

OCT 30 1947

[3303]

ANNUAL  
REPORT

KING COUNTY JUVENILE  
COURT

SEATTLE - WASHINGTON

1946

To the Honorable Judge of the King County Juvenile Court,  
Seattle, Washington.

We hereby submit a report covering the activities of the King County Juvenile Court for the year 1946.

During the year 1946 there were 1705 cases of delinquency and 1422 cases of dependency, or 3147 cases referred to the Court. This was an increase of 139 delinquents over 1945 and a decrease of 111 dependency cases. In addition to the foregoing there were 434 cases of traffic violation which were handled separately.

#### DELINQUENCY

There were 1359 delinquent boys reported to the Juvenile Court during 1946, an increase of 125 over the previous year. This increase occurred principally in "Stealing" and "Mischief" as there were only 7 more cases of "Auto Theft", one more case of "Burglary" and very little increase in "Truancy" and "Runaway". There was a decrease in "Holdup", "Ungovernable" and "Use of Liquor" referrals.

During 1946 the Court Committed 25 boys to the State Training School and 86 boys to Luther Burbank School. There were 16 girls committed to the State Training School, 22 to Martha Washington School, 9 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and 7 to the Ruth School for Girls. This shows a decrease of 20 commitments in 1946.

#### DEPENDENCY

There were 1442 cases of Dependency referred to the Court in 1946; a decrease of 111 cases from 1945 referrals

#### TRAFFIC

Juvenile violators of the traffic laws are heard as unofficial cases with the exception of the most serious cases that appear before the Court. There were 434 such cases in 1946 which were handled by an officer of the Court.



## COLLECTIONS

Collections for the support of children outside their own homes amounted to a total of \$40,449.67 during 1946. This was a decided drop from the previous year.

## COURT HEARINGS

There were a total of 1298 cases heard by the Judge of the Juvenile Court during 1946. Of this number 535 were new petitions and 763 were hearings on cases which had previously appeared before the Court.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The policy of the Juvenile Court is to count offenses for statistical purposes and therefore the same child may be counted more than once, depending upon the number of times he becomes involved in new delinquencies. The table on the following page will show the ratio of recidivism.

A "New" case is one referred to the Court for the first time; an "old" case is one known previous to the current year; a "recurrent" case is one that has come to the Court's attention previously during the current year and which has been adjusted or closed, and a "Reappearance" is a new offense while the child is under the supervision of an officer of the Court.

A report in detail follows:

Respectfully submitted

PHILIP GREEN, DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

By MABEL A. TAYLOR  
STATISTICIAN

NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT  
DURING 1946

DELINQUENCY

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW	752	190	942	
OLD	287	56	343	
RECURRENT	173	51	224	
REAPPEARANCE	<u>147</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>196</u>	
TOTAL	1359	346	1705	1705

DEPENDENCY

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW	504	499	1003	
OLD	151	162	313	
RECURRENT	77	57	134	
REAPPEARANCE	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	
TOTAL	742	700	1442	<u>1442</u>
				3147

Official Hearings and Orders by the Judge	1298
New Petitions filed	535
Court days	137



By the tables in this report we are endeavoring to show the situations which brought the children to the Court during 1946.

These children are divided into two groups:

1. DELINQUENTS - The child who has violated a law.
2. DEPENDENTS - The child in need of protection.

Delinquent children need the most careful investigation, study and planning. Disposition depends entirely upon what appears to be the best plan for the welfare of the children.

The second group are children who, through no fault of their own, need the protection of the Court. This need is determined only after a thorough investigation.

An official case is one on which there has been a Court Hearing; an unofficial case is one handled informally by a Court officer without appearing before the Judge. Whether a case is official or unofficial depends entirely upon what seems to be best for the welfare and protection of the child. Official cases may be either Delinquent or Dependent. Placements may be made by agreement between the Juvenile Court and other agencies unofficially, but all commitments to institutions and many placements are made by official order.

Other groups in the Dependency categories include "Permanent Custody with Permission to Adopt; Out of Town Inquiries; Guardianship to Permit Enlistment in the U.S. Services; Petitions for Admittance to Custodial Schools".

There were 434 cases of traffic violations referred to the Court by the Law Enforcement Officers during the past year in addition to the tables on the foregoing page. The great majority of the traffic cases are disposed of unofficially by an officer of the Court and there were but 29 cases of traffic which were official and included in the foregoing tables. It is necessary for the offender to appear with one or both of his parents and whatever is done in the way of impressing these children with the need of obeying traffic laws has their full knowledge and co-operation.



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WHY WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN  
REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AUTO STEALING	252		252
BURGLARY	143	4	147
HOLDUP	2	1	3
OTHER STEALING	280	40	320
TRUANCY	43	16	59
RUNAWAYS	115	131	246
UNGOVERNABLE	19	34	53
SEX OFFENSES	46	53	99
INJURY TO PERSONS	15	1	16
CARELESSNESS AND MISCHIEF	282	39	321
TRAFFIC	29		29
USE OF LIQUOR	60	15	75
OTHER REASONS * *	<u>73</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL	1359	346	1705

\* \* "Other reasons" include cases reported for minor delinquencies which do not fall into categories mentioned above.

Each child represents a different situation and a different problem which requires investigation, evaluation, and treatment on an individual basis. Many of these cases have been known to the Court previous to this year but each offense is given the same consideration and the best plan possible under all circumstances is adopted. All available resources are not sufficient to keep children from becoming involved in new delinquencies although it is the aim of this Department to plan so well that fewer children appear at the Court more than one time.

# HOW OLD WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
7 Years of Age	11	3	14
8 " " "	15	2	17
9 " " "	29	2	31
10 " " "	47	5	52
11 " " "	58	4	62
12 " " "	79	17	96
13 " " "	121	31	152
14 " " "	173	50	223
15 " " "	265	92	357
16 " " "	296	78	374
17 " " "	<u>265</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>327</u>
TOTAL	1359	346	1705

There were 139 more cases of delinquency referred during 1946 than in 1945; in comparing the figures for the two years it is noted that there were fewer children in difficulty between 7 and 11 years and more from 12 to 17; the year showing the greatest increase being 15 years.

## FROM WHAT RACE DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
WHITE	1249	300	1549
NEGRO	74	16	90
ORIENTAL	9		9
INDIAN	16	30	46
OTHER	<u>11</u>		<u>11</u>
TOTAL	1359	346	1705



FROM WHAT TYPE OF HOME DID THE  
DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

Parents' Status

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER	692	131	823
MARRIED AND APART	4	6	10
DIVORCED	157	56	213
a    Father remarried	28	17	45
b    Mother remarried	127	35	162
c    Both remarried	59	19	78
SEPARATED	64	16	80
PARENTS DESERTING	4	2	5
FATHER DEAD	127	37	164
MOTHER DEAD	77	19	96
BOTH DEAD	11	2	13
UNMARRIED	9	6	15
TOTAL	1359	346	1705

During 1946 as in the past years we note that more than 50 percent of the delinquent boys come from homes where the parents are married and living together, and 39.4% of the delinquent girls came from homes in which there were two parents. There were 30% of the boys from homes broken by divorce and 38% of the girls had divorced parents.



HOW LONG HAVE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN  
LIVED IN KING COUNTY?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NON RESIDENTS	98	62	160
LESS THAN ONE YEAR	69	29	98
ONE YEAR	59	29	88
TWO YEARS	92	14	106
THREE YEARS	63	22	85
FOUR YEARS	78	7	85
FIVE TO SEVENTEEN YEARS	881	180	1061
NOT REPORTED * *	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL	1359	346	1705

\* \* Unreported items concern cases where the contact of the Department was so slight or incidental that complete tabulation or information was not deemed essential.

There were fewer non-resident boys in difficulty during 1946 than during the previous year as well as fewer short-time residents. The increase came from families who had lived in the county more than five years; from children who should be aware of acceptable conduct in their community.

WHO REFERRED THE DELINQUENT CASES TO  
THE JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS			
1. Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau	1034	224	1259
2. Sheriff	201	39	240
3. State Patrol	8	3	11
4. U.S. Probation Department	1	1	2
5. F. B. I.	5		5
6. Postal Authorities	37	4	41
7. Fire Department	4	3	7
OTHER COURTS	8	5	13
SCHOOLS	37	18	55
SOCIAL AGENCIES	5	9	14
SELF	4	7	11
PARENTS and RELATIVES	12	29	41
PROBATION OFFICERS	3	2	5
INDIVIDUALS		1	1
TOTAL	1359	345	1705

The Crime Prevention Bureau which includes the Junior Safety Division and the Women's Division of the Police Department referred 73.8% of all cases to the Juvenile Court. Another 14% were referred by the Sheriff's Department and the balance came from other law enforcing departments and social agencies. Eleven children signed their own petitions and forty-one were referred by parents and relatives.



# WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DELINQUENT CASES?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	811	215	1026
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	438	72	510
REFERRED TO OTHER COURTS	22	3	25
REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES	4	4	8
PARENTAL SCHOOLS	13		13
STATE SCHOOLS	10	9	19
RUNAWAYS RETURNED	24	32	56
REFERRED TO PARENTS	7	1	8
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL	1		1
ESCAPED - At Large	1		1
PENDING	28	10	38
TOTAL	1359	346	1705

Statistics are tabulated at the end of each month and consequently dispositions listed are those made by the Intake Department. Many cases require more investigation and planning than can be done from an office and such cases are then assigned to an officer in the Probation Department for further study. The dispositions on the 1026 cases that were assigned are not shown in this report. Many cases are active in the probation department over a period of months and the officers are in close contact with the child and the family as well as the school before a satisfactory adjustment can be made. Because statistics are compiled monthly the number of "Pending Cases" is a total of those pending at the end of each month. Most of these cases are absorbed during the following month and at the end of the year there were 40 cases pending final disposition. Most of these were "Custody for Adoption".



WHY WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN BROUGHT  
TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
DETERMINATION OF CUSTODY	116	170	286
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	122	128	250
UNABLE TO ADJUST IN OWN HOME OR SCHOOL	64	60	124
ABUSE OR ABANDONMENT	23	21	<u>44</u>
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED	32	10	42
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		2	2
PERMANENT CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	78	56	134
SHELTER	204	169	373
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	31	39	70
ENLISTMENTS	16		16
OUT OF TOWN INQUIRIES	45	30	75
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL	742	700	1442

THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN -- Those in need of the protection of the Court. There was a decrease of 91 cases in 1946 from the previous year. There were fewer "Custody", "Injurious Living", and "Shelter" cases although there was a slight increase in "Custody for Adoption", "Out-Of-Town Inquiries", and "Unable to Adjust in Own Home".

The entire count of Dependency has not been tabulated, but only those cases where the Department had sufficient contact to obtain full information. These cases are represented in the first four "Reasons For Referral". Complete tabulations for commitments to Firland, Custodial Schools, Orders for Permanent custody for the Purpose of Adoption, and Shelter, would be duplication of other agencies's records. As the Court's contact with cases of this type may be very slight, full information was not deemed essential.



# HOW OLD WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
LESS THAN FIVE YEARS	103	105	208
FIVE TO TEN YEARS	78	98	176
TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS	101	99	200
FIFTEEN THRU SEVENTEEN YEARS	<u>43</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>120</u>
TOTAL	325	379	704

# WHAT WAS THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOMES FROM WHICH THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN CAME?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER	93	87	180
MARRIED AND APART	5	8	13
DIVORCED	123	149	272
DESERTED BY PARENTS	6	3	9
SEPARATED	38	53	91
ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DEAD	44	52	96
UNMARRIED	13	20	33
NOT REPORTED * *	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	325	379	704

\* \* Not reported items concern cases where the contact of the Department was so slight or incidental that complete tabulation was not deemed essential.

According to the above tabulation 68.3% of the Dependent children came from homes broken by divorce, desertion, or death. Additional tabulation shows that of the 272 divorced parents 58 fathers and 110 mothers had remarried.

HOW LONG HAVE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN  
LIVED IN KING COUNTY?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NON RESIDENTS	8	6	14
LESS THAN ONE YEAR	42	37	79
ONE YEAR	21	39	60
TWO YEARS	26	31	57
THREE YEARS	20	23	43
FOUR YEARS	23	19	42
FIVE TO SEVENTEEN YEARS	180	209	389
NOT REPORTED * *	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	325	379	704

\* \* See notation on Page 12 regarding unreported items.

WHO BROUGHT THE DEPENDENT CASES TO THE  
JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OWN REQUEST	15	34	49
PARENTS AND RELATIVES	106	140	246
POLICE DEPARTMENT	81	76	157
OTHER COURTS	14	14	28
SCHOOLS	35	25	60
SOCIAL AGENCIES	31	48	79
INDIVIDUALS	16	12	28
SHERIFF	26	29	55
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	325	379	704

Parents and/or relatives referred 34.6% of the Dependent cases during 1946; another 22.3% were referred by the Police Department and the balance came from other agencies and sources listed.



# WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	273	304	577
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	13	21	34
REFERRED TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES	16	18	34
REFERRED TO PARENTS AND/OR RELATIVES	3	3	6
PENDING * *	20	33	53
TOTAL	325	379	704

\* \* As explained on a previous page statistics are tabulated at the end of each month and pending cases are absorbed in the following months dispositions.

All dispositions except those assigned to Probation Officers are made by the Intake Officers. The final dispositions cannot be tabulated in this report as the cases assigned to Probation Officers may be supervised for weeks, months, and sometimes years, depending entirely upon the individual problems which brought the children into Court.

Other Social Agencies use the resources of the Court in working out plans for children in which they are interested. Other Courts request investigations on behalf of children whose cases come before them in divorce proceedings. These reports are made in writing by the officers making the investigations, directly to the Courts making such requests, and are of great value to the Court and to Counsel.



DETENTION HOME  
AND  
BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNEX

The Detention Home is housed in the same building as the Juvenile Court and is connected with the lobby and the Court Room. The capacity is 18 girls and 18 boys but on occasion it has been necessary to house as many as 32 girls and 28 boys. There are six cribs in the nursery and at times it has been necessary to put two children in each crib. During 1946 a total of 784 children were admitted to the Home. A staff of 8 supervisors cared for an average of 40.23 children per day. Since the Boys' and Girls' Annexes have been completed the age of the children detained at the Detention Home has dropped to 14 and under.

The Boy's Annex is located at 605 County-City Building and has a normal capacity of 26 boys but it has sometimes been necessary to care for as many as 40. This annex was designed as a temporary detention facility to care for boys who are too large or too experienced to be housed in the Detention Home. A staff of 12 men attendants maintain a 24 hour schedule by working eight hour shift. During 1946 961 boys were admitted to this facility, the average daily attendance being 22.21.

The Girls' Annex is located at 1002 County-City Building. This facility was designed for older girls and is supervised 24 hours a day by a staff of women who work 8-hour shifts. The normal capacity is 24 girls and has never exceeded 30. During 1946 366 girls were admitted and the average daily attendance was 14.30.

Meals are supplied from the jail kitchen and are brought to the detention facilities in steam tables. The annexes have their own dishes and the children assist in the dish-washing and general cleaning under supervision.



### DETENTION FACILITIES    Con't.

A staff physician and nurse calls at each facility two days each week and physical examinations are made upon request of the officers who have charge of the children. Medical reports and recommendations are furnished by the doctor and laboratory tests are made by the City Health Clinic. Reports in writing are available.

The Detention Home Staff includes a recreational director, a maintenance man, a cook and cook's assistant, in addition to the 8 matrons and superintendent. There is also a teacher from the Seattle School Department who holds classes for boys in the forenoons and for girls in the afternoons.

### CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1946, there were 963 children under Court supervision and on December 31, 1946, the number had increased to 1008. During the year 1999 cases were assigned and 1719 were completed and closed. These cases remain under supervision for various lengths of time; some children need only plans for temporary care; some need placement under the supervision of other agencies and others need contact with the Court over long periods. The length of supervision depends entirely upon the adjustment of the child and the family.

Each officer keeps a chronological record of their cases. This information is available to the Court, and upon the Court's consent, to other agencies or persons whose services may have been secured in behalf of the children.

### INTAKE DEPARTMENT

The first contact with the Court on all cases is an interview with an officer of the Intake Department. After ascertaining the facts this officer decides whether or not the offense is serious enough to warrant assigning to a Probation Officer for further investigation and planning. Many times it is possible to adjust the matter satisfactorily in conference with the child and his parents without assignment or legal action. Referrals from the adoption agencies, and imbecility petitions are handled entirely by the Intake Department.



WHAT DID THE JUVENILE COURT  
COST THE COMMUNITY?

1 9 4 6

TOTAL BUDGET	\$ 204,195.00
TOTAL EMERGENCY BUDGETS	<u>9,851.78</u>
	\$ 214,046.78

TOTAL SALARIES

Probation Department	\$ 84,271.42
Detention Home	26,667.58
Girls' Annex	20,952.53
Boys' Annex	<u>36,324.51</u>
	\$ 168,216.04

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Juvenile Court and Detention Home	\$ 42,900.75
Girls' Annex	828.47
Boys' Annex	<u>755.21</u>
	\$ 44,484.43

TOTAL COST	\$212,700.47	<u>212,700.47</u>
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UNEXPENDED FUNDS	\$ 1,346.31
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\$ 17,418.63	was paid to Persons and Institutions for the care of children.
2,775.26	was paid for medical and psychiatric attention.
8,106.86	was paid for food and clothing.
2,363.25	was paid for transportation.
1,528.61	was paid for operation and maintenance of motor vehicles.
311.95	was paid for the maintenance of a Fire Alarm System.



KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT STAFF  
1946

William G Long  
Philip Green  
Florence Ball  
Charles H. Shireman  
Elizabeth Edwards  
Carl B. Erickson

Mabel A. Taylor

Judge  
Director of Probation  
Intake Supervisor  
Casework Supervisor  
Casework Supervisor  
Superintendent of Temporary Detention Facilities  
Chief Clerk-Statistician

Intake Officers

Mildred O. Anderson  
Muriel Barrett

Meta Helmer  
Katharine Woolston

Probation Officers

A. R. McCurdy  
Beryl S. Gridley  
Hazel Miner  
E. Malina Sirianni  
Anna Trudeson  
Bernard Saibel

Willa P. Tyler  
Dorothy Turner  
Bernard Smith  
George V. Hewes  
P. V. Miller  
Alice Myer

June Weeth  
Nell Paro  
Edgar Brewer  
Phyllis Burnam  
Robert K. Lowe  
Gerald Neuman

Clerical Department

Mildred Samsel  
Marguerite Parker  
Harriet Smith  
Cecile Foss  
Marjorie Reed

Elizabeth N. Holmes  
Alice Alfred  
Maxine Bye  
Vivian Marts  
Berniece Scott

Detention Home Staff

Helen Eckstrom  
Louise Gandrud  
Martha Sigurdson  
Phyllis Baldon  
Margaret Melville  
Daryl Deede  
Francine Skogsbergh

Mary O'Day  
Agnes Hinde  
Eva Hammack  
Thelma Phillips  
Winifred Mitchell  
May Souter  
Read Houghton

Boys' Annex

R. C. Anthony  
Macons Clayborn  
C. F. Ludwick  
J. H. Pritchard  
Robert Patterson  
Tony Bezer

Robert Battig  
James Haydon  
Marion Matheny  
Robert Simon  
Walter Hanson  
Charles Cressey

Girls' Annex

Mildred Stephens  
Clara Smith Baier  
Ruth Jones  
Lorena Kern  
Sarah Wilson

Lucille McLean  
Lucille Franett  
Lucile Hoelzle  
Grace McWilliams  
Helen Wilks  
Edith Strike

Adoption Service

Georgette B. Logan  
Catherine Daniels

Katherine Dakin  
Lucy Sawhill