the Western Union. On his return they went to Fort Snelling, where they lived a year. Shortly after the marriage, she became pregnant, and as a result they did not attend many of the social functions at the fort, although her husband was eager to.

The following year they returned to Kansas City, where Mr. Pace secured work with the Kansas City Power and Light Company as a laborer. He did not like the work, and shortly found work with another company. It was

here that he learned to paint, and soon became efficient in the trade.

Always during their marriage, Mr. Pace made ample wages, but he always wanted to spend it on many of the non-essentials, which Mrs. Pace did not approve.

If we may judge from Mr. Pace's actions and his conversation, it would appear that he contemplated this action for some time. While Mrs. Pace believes another woman caused this trouble, she is not certain. Mr. Pace rarely stayed away from home at night, and most of the time the family spent holidays together. Correspondence with Fort Snelling and Leavenworth do not indicate that he ever was interested in women while he was stationed at these posts.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM SITUATION

A. Social maladjustment

1. Crisis

There is apparently no single episode which precipitated this desertion. Mr. Pace probably planned it long ahead and waited until he found a good opportunity to leave. It is likely that he saved money, because he deceived his wife as to his earnings.

2. Conflicts

There were divergent attitudes toward the use of money. Mr. Pace had easy going habits of

spending, while his wife was thrifty.

There were divergent attitudes toward the sex problem. Mr. Pace had a strong feeling, which is likely responsible for the rapid succession of children. Mrs. Pace was not passionate.

3. Absence of family values

Mr. Pace's early life in the mountains with these simple folk should have inculcated stability; however later army experience probably stimulated attitudes of carefreeness and new experiences which offset early training.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

Due to his feeling of responsibility to his family and his desire to be free of any responsibility.

C. Other factors of possible importance

1. The extreme youthfulness of Mrs. Pace.
2. Mrs. Pace's lack of any childhood.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION

A. Social Maladjustment

1. The crisis

Too many times the immediate crisis which precipitated the desertion is given as the cause. In the Fiske family, "another woman" could easily be described

as the cause, if we knew no other history. Likewise, the obvious reason for Mr. Smith leaving his wife is another woman. Mr. Goodman usually would leave as the result of a quarrel. To say then, the quarrel is the cause is nothing short of ridiculous, for many another couple has weathered a family quarrel and without a desertion being precipitated. Many other "average" families are confronted with marital infidelity, but they manage the crisis, and the marital bond appears stronger than ever. Again, in the Cramer Record, the obvious cause is Mr. Cramer's failure to support. Here again, why didn't he? Why didn't Mrs. Cramer tolerate this weakness of his? Many other average families get along together working out non-support problems.

Mr. Kress left his family because of continual discord, which so far as causation is concerned, is only a vague generalization. To stop short and say discord is the cause indicates a failure to push back into underlying motives, attitudes, habit patterns, and general family traditions. Mrs. Finke suffered personality disorders. Apparently again, here is the seat of the trouble. However, in other families, personality troubles have not broken down the family life. Mr. Foss was a sex pervert. This appears in itself as a stimulus to

desertion, yet if we accept Forel (1) and Freud (2), we may expect to see perversions in the average home, which sustains its shell.

Thus, with all the problem situations, we must beware of attaching too much importance to immediate difficulty, for no matter what the crisis, one can find other average individuals living together with some of the same problems. We need then to know what experiences in the history of the individuals, have created the attitudes and the values, that makes their behavior take the line of action that it does. Generally then, in our records, to work for understanding and intelligent comprehension, we need to push back into the extreme early history of the contending personalities.

2. The conflicts

Immediately back of the crisis, there are the conflicts which are social in nature. Two persons may everlastingly fight over the trifling issues that arise (3). The desertion crisis appears to arise out of the conflicts - and in part it does. The social conflicts then represent a pushing back a little farther into the factors contributing to the break.

In the Pace family the conflicts are fairly

- (1) The Sexual Question
- (2) An Introduction to Psychoanalysis
- (3) Van Waters, Youth in Conflict, pp. 63-87.

simple. Mr. Pace was a free spender. His wife was economical. First impressions of Mr. Pace's back history would lead one to expect that he would be economical in money matters, for he was born and raised in the Tennessee mountains, where frugality is the law of life. However, while mountaineers are frugal, they sometimes are a little carefree and careless. A little more of his experiences indicate several years spent in military service. The values of army life are usually marked by carelessness and carefree spending. At an early age, Mrs. Pace had known poverty. Her mother made only a meagre sum. While a small girl, she had to work. All her adolescence, she worked, saved and assumed an unusual amount of family responsibility. To her economy in money matters was habitual. She knew nothing else from youth up. She had no regular childhood. The pushing back beyond the immediate crisis into the conflicts has revealed two significant elements: first, a more or less evident mismatching; and secondly, two social ills, her broken home, and the bad traditions and habits that army life may carry with it.

Mr. and Mrs. Pace had divergent ideas of sex. The former was fond of sex indulgence, while the latter did not care for it so much. To locate the seat of this desire in Mr. Pace, with the information on hand, is impossible. Mrs. Pace, on the other hand, was only twenty-one, and was already the mother of three children, which

accounts likely for the diminishing of her sex impulse. Mr. Pace was likely only average. If we were hazarding a guess at remedial measures for such a conflict, more adequate birth control information, so as to prevent frequent conceptions, and thus preserving the physical health of the woman, would seem the logical answer.

The Biter family suggests a number of conflicts. Mr. Biter enjoyed evading responsibility, as shown by his failure to pay rent, clothe the children, et cetera. Mrs. Biter did not approve of these. They also clashed over her people, because Mrs. Biter's mother would not humor him. Unfortunately we know nothing of their early life, and therefore we cannot point to any real or adequate reasons for the rise of these attitudes.

In the Fiske family, there is an interesting conflict, along with several others. It is felt that Mrs. Fiske was oversexed, and that to receive sexual satisfaction, considerable stimulation was necessary. On the other hand, her husband apparently received his satisfaction with little or no effort. For him to attempt to satisfy his wife was likely somewhat of a task. This divergent tendency is more or less due to natural endowments. This conflict along with such conflicts as to the desire for response, in the form of petting, which they both sought, likely caused trouble. Pushing back, we note that both of them spent rather unpleasant childhoods. While these

conflicts are not the sole causes, they indicate the importance that friction has in marital difficulties.

In all the families examined, we have found several major elements of their lives that were expressed in opposing tendencies. While these tendencies tell a large story, they are by no means final. For treatment and preventive ends, we must know on what these tendencies are based, and then how to remove them. There can be no doubt, however, that when we find how one life's habits and behavior have been so shaped as to create his tendencies, we will be in a better position to shape his future conduct.

3. Absence of wholesome traditions of family life.

The social conflicts that we see are largely indications of certain early experiences, certain reflections of the community in which the parties lived, or the expressions of their primary groups, which had established certain values, that were forced upon all those that lived within its sphere. Many of the people that we have examined have no real conception of the meaning of family life at all. Take the Goodman family for instance; they lived, and they were reared in a community where sex looseness is really an accepted value. The girl that has a child out of wedlock is not cast out of the group. In the event of her marriage, there is nothing even thought of the incident. Sexual infidelity, after marriage, is not strongly observed.

Each of the Goodman's came from broken homes, and saw their idols, their parents, indulge in loose sex relations. The low wages in Hewlett made it absolutely impossible for the members of the families to live in anything but crowded, badly ventilated houses, where there would be no privacy for the respective members. With these elements, as a "good" background, little more can be expected of the Goodman's than that which has transpired. We too often punish and blame individuals for the sins of their community, as the Goodman's have been blamed.

In the Smith record, very interesting values and attitudes are brought to the surface. Mr. Smith's father inculcated in him the elements of the Christian teaching as to family relationships. In the same house, only a few years later, his step-mother treated him cruelly and contrary to all the teachings of his father. And on top of the treatment, his father tolerated it. Such a contrast between his father's earlier and later attitudes could do nothing short of creating an emotional disturbance, which would tend to create an unwholesome attitude, or even negative outlook on what a family ought to be. Later, his relations with prostitutes imposed upon him a number of unhealthy attitudes and habits, which were not conducive to good judgments on family matters. If when, he went into the underworld, had any sort of an ideal of family life, he proceeded to lose it, and he evolved,

through his friends, a morbid philosophy of masculine relationship toward the woman.

The Cramer family present interesting expressions of attitudes. Mr. Cramer knew no responsibility in early life. As he grew older, this habit continued. When he married this trait continued. Now, his wife had always been reared in a home where self support was stressed, this being the sole demand she made of her husbands, and would promptly divorce them, if they fell short of this requirement.

Neither Mr. or Mrs. Cramer has usual attitudes towards the general values of marital life. With these facts in mind, it is natural that conflicts should have arisen, which would later precipitate the breach. While these ailments are not the whole casual situation, yet they nevertheless, represent an important factor.

In the Kress family, Mrs. Kress's early life indicated the same elements that she displayed in her own home. As a child, she was unruly and bossy. All family experiences had to center about her, else there was confusion. Now in marriage, when her judgments are not sustained, she is cross, and her husband has imposed upon him the brunt of her irritation.

Throughout all the records, one can see clearly the influences of the attitudes which these folk had previously developed toward the social values of marriage.

4. Industrial disorganization

Just the exact value of the present economic organization that permits of excessive mobility of migratory workers and mobile armies of laborers is still undetermined. It seems that it is hardly possible to look for further stabilization, and our problem is likely one of adaptation to the existing conditions.

Undoubtedly the desertion of Mr. Fiske is due in part to the railroad work, which every few months takes him and the family to another community. Mr. Smith's traveling kept him away from home and likely helped him associate with other women. With Mr. Goodman, insecurity of work, his being laid off much at the factory, made it easier for him to have a reason to leave. Many of the unskilled laborers leave their homes for a short period each year to go to the harvest fields. This separation, while very short, if it is repeated many years, is liable to lead to some permanent separation. With Mr. Biter, and all laundrymen, we have an interesting aspect of industrial life. Mr. Biter is a skilled laundry employee. The demand for laundrymen is so uniform that throughout the nation, he can go from place to place securing a good position, and have a good income. Thus he is under obligation to stay in any no place longer than he desires.

Thus far, we have commented upon the more social aspects of marital adjustment. There does not seem

to be any single cause or combinations of causes as the reason for desertion. However we do know that in various families there are different forces at play, which apparently are destructive to family life in that situation, for as they have developed, we have this problem situation. From this comes the suggestion of a definite treatment of family desertion. We must push back into the history of the family discovering the attitudes, and their origins and with this knowledge, change the individual's and the family's behavior, by the apparently simple, though really difficult task of changing the attitudes.

B. Personal unadjustment and disorganization

1. Inner conflicts

We have noted in the preceding pages that often the social situation has not been favorable to the development of the personality. It is not improbable that the social surroundings could so bear upon the individual so as to produce conflicting wishes, and hence disintegration in the individual to the extent that he would become more or less abnormal, that is compared to the "average" group. While these conflicts appear to be individual, in that they are confined to the person, yet nevertheless they are the result of the social interaction, plus the native instincts and emotions, or the inherited qualities.

Mr. Fiske's personal security was distracted by a desire for new experience, which was coupled closely

with a desire for recognition. It is a probable fact that this element was largely stimulated in early youth by his extensive "bumming" tour. But regardless of its cause, the constant conflict, the restlessness, which it brought when it came in conflict with the duty he had to his wife produced the over-developed and distracted idea of self. His wife, through the use of finery displayed a desire for recognition. The money that she used on these things, should likely have been used for the family. These wishes in most individuals are normal; however it is when one takes an over exaggerated form, that we have unlimited conflict, which assisted in the creation of our problem situation.

The conflicts and wishes in the Goodman's are easily explained for we know so well their daily experiences were conflicting. Security in the home in order to have sex indulgence was not necessary. When Mr. Goodman was away from home, sex interests would be easily be satisfied. Added to this there was also the knowledge of his wife's infidelities. On the other hand, Mrs. Goodman was in no wise limited to the home. If she desired good times, she was good looking, and there were plenty of young men, with whom she could associate. These conflicts, coupled with early experiences and inherently weak emotional traits, could scarcely lead to anything but neurotic states

in the individuals. Their intellects are good; however their interests are so conflicting within themselves that only confusion has resulted in their associated conduct.

Mr. Smith's early experience would develop habitual pursuits of new experience. He also found response in his consort, which his wife failed to give. These elements tended, along with other factors to distort his behavior to such a degree that disintegration of his personality naturally followed, thus creating marital difficulties.

Mr. Guard had a strong desire for new experience. Never can adequate treatment of his problem be given until there is a substitution of these attitudes for new wholesome ones.

2. Personal habits that are likely to repel.

Of the personal habits that repel, there is no standard. Mrs. Smith is a habitual nagger. We cannot alone solve this problem, until we know what stimulus in early life precipitated this habit. Mrs. Guard is an extremely bad housekeeper. This element is the result of bad methods learned in her own mother's household. While we realize the bad effects of these traits, nevertheless, too much importance should not be given them, for many average people live together with these elements much in the fore of their lives. The fact the husband has different ideals suggests differences of early experiences. Thus, we see it is not

so much any definite habits, but that these habits should be manifest in certain combinations in the married life, that causes the dissensions, and the conflicts, that so often lead to separation.

3. Mental subnormality

Mr. Foss is of low grade mentality. This along with his sexual perversion has been a great handicap. The pitiful situation lies not in the fact of his subnormality, but in the fact that he married a woman of average intelligence. The difference in heredity, physical and mental, and the early social training is clearly shown in this record. The industrial age in which Mr. Foss lived only tended to accentuate the differences.

4. Mental disorders.

Mrs. Finke's highly developed form of mental disorder, dementia praecox, left her so distorted that she could not carry on the usual pursuits of life. This element was discovered just as Mr. Finke was about to secure a divorce.

Many of the records that we have examined indicated symptoms of mental trouble. For instance many of the men, and women too, have bad tempers, so they could not control themselves when they were confronted by a problem that did not react favorable to them. Then again, we have folk who feel the world goes around them,

to the extent that they are so egotistical, they fairly reek with abnormality. Such elements tend to accentuate the family discord.

In the Neals family, the development of tuberculosis in the man created a situation which neither he nor his wife knew how to meet. The strain was too much for such a personality as his. It is further complicated by the intervention of the social service agencies, who would not permit of unsanitary conditions in the home. Since Mr. Neals could not understand these changes, he soon left home.

Thus, our case studies indicate clearly the premise we originally suggested, that we need not only to know the deserter, but that we need to study the family and the whole social setting, especially from a genetic standpoint.

Dr. Healy in an article on "The Psychology of the Situation" (1) sets forth an interesting thesis on fundamentals for the understanding and the treatment of delinquency and crime, which is apropos to our conclusions.

To him, "The situation is the particular environment of the given member of society (the person of the sociologists) considered together with him as active

(1) Symposium, The Child, the Clinic, and the Court,
pp. 37-52.

in it". (1) That is, we must always begin with the interweaving of the environment and the individuals. In addition to this, how the situation has made the mental life of the individual react as he did in the given instance, which Healy calls "the total situation". (2) Out of this comes not only the mental life of the individual but also the mental attitudes of the associates toward the individual, and this is headed under the "situation in process". (3) And lastly, it is not only necessary in the treatment of the individual to know how the environment affected him, but also how he affected the environment. Healy calls this the "circular response"(4). Thus it seems to me, with these points in mind, one really has a situation well defined.

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- (1) Ibid, p. 58
(2) Ibid, p. 52
(3) Ibid, p. 52
(4) Ibid, p. 41

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THE APPENDIX

The Statistical Tables

- I Comparative Ages of Man and Woman at Desertion
- II Comparative Ages of Man and Woman at Opening of Record
- III The Number of Children Per Family
- IV Comparative Ages of Man Woman at Marriage
- V Length of Marriage until the First Desertion
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Table 1. Comparative Ages of Man and Woman at Desertion

Years	Men	Women
16	0	
17	0	1
18	0	2
19	0	3
20	2	1
21	2	1
22	2	2
23	3	3
24	2	5
25	4	3
26	4	5
27	1	6
28	4	4
29	6	5
30	3	5
31	3	2
32	2	4
33	5	4
34	6	2
35	5	1
36	2	4
37	3	5
38	4	2
39	2	1
40	2	2
41	3	1
42	1	0
43	1	0
44	3	1
45 and over	9	0
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>82</u>

Table II. Comparative Ages of Man and Woman at Opening of Record

Years	Men	Women
16	0	0
17	0	1
18	0	2
19	1	5
20	2	3
21	1	3
22	3	2
23	5	7
24	6	8
25	5	7
26	1	6
27	5	5
28	6	4
29	5	8
30	3	4
31	8	6
32	4	6
33	3	4
34	4	5
35	7	5
36	3	1
37	4	2
38	3	2
39	7	2
40	4	0
41	2	1
42	2	0
43	3	1
44	8	3
45 and over	Total	Total
	<u>105</u>	<u>106</u>

Table III. The Number of Children Per Family

Size in children	Frequency
0	5
1	23
2	31
3	23
4	25
5	14
6	9
7	4
8 and over	4
	<u>Total</u>
	138

Table IV. Comparative Ages of Man and Woman at Marriage

Years	Men	Women
	0	
13	0	2
14	1	0
15	3	8
16	1	9
17	1	7
18	9	8
19	8	8
20	14	10
21	8	10
22	6	4
23	3	3
24	2	2
25	2	2
26	4	3
27	6	2
28	3	2
29	3	0
30	3	2
31	2	2
32	1	2
33	1	1
34	2	2
35	0	3
36	3	0
37	1	2
38	4	0
39	6	0
40 and over		3
	<u>Total</u>	<u>99</u>
	99	99

Table VII. Length of Marriage until Birth of First Child

In months		Age of the child before marriage
21-24	1	
18-21	0	
15-18	0	
12-15	0	
9-12	0	
6-9	0	
3-6	1	
0-3	4	

0-3	2	
3-6	3	
6-9	7	
9-12	13	
12-15	7	
15-18	5	Number of months after marriage until the birth of the first child
18-21	5	
21-24	3	
24-27	6	
27-30	1	
30-33	4	
33-36	1	
36-39	3	
39-42	0	
42-45 and over	4	
Total	<u>70</u>	

Table VIII. Known Immorality of Man and Woman

Sex	Frequency
Men	25
Women	28
Total	<u>53</u>

Table IX. Known Venereal Disease of Man and Woman

Sex	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea
Men	8	5
Women	13	8
Total	34.	

Table X. Nativity of Man and Woman

Born	Men	Women
United States	127	129
Sweden	1	0
Austria	1	1
Norway	0	1
Ireland	3	0
Mexico	3	3
West India	0	1
England	0	1
Germany	2	1
Total	<u>158</u>	<u>137</u>

Table XI. Occupation of Men (at first appearance)

Occ.	No.	Occ.	No.
Stat. Fireman	1	Carpenter	5
Loco. Fireman	1	Const. Supt.	1
Harness maker	1	Agent	1
Truck driver	4	Miner	3
Motorman	2	Electrician	1
Laborer	32	House painter	8
Steel worker	1	Plasterer	1
Gambler	1	Concrete worker	1
Elevator boy	1	Musician	1
Teamster	2	Tailor	1
Meat cutter	1	Switchman	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Clerk	1
Roffer	1	Printer	1
Salesman	1	Bootlegger	1
Barber	1	Policeman	1
Buss boy	1	Taxi driver	1
Jewelry buyer	1	Iceman	2
Butcher	1	Welder	1
Tinner	1	Cook	1
Janiter	1	Breakman	3
machinist	2	Laundry driver	1
Warehouse worker	1	Teamster	1
Yard man	1	Waiter	1
Insurance Collector	1	Porter	1
Blacksmith	1	Watchmaker	2
Factory operative	1	Business man	1
Stat. engineer	1	Moulder	1

Total occupations given 109.

Table XII. Occupations of Women (paid occupations)

Occ.	No.	Occ.	No.
Factory operative	10	Clerk	5
Waitress	8	Stenographer	2
Landlady	1	Musician	1
Laundress	14	Tel. Operator	1
Seamstress	1	Dishwasher	3
Elevator girl	2	Chambermaid	5
Housekeeper	3	Furrier	1
Butcher (packinghouse)	1	Pastry cook	3
Candy maker	1	Time keeper	1
Car washer	1	Cashier	1
Cafeteria worker	1	Housemaid	4
Beauty Parlor Operator.	1	Typist	1

Total 72

Table XIII. Wages of Men (per week)

In dollars	No.	In dollars	No.
10	2	25	6
11	1	26	0
12	6	27	1
13	1	28	1
14	0	29	0
15	4	30	2
16	0	31	0
17	2	32	0
18	9	33	1
19	1	34	0
20	5	35	8
21	10	36	3
22	2	37	0
23	0	38	0
24	4	39 and over	5

Total 75

Table XIV. Wages of Women

In Dollars	No.	In dollars	No.
3	2	12	11
4	0	13	2
5	2	14	2
6	0	15	4
7	3	16	0
8	6	17	1
9	2	18	1
10	17	19	0
11	6	20 and over	4

Total 57

Table XV. Church Membership of Man and Woman

Denomination	Man	Woman
Latter Day Saints	1	2
Baptist	7	20
Methodist	6	12
Lutheran	1	1
Presbyterian	1	4
Catholic	10	15
Christian	2	3
Christian Science	0	1
Episcopal	0	1
Pentocostal	1	1
Total	29	60

Table XVI. Problems Presented in the Deserted Families

Prob. presented	No.	Prob. Presented	No.
Unemployment	34	Desert-Non-Supp-Sept	95
Under employ-seasonal	10	Incompatibility	23
Inadequate Wage	19	Shiftlessness	14
Unsaf. Wk. Record	8	Begging tendency	11
Child under 16, wk illeg	2	Imprisonment	10
Unsaf. Sch. Record	6	Known Sex Imm.	20
Neglect of Child	24	Marked Character Weak.	24
Child Conduct Prob.	11	Illiteracy	4
Industrial Accident	0	Ignor. of Lang.-Cust.	4
Occupt. Disease	0	Indebtedness	19
Tuberculosis	3	Bus. tangles	8
Epilepsy	1	Bad Housekeeping-over cr.	17
Venereal Disease	16	Unsatisfactory environ.	10
Cardiac Trouble	4	Unadjusted to environ.	3
Anemia	0	Mismanagement	12
Nervous trouble	4	Bad housekeeping	12
Insanity	2	Mo. works from home	45
Blindness-defect sight	4	Lack of Clients Coop.	26
Defective teeth	12	Lack of home life	19
Dripped - deformed	5	Lack of Recreation	11
Other Phy. disability	46	Stranded	4
Mental Def. Diagnosis	6	Death	2
Old age	2	Irregular marriage	8
Intemperance	9	Child in Foster home	1
Drug habit	1	Illicit Occupation	1

Total problems presented 593.

Table XVII. Services Rendered to Deserted Families.

Services	No.	Services	No.
Credit Secured	3	Pub. Health Nurse	
Debts Reduced	6	Phy. Exam.-no treatment	11
Other financial adj.	18	Hospital treatment	7
Equip't provider for bus	0	Other phy. treatment	28
Spec. or Voc. training	2	Mental Examination	5
Transportation	6	Mental treatment	5
Home for Adults	0	Legal treat. Jv. Ct.	4
Inst. Care for Adults	0	Legal treat. Desertion	12
Milk Given	11	Legal treat. Other	19
Layette furnished	0	Support without Legal	5
Limbs or braces	1	Change of Sentence	7
Glasses furnished	0	Instruction in Home Ecc.	1
Employ - temp.	14	Housekeeper secured	2
Employ - perm.	16	Home cond. improved	1
Employ - thru agency	0	Family strengthened	12
Wages increased	9	Recreation arranged	19
Inst. Care child-temp.	14	Moved to better location	10
Inst. Care child-perm.	1	Bad Housing Corrected	18
Inst. Care child-other	3	Undesirable infl. removed	9
Day nursery Care	25	Adjusted to New Environ.	4
Child kept in sch.	18	Church conn. strengthened	0
Sch. Record Imp.	10	Friendly Visitor obt.	9
Child to Foster home	10	Habits of thrift taught	7
Dental treatment	12	Bad Housing Improved	2
Dispensary treat.	41	Improved attitude to P.A.	2
Physician	8	Thoro Moral Exam.	17
		Systematic Reformation	2
			0

Table XVIII. Comparison of General Report and Desertion Records for October, 1924.

A. Families under care.

Total in the organization	794	
With desertion as a problem	139	percentage of whole 17.5
With a recent desertion	95	percentage of whole 12.

B. Number of Families per district.

District	Total	Desertion
		46
North	189	10
South	58	18
East	138	31
West	113	0
Central	36	0
So. East	40	0
North Central	73	22
Children's Dept.	93	0
Sp. Office.	24	0
M.S.W.	30	139
Total	794	

Table XIX. Length of Time Under Care to October, 1924.

In years	Frequency
Under one year	57
1 - 2	17
2 - 3	10
3 - 4	8
4 - 5	5
5 - 6	3
6 - 7	3
7 - 8	3
8 - 9	6
9 - 10	6
10 - 11	4
11 - 12	1
12 - 13	7
13 - 14	5
Total	<u>135</u>

Table XX. Time Interval between the First Desertion and the Application

Years	Frequency
Over 7	3
6 - 7	0
5 - 6	2
4 - 5	2
3 - 4	1
2 - 3	6
1 - 2	1
Under 1 year	6
<hr/>	
Under 1 year	56
1 - 2	8
2 - 3	4
3 - 4	3
4 - 5	0
5 - 6	2
6 and over	1
Total	<u>93</u>

Applications prior
to desertions

Desertions prior
to applications

XXI. Health of the Woman

Illness of one nature
of the other, excepting
Venereal Diseases

	<u>36</u>
Total	<u>36</u>

Table XXII. Table Used in Compilation of Statistical Materials.

Date at First Application -----
 MAN

Case No.
 WOMAN

Age
 Age at marriage
 Birthplace
 Home Status
 Early Childhood
 Race-language
 Years in the U.S.
 Church-degree
 Occupations
 Wage (wk)
 Age-gr. left sch.
 Medicine-history
 Temperament
 Previous marriage
 Addicted to drugs-alch
 Personal habits
 Industrial habits
 Supposed Immorality
 Known Immorality
 Court Record
 Soldier-Sailor

 Children

General

Sex age date of birth gr.

Date of first marriage
 Date of first child
 Length of marriage
 Date of Desertion
 Type of deserter
 Length of acquaintance
 before marriage.

 Causes given by man

Causes given by woman

Other causes
 indicated in record

 Legal treatment

Problems Presented
 (stat. cd.)

Social treat.
 (stat. cd.)

Consultation
 Action for non-support
 Alimony granted by court
 Alimony secured
 Divorce.