

King Co. Docs.

REPORT OF WM. G. LONG, JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

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TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED:

Our records show that 3,307 cases of children in 1947 required the services of the Juvenile Court of King County. They were the neglected, abandoned, or orphaned youngsters, as well as those who had stubbed their toes upon our laws. They needed and received a wide variety of care and treatment.

It might be well to bear in mind that these children of 1947 constitute a comparatively small proportion of those who had preceded them to the court in past years, and of those who must inevitably follow them in years to come. The procession is never-ending.

During the fourteen years that I have been privileged to work with these children, over 35,000 cases have come to the court for service.

Now in order that we all may do a better job for those who are yet to come, it seems fitting to review briefly what has been done, and what has not been done, thus pointing the way to some of the things that must be done if we ever expect to make headway in our struggle against delinquency and crime.

In 1939, we requested and obtained a survey of every detail of Juvenile Court operation by the National Probation Association. After a six-week study, they submitted a full report with recommendations for a complete reorganization of our department.

We then requested and obtained the participation of an advisory committee to study those recommendations. That committee was composed of the following: All three of the then board of county commissioners, prosecuting attorney, superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, county superintendent of schools, together with a representative from the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Washington, Seattle Municipal League, Seattle Community Fund, Seattle Welfare Council, Catholic Charities, and Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers. There may have been others whom we do not now recall.

The Juvenile Court budget for 1940 was based upon those recommendations, was approved by the advisory committee, and was adopted by the county commissioners.

Each succeeding budget has been based upon the plan of operation and development approved in 1939.

Following a jail tragedy in 1945, the county commissioners empowered me to initiate a comprehensive research and planning project embracing the matters of physical facilities, program of treatment and standards of service to be performed.

Participating in that project were seventeen outstanding juvenile court judges from other states, quite a number of nationally recognized nonjudicial experts, and the National Probation Association.

Locally, we had the invaluable assistance of various committees drawn from the following departments and organizations:

1. Seattle and King County Public School administrations;
2. Seattle and King County Councils of P.T.A.;
3. University of Washington;
4. Washington State College;
5. King County Medical Society;
6. Seattle Bar Association;
7. Municipal League;
8. Seattle Council of Social Agencies;
9. Religious leaders (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Scientist);
10. Seattle Police Department;
11. County Sheriff's Office;
12. Seattle Park Department;
13. Character Building Agency recreational leaders;
14. State and County and City Health Departments;
15. King County Commissioners' Juvenile Committee.

There were several others who participated whole-heartedly.

From the joint labor and judgment of this community leadership, the following very definite things have been accomplished:

1. High standards of personnel have been set;
2. Better programs of treatment have been established;
3. County commissioners have appropriated the necessary funds to make the established program effective;
4. Basic plans for reconstruction of physical facilities have been generally agreed upon.

A PARTNERSHIP ACCOMPLISHMENT

All of this development and improvement of Juvenile Court operation during the last ten years is due solely to the fact that community leadership has gone into partnership in a determination that the highest possible standards of service shall be rendered. It is an encouraging omen for future accomplishment.

NEW FACILITIES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED

Notwithstanding the gains thus far attained, we must face the ugly fact that our present physical facilities are obsolete, wasteful, utterly inadequate, and inhumane. Even the monkeys at Woodland Park have a better detention home than what we have provided for our kids:

New facilities Must be built. And until that job is done, the conscience of the King County cannot rest!

BOND ISSUE

A bond issue proposition will be placed upon your ballots this coming election by the county commissioners for financing this project.

THIS IS YOUR CHALLENGE!

I challenge every one of you who are concerned to see to it that this bond issue gets an overwhelming vote.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

There is powerful state-wide demand that these schools must be taken out of politics and be operated by a nonpolitical commission for "Youth Protection".

Already the following organizations have determined that this be done: Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers; Washington Association for Social Welfare; Federation of Women's Clubs; Veterans of Foreign Wars; State Grange; Loyal Order of Moose; and Fraternal Order of Eagles. Other organizations will soon fall into line.

A SECOND CHALLENGE!

I challenge every one of you who are concerned to join this state-wide movement and advise your legislators that the "Youth Protection Act" must pass!

GRATITUDE

I am deeply grateful for all the help that has come from so

many sources.

No man on earth can battle out these baffling problems alone. It is truly a community partnership job. And if gains already made are to be held; if the bond issue is to be approved; and if remedial legislation is to be enacted, the people of this community who really care about these things must continue to work together in unity and with determination.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. G. Long

Juvenile Court Judge

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

We hereby submit a report covering the activities of the King County Juvenile Court for the year 1947.

During 1947 there were 3307 cases referred to the Juvenile Court, of this total 1507 were delinquent, 1388 were dependent, 390 were traffic violations and 22 were incidental services on cases previously handled by an Officer of the Court.

DELINQUENCY

There were 1161 delinquent boys cases referred to the Court in 1947, a decrease of 188 cases from 1946 figure. This decrease was mainly in two categories, Auto Theft and Carelessness and Mischief, as there were 43 less auto thefts and 114 less cases of Malicious Mischief.

During 1947 there were 44 boys committed to the State Training School and 108 committed to the Luther Burbank School for Boys. There were 6 girls sent to the State Training School, 34 to Martha Washington School for Girls, 17 to the House of the Good Shepherd and 16 to the Ruth School for Girls. This was an increase of 41 boys and 19 girls committed to institutions over 1946.

DEPENDENCY

There were 1388 cases of dependency referred to the Court in 1947, a decrease of 54 cases from 1946.

TRAFFIC

There were 390 cases of Juvenile Traffic violations in 1947, a decrease of 44 cases from 1946.

COURT HEARINGS

A total of 1442 cases were heard by the Judge of the Juvenile Court in 1947, an increase of 144 cases over 1946.

COLLECTIONS

Collections for the support of children removed from their homes in 1947 amounted to \$35,365.58; a decrease of \$5,084.09 from the amount collected in 1946.

DETENTION SERVICE

In 1947 there were 1791 children admitted to our detention facilities, a decrease of 320 from the admissions during 1946. The old detention home at 200 Broadway sheltered 564, Sixth floor, County-

City Building Annex for boys, 882, and the Tenth floor Annex for Girls, 354.

All three of these facilities are inadequate and very unsatisfactory in many particulars. Having them in separate locations is an inefficient and wasteful operation.

The building at 200 Broadway has been condemned for an arterial highway and an old apartment house is being remodeled to replace it as a temporary stop-gap pending the construction of an entirely new building for housing the entire Court operation.

Although it is our policy not to detain children at all unless it is necessary to do so, either for the child's own protection or for the safety of the community, nor to detain them any longer than is absolutely necessary for diagnosis and disposition, nevertheless it is inevitable that a considerable number do require detention.

This detention service is a very heavy responsibility of the Court. The lives, safety, and health of these children must be guarded every minute of the day and night, but it is utterly impossible to discharge that responsibility properly with present facilities.

PROBATION SERVICE

The careful planning for each child referred to the Court is done by a competent, experienced staff of Probation Officers. These officers assemble all the facts pertaining to each child and recommend to the Court a plan that will be to his best welfare.

The probation officers are divided according to their duties into two groups - Intake Officers and Field Officers. The intake officers screen all the cases coming to the Court. Some of the cases are referred to other agencies in the community that are established to provide services to children. A few of the cases are relatively insignificant and they are satisfactorily adjusted by the intake officers after one or two interviews with the child and his parents. A large number of the remaining cases appear to be so serious that they are assigned for further analysis to the field officers.

The field officer conducts a careful pre-hearing investigation which consists of compiling all facts relating to the child's life, such as school progress, family relationships and community adjustment. After this investigation it is possible for the field officer to present

to the Court a plan that will help the child become readjusted to society. The Court often places the child on probation for a period of time under the supervision of this officer. There are approximately a thousand children under probationary supervision at the present time. These children will continue to be in their own homes, or the homes of relatives until they no longer need the guiding hand of a skilled officer.

PERSONNEL STANDARDS

In order to maintain the highest possible quality of service to children a Court must employ well educated, trained and experienced probation and detention officers.

Probation Officers, in addition to unassailable personal qualifications, are required to have their Bachelor of Arts degree from an accredited college and a minimum of one year of graduate study in a Graduate School of Social Work. Several of the officers have completed two years of study and have their Master of Arts degree in Social Work. An officer must also have at least one year of experience in social work or a closely allied field.

Detention officers are primarily selected on the basis of their personal qualifications and their previous experience in working with children. Most of the officers have worked in children's institutions or character building agencies such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Young Men's Christian Association or Young Women's Christian Association.

Respectfully submitted

PHILIP GREEN

Director of Probation

By the following tables we have made an effort to focus the attention on situations which bring children to the attention of the Juvenile Court; these children fall into two major groups:

1. The DELINQUENT child who has come into conflict with the law.
2. The DEPENDENT child who is in need of the protection of the Court.

Delinquent children are usually referred to the Court by the law enforcing officers or by the School Department.

An official case is one which has been presented to the Judge for official ruling and an unofficial case is one referred to the Court and handled by a Court Officer informally. Whether a case is official or unofficial depends upon the needs of the child involved. Official cases may be either Delinquent or Dependent depending upon the facts as brought out by the officers in their investigations. Commitments are always made by Court Order.

Traffic Violations are referred to the Court by the various Law enforcement agencies after they have made an initial investigation. A minor receives a traffic ticket the same as an adult and must report to the Juvenile Court. It is necessary for the child to appear with at least one of his parents and whatever steps are taken in the way of education or discipline are done with the full knowledge of the parents, and usually with their full cooperation. Most of these traffic cases are disposed of unofficially by an officer of the Court, but a few of the most serious matters were brought officially before the Court. There were 25 official cases of traffic in addition to 390 which were handled informally.

NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT

DURING 1 9 4 7

DELINQUENCY

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW - - - - -	663	175	838	
OLD - - - - -	208	76	284	
RECURRENT - - - - -	128	35	163	
REAPPEARANCE - - - - -	162	60	222	
TOTAL	1161	346	1507	1507

DEPENDENCY

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW - - - - -	457	483	940	
OLD - - - - -	168	136	304	
RECURRENT - - - - -	53	48	101	
REAPPEARANCE - - - - -	17	26	43	
TOTAL	695	693	1388	1388

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS 390

SERVICES ON CLOSED CASES 22

GRAND TOTAL 3307

1 9 4 7

WHY WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN
REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AUTO STEALING	209	2	211
BURGLARY	158	6	164
HOLDUP	5		5
OTHER STEALING	236	38	274
TRUANCY	59	38	97
RUNAWAYS	102	142	244
UNGOVERNABLE	33	32	65
SEX OFFENSES	33	35	68
INJURY TO PERSONS	4	1	5
CARELESSNESS AND MISCHIEF	168	21	189
TRAFFIC	25		25
USE OF LIQUOR	56	17	73
** OTHER REASONS	73	14	87
	<u>1161</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>1507</u>

** "Other Reasons" include cases reported for minor delinquencies which do not fall in the categories listed above, such as curfew, etc.

HOW OLD WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
7 years of age	3		3
8 " " "	8	3	11
9 " " "	11	1	12
10 " " "	27	1	28
11 " " "	32	4	36
12 " " "	75	12	87
13 " " "	101	32	133
14 " " "	182	55	237
15 " " "	216	90	306
16 " " "	289	79	368
17 " " "	217	69	286
TOTAL	<u>1161</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>1507</u>

FROM WHAT TYPE OF HOME DID THE
DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

<u>PARENTS' STATUS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER	597	118	715
MARRIED AND APART	9	8	17
SEPARATED	49	21	70
DIVORCED	131	35	166
a Father remarried	28	14	42
b Mother remarried	110	44	154
c Both remarried	45	29	74
PARENTS DESERTING	5	4	9
FATHER DEAD	117	38	155
MOTHER DEAD	53	27	80
BOTH DEAD	12	3	15
UNMARRIED	4	5	9
** NOT REPORTED	1		1
TOTAL	1161	346	1507

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

HOW LONG HAVE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN
LIVED IN KING COUNTY?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NON RESIDENTS	123	68	191
LESS THAN ONE YEAR	45	25	70
ONE YEAR	51	16	67
TWO YEARS	49	15	64
THREE YEARS	48	13	61
FOUR YEARS	63	8	71
FIVE TO SEVENTEEN YEARS	772	200	972
** NOT REPORTED	10	1	11
TOTAL	1161	346	1507

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

FROM WHAT RACE DID THE DELINQUENT
CHILDREN COME?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
WHITE	1083	297	1380
NEGRO	56	14	70
ORIENTAL	6		6
INDIAN	13	29	42
OTHER	3	6	9
TOTAL	1161	346	1507

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)	821	229	1050
2. Sheriff	191	31	222
3. State Patrol	26		26
4. Prosecuting Attorney	3		3
5. Kirkland Police	3		3
6. Postal Authorities	7		7
7. Fire Department	5		5
OTHER COURTS	17	5	22
SCHOOLS	48	34	82
SOCIAL AGENCIES	4	16	20
SELF	2	2	4
PARENTS AND RELATIVES	20	24	44
PROBATION OFFICERS	6	1	7
INDIVIDUALS	8	4	12
TOTAL	1161	346	1507

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	692	234	926
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	336	62	398
PARENTAL SCHOOLS	16	2	18
STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS	18	1	19
REAPPEARANCES	4		4
REFERRED TO OTHER COURTS	25	10	35
ENLISTED IN ARMED SERVICE	1		1
ESCAPED FROM DETENTION	2	1	3
RUNAWAYS RETURNED TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS	29	24	53
REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES	5	7	12
REFERRED TO PARENTS	2		2
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL		1	1
DISMISSED	1		1
PENDING	30	4	34
TOTAL	1161	346	1507

WHY WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN BROUGHT
TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
DETERMINATION OF CUSTODY	96	109	205	
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	161	180	341	
UNABLE TO ADJUST IN OWN HOME OR SCHOOL	49	62	111	
ABUSE OR ABANDONMENT	15	17	<u>32</u>	689
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED	33	25	58	
ECONOMIC NEED ONLY	6	2	8	
PERMANENT CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	99	102	201	
SHELTER	105	90	195	
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	31	27	58	
ENLISTMENTS	6		6	
OUT OF TOWN INQUIRIES	68	46	114	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	<u>26</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>59</u>	
TOTAL	695	693	1388	

HOW OLD WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
LESS THAN FIVE YEARS	93	96	189
FIVE TO TEN YEARS	102	90	192
TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS	91	113	204
FIFTEEN THRU SEVENTEEN YEARS	<u>35</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>104</u>
TOTAL	321	368	689

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	100	115	215
MARRIED BUT LIVING APART	6	11	17
SEPARATED BUT NOT DIVORCED	42	44	86
DIVORCED	109	137	246
DESERTED BY PARENTS	2	1	3
ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DECEASED	53	47	100
UNMARRIED PARENTS	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL	321	368	689

HOW LONG HAVE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN
LIVED IN KING COUNTY?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NON RESIDENTS	3	9	12
LESS THAN ONE YEAR	41	43	84
ONE YEAR	23	30	53
TWO YEARS	26	21	47
THREE YEARS	16	11	27
FOUR YEARS	19	26	45
FIVE THRU SEVENTEEN YEARS	186	215	401
** NOT REPORTED	7	13	20
TOTAL	321	368	689

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

WHO BROUGHT THE DEPENDENT CASES TO THE
JUVENILE COURT?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OWN REQUEST	10	25	35
PARENTS AND/OR RELATIVES	98	98	196
PROBATION OFFICERS		1	1
POLICE	94	129	223
REFERRED BY OTHER COURTS	13	9	22
REFERRED BY SCHOOL DEPTS.	29	26	55
REFERRED BY SOCIAL AGENCIES	20	35	55
REFERRED BY INDIVIDUALS	13	8	21
SHERIFF	43	34	77
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	1	3	4
TOTAL	321	368	689

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	283	314	597
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	15	20	35
REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES	15	18	33
PENDING	8	16	24
TOTAL	321	368	689