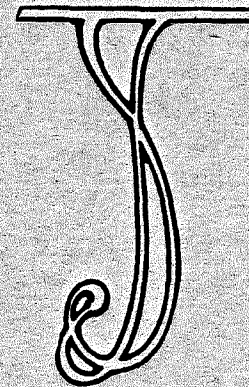


The Seattle Juvenile
Court Report
for 1928

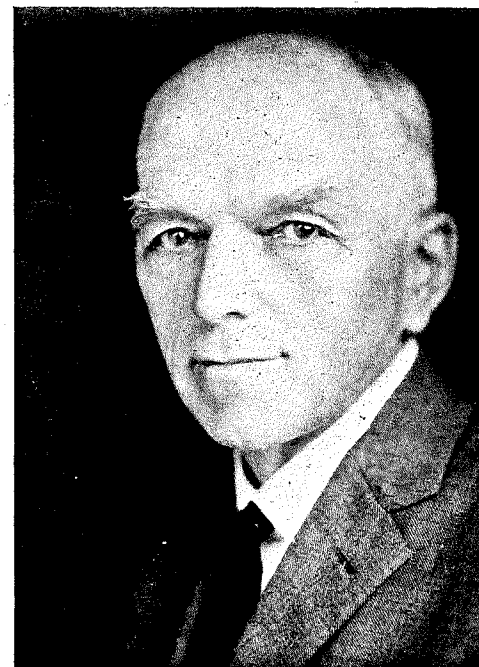


KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
200 BROADWAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE IVY PRESS, SEATTLE

THE
SEATTLE JUVENILE COURT
REPORT *for the* YEAR
1928

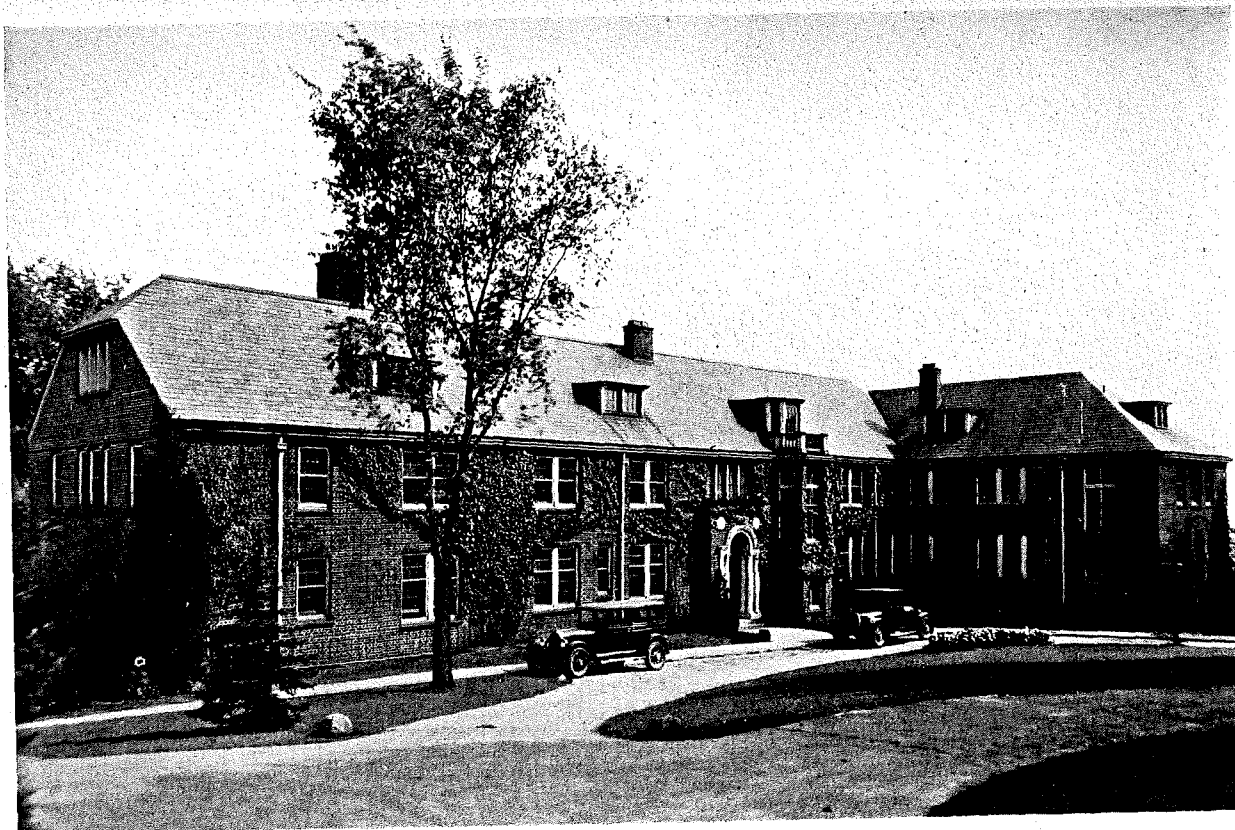
COURT SESSIONS
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS
AT 1:30 P. M.
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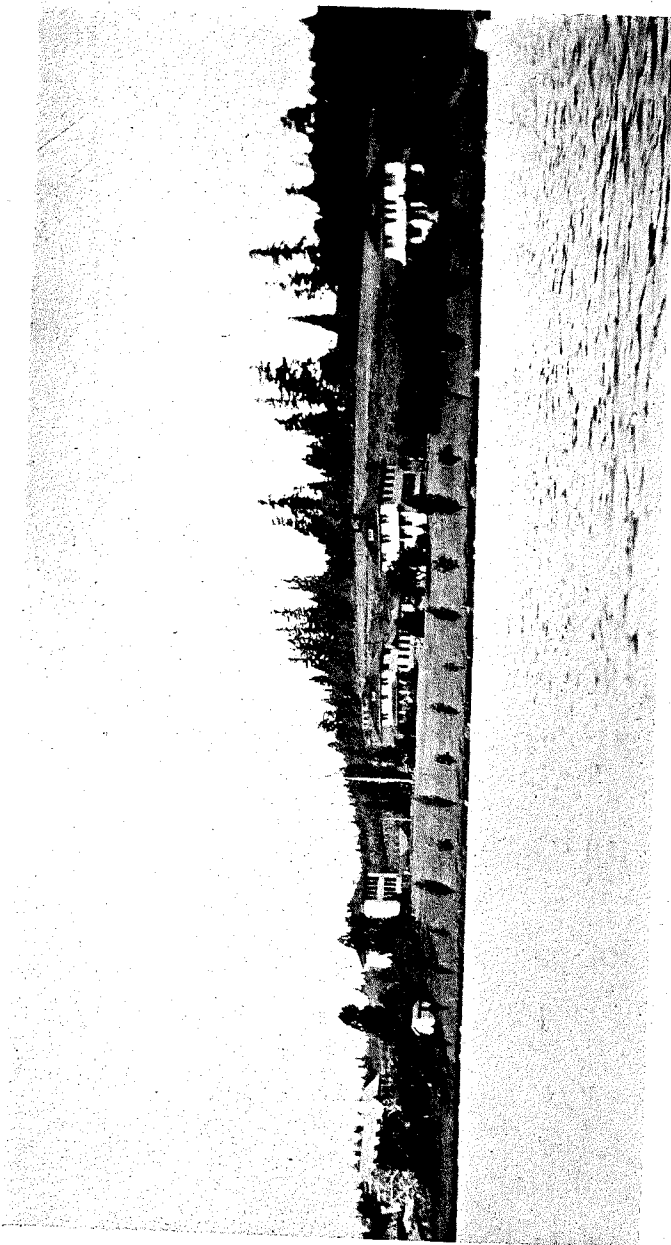
JUDGE EVERETT SMITH



JUVENILE COURT BUILDING



GIRLS' PARENTAL SCHOOL



BOYS' PARENTAL SCHOOL

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

The Court

HONORABLE EVERETT SMITH, *Judge*.
 MR. HAROLD K. VANN, *Referee and Chief Probation Officer*
 MRS. FRANCETTE P. MARING, *Superintendent of Detention Home,
 and Assistant to Judge in Girl Cases*
 MISS KATE NYE, *Clerk of the Court*
 MISS FLORENCE BALL, *Investigator*
 MRS. MARTHA CASTBERG, *Probation Officer*
 MISS JANET DONALDSON, *Probation Officer*
 MRS. FLORENCE D. HELIKER, *Probation Officer*
 MR. A. R. MCCURDY, *Probation Officer*
 MR. P. V. MILLER, *Probation Officer*
 MISS EVELYN FOLLETTE, *Secretary to Chief Probation Officer*
 MRS. MILDRED B. TURNER, *Stenographer*
 DR. D. M. STONE, *House Physician*
 DR. LILLIAN C. IRWIN, *Medical Examiner for Girls*
 DR. ADA COLLISON, *Medical Examiner for Girls*
 DR. STEVENSON SMITH, *Consulting Psychologist*
 MISS NELLIE A. GOODHUE, *Consulting Psychologist*

Mothers' Pension Department

MISS LENA E. HEMPHILL, *Supervisor*
 MRS. EMILY CURRY, *Investigator*
 MRS. VIOLET LANDSBURG, *Secretary*
 MRS. BESSIE MAYNARD, *Visitor*
 MRS. JENNY V. MOORE, *Visitor*
 MRS. GLADYS GOETTLING, *Visitor*

Detention Home

MRS. CARRIE E. HOUGHTON, *Assistant to Superintendent*
 MISS RUBY FARLEY, *School Teacher*
 MRS. IRENE WAMSLEY, *Boys' Attendant*
 MRS. MELVY WOOD, *Girls' Attendant*
 MRS. LOUISE MCKEE, *Kitchen Attendant*
 MR. GEORGE S. HOUGHTON, *Building Attendant*

REPORT FOR 1928

It is the belief of the Court that the annual reports should be more than a mass of statistics. The late reports are, therefore, compiled with the thought of giving information which might be educational and have a value of permanency.

The 1926 report gave an answer to the question of "Increased Juvenile Delinquency" by showing through a comparison of years and offenses that juvenile delinquency had not increased in Seattle out of proportion to the increase in population. The 1927 report gave the Seattle Court history since its inception and covered briefly the court method and machinery.

In the future years it is hoped that other matters of general interest will be included, such as the "Why of Juvenile Delinquency;" "The Seattle Section from which most Delinquency Comes," and a page from the Court's detail case contact.

The 1928 report is an attempt to answer the question "What does the Court do with Juveniles?" Many people visualize the Juvenile Court as a huge monster, seeking whom it may devour, and consuming the child body and soul, and in this sense it is held up to frighten and terrorize children. Nothing could be further from the truth. The purpose of the Court from the beginning was to benefit and protect the child, and the Juvenile Court System attempts to do away with all things which would be detrimental to a child's future welfare.

As children really become acquainted with the Court they find in it and its officers a haven of refuge. Many

past the age of fourteen years have signed their own petitions, asking the Court's protection against unjust relatives or destructive community life. Many escaping from institutions have returned to the Court of their own accord.

True, sometimes parents and others cry out against the Court because the Court considers the welfare of the child rather than the selfishness of a shortsighted parent. Often times also, a parent, ignorant of the child's mental condition or physical needs, cannot understand the Court's motive in acting so as to build for the child's future happiness rather than the parents' wishes.

Deserted and destitute mothers have found that the Court did not want to take away their little ones permanently but was willing to assist them by caring for the children temporarily until health was restored and the home rehabilitated.

Even those committed as delinquents often return to the Court, acknowledging their mistakes and expressing gratitude for the Court's plan under which they really found themselves.

During 1928, two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine (2,469) children were brought to the Court's attention and of that number one thousand two hundred and twenty-five (1,225) were handled informally; that is, they never appeared before the Court for a regular hearing. The child, parents and others concerned were seen and advised in a private conference and the matter adjudicated satisfactorily.

While this procedure may appear inadequate because of its simplicity statistics show that almost one thousand (1,000) of these cases were settled permanently. If the child does return because of a later offense

the case is heard formally and the previous experience covered in the Court report. This procedure means a tremendous saving to the taxpayers and enables the Court to proceed with a smaller staff, and the Judge to devote a major part of his time to matters in the Superior Court.

When a complaint is of a graver character or the child has not profited by the informal admonition, the case is placed on the court calendar, a more intensive investigation made, and the matter heard in the regular formal procedure.

At this time the Court does one of several things. The matter may be dismissed; the boy, because of his previous record and age, is sometimes found to be unfit for consideration in the Juvenile Court, and is remanded to the Superior Court for criminal prosecution. A case is often continued subject to call without the child being made a ward of the Court when it is found that the situation has been changed previous to the court hearing. This is true sometimes where changes of residence, school, or attitude have been made which makes it appear as though the matter had solved itself. Later, if necessary, the case can be reopened and an order made.

Again the child is sometimes made a ward of the Court, released to the parents, and the case continued subject to further order, but without supervision. The Court retains, however, the right to modify the order, if necessary. The child is sometimes released to an individual as a ward and this individual, who is generally a relative or an interested friend, is responsible to the Court and reports needs and progress; and again the order may be modified.

The most popular conception of the Court's work is probation or supervision, which is the heart of the

Court work. A large number of the children need constant care and attention if faults are to be corrected and needs supplied. The supervisor becomes acquainted with the good and bad influences surrounding and affecting the child and works out a program of stabilization. The amount of work necessary in an individual case depends entirely upon the need and responses. It is here the Juvenile Court succeeds or fails.

If probation is merely a suspended sentence it means little to a child of immature judgment and less to a child of low mentality, therefore, the child must be shown over and over; patiently taught the why of cause and results; the importance of life preparation and good citizenship, and parents in their turn must be shown their responsibilities and opportunities. The Probation Officer leads to this through physical corrections; school placements; economic changes; residential harmony; home rehabilitation and constructive ideals.

Our great need is for more supervisors. As covered in the 1927 report, a supervisor, who can hold and so reconstruct five children in a year as to keep them out of institutions and hold them in the community as good citizens, will have covered his cost to the taxpayers. Yet, instead of five children the supervisors have from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty children and then they are given only cases where the Court feels that supervision is absolutely essential.

The final court proceeding is the one used less, yet, the one which popular conception always connects the Court with, namely that of commitment. Out of the two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine (2,469) children brought to the Courts' attention in 1928 only four hundred and five (405) were committed to any institution. Of that number, one hundred and thirty (130) were

committed as dependents for temporary care and shelter; twenty (20) were placed for adoption, and fifty (50) were sent to the State Custodial School as feeble-minded cases, leaving only two hundred and five (205) children, who were committed to institutions as delinquents.

Although the number of commitments is only a small percentage of all cases handled, yet, because they are committed and are removed temporarily from their homes, the place and character of the institution to which they are sent becomes of great importance.

It may be proper to also state at this time that the Washington Law will not permit the Court to pay more than twelve dollars (\$12.00) a month for a child's care, thus compelling the private institutions used by the Court to look to the Community Chest and elsewhere for sufficient funds to carry on their work. This makes it impossible also for the Court to use individual homes to any extent.

There are also many private institutions in the State which this report does not mention as they are not used at this time by the Court. This fact is not derogatory to the institution but simply shows that the institution is either filled to capacity, does not meet the peculiar needs of the Court child, or that type of child is already placed satisfactorily.

The Detention Home is often thought of as a place of commitment and parents often come, asking to have children placed there for weeks or months. This is not the purpose of the Detention Home, and the Court never commits to that institution excepting in rare cases where an order is made to protect the Court in holding a child until the situation has been clarified. The Detention Home is rather a "catch all," a place to detain only until a plan can be worked out for their release.

Officers of the law bring children to the Detention Home who are lost; whose parents have deserted, or are under arrest; children who have run away; are incorrigible, or who are apprehended as lawbreakers.

The Attendance Supervisors bring in children who are truant from school, or who have become involved in some delinquency while attending school. Parents also bring in incorrigible children, asking that they be detained for a short time for observation and admonition.

The Detention Home has a capacity of only thirty-five, and during 1928 one thousand five hundred and eighty-two (1,582) children were under its roof. This gives an average detention of 5.0 days, and because some were held weeks as witnesses for the Superior Court, others for examination and study, it means that most of the children were there only for a few hours or a day at the most.

While in the Detention Home the child attends school half a day and is employed in various ways the other half; all the time under close supervision. Meals and beds are adequate. A physician is on call and every effort is made to assist the child mentally and physically.

The State has no institution for purely dependent children. Some private institutions, it is true, take children from parents for a very small compensation but all are so limited financially that a charge becomes absolutely necessary.

In order to clarify the institution situation in the mind of the readers and the various purposes served by these institutions and the Court's object and hope in using them, they are divided into five classes and information is given later regarding each one in particular.

The first are those institutions taking children from the Court for temporary shelter and receiving money compensation from the County;

The second are the State institutions taking certain types of dependent problem children without Court compensation;

The third are the private institutions taking delinquent children and receiving Court compensation;

The fourth are the limited public institutions taking delinquent children with or without compensation; and

The fifth are State institutions taking delinquent children without cost to the Court.

The Court commitments to institutions, other than the Parental Schools and State Institutions, are made with a mutual understanding that the private institution does not have to receive children from the Court and can return them without notice; and the Court in its turn can remove Court children at its discretion.

The Briscoe Orphan Boy's School at Orillia, near Kent, is under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and for many years has been in charge of the Reverend R. R. Gibbs. Boys of school age and not over twelve, who are orphans or half orphans, are received for twenty-four hour care and instruction. The capacity is about one hundred and forty, and there is always a waiting list showing the appreciation in which the school is held by the community.

The Juvenile Court finds the school very satisfactory and has placed many dependent boys there throughout the years. The charges are based largely upon the case and its needs, but are always reasonable.

The Medina Baby Home at 720 30th Avenue South, Seattle, is conducted by the Pacific Coast Protective Society, and is in charge of Mrs. Lenna Burns, Assistant Superintendent, and Mrs. E. Barr is the Matron. It cares for illegitimate and abandoned babies, and receives also from deserted mothers for temporary care. It has a capacity of forty and receives babies up to three years of age; from individuals, Juvenile Courts and other agencies.

The Ryther Child Home at 4416 Stoneway, Seattle, is a living monument to the sacrifice of its founder and superintendent, Mrs. O. H. Ryther. It is one of our oldest homes in terms of years, and while the capacity is one hundred it is always full.

Dependent children are received from broken homes, placed by relatives and by the Juvenile Court. Mothers are often permitted to live there temporarily with their children. The building is new and fitted for the types received, those of the grade school age and younger. The charges for care are always in keeping with the need.

The Sacred Heart Orphanage and the Saint Paul's Infant Home are both carried on by the Missionary Sisters and are now under the charge of Mother Superior Tranquilla. Both are located on the same grounds at 5301 East 50th Street in beautiful Laurelhurst.

The Orphanage has a capacity of four hundred and cares for girls from three to sixteen years.

The Infant's Home takes girls under three and boys under eight. The girls after three go into the Sacred Heart, and the boys over eight to the Briscoe School.

Many of these little ones are cared for without compensation, others are paid for in part or in full. The Juvenile Court places dependents here from broken homes where parents are of the Catholic faith.

The Seattle Boys' Club at 1120 Jefferson Street is conducted under the auspices of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is for the purpose of assisting needy and worthy boys from fourteen to nineteen years to become self-supporting and established.

The charge is approximately \$7.00 per week; work is often obtained so that the boy can help to make his way and yet carry on some school work. The capacity is forty-five and the Superintendent in charge is William Vogel.

The Seattle Children's Home at Ninth Avenue West and McGraw Street is conducted by the Ladies' Relief Society and is one of the earliest homes established in the County. It has a capacity of seventy and receives from relatives and the Juvenile Court. Boys and girls are housed and supervised who are of school age and under twelve, and who are dependent children being temporarily destitute of a suitable home and adequate supervision.

The Juvenile Court places dependent children here from broken homes pending the re-establishment of the home or some other permanent plan. Mrs. Anna Dow Urie is the Superintendent.

The Theodora Home at 6559 35th Avenue Northeast is conducted by the Volunteers of America as a temporary home for widowed and deserted mothers where they can live together with their children and get work on the outside. The charge depends upon the case

but is never excessive. It has a capacity of seventy-five and for years has been under the able management of Miss Mary Mitchell.

The Washington Children's Home Society is organized to receive and, if necessary, to place for adoption children who are abandoned or relinquished. R. B. Ralls is superintendent and the state headquarters are at 601 Home Savings Bank Building. Many counties place practically all of their adoption cases through this organization.

Homeless, dependent children are also received from individuals, Juvenile Courts and other agencies as temporary boarding cases. The older boys are placed at the Jeff Farm near Kent, and the smaller children in the receiving home at 3300 East 65th Street, or in private family homes. The Juvenile Court of King County compensates for the care of Court cases with the maximum amount allowed by law.

The Young Womens' Christian Association Girls' Home, better known for many years as the Everett Smith Cottage is located at 3933 Woodland Park Avenue. Mrs. D. F. Davies is superintendent. Girls in their early teens, who are not delinquent, but who are problem cases in that they have no suitable home capable of giving adequate supervision, are placed here both by relatives and by the Juvenile Court. The capacity is only eighteen and there is always a waiting list. The interest of the Young Women's Christian Association, which even plans a summer outing for the girls, is so helpful that the results are highly satisfactory.

The State School for the Blind is at Vancouver, Washington. This institution is free to all state residents between the ages of six and twenty-one, who are blind

or so nearly blind that they cannot attend any other school. The term is from the second Wednesday in September to the second Wednesday in June. During the summer the children are returned to their homes or to the agency placing them. Jeanne E. Chapman is superintendent.

The State School for the Deaf is at Vancouver, Washington. This institution is free to all state residents between the ages of six and twenty-one, who are deaf or so nearly deaf that they cannot attend any other school. The term is from the second Wednesday in September to the second Wednesday in June. During the summer the children are returned to their homes, or to the agency placing them. George B. Lloyd is superintendent.

The Custodial School at Medical Lake, twenty-one miles from Spokane, is a state institution, and the Superintendent is Waldo Smith. Its purpose is to care for idiotic, feeble-minded, and epileptic cases. Most of the inmates are under twenty-one, but certain types over twenty-one and under fifty may also be received. The capacity is approximately eleven hundred, and the buildings are so arranged that all groups are separated according to sex and mental ability. Every effort is made to keep the children healthy and happy and their time is occupied so far as possible.

School work up to the sixth grade is offered to those who can profit thereby. Bands have been organized and a recreation field constructed. Religious services are held and moving pictures shown at stated times. The older inmates are employed, the boys on the large farm, and about the building; the girls around the house buildings, kitchens and laundry. The girls also learn work in weaving and embroidery.

The plant at Medical Lake has about reached its capacity, and a new institution equipped especially for systematic training should be built. In order to better take care of the problem in Western Washington and enable parents to visit the children, this new institution should be in Western Washington.

The Florence Crittenton Home is at 9236 Renton Avenue, and Mrs. Josephine E. Bryan is superintendent. Unfortunate unmarried mothers are received from any section and babies are often placed for adoption through private arrangement. Cases are received from relatives, the mother, herself, or through the Juvenile Court. It has a capacity of fifty-five and the expenses are kept at a minimum amount. The Juvenile Court sends certain types of delinquent girls here under the rules of the institution.

The Lebanon Home is at 1110 West 65th Street and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rose are superintendent and matron. Unfortunate unmarried mothers are received from any section and babies are often placed for adoption through private arrangement. Cases are received from relatives, the mother, herself, or through the Juvenile Court. It has a capacity of sixteen and the expenses are kept at a minimum cost. The Juvenile Court sends certain types of delinquent girls here under the rules of the institution.

The House of the Good Shepherd at North 50th and Sunnyside Avenue is under the auspices of the Catholic Church and has a capacity of two hundred. Older delinquent, and semi-delinquent girls are received from all parts of the state, either from parents or the Juvenile Court. Special care is given to girls who are incorrigible or show delinquent tendencies and some training is offered in industry. The regular grade school

course is covered and instruction is also given in high school commercial work, sewing, general domestic science and music. The Court commits certain types of incorrigible or delinquent girls of the Catholic faith. The training is generally for one year but the time is determined by the need and response.

The Ruth School at 3404 East 68th Street provides care for older Protestant girls, who are problems at home or in the community. It has a board of directors; Mrs. F. D. Wingate is President, and Miss Helen M. Henry, superintendent. Girls are received from parents and relatives, although the majority are from the Juvenile Court. There is a capacity of thirty-five and the Seattle School District maintains regular scholastic work. Individual care and attention is given and every effort made to train the girl so that she can re-establish herself in community life and usefulness.

The Court commits certain types of incorrigible or delinquent girls of the Protestant faith. The training is generally for one year but the time is determined by the need and the response.

The Boys' Parental School on Mercer Island is reached by ferry from Leschi Wharf. It is maintained by School District Number one, and is a twenty-four hour school primarily for habitual truants, although commitments are sometimes made of boys involved in minor delinquencies, and occasionally a boy is sent in order to provide a satisfactory home discipline. Only residents of King County are received and all placements must be through the Juvenile Court. The age limits are eight to fifteen years and the mental requirement is an intelligence quotient of 70 or more. All the grammar grades are taught and some high school work given. The capacity is one hundred and thirty-five, and all pro-

motions from the school back to the child's home community are earned through a merit system. Visiting days are the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Bordering Lake Washington with a large farm, modern buildings, providing for school and work the situation is splendid. A fine band is a feature of the school. Willis S. Rand is superintendent. Parents are expected to reimburse for the child's care so far as possible.

The Girls' Parental School is at 57th Avenue South and Holly Street, a beautiful site near Seward Park on Lake Washington. It is maintained by School District Number one and Miss Cora Scott is superintendent. Girls with intelligence quotients of 70 or more, between the ages of eight and fifteen, who are residents of King County, are received when committed by the Juvenile Court. There is a capacity of fifty, which will be increased in the near future. Twenty-four hour supervision is given to those who are habitually truant, or who has become such a problem in the community that the child's home is inadequate. The grammar grades are covered and some high school and other special instruction given. The visiting days are on the first and third Sundays in the afternoon. Commitments are not made for a definite period but depend upon the girl's need and response. Parents are expected to reimburse so far as possible for the child's care.

The State School for Girls is at Grand Mound and Mrs. Bessie Iffert is superintendent. The school has a capacity of one hundred and fifty-eight and for the last two years has had an average of one hundred and twenty. Delinquent girls between ten and eighteen are received from all parts of the state upon commitments from the Juvenile Court. They are eligible to parole after earning twenty-seven hundred credits and are on parole for one year. It is possible for a girl to be released in nine

months, although she can be held until twenty, if necessary, before being paroled. No feeble-minded or epileptic cases are received.

The girls attend school half a day and can take up music and commercial work. Training is given in household duties, cooking, sewing, laundry work and in gardening. Every provision is made to safeguard the girls and to meet their needs as individuals.

The Washington State Training School is at Chelalis and the superintendent is J. E. Leonard. It is a state institution for delinquent boys between the ages of eight and eighteen, who are received from all over the state upon commitment from the Juvenile Courts. Certain cases such as insane or those found guilty of murder, or manslaughter are barred. Boys are eligible to parole after earning two thousand credits, which is possible in ten months, but usually takes longer. While on parole they may be returned, if necessary, without a new court order.

The grades are taught and some high school work given, especially along commercial lines. The younger boys attend school all day and the older boys alternate with school one week and work the next. There is a fine gymnasium and athletic field. Religious services are held Sunday afternoon and moving pictures provided Sunday morning. The school boasts of a fine band, and many boys follow their talents along this line. The two hundred and ninety acre farm provides employment for many boys, either on the farm proper; in the dairy, or with the chickens. A beginning is also taught in many occupations such as are found in the bakery; barber shop; boiler room; carpenter shop; laundry; machine shop; print shop; shoe shop, and tailor shop. The school

paper, "The New Leaf," is made up, printed and sent out by the boys every month.

Besides the institutions, children are sometimes placed in such organizations as the Seattle Council of Catholic Women and the Seattle Hebrew Benevolent Society. The Court acknowledges the splendid assistance and service rendered from time to time by the Seattle Health Department; the Orthopedic Hospital; the Emergency Hospital; Firland Sanatorium; the Junior Red Cross Clinic; the King County Hospital; the Good Will Industries; the Travelers Aid Society; the Child Study Laboratory and the Social Welfare League.

The Department of Police, both men and women, working on Juvenile cases under Lieutenant Carr, has been always cooperative. This is also true of the Attendance Supervisors of the City and County Schools. Special mention should be made of the constant and almost daily endeavor to assist the Court made by Mr. Harry Cook, of the Attendance Department, and Miss Nellie A. Goodhue, Director of the School Child Study Laboratory.

The institutions used by the Court within a given time depend upon the number and type of children brought to the Court's attention. While the total number of cases in 1928 show an increase in keeping with the increase in population the ratio of certain types of cases is altogether out of proportion.

In 1927 there were twenty-six cases before the Court because of the extreme poverty of a broken home, while in 1928 there were ninety-three such cases. In 1927 there were seventy-five cases of abandonment while in 1928 there were one hundred and fifty-six. We also find that there was in 1928 a decrease in dishonesty of twenty-

six; in disorderly conduct of thirty, and in insubordination of forty-six, while on the other hand there was an increase in traffic violations of thirty-five; in sex cases of fifty-one; in runaways of sixty-eight, and in truancy of eighty.

It might be interesting to comment on this fluctuation, but that will have to be included in a later report. The fact, however, that there is a variation from year to year shows why a certain institution may be used more in some years than in others. Coupled with this is the additional fact that a number of things in a child's history, or family background, or personal attitude, which are not understood by the layman, make necessary a certain careful choice of institutions. The Court's decision, no matter what it may be, always necessarily affects the child's ultimate destiny. Judge Everett Smith cognizant of this fact, studies carefully and privately each child's individual need, and problem, and places the child, not with the thought of retributive justice or punitive discipline, but rather with the plan and hope that the child's need may be met, existing faults overcome, and the child built up into a worthy, law abiding citizen, an asset to the community, a pride to loved ones, and a new being conscious of a finer vision and a greater strength.

The Court has had splendid help from all agencies and institutions contacted, and the work of the Court has been much better because of this constant co-operation.

The spirit of harmony and self-sacrificing service manifested by the Court staff is of tremendous assistance to the Court in reshaping broken lives, in restoring lost faith, and in replacing youthful feet in the pathway of promise.

STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING SEVEN YEARS AND COUNTY SCHOOL POPULATION RATIO

YEAR	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Delinquent—							
Boys	913	957	838	979	1,146	1,256	1,355
Girls	225	232	246	331	326	322	388
Neglected—							
Boys	188	193	247	381	289	240	399
Girls	319	227	263	364	313	289	327
Totals	1,645	1,609	1,584	2,054	2,074	2,107	2,469
County School Census	86,622	89,438	94,698	99,392	102,811	105,266	108,308

OFFENSES AND CONDITIONS WHICH BROUGHT CHILDREN TO COURT DURING 1928

Offense	Boys	Girls	Totals
DELINQUENT			
Dishonesty	489	17	506
Insubordination	59	28	87
Traffic violation	261	2	263
Disorderliness	158	14	172
Vagrancy	5	—	5
Runaways	162	96	258
Sex delinquency	43	165	208
Truancy	167	49	216
Curfew violation	7	—	7
Remanded from Institutions (because of runaways, etc.)	4	17	21
Totals	1,355	388	1,743
Condition			
DEPENDENT			
Inadequate moral guardianship	191	183	374
Feeble-mindedness	35	13	48
Abandonment	93	63	156
Poverty	51	42	93
Neglect	4	7	11
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Lost	3	—	3
Shelter	20	18	38
Totals	399	327	726

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SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS LEADING TO COURT HEARING DURING YEAR 1928

Source	Boys	Girls	Totals
Police Department	1,141	286	1,427
School Attendance Officers	178	101	279
Probation Officers	162	158	320
Parents	99	53	152
Citizens	108	59	167
Child (in own behalf)	5	12	17
Washington Children's Home	19	8	27
Social Welfare League	16	14	30
Public Welfare Department	2	—	2
Justice Court (remanded)	12	—	12
Travelers' Aid	7	2	9
Fire Marshal	—	1	1
Humane Society	2	—	2
Pacific Coast Rescue Society	—	1	1
Remanded from Institutions because of runaways, etc.	3	20	23
Totals	1,754	715	2,469

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING YEAR 1928

Offense	Boys	Girls	Totals
Parents and children advised	1,017	208	1,225
Probationary supervision	165	129	294
Committed to individuals	42	45	87
Parental Schools	98	28	126
Washington Children's Home Society	59	26	85
Washington State Training School	50	—	50
State School for Girls	—	16	16
State Custodial School	38	12	50
Ruth School for Girls	—	16	16
House of the Good Shepherd	—	21	21
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1	7	8
Seattle Children's Home	13	12	25
Everett Smith Cottage	—	6	6
Firland Sanatorium	1	—	1
Florence Crittenton Home	—	2	2
Lebanon Home	—	4	4
Referred for Criminal Prosecution	14	5	19
Seattle Council Catholic Women	2	1	3
Briscoe School	5	—	5
Ryther Home	2	—	2
Medina Baby Home	1	3	4
Theodora Home	—	1	1
County Hospital	—	1	1
City Internment Hospital	—	4	4

[23]

Continued indefinitely	88	68	156
Sent to other jurisdictions	67	56	123
Dismissed	62	43	105
Returned to Institutions	29	1	30
Totals	1,754	715	2,469

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Financial aid	44	63	107
Warrant	12	23	35
Dismissals (over-age)	47	3	50
Totals	103	89	192

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF DETENTION HOME DURING EIGHT YEARS

YEAR	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Boys	755	828	900	818	909	967	958	1,038
Girls	509	623	576	519	499	504	573	544
Totals	1,264*	1,451	1,476	1,337	1,408	1,471	1,531	1,582
Average period of detention (days)	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.0

*No children received for six weeks in 1921 because of smallpox quarantine.

AGES OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING 1928

Age	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1 year and under	-----	-----	34	21	55
2 years	-----	-----	21	20	41
3 years	-----	-----	20	14	34
4 years	-----	-----	18	15	33
5 years	-----	-----	27	30	57
6 years	-----	-----	24	17	41
7 years	3	1	35	24	63
8 years	7	-----	45	26	78
9 years	27	-----	33	23	83
10 years	37	-----	29	13	79
11 years	43	5	20	15	83
12 years	84	7	25	12	128

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13 years	114	19	19	26	178
14 years	179	37	13	23	252
15 years	255	69	9	20	353
16 years	283	100	12	19	414
17 years	303	126	3	8	440
18 years	20	24	12	1	57
Totals	1,355	388	399	327	2,469

NUMBER OF APPEARANCES DURING CURRENT AND PRECEDING YEARS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT INTO COURT DURING 1928

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
First time	943	259	265	230	1,697
Second time	188	48	55	47	338
Third time	99	33	30	27	189
Fourth time	53	26	23	9	111
Fifth time	31	10	15	8	64
Sixth time	20	5	-----	3	28
Seventh time	21	7	11	3	42
Totals	1,355	388	399	327	2,469

PARENTAL RELATION

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Parents living together	823	152	115	55	1,145
Parents not living together, due to death, divorce, separation or desertion	532	236	284	272	1,324
Totals	1,355	388	399	327	2,469

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WASHINGTON MOTHERS' PENSION LAW

SECTION 1. In every county it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide out of the moneys of the county treasury an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this law for the support of mothers who, by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children under the age of fifteen years.

SECTION 2. The allowance to such mother shall not exceed fifteen (\$15) dollars per month when she has but one child the age of fifteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month for the first child, and five dollars per month for each of the other children under the age of fifteen years.

SECTION 3. Such allowance shall be made by the juvenile court in the counties where such court is held and elsewhere by the superior court, and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) When by means of such allowance the mother will be able to maintain a home for her child or children; (3) The mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person, morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the state for three (3) years and of the county in which such application is made for at least one year next before the making of such application for such allowance.

SECTION 4. Whenever any child shall reach the age of fifteen years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The court may in its discretion at any time before such child reaches the age of fifteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SECTION 5. Any person procuring fraudulently any allowance for a person, not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SECTION 6. In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, an order to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the court making such allowance. Proceedings to obtain the benefit of this act shall be instituted and maintained in the same manner as proceedings are instituted and maintained in the juvenile court, and the prosecuting attorney shall render all necessary assistance to applicants under this act and shall appear in every such proceedings through the probation officer, the charity commissioner or any person having knowledge of the facts, shall carefully investigate the merits of every application to the end that this act may be fairly administered and no persons granted relief

hereunder except those justly entitled thereto, and no officer of the court or county officer shall receive any fees for any service rendered in carrying out the provisions of this act. A certified copy of said order shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which such child's mother is resident, and thereupon and thereafter and so long as such order remains in force and unmodified it shall be the duty of the county auditor each month to draw his warrant on the current expense fund of the county in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order, which warrant shall be by the auditor delivered to the mother upon her executing duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained by the auditor and the other to be filed by the clerk with the other records in the proceedings relating to such child or children. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay such warrants out of funds in the current expense fund of the county.

SECTION 7. That sections 8385-1, 8385-2, 8385-3, 8385-4, 8385-5 and 8385-6 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MOTHERS' PENSION DEPARTMENT

STATISTICS PREPARED BY LENA E. HEMPHILL, SUPERVISOR

Population of King County estimated at.....717,000

REASONS FOR GRANTING RELIEF

	1928
Fathers deceased	288
Fathers divorced	102
Fathers deserted	107
Fathers incapacitated at home.....	20
Fathers incapacitated at hospitals.....	15
Fathers in penal institutions.....	10
Fathers in insane institutions.....	13
Unmarried mothers	3
Total.....	558

ALLOWANCES

\$ 10.00	1928
15.00	13
20.00	197
25.00	202
30.00	100
35.00	28
40.00	11
50.00	6
	1
Total	558

REASONS FOR REVOCATIONS

Children reached the age of 15 years	1928
Children in Institutions	41
Children living away from home	4
Disregarded requirements of the court	7
Fathers contributing to support	20
Fathers returned to the home	1
Left jurisdiction of the court	2
Mothers remarried	6
Self-supporting	22
Mothers died	37
Received insurance	5
Fathers released from penitentiary	1
Mothers in hospital	4
	2
Total	152

NATIONALITY OF MOTHERS

American	1928
American Indian	340
American Negress	1
Austrian	5
Belgian	6
Bohemian	2
Canadian	2
Chinese	20
Danish	1
English	4
Finnish	18
French	10
German	3
Holland Dutch	9
Irish	3
	11

Italian	7
Japanese	1
Latvian	1
Manx	1
Norwegian	40
Polish	3
Roumanian	1
Russian Jew	12
Spanish	1
Serbian	2
Scotch	16
Sephardic Jew	8
Slavonian	1
Swedish	25
Swiss	1
Syrian	1
Welsh	2
Total	558

RELIGION OF MOTHERS

African Baptist	1928
African Methodist	1
Baptist	2
Bible Students	25
Catholic	2
Christian	88
Christian Science	24
Christian Missionary Alliance	34
Congregational	2
Church of England	15
Church of Truth	1
Church of God in Christ	1
Church of Nazarene	1
Chinese Baptist	1
Episcopal	22
Evangelical	2
Friends Church	1
Free Methodist	5
Jewish	21
Japanese Baptist	1
Latvian Church	1
Lutheran	84
Methodist	70
Mormon	2
New Thought	1
Pentecostal Faith	7
Presbyterian	63
Protestant	62
Quaker	1
Russian Church	2

Salvation Army	1
Seventh Day Adventist	8
Swedish Mission	3
Theosophy	2
Welsh Union	1
Total	558

SOURCES OF MOTHERS' VOCATIONAL INCOME

Bakery	1928
Boarders and roomers	4
Beauty parlor	26
Chambermaid	3
Clerks	15
Cannery	40
Canvassing and demonstrating	6
Day work	5
Elevator operator	93
Factory	3
Garden, chickens and dairy	50
Housekeepers	23
Janitress	8
Laundry	30
Mothers at home	28
Nurses	122
Office work and stenography	7
Printer	20
Restaurant	1
Rental agent	44
Sewing and needle work	1
Telephone operator	15
Tailoring and cleaning	8
Ushering	5
Total	558

HOMES OF MOTHERS

Buying on contract or mortgage	1928
Boarding	156
Free rent	6
Homes owned free of debt	35
Homes with relatives or friends	60
Renting	44
Total	257
Total	558

RENTALS BEING PAID BY 257 MOTHERS

	1928
\$ 4.00	2
5.00	6
7.00	3
8.00	3
10.00	26
12.00	18
13.00	9
15.00	41
16.00	5
18.00	6
20.00	52
22.00	6
25.00	48
30.00	15
35.00	6
36.00	1
Total	257

KING COUNTY APPROPRIATION FOR MOTHERS' PENSION DEPARTMENT FOR 1928

Salaries	\$ 10,200.00
OFFICE EXPENSE—	
Postage	75.00
Sundry	201.60
Transportation	786.48
Mothers' Pensions	126,075.00
Food and Clothing	764.69
Medicine	77.35
Rentals	449.00
Fuel	362.65
Motor Vehicles, Operation and Maintenance	291.74
Total	\$139,283.51