

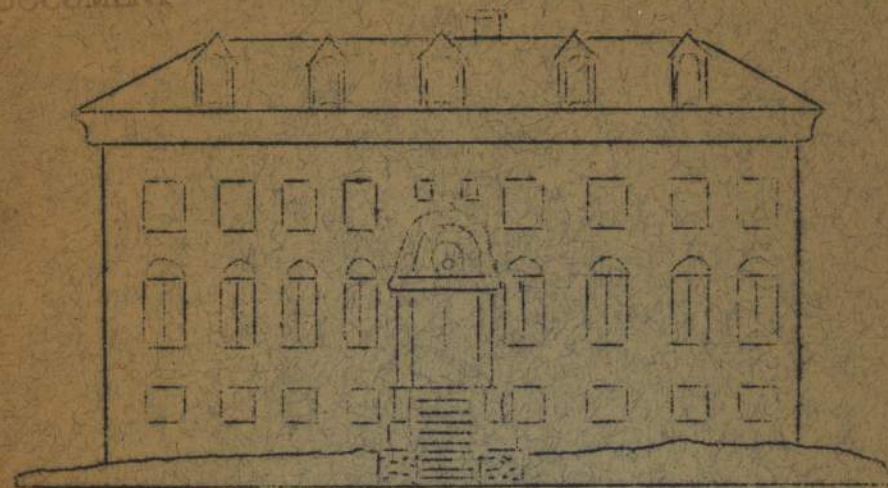
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KING COUNTY
JUVENILE
COURT

ANNUAL REPORT

1941 AND 1942

SEATTLE - WASHINGTON

To the Honorable Judges of the King County
Juvenile Court, Seattle, Washington.
We hereby submit a report covering the
activities of this Department during the years 1941
and 1942.

REPORT
of the
KING COUNTY JUVENILE
COURT
for the years

1941 and 1942

The Comstock School, which was slightly more
than fifteen in 1941 as there were twenty-four girls
sent to the Parental School, twenty-two to the Home
of the Good Shepherd, and four to the State Training
School at Grand Island. During 1942 there were forty-
eight girls committed to the Parental School, twenty-
eight to the Home of the Good Shepherd, and nine to
the State Training School.

CONTINUED
MINNEAPOLIS
BY
MARK A. TAYLOR
ELIZABETH HOLMES
CARL E. ERICSON

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

We hereby submit a report covering the
activities of this Department during the years 1941
and 1942.

DELINQUENTS

During the year 1941 there were 1142 cases
of delinquency brought to the attention of the
Juvenile Court, while in 1942 there were 1310 cases,
or an increase of 168 cases. This increase was
chiefly in delinquent girls as there were but 47
more delinquent boys, and 121 delinquent girls.

In 1941 sixty-four boys were committed to
the Parental School and eleven to the State Train-
ing School. During the same period in 1942 ninety-
five boys were committed to the Parental School and
twenty to the State Training School.

The Commitments for girls were slightly under
these figures in 1941 as there were twenty-four girls
sent to the Parental School, twenty-two to the House
of the Good Shepherd, and four to the State Training
School at Grand Mound. During 1942 there were forty-
eight girls committed to the Parental School, twenty-
eight to the House of the Good Shepherd, and nine to
the State Training School.

DEPENDENTS

During the year 1941 complaints involving 940
cases of dependency were handled in the Juvenile
Court, whereas in 1942 there were 1051, an increase
of 111 cases, or 86 boys and 25 girls.

TRAFFIC

Juvenile violators of the traffic laws referred
to the Juvenile Court by the Junior Safety Division of
the Seattle Police Department were all handled inform-
ally. In 1941 there were 635 such cases, and in 1942
there were 431.

COLLECTIONS

During the year 1941 the money paid into the
Court registry on Court Order for the care of children
amounted to \$14,289.90. In 1942 there was \$23,623.81
paid into the registry, an increase of \$9,333.91 or
approximately 65%.

For statistical purposes offenses were counted
in the following report, that is the number of times
children were brought to the attention of the Court.
This may mean the same child appeared on more than
one offense. The actual number of recurrent cases
are shown on one of the following tables.

A report in detail is attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. KELLY, JR.,
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

HOW MANY CASES WERE REFERRED TO THE
JUVENILE COURT IN THE YEARS 1941 AND 1942?

1941			
DELINQUENCY			Grand
	Boys	Girls	Total
NEW	574	208	782
OLD	160	75	235
RECURRENT	100	25	125
	834	308	1142
			1142

DEPENDENCY			
NEW	308	200	607
OLD	126	143	269
RECURRENT	34	30	64
	468	472	940
			940
			2082

1942			
DELINQUENCY			
NEW	583	305	888
OLD	174	66	240
RECURRENT	125	58	183
	882	429	1311
			1311

DEPENDENCY			
NEW	437	374	811
OLD	72	96	168
RECURRENT	45	27	72
	554	497	1051
			1051
			2361

	1941	1942
OFFICIAL HEARINGS BY JUDGE	1301	1352
Unofficial disposition by the Department	781	1009
TOTAL	2082	2361

COLLECTIONS

There are times when the Court finds it to the best advantage of the child to remove it from the environment in which he became involved in difficulty. In many such cases parents are ordered to pay for the child's support in new surroundings. This money is paid to the Clerk of the Court, and is disbursed upon order of the Court.

During 1941 there was \$14,289.90 paid on such orders, and in 1942 \$23,623.81 was paid into the registry of the Court.

The graph on the opposite page indicates amounts received from month to month.

WHAT DID THE JUVENILE COURT COST
THE COMMUNITY?

1 9 4 1

Total salaries - Probation Dept.	\$29,422.00
Total salaries - Detention Home	8,170.40
Total salaries and wages	<u>\$37,592.40</u>
Operation and Maintenance	33,127.61
Capital Outlay	<u>275.00</u>
Total Budget	\$70,995.01
Saving (Unexpended Budget Appropriation)	<u>3,535.54</u>
Total Cost	\$67,459.47

1 9 4 2

Total salaries - Probation Dept.	\$33,000.00
Total salaries - Detention Home	11,280.00
Total salaries and wages	<u>\$44,280.00</u>
Operation and Maintenance	30,440.20
Capital Outlay	<u>65.00</u>
Total Budget	\$74,785.20
Saving (Unexpended Budget Appropriation)	<u>2,892.98</u>
Total Cost	\$71,892.22

HOW MANY CASES WERE REFERRED TO
THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE YEARS
1941 AND 1942

Other miscellaneous services include Out of Town Inquiries, permanent custody with permission to adopt, and guardianship to permit enlistment in the U. S. Service.

III

TRAFFIC

The traffic violator. This is a group handled entirely separate and apart from all other cases brought to the Court.

All traffic cases are first interviewed by the Junior Safety Division of the Seattle Police Department, and in many instances are adjusted in that department. The more serious cases are referred to the Juvenile Court and are adjudicated by the Chief Probation Officer.

It is the policy of the Court that these matters are handled unofficially and with the full knowledge and cooperation of the parents. Withholding the driver's license for a period is the usual penalty. However, there has been real cooperation where warnings are issued, and there are not many repeaters.

WHAT DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN DO
WHICH BROUGHT THEM TO THE COURT?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
AUTO STEALING	119	0	119	92	0	92
BURGLARY	58	2	60	69	0	69
OTHER STEALING	232	22	254	257	16	273
TRUANCY	77	24	101	65	34	99
RUNAWAYS	104	135	239	158	192	350
UNGOVERNABLE	36	57	93	38	69	107
SEX OFFENSE	22	44	66	18	43	61
INJURY TO PERSONS	7	2	9	4	0	4
ACT OF CARE- LESSNESS OR MISCHIEF	87	3	90	82	9	91
OTHER REASONS *	92	19	111	98	66	164
	834	308	1142	881	429	1310

* This category includes chiefly unofficial cases reported for minor delinquencies such as "staying out late", "asleep in theatres", "social danger", and other offenses not mentioned in the above list.

WHAT DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN DO
THAT BROUGHT THEM TO THE COURT?

The table on the opposite page shows the situation that brought 1,142 cases of child delinquency into the Court in 1941, and 1,310 in 1942.

These situations do not fully explain why they came into the Court, but merely describe the immediate act which placed the children in conflict with the community. There may undoubtedly be a different reason in each case why a child does something which is harmful to himself or to the community. The actual situation which brings the child to the Court may not give any indication at all as to the real reason - there may be many unknown factors involved.

For many children their appearance in the Juvenile Court during these two years was the first and only time, but for others it was not. Some do come back the second, and the third time. No Court and no community can plan for every child so that he will never come into conflict with the law again. However, from a careful study of each child we learn more about why children act as they do, and from careful planning we should be able to lessen the number of children who do come back to the Court.

During 1941 235 old cases and 125 recurrent cases were handled, or 31.5% of all delinquent cases, and in 1942 there were 240 old cases and 183 recurrent cases, or 32.3% of the delinquents were previously known. These include the chronic runaways, the progressive delinquents, and those easily led into mischief.

HOW OLD WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

1941

1942

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
7 yrs old	7	1	8	19	6	25
8 " "	9	2	11	15	3	18
9 " "	25	1	26	34	1	35
10 " "	17	2	19	32	2	34
11 " "	41	8	49	41	7	48
12 " "	47	9	56	55	17	72
13 " "	90	24	114	117	45	162
14 " "	139	53	192	146	57	263
15 " "	172	61	233	167	107	274
16 " "	164	79	234	158	115	273
17 " "	112	56	168	88	65	153
18 " " *	3	9	12		1	1
NOT RPTD **	8	3	11	9	3	12
	834	308	1142	881	429	1310

* State law limits the Court's taking jurisdiction to those under 18 years old but once having acquired jurisdiction prior to child attaining age 18, jurisdiction may then continue to age 21.

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

HOW OLD WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

Not only do the boys and girls differ in the kind of behavior that brings them into the Court, but there is a noticeable difference in their ages. Thirteen through seventeen years seem to be the most critical years for the girls, whereas the boys are somewhat younger.

It is interesting to note that during 1942 there was an increase in delinquency of boys up to the age of fourteen years, and a decrease during the ages of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen.

There is no noticeable increase in delinquent girls up to twelve years of age, and the largest increase comes during the ages of thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen. There was an increase of only nine girls during 1942 in the seventeen-year-old group.

FROM WHAT TYPE OF HOME
DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

Parents' Status	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
MARRIED	467	122	589	469	185	654
DIVORCED	165	82	247	196	126	322
SEPARATED	51	23	74	44	28	72
DESERTING	1	2	3	5	2	7
MOTHER DEAD	38	32	70	46	33	79
FATHER DEAD	86	26	112	83	37	120
BOTH DEAD	8	5	13	7	10	17
UNMARRIED	3	3	6	5	4	9
NOT RPTD. *	15	13	28	26	4	30
TOTALS	834	308	1142	881	429	1310

* See notation page 9 regarding unreported items.

FROM WHAT TYPE OF HOME
DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

During 1941 a little more than half of the cases handled whose behavior brought them to the Court came from homes where both parents were living together. In 1942 the number where parents were living together was two less than one-half the whole count.

A further break-down does show that 56% of the boys were living with both parents whereas 39.6% of the girls lived with their parents in 1941. During 1942 there were 53.2% of the boys living with both parents while only 43.1% of the girls had this advantage. The absence of one parent or conflict between the parents makes it more difficult to create an atmosphere that works toward the best social and emotional development of a child.

A question frequently asked is whether low incomes seem to be a factor in juvenile delinquency. In the two years for which this report is made it was found that the largest group had an average income of \$162.50 per month per family in 1941, while in 1942 the average income is somewhat higher.

WHO BROUGHT THE DELINQUENT CASES
TO THE JUVENILE COURT'S ATTENTION?

	1941			1942		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	653	192	845	729	313	1042
SCHOOLS	91	30	121	57	42	99
PARENTS AND RELATIVES	51	42	93	38	38	76
SOCIAL AGENCIES	19	20	39	21	20	41
INDIVIDUALS	7	11	18	7	5	12
PROBATION OFFICERS	3	3	6	16	8	24
OTHER COURTS	3	3	6	13	1	14
OWN REQUEST	1	3	4	0	2	2
OTHERS	6	4	10	0	0	0
TOTALS	834	308	1142	881	429	1310

WHO BROUGHT THE DELINQUENT CASES
TO THE JUVENILE COURT'S ATTENTION?

In this group the greatest number of children coming to the Court were referred by the Junior Safety Division, and the Women's Protective Division of the Seattle Police Department. It is to be expected that those children who had done something which is harmful to themselves or to the community would be referred to the Court by law enforcement officers.

The services of the Court are also used by parents, relatives, interested individuals, social agencies, school authorities, and by the children themselves when they find themselves in need of the legal protection of the Court.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DELINQUENT CASES?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICER	302	81	383	395	135	530
ADJUSTED	388	113	501	282	95	377
REFERRED TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES	69	86	155	48	73	121
PARENTAL SCHOOLS	64	24	88	49	33	82
TRAINING SCHOOLS	11	4	15	12	6	18
RUNAWAYS RETURNED *				56	70	126
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL *				1	2	3
U.S. SERVICE *				7	0	7
REFERRED TO OTHER COURTS *				8	2	10
DISMISSED *				3	0	3
PENDING *				20	13	33
TOTALS	834	308	1142	881	429	1310

* No comparable figures for 1941 due to change in method of keeping statistics.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DELINQUENT CASES?

Because a child is classified as "Delinquent" does not mean that this child is handled differently simply because he or she has done something wrong, but all children receive the service that seems to be indicated as the best plan for that particular case.

During 1941 there were 118 more cases adjusted than assigned to Probation Officers for investigation and planning. Also, more than 12 each month were referred to other social agencies for treatment as it was felt their resources were more adequate to handle these individual children.

In 1942 there were 153 more cases assigned to Probation Officers than were adjusted. There were also less cases referred to other agencies.

"Runaways Returned" are handled by the Intake Department and in other years were counted as "Adjusted" cases.

WHY WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN
BROUGHT TO THE COURT?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
DETERMINATION OF CUSTODY	85	85	170	78	89	167
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	152	175	327	166	161	327
UNABLE TO ADJUST IN OWN HOME	26	25	51	24	33	57
ABUSE AND ABANDONMENT	16	20	36	15	16	31
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL	23	13	36	28	21	49
FIRLANDS	5	2	7	4	7	11
PERMANENT CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	15	23	38	44	33	77
SHELTER AND CASUAL CASES	75	50	125	73	57	130
O. T. I. *				24	21	45
PERMISSION TO JOIN U.S. SERVICE *				40	00	40
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER *				12	16	28
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	71	79	150	46	43	89
TOTALS	468	472	940	554	497	1051

* No comparable figures for 1941 due to change in method of keeping statistics.

WHY WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN
BROUGHT TO THE COURT?

These are the children to whom something happened which placed them in need of the protection of the Court. In 1941 there were 940 such cases, and in 1942 there were 1051. These children were from homes in which either parent or child were not developing normally; from homes which had been broken socially or emotionally, and were brought to the Court to formulate a plan to give them the best care possible for their best welfare and protection.

This group includes all "miscellaneous services" such as plans for visitation, financial orders, dismissals, orders for hospitalization, renewal of supervision, etc.

In 1942 the Court inaugurated a new service to boys without parents or guardians, and it was necessary for someone to give consent for Service enlistment.

The only other way that such consent could be obtained would be the cumbersome procedure of having a formal guardian appointed. In order to facilitate the enlistment of such youngsters the Court introduced the procedure of making them wards of the Court for the sole purpose of giving consent for their enlistment. Under that procedure forty boys were able to join the Service.

HOW OLD WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	1941			1942		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	Total	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	Total
LESS THAN FIVE YEARS	82	89	171	98	73	171
FIVE TO TEN YEARS	76	73	149	75	89	164
TEN TO FIF- TEEN YEARS	74	73	147	83	75	158
FIFTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS	47	70	117	22	54	76
NOT REPORTED *				5	8	13
TOTALS	279	305	584	283	299	582

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

HOW OLD WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

It will be noted that the entire count of Dependency is not tabulated but we have taken the first four "reasons for referral" only. Such tabulations for commitments to Custodial Schools, Firlands, and orders for permanent custody would be duplications of other agencies records, and our contact with minor service cases may be very slight, and complete information was not deemed essential.

There was very little difference in the ages of the children who needed help from the Court in 1941 and 1942. Exactly the same number appeared in the infant group; only a difference of fifteen in the next group, and eleven in the ten to fifteen-year-old group. The only startling difference showed up in the fifteen to eighteen-year-old group as there were forty-one less in 1942 than in 1941.

WHAT WAS THE MARITAL STATUS OF HOME
FROM WHICH DEPENDENTS COME?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING TO- GETHER	56	70	126	92	101	193
PARENTS DIVORCED	66	75	141	72	74	146
PARENTS SEPARATED	70	73	143	51	57	108
PARENTS DESERTED	8	6	14	6	6	12
PARENTS DEAD	47	50	97	36	45	81
PARENTS UNMARRIED	17	19	36	20	13	33
NOT REPORTED *	16	11	27	6	3	9
TOTALS	280	304	584	283	299	582

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

WHAT WAS THE MARITAL STATUS OF HOME
FROM WHICH DEPENDENTS COME ?

Many of the dependent children came from homes broken by divorce, separation or death. During 1941 there were 21.6% of the dependent children living in their own homes with both parents, while in 1942 the percentage was slightly higher, or 33%.

These children are those in need of the protection and care their parents are unable to give them; the children of parents who cannot or will not rear young citizens in accordance with accepted standards. Such children may be removed from the parents at the discretion of the Court and placed in an environment that will afford them the opportunity to grow into assets rather than liabilities in the community.

Also, those children who have been deprived of one or both parents should be given stabilizing influences to enable them to develop normally.

During 1941, 105 (18%) dependent children lived with unrelated persons, and 63 (10.8%) lived in institutions.

During 1942 there were 78 (13.4%) children with unrelated persons, and 46 (8%) in institutions.

WHO BROUGHT THE DEPENDENT CASES
TO THE COURT'S ATTENTION?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
PARENTS AND RELATIVES	95	106	201	87	93	180
OWN REQUEST	9	19	28	7	20	27
POLICE	48	66	114	68	76	144
SOCIAL AGENCIES	48	42	90	53	46	99
SCHOOLS	19	22	41	12	14	26
INDIVIDUALS	35	32	67	47	40	87
PROBATION OFFICERS	6	4	10	4	7	11
OTHER COURTS	19	14	33	5	3	8
TOTALS	279	305	584	283	299	582

WHO BROUGHT THE DEPENDENT CASES
TO THE COURT'S ATTENTION

Parents and relatives referred a great many of the dependent children to the Court. Quite often one parent has come to the Court asking protection for a child from the influence of the other parent. Interested individuals account for many more of the referrals.

The police and Sheriff Departments refer cases where gross neglect of children is apparent, or the children are being subjected to detrimental influences.

During 1941, 29 children came to the Court asking for services on their own behalf, and in 1942 there were 27 such cases.

Other Courts also request investigations on the behalf of children in certain types of cases handled by them, and reports are made directly to these Courts by the officers making such investigations

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPENDENT CASES?

	1941			1942		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	148	171	319	184	162	346
ADJUSTED	48	31	79	42	58	100
REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES	61	79	140	47	67	114
COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS	22	24	46	10	12	22
TOTALS	279	305	584	283	299	582

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPENDENT CASES?

The larger number of these dependent cases were assigned to Probation Officers for study, planning, and supervision. In some cases the type of treatment best suited for the children involved was to be had in an institution or through the services of another social agency. These children were referred or committed to agencies or institutions, whichever was better equipped to serve the individual cases.

In 1941 it was possible to adjust 13.5% of the cases in Intake while in 1942 17.2% were so adjusted.

The institutions referred to in the opposite table are Orphanages and Children's Homes, and in a very few cases children were committed to correctional schools for their own protection. Agencies include all family case-work agencies, and individuals who have accepted children on a case-work basis.

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

The first person to talk with the child in the Court is the Intake Worker. If the delinquent child is referred to the Court by the police, another agency, or has been in the Detention Home a case record is automatically set up, and the Intake Officer secures sufficient information to decide whether or not the offense is serious enough to warrant assigning to a Probation Officer for further investigation and planning. If it seems to be the best plan the case is sent to the Case Work Supervisor for assignment to the Probation Officer who handles the particular territory in which the child lives.

Children who come to the Court asking for protection, and those who are brought in by parents and/or relatives or interested individuals are first interviewed by the Intake Officer. If these cases need the services available they are accepted, and a record is made. Sometimes it is found that the matter can be served better by some other agency or department and are referred directly by the Intake Officer.

Many cases which appeared to be serious at first contact are found to be adjustable without further investigation or legal action.

The Intake Worker also handles most of the miscellaneous service cases which come before the Court such as custody for adoptions, commitments to custodial schools and hospitals.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

In addition to the cases handled by the Intake Officer in 1941 there were 635 traffic cases. In 1942 there were 431 traffic cases.

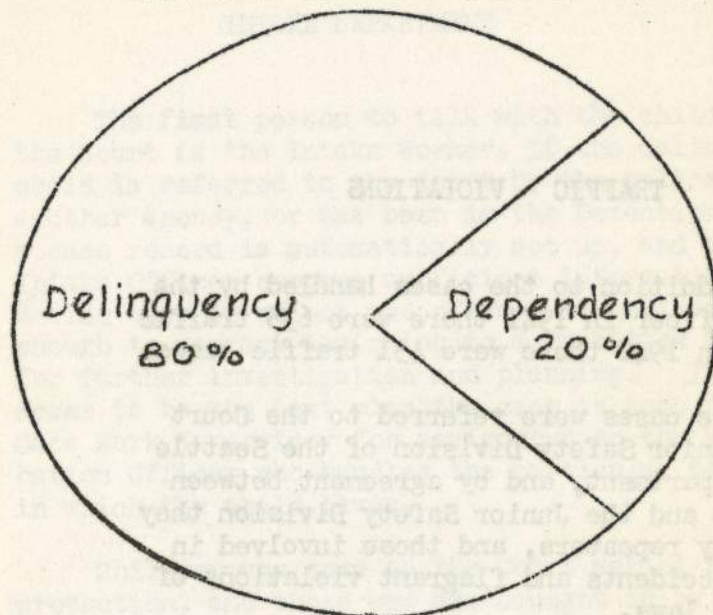
These cases were referred to the Court by the Junior Safety Division of the Seattle Police Department, and by agreement between the Court and the Junior Safety Division they refer only repeaters, and those involved in traffic accidents and flagrant violations of the speed laws.

All traffic cases were handled informally by the Chief Probation Officer.

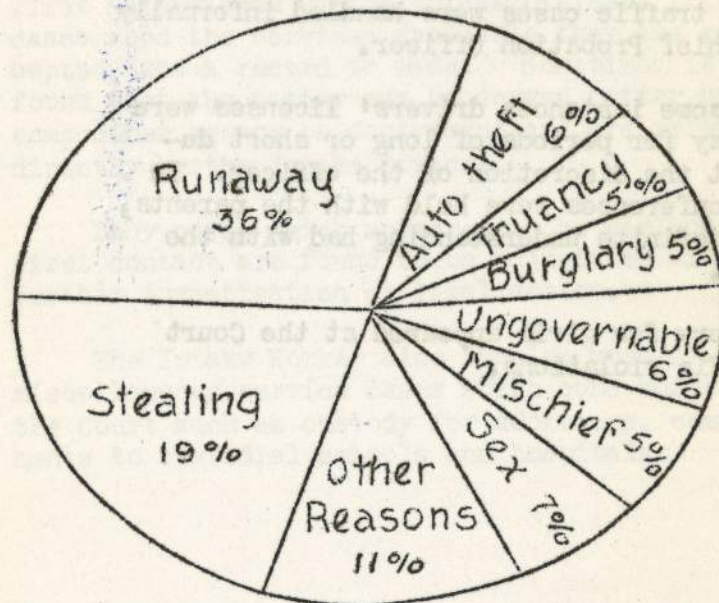
In some instances drivers' licenses were taken away for periods of long or short duration at the discretion of the officer. In others conferences were held with the parents, or some definite understanding had with the offender.

A very few girls appeared at the Court for traffic violations.

REASONS FOR DETENTION



Total Detention



Delinquency categories

DETENTION HOME

The Detention Home is in connection with the lobby and Court room of the Juvenile Court, and is a part of it. It is divided into two separate parts, one side for boys, and the other for girls, and has a capacity of eighteen on either side.

The children who are admitted into the Detention Home are those who are brought in after office hours, and those for whom temporary care in a neutral place is advisable.

A staff physician was available daily during 1941, but the fact that many doctors have been called into the Armed Services and those remaining have more work than they can possibly do, has made this impossible. During most of 1942 the doctor has made examinations twice a week in the Detention Home Clinic. Recommendations for treatment or removal to a hospital are made by the doctor, and it is sometimes possible to arrange for the correction of physical defects that may have been a contributing factor in the child's behavior.

School work is carried on under a teacher from the Seattle Schools with half-day sessions for both boys and girls.

The recreational needs of the children have been met in the following manner: There is an outside yard for both boys and girls with plenty of room for out-of-door activity; there are books, games, radios, and a piano. During part of 1941 and 1942 there was a part-time recreational supervisor, and play activities were carried on

DETENTION HOME (con't)

under her supervision; otherwise there is always a member of the Detention Home Staff in attendance.

Well balanced meals are prepared under the direction of an experienced dietitian, and served in attractive dining rooms.

There is a staff of eight persons in the Detention Home, who, during 1941 cared for 1,220 children with an average daily population of 19, and an average length of detention of 6 days.

During 1942 there were 1,432 children cared for in the Detention Home with an average daily population of 24 children, and an average length of detention of 7.4 days.

While the average length of detention appears high the largest number of children were detained approximately two days, and the average is brought up by the few children it was necessary to keep for longer periods to complete plans for their welfare.

During these two years the whole building was redecorated and repainted, and an instantaneous fire alarm system installed, and periodic inspections made by the Seattle Fire Department. Blackout and air-raid precautions have been taken, and an air-warden resides in the building.

CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1941 there were 664 cases under supervision of one of the seven regular probation officers of the Court.

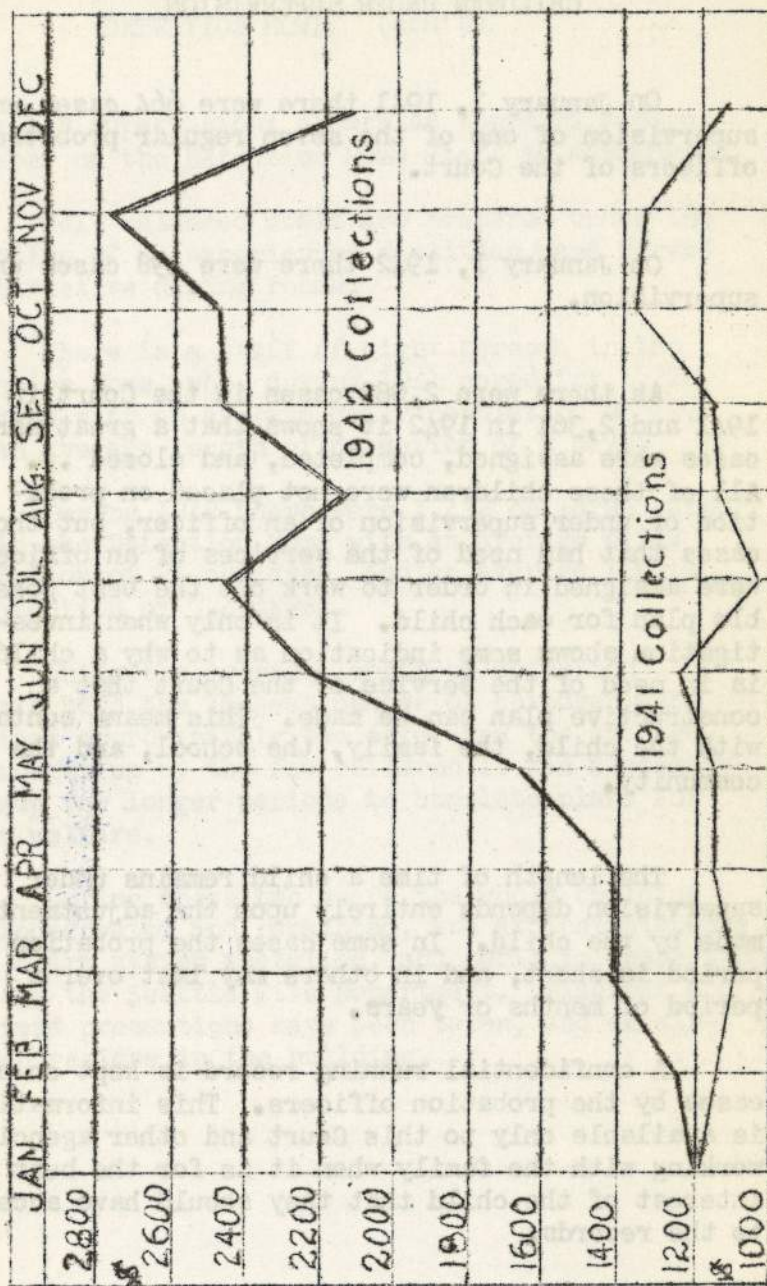
On January 1, 1942 there were 498 cases under supervision.

As there were 2,082 cases in the Court in 1941 and 2,361 in 1942 it shows that a great many cases were assigned, completed, and closed ... All of these children were not placed on probation or under supervision of an officer, but those cases that had need of the services of an officer were assigned in order to work out the best possible plan for each child. It is only when investigation shows some indication as to why a child is in need of the service of the Court that a constructive plan can be made. This means contacts with the child, the family, the school, and the community.

The length of time a child remains under supervision depends entirely upon the adjustment made by the child. In some cases the probation period is short, and in others may last over a period of months or years.

A confidential running record is kept on all cases by the probation officers. This information is available only to this Court and other agencies working with the family when it is for the best interest of the child that they should have access to the records.

FINANCIAL COLLECTIONS FOR 1941 & 1942



34

HOW MANY CASES WERE REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE YEARS 1941 and 1942

In addition to the tables shown there were 635 traffic violations in 1941, and 431 in 1942 that were disposed of informally by the Chief Probation Officer.

A number of the cases coming to the attention of the Court had been known before. The opposite table shows the number of new, old, and recurrent cases. An old case is one known before the current year and a recurrent case one called to the attention of the Court at least twice during the current year.

Children come into the Court for one of two reasons:

1. They have done something which places them in conflict with the law or the community.
2. Something has happened to them which places them in need of the protection of the Court.

The line between the two, the delinquent and the dependent child, is frequently not clear. A child may be brought to the Court because he has done something which is in conflict with the law, but after study it may be found that this child is in reality a dependent child in need of the interest and protection of the Court.

HOW MANY CASES WERE REFERRED TO
THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE YEARS
1941 AND 1942

We are attempting in the following tables to give a picture of the children who came to the Court during the past two years.

These children are divided into three groups.

I

DELINQUENTS

The child who has done something wrong —
the delinquent child.

This group requires careful study and planning. They may remain in their own homes under the supervision of an officer of the Court; they may be removed into foster-homes and different schools, or they may be committed to institutions.

II

DEPENDENTS

The child who has had something happen to him —
the dependent child.

These are the children who need the protection of the Court. They may or may not be removed from their homes. In this group also are the children who need temporary shelter, commitment to Firlands for medical attention, and to the Custodial Schools for care.

WHAT DID THE JUVENILE COURT COST
THE COMMUNITY?

1941

During 1941 the total budget for the court amounted to \$70,995.01. At the end of the year there was a balance of \$3,535.54 so there was actually expended \$67,459.47.

\$18,000.00 was paid to persons and institutions for the care of children.

\$1,000.00 was paid for medical and psychiatric attention.

\$3,700.00 was paid for food and clothing.

\$37,592.40 was paid in salaries for twenty-four persons.

\$4,925.00 was paid for transportation, operations and maintenance, and the replacement of one car.

1942

For 1942 the total budget amounted to \$74,785.20, and at the end of the year there was a balance of \$2,892.98 making actual expenditures \$71,892.22.

\$17,000.00 was paid to persons and institutions for the care of children.

\$1,100.00 was paid for medical and psychiatric attention.

\$3,400.00 was paid for food and clothing.

\$42,589.71 was paid in salaries for twenty-five persons.

\$3,200.00 was paid for transportation, operations and maintenance of automobiles.

\$311.95 was paid for maintenance of a Fire Alarm system.

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
STAFF

1942

William G. Long, Judge

J. C. Kelly, Jr., Chief Probation Officer

Geo. E. Fahey, Case Work Supervisor

Florence Ball, Intake Officer

Mabel A. Taylor, Statistician and Accountant

PROBATION OFFICERS

A. R. McCurdy
Georgette B. Logan
P. V. Miller
Beryl S. Gridley

Martha Castberg
Myrle Hughes
Carl B. Erickson
Charles Shireman

CLERICAL DEPT.

Blanche Dawson
Mildred Samsel
Elizabeth Holmes

Erma Ackerman
Fay Brock

DETENTION HOME STAFF

Helen Eckstrom, Supt.
Jane Colwell
Loel Charles
Eva Tracy

Annabelle Lee
Grace Arntzen
Bill Houghton

COMPILED
AND
MIMEOGRAPHED
BY
MABEL A. TAYLOR
ELIZABETH HOLMES
CARL B. ERICKSON