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Formerly—Birth Control Federation of America, Inc.

501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., Wickersham 2-8600

January 10, 1947

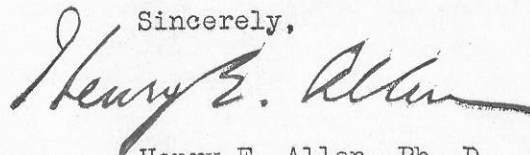
Dear Friend:

Attorney General Clark is not alone in believing that juvenile delinquency is one of the nation's major postwar problems. Most of our cities are aware of it, and are realizing that it must be met as a community problem with all the resources of the community.

The enclosed pamphlet has been prepared as part of the general campaign against juvenile delinquency. It is designed to show first of all why the problem must be attacked at its root -- the family; second, how all the agencies in the community should work together on it; third, what is the role of planned parenthood organizations in this common effort.

Cooperation with other health and welfare agencies in strengthening American family life is one of the objectives of planned parenthood. The postwar wave of juvenile delinquency, the appalling divorce rate, the terrifying size of our mental hospital population all point to the need for increased community efforts to safeguard the family. We want to help you in your share of the program; we know you can help us in ours. We would greatly appreciate it if you would fill in the enclosed card and return it to us.

Sincerely,



Henry E. Allen, Ph. D.
Associate Director for Program

5017

It was through the active efforts of The National Probation Association that the Federal Probation Act was passed by Congress. Today, the Association has offered its services to the federal courts in an effort to establish the best probation methods. It hopes by securing a more adequate support from the government, to bring federal probation work up to standard.

4 What is The National Probation Association?

The National Probation Association secures through legislation and local education the establishment of probation departments, juvenile and domestic relations courts, and works for improvement in their methods and personnel.

It secures the appointment of better qualified probation officers where needed; assists judges, probation officers and others interested in extending and improving court services.

It studies court systems in order to collect accurate information on successful methods in use to establish better standards in court and probation work.

It organizes training for probation officers, urges their selection for merit and ability and works for adequate staffs, pay and equipment.

It promotes the establishment of needed state supervision; aids state departments and commissions interested in this work; encourages the formation of state associations and local committees.

It holds conferences of court workers; publishes needed literature; serves as a clearing house for information and general education on court services.

What you can do!

The National Probation Association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The extension of the Association's work,—to see that every delinquent child and youthful first offender have a chance to make good under helpful guidance,—depends upon the assistance received from those who are willing to lend a "helping hand."

Will you share in this work with us?

THE NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

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ANSWERS
TO
IMPORTANT
QUESTIONS

1 How shall we treat the youthful offender?

Eighty-five percent of all criminals begin to go wrong as juvenile delinquents. Bad companionship, bad environment and unhappy homes are responsible for many a criminal career.

In the field of medicine the most useful efforts are in the prevention of disease. It should be so in the field of law; the prevention of crime should be the first social duty, and it is just this that probation aims at. Probation prevents crime!

Equipped with probation officers to deal with every delinquent or neglected child, the juvenile court has the greatest opportunity to prevent the development of crime.

It was only after Joe, who was 12 years old, had been brought before the juvenile court that the conditions under which he had been living became known. His teacher at school had complained that he was a constant truant and was drifting into bad habits. The probation officer learned, after visiting Joe's home, that both parents were addicted to drugs. There were days when Joe had little or nothing to eat. The court placed the boy's case in the hands of the probation officer to work out a helpful solution.

After several unsuccessful attempts to change conditions in the home, the probation officer decided that Joe must be placed in a better atmosphere. He was put in the care of a man and wife who lived in the country. The home was unusually fine. Joe's new guardians became deeply interested in him and saw that he attended the country school regularly. When he was 16 years old he came back to the city to become an electrician. He made good at his chosen trade. After his father's death he provided a home for his mother who had given up drugs. Joe takes great pride today in his mother's behavior, and in his own ability to take care of her. He is still devoted to his friends in the country, spending his vacation with them each summer.

Suppose there had been no juvenile court,—no probation system! How different Joe's story might have been! In all probability he would have drifted along, going from bad to worse until he was brought before a court for some criminal offense.

Over 200,000 neglected and delinquent children are brought before courts in the United States each year. More than half these children are not given the help they need, because juvenile

courts, with good probation services are not generally established.

What is to become of these youngsters is for us to determine. What we do for them will decide whether they are to become good citizens and assets to the community or perpetual liabilities.

In a home of great poverty George was born,—the third of a family of six children. Both his mother and father were suffering from tuberculosis and died when George was in his seventh year. Their deaths scattered the children to the four winds. George was sent to an orphanage where he remained until he was 16, at which time he was thought old enough to go out in the world and earn his own living.

His first job was that of errand boy in a department store. He made his home with an aunt who was his only adult relative. She was a disagreeable, coarse woman who made things extremely difficult for George,—so much so that at the end of a year and a half he left and went to board with a private family. He was happy in his new boarding place. He revelled in doing all the things he had wanted to do when he was in the orphanage,—and couldn't. He went to the movies, he bought new clothes; his earnings were all too small for the demands he made upon them.

One day he saw the "boarding-house lady" put some money in an old clock. He investigated and found that it was used as the family bank. He started by taking small amounts then larger until he had helped himself to \$190 of the hidden money. Then the loss was discovered.

The family had grown very fond of George and it was with great reluctance that they reported him to the police. George sullenly admitted his guilt. A thorough investigation made by the probation department of the court before which George appeared, brought to light the fact that he was a well-meaning lad who was chiefly in need of guidance and friendly counsel. He was put on probation with the condition that he pay back the \$190 which he had taken. The people whose savings he had appropriated were willing to keep him in their home.

Each week he reported to the probation officer and made a payment on the money he had stolen. The probation officer introduced him to the public library and to the Y. M. C. A. with its athletic resources. He helped him secure a job. At first the boy was sullen, then he began to respond and be interested. The position the probation officer got for George made it possible for him to study electricity at night. Life took on new zest. His ambition was kindled by larger opportunities and the discovery that he was equal to these opportunities. His selfish pursuit of pleasure gave way to consideration for the rights of others. He was encouraged to start a savings account and to get in touch with his brothers and sisters. At 19 years of age George was released from probation

2
—a very different boy from the one who was brought before the court. His one desire now is to establish a home so that he can gather his brothers and sisters under one roof and give them the opportunities he has discovered through the effective help of his friend the probation officer.

These are thousands of cases like George's in which probation, properly carried out, has succeeded; statistics show that about 80% of those placed on probation in well-organized courts make good.

Probation for those above juvenile court age is often misunderstood. Probation is not granted to hardened offenders. It is for those who have gone wrong through circumstances over which they had little or no control,—men and women, boys and girls who can be saved from prison with safety under the helpful but firm guidance of probation officers.

The first duty of a probation officer is to investigate; to give the court the facts it needs on which to base a just sentence. The success of probation depends upon the efficiency of the probation officer.

The National Probation Association seeks to establish the highest standards in probation work. It advocates special education and experience; the passing of a qualifying examination, and a sympathetic understanding of the work as necessary qualifications for probation officers.

The Association is working to extend probation in every court. At present there is not a single state with adequate probation service.

"Dealing, as it does, with the intimate relations of life, probation repairs and reforms the broken down and unfortunate; it reaches in, binds together again, and rehabilitates the broken relations of family life."

Thomas H. Dowd,
Judge of the Boston Municipal Court

"I am deeply interested in the work of The National Probation Association because of the promise that it holds in arresting crime at its source and of the benefits that will accrue to society by a just and humane interest in delinquents."

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2 How can probation help families?

There are many ways in which families may be helped through probation. In courts equipped with skilled workers to give family cases the thorough investigation and care which they need, probation has been remarkably successful. Many family problems are settled without breaking up the home.

A true story from one of our large cities, typical of thousands of cases that come before the domestic relations courts, is that of Mr. and Mrs. J.

Shortly after Christmas, a few years ago, Mrs. J. found it necessary to appeal to the court for help. Her husband had been drinking to excess during the holidays and had neglected to provide for their three children, the oldest of whom was ten, the youngest, six. Mr. J. would have been a normal young American workman and a capable wage earner except for his "periodic sprees". He had pawned almost everything of value in the home for drink.

The probation officer upon investigation, found that the situation demanded immediate attention. The case was reported to the Charities Bureau and the children were temporarily placed out, while the father, on the verge of delirium tremens, was given institutional and medical care. The mother procured a position and though grieved at the loss of her children, kept her faith and hope for the future.

A month later, Mr. J., fully recovered, was placed on probation. He stopped drinking and was helped to secure a position with good wages. He reported faithfully to his probation officer, contributed regularly to the support of his children, and started a savings account.

The probation officer effected a reconciliation with the wife and a short time afterwards the children were restored to their parents. The officer continued to keep in personal touch with the probationer and his family. Mr. J. found in the probation officer a friend in whom he had confidence. He was discharged from probation some time later and the family has never found it necessary to appeal to the court again.

The National Probation Association is working to secure well-equipped domestic relations courts in all cities. The majority of places are yet without them. The Association advocates trained and experienced personnel in the probation service so that the cases which are being placed on probation in large numbers in the

domestic relations courts may have effective treatment.

Probation is not sentimentality; it deals firmly with the non-supporter, keeps him employed, protects children, and works to keep families together. Probation is common sense economy.

3 What is federal probation?

In 1925 the Federal Probation Act was passed by Congress and approved by President Coolidge.

Through this law the federal courts were given the power which the courts in many states have exercised. They were authorized to use probation in suitable cases and to appoint probation officers. Probation officers do what the judge cannot. They sift the stories of the young offender, his parents, his friends, and all who know him; they hear both sides of the story; they study the offender's character, previous history and home environment and bring to the court a complete picture leading to recommendations for or against the possibility of reclaiming him through probation. Then they guide and assist those placed on probation, helping them in every way to make good.

A short time ago sixteen year old Jack was brought before a federal court judge, charged with cashing a money order that did not belong to him,—a federal offense. It developed that during his rounds as a messenger, he had found the money order on the street. The judge ordered an investigation by a probation officer and found that the boy came from an exceptionally good home. His parents were hard-working, honest people, and he himself was a steady worker during the day and was attending evening high school.

Would you send this boy away to be disgraced and stigmatized, and—what is far more dangerous to society,—put him in contact with older and hardened offenders, perhaps making him a social menace for life?

The judge awarded him probation. He reported faithfully, worked regularly and went through high school. He was honorably discharged from probation and is now considered a young man able to make his way in the world in a fine, honest manner.

The federal courts need a well-organized probation system with trained, experienced probation officers.

It was through the active efforts of The National Probation Association that the Federal Probation Act was passed by Congress. Today, the Association has offered its services to the federal courts in an effort to establish the best probation methods. It hopes by securing a more adequate support from the government, to bring federal probation work up to standard.

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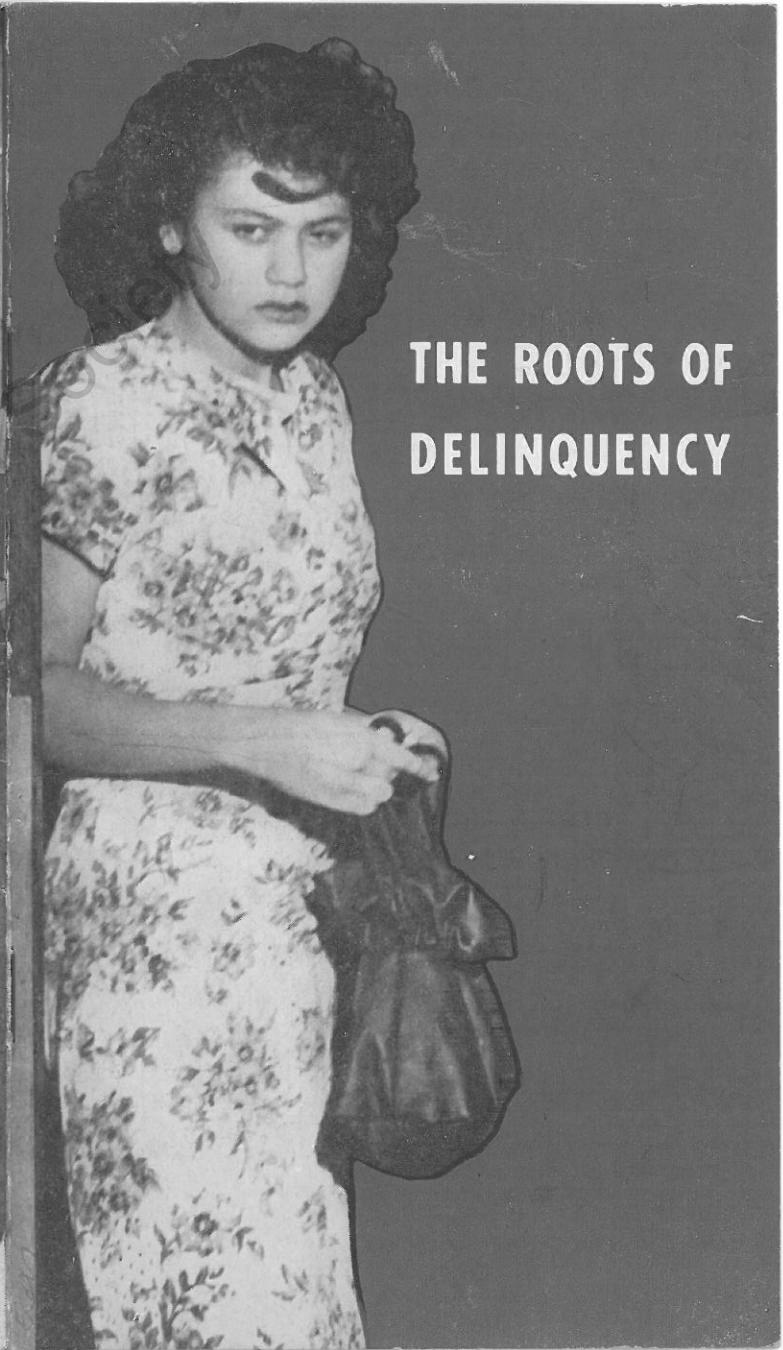
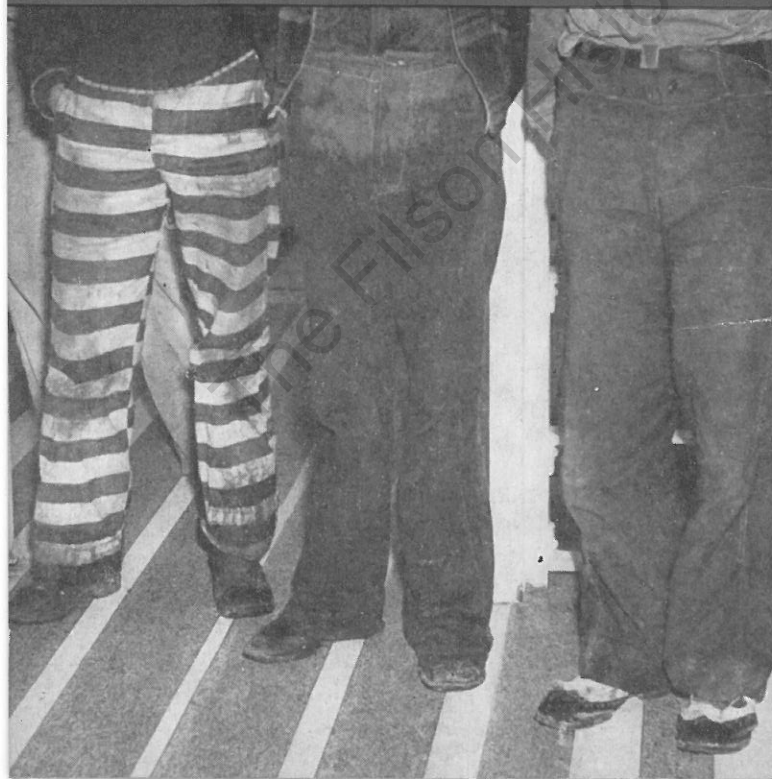
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THE ROOTS OF DELINQUENCY



**THE ROOTS OF
DELINQUENCY**

The roots of juvenile delinquency are in the home.

AND in the home lies much of the remedy for the spreading plague of youthful crime. Tomorrow's headlines will be as full of the misdeeds of children as were those of yesterday unless the evil is attacked at its roots.

Yesterday's headlines were bad enough. The situation they revealed in harsh black type prompted Attorney General Tom Clark to label it one of the country's major problems, and he backed his statement with figures which show the following facts about the nation's crime.

"Juvenile delinquency does not occur until adults first become delinquent."
—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI.

CAR THEFTS

BY MINORS	
BY ADULTS	

BURGLARIES

BY MINORS	
BY ADULTS	

ARSON

BY MINORS	
BY ADULTS	

ALL CRIMES

BY MINORS	
BY ADULTS	

tion to today's actual and potential delinquents or only have a long-term effect in terms of children yet unborn.

The fact is that planned parenthood makes an immediate as well as a long-range contribution to family stability and the lessening of delinquency.

Families live as a unit and the hostility, rejection or neglect directed at a newborn child cannot fail to poison the relationships among other members of the family. The arrival of an unwanted baby may lead a mother not only to reject the newborn but also its brothers and sisters. A mother or father, overburdened in caring for the needs of the family, may neglect the older children for the younger.

If dependable means of birth control are unknown to the parents, the possibility of another child beyond their means comes between husband and wife as a haunting fear. Their normal marital relations become a source of mental conflict rather than harmony. Hostility between parents is inevitably transferred to the other members of the family.

The inability of parents under existing conditions to plan their families adequately thus is linked to the delinquency problem in a thousand subtle ways. Family planning is an essential ingredient in the security of the home. Youthful criminals will continue to plague the nation until practical measures are applied at the roots — and the roots are in the home.

This pamphlet was prepared by the
PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.
501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
Additional copies may be obtained from the Federation
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Quantity rates upon request.

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Mothers and Juvenile Delinquency

WHEN WE lay the blame for juvenile delinquency on mothers, we are both right and wrong. We are right in thinking that mothers are the formative influence in children's lives, and that if they are brought up in a happy home—where they have love, security and wise guidance—there is small danger of their ever going wrong. It is Mother's hand that shapes the clay, and if Mother is on her job, she turns out the kind of men and women who are a blessing to the world.

But if Mother is an unprincipled woman, she brings up children who become jail birds. If she is weak, frivolous, pleasure-mad and spends her time at taverns, bars and dance halls, her children follow the same pattern of life that she has set them, and they are old in sin before they are old in years. They have never had a home that even a pig would want to live in. They have been taught neither manners nor morals, nor given any standards of decent conduct, and so they inevitably become what their mother has made them, child criminals.

But there is another phase to this juvenile delinquency problem that we have not taken sufficiently into account. It is that the reason why so many mothers fail in their duty to their children is not because of their own inertness, indifference, or unwillingness to sacrifice themselves to their youngsters, but because they are faced with a task that they have neither the ability nor strength to perform.

I have a letter from one of these mothers who has many children and little money. She says: "We mothers are not entirely to blame for juvenile delinquency. We are so heavily overburdened with household tasks, plus the job of giving the children the attention they need, that we are physically and

mentally worn-out. As a result, the children suffer from our short tempers. I haven't had a day off since my eldest child was born.

"I live in a cold climate where the winters are long and small children are always underfoot. They are mischievous, noisy and quarrelsome. I am so exhausted that by the time the older children come home from school, I am in no mood to listen patiently and sympathetically to their problems, as a mother should do.

"And because we are so overworked, we are inclined to neglect our own health and general appearance. Nervous strain shows on our faces, as well as in our actions and tempers, and incidentally contributes to the high divorce rate as well as to the juvenile delinquency problem.

"The only solution of this problem is public nurseries for children between three and six year of age. The mothers would be glad to pay whatever they could afford, but it would average about a dollar a day

in our community, including transportation. I cannot pay this. Neither can the average parents. But could any public money be better spent than in giving us worn-out and exhausted mothers a new deal so that we could be better able to do our duty by our children?

I call the attention of everyone who reads this column to this woman's letter. It is a cry for help that should not go unheeded. For there is a limit to human endurance. Many a woman is a bad mother just because she is so worn-out she hasn't the strength to be a good one. But every mother who shoos her children out on the street because she can't stand their noise and quarreling no longer contributes to juvenile delinquency.

Dorothy Dix:

The Filson

Francis Heyman

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND RECREATION*

EUGENE T. LIES, *Playground and Recreation Association of America, Chicago*

I come before you in the role of a reformed social worker, one who has been redeemed from the sin of ignorance regarding the life-building and life-saving power of this thing we call play, recreation. There are doubtless before me some historically minded persons who know that I have not always been in the field of recreation work, and that I migrated to it from the organized charity world. I am ready to confess that while in the latter line I was living almost in utter darkness as far as having any burning convictions on the matter of the necessity for play was concerned. I gave superficial assent, it is true, but not much more, and so I failed to use play as a factor in family rehabilitation. I sinned and sinned daily, and for years.

What is a juvenile delinquent? Isn't this a pretty fair definition for our purpose? A juvenile delinquent is a normal juvenile whom some delinquent adult has permitted to go off the main track. What is the main track? The main track is the composite road constructed by adults and made up of many paths which intertwine, such as the path of honesty, the path of truth, the path of morality, the path of peacefulness, the path of self-control, and the like.

In other words, if the psychiatrists are not leading us astray, there is no such thing as a born juvenile delinquent, not even among the feeble minded. He who has been so labelled is a product of definite causation controllable by adults but a causation not effectively and rightly controlled by them. Could we but nail this truth high to the mast, and have it read and reread and accepted by men and women everywhere, we would be taking the first big step both in the prevention and the cure of delinquency. Adults must humbly accept their solemn responsibility in child rearing. When that happens in any particular instance then that adult is likely to want to know what child rearing consists of anyway. Right there will be the beginning of wisdom and the hope of a new kind of parent, of which the old world is so sorely in need in this generation of jazz and jungle living.

What does good child rearing consist of? What is the end product? The end product is a sound, agile body, a sound, active

* Reprinted from "Community Treatment of Delinquency," Annual Report and Proceedings of the National Probation Association, 1924.

3617

22
Frances Ingram

OBJECTIVES of COMMUNITY SERVICE



CITIZENSHIP THROUGH LEISURE TIME

Citizenship the Goal of Community Service

DELINQUENCY is reduced, health is improved, the craving to get more out of life is satisfied and men and women become citizens of America as they enjoy together worth-while leisure time activities under Community Service.

Leisure time activities are a means of producing citizens.

Merely to fill the leisure time of life with worth-while activities is not the thought of Community Service.

A community morale is sought which shall bind all together and give sustaining power to each individual and to the community as a whole.

Neighborhood Organization in Community Service

Purpose

To give men and women an opportunity in their leisure time to come together in the schoolhouse, town hall, or other appropriate place to discuss problems of vital importance to their own welfare.

To give each citizen, however inexperienced, opportunity to work with others in the building of the community and to lead him to feel the responsibility for its upbuilding.

The nation is strong only as it has strong local units.

There will be more loyalty to the nation when through doing for the local neighborhood each citizen has developed loyalty to the nearest local neighborhood unit.

Streets may need paving. Transportation may be poor. The city may need better lighting, a purer water supply. School buildings may be inadequate. There may be need of a city hospital.

All these questions are the concern not only of the business men in the Chamber of Commerce, but of all the workmen, of all the mothers, of all the people in the city and in all its neighborhoods.

There are state and national problems in which all men and women should be interested and which should be considered in a non-partisan way.

To mean business in a democracy is to mean business in dealing as citizens.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America
315 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The How-To Series No. 18

LITTLE BLUE BOOK NO. 1819
Edited by E. Haldeman-Julius

**HOW TO UNDERSTAND
CRIMINOLOGY AND
PENOLOGY**

DR. JOHN H. BURMA, PH.D.

5617
The Filson Historical Society

"The Anatomy of Crime"
by Reeves
send for program
America's Town Meeting

The Filson Historical Society

COMMITTEE MAPS PLAN FOR TEEN-AGE PROBLEM

Arrests of Juveniles Increasing
Rapidly, Group Learns

Mrs. Sara S. McNeil, director of the Department of Public Welfare, met yesterday with a committee of 14 women representing political, civic and welfare channels, to discuss a program for the curtailment of juvenile delinquency in this city.

The group, the first all-women committee in the history of Philadelphia to seek a solution to the problem will attempt to coordinate the efforts of all organization working on the problem in a program concentrated on making the neighborhood recreation centers more attractive to the boys and girls.

Mrs. McNeil and Miss Norma B. Carson, chief of the Policewomen's Unit of the Crime Prevention Department, were selected by the committee to experiment with the tentative program in one district.

Mrs. McNeil told the meeting that in the last six months there has been an increase of 21½ per cent in the arrests of girls between the ages of 14 and 16. 11/8/45

THE JUVENILE GANGS OF NEW YORK

BY BRADFORD CHAMBERS

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TRIGGER, the "war counselor" of the Fighting Dozen, sent me this invitation the other day:

"We're going to have a rumble with the Happy Gents tonight. If you wanta see a gang war, meet us on our corner. And if you wanta join us in a hot get-together with our debutante division tomorrow night . . ."

That wasn't the first such message I've received. For several years I've been studying the teen-age gangs in New York City and in other communities as well. I went to the gangs themselves for information, and as I gained their confidence, I learned that kid gangland is taking on an aspect of new and frightening menace.

No novel phenomenon, the juvenile gang has flourished wherever boys' exuberant energies have overflowed the limitations of established social institutions. Sometimes its activities have been harmless, sometimes destructive. City slums have been its favorite breeding grounds and street fighting a common characteristic.

But recent gangland eruptions in certain sections of New York (and the

same pattern is evident elsewhere) make the youthful blockfights of yesteryear seem as tame as a game of hopscotch. Boys from fourteen to seventeen years old are fighting in the streets at a pitch America has never known before. For sticks, stones and bottles, they have substituted ice picks, knives and ingenious, home-made revolvers and rifles. Last year in New York City more than twelve youths were killed as a result of these gang wars.

Although the ferociousness of gang conflict reflects the rising tide of juvenile delinquency, its real significance goes deeper. Today, gang wars are based to a large extent on racial and religious hatreds and frustrations. It is in the borderline districts of diverse racial and religious groupings and within racially segregated areas that the gangs glory in battle; it is in these neighborhoods that adolescents are being killed.

In Manhattan, gang warfare takes place almost exclusively in uptown areas, where the overcrowded Harlem Negroes and Puerto Ricans are push-

BRADFORD CHAMBERS, a young sociologist and writer, has investigated juvenile gangs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and is writing a book on the subject. He was born in New York City, and has studied at Lausanne and Cambridge. He went to Amherst College and did graduate work at New York University.

peating the same social pattern which started Hitler and Mussolini on the road to power. With their substitution of a cohesive group loyalty for a larger social responsibility, their joy in fighting for its own sake, and their minority persecution, the conflict gangs are danger signals of an incipient fascism in American life.

As yet, however, the gangs are not incorrigible; they have their good characteristics too. They are the boys' own societies, and they function with a remarkable degree of democracy. The captains are generally elected by vote of the members. Occasionally some leaders keep their positions by the brute technique of beating up anyone who dares to question their primacy. I once saw a captain break his hand in calming a recalcitrant member and a few minutes later proudly announce his own re-election. But such instances are exceptions to the rule.

In and out of conflict, the gang acts as a unit and the will of the majority governs its activities to a great extent. Major questions are submitted to an informal vote and the captain may be overruled.

Unfortunately, society has not yet made any effective effort to turn the

gangs' potential assets into constructive channels. Occasional police drives to break up the gangs threaten the sense of security which these groups serve and therefore lead only to their closer cohesion. Increased police activity will not solve the gangland problem.

Nor are the neighborhood centers, teen-age canteens, social work agencies, settlement houses and big boys' clubs succeeding. They persist in an outmoded "four-wall" policy; they erect their buildings and wait for youngsters to come in and join. Those really in need of direction shy away, for gang members will not conform to conventional supervision.

It's time for social workers to re-think some of their outworn methods. It's time for them to adopt a more aggressive policy of reaching out into the community and working with the gangs as accepted groups in their own haunts.

No thorough regeneration, however, can be effected without getting at the basic causes of modern gang warfare. The most obvious are unemployment, racial discrimination, and slums. The kid gangs are only symptoms of deep-seated social and economic disturbances.



By THE street of "By and By" one arrives at the house of "Never."

— CERVANTES

In more than 2000 city and county jails, condemned by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, children are being detained amid physical and moral filth

Get the Children Out of the Jails!

Condensed from
Woman's Home Companion

Vera Connolly



THE city jail was a small brick building, covered with ivy, rather attractive from the outside. But as the federal inspector and I stepped inside, a nauseating stench struck us.

A rheumy-eyed old turnkey stumbled to his feet. "Whaddya want?"

"We'd like to see your juvenile section."

"Upstairs."

We entered a barred dark corridor onto which four tiny pitch-black cells opened. The place reeked from a toilet which had overflowed into the corridor. Standing in the overflow, clinging to the bars and blinking at us in desperate hope, were two boys. One, a cripple, was charged with petty theft and awaiting court action. The other, a tall handsome boy, had been in jail for 31 days. He couldn't pay a fine for a petty offense.

The beam of my flashlight revealed the boys' bunks. On them were only bare mattresses, indescribably filthy, crawling with vermin. The boys' faces and necks were covered with bites.

"What kind of food do you get?" I asked.

"Mostly fried potatoes or boiled beans," said the older boy.

He gestured toward two plates of

untouched food. Cockroaches were swarming over them.

The women's cell block, a flight farther up, was even smaller and more suffocating. Mattresses were caked with dirt and stained. Girls whose only offense may have been playing hooky share this hole with prostitutes and other hardened female offenders, and the insane. On one wall a recent inmate, a girl of 16, had scrawled over and over: "If I don't get out of here I'll go nuts."

This county, like hundreds of others all over the country, has no juvenile detention home where children awaiting court action may be held. In many states this is because of the vicious fee system, under which a justice of the peace must try cases to make profits and the sheriff must have prisoners in jail to make money feeding them. So into the reeking county jail the children go, a vicious crime school in which they must stay for days, sometimes months — their fate postponed by courts, welfare agencies and an indifferent public.

I have traveled hundreds of miles visiting jails with an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In Washington, D. C., I studied the reports of other inspectors. Almost everywhere the story is the same.

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(Woman's Home Companion, November, '44)

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

WHAT MAKES CRIME?

BY WINTHROP D. LANE

TEST YOURSELF

	Yes	No
Recent years have seen a great increase in crime.
Foreigners are responsible for most of this crime.
Crime can be stopped by adequate punishment.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS
No. 34 1939

WHAT MAKES CRIME?

By WINTHROP D. LANE

WHY is there so much interest in crime? Why do so many people read stories about criminals in the newspapers and show their interest in other ways? Is it simply because crime is serious and we all agree that criminals ought to be caught and crime stopped?

That hardly explains the amount of newspaper space given to criminals or the way the stories are written. They are written as if they were interesting for their own sake—as if the editors knew that people wanted to read details of crimes, how criminals commit their acts, what happens to them and what happens to their victims.

Is it because we are fascinated by what we dislike? Is it because criminals get a lot of attention and even become public characters sometimes—and we all like attention?

Or is the reason that we really become interested in the way criminals plan their crimes and carry them out? Are we interested in the ingenuity shown by the criminal? Do we identify ourselves with him step by step, wondering whether we would have done as he did or better?

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Probation



MAN-MAKING

We all are blind, until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilted goes?
In vain we build the world, unless
The builder also grows.

—Edwin Mertham

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JUNE 1947

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THE NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY 19
WESTERN OFFICE: 105 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4
MIDWESTERN OFFICE: 343 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 4

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Officers

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In This Issue

California Gold Rush

Marjorie Bell

Doing Something About It

Charles L. Chute

Parole Planning

William S. Meacham

The Year's Business

Annual Reports

Legal Authority For Temporary
Detention of Children

Francis H. Hiller

Book Notes

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MARIJUANA ADDICTS AND THEIR LINGO

By DAVID W. MAURER

WITHIN the past few years a great deal of popular material has been printed about the effects of marijuana, much of which is highly colored. The use of marijuana, like the use of opiates of any kind, seems to be most common among individuals with noticeable emotional instability.

Medical men do not agree on its classification as a narcotic, or on its addicting qualities as compared to the derivatives of opium, though all agree that the users of marijuana (a species of *cannabis*), when denied the drug, suffer little of the withdrawal distress experienced by those addicted to the use of other narcotics. The current controversy in medical journals reflects this difference of professional opinion, ranging from the contention that marijuana when smoked has little if any true narcotic effect and that it may actually be a useful drug under certain circumstances, to the view that it is a very dangerous drug.

It is extremely difficult to evaluate the effects of this drug, for no case studies have been made on a large scale under normal living conditions. The LaGuardia report, made by a

New York committee, tends to minimize the harmful effects of marijuana in comparison to opium derivatives; the studies made by the United States Army are applicable only to a particular situation; a recently-published study of some 1800 addicts to *cannabis sativa* in India seems to indicate that the drug may be extremely harmful and that it may be a factor leading to the commission of violent crimes. However, it is obvious that an adequate estimate of the potency of marijuana can be arrived at only as the result of studies of its use in relation to the entire life-pattern of the addict.

This article is not intended to add to what has already been brought to light in the controversy over the dangers of marijuana, but rather to discuss the behavior of users observed during the course of my research; a significant part of this behavior is the argot or lingo, which contrasts sharply with that used by addicts of opiates.

I am frankly skeptical regarding the highly touted aphrodisiac effects which marijuana is reputed to have on the unconditioned smoker, although some

DAVID W. MAURER, professor of English at the University of Louisville, is currently engaged in the compilation of a dictionary of American criminal slang.

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The Physical Basis for Irritability in Boys
—The Beginning of Juvenile
Delinquency



BY
JOHN ADAMS COLLIVER, M. D.
Medical Probation Officer
Juvenile Court, Los Angeles, Cal.

PUBLISHED BY THE
NEW YORK STATE PROBATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

The Filson Historical Society

5017

was slowly recovering from one of the venereal diseases.

"You're a teacher, aren't you," he said. "Are you going to keep on teaching the same old things I was taught?"

"No, not exactly," answered the American girl. "What changes do you think we ought to make for the sake of the next fellows?"

"Teach them about themselves," he answered, "even if you have to leave out a bit of cube root and grammar. I've never missed them over here. But, Good God, if I'd only been taught a few other things. If I'd only known. It's been so hard to learn."

Fathers and mothers, you are the best teachers for your children. Protect them from such a fate. "Teach them about themselves."

Pamphlets for boys, for girls, for parents, for teachers, may be secured free from your State board of health or from the U. S. Public Health Service. Most public libraries have a special selection of books which will be found helpful. A list of such books will be furnished on request.

WRITE TO THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 SEVENTH STREET S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

V. D. B. 71

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922



You— and Your Boy

A FATHER, unobserved by a group of boys which included his small son, was an accidental eavesdropper on their unusually serious conversation. A new baby had recently arrived in the neighborhood and the discussion centered on the question, "Where do babies come from?" Various theories were put forward, but none seemed to be above suspicion. Finally the father heard his own boy's voice:

"Aw, shucks," the boy said, "Let's go ask my father. He knows and he always tells the truth."

It was a proud father who overheard those words. He knew that many

a boy would not go to his father with this question, that many who went would not get a true answer. But his boy trusted him, and he would prove that this confidence was justified.

Why shouldn't he tell the truth? Certainly it was far better for his boy to have the real facts than to believe—for a time—any one of the series of lies which seemed to be current. He remembered how it had been when he was small. He had said something to his mother once about the baby brother, but she had laughed and talked of the doctor. Doctors carried interesting things in their bags, he had thought, but hardly baby brothers. Then one day when the gang was together an older fellow had told a different story and had laughed and said something in an undertone which wasn't clear. He had wished that he could ask someone about it who knew and wouldn't laugh. It had taken a long, long time and lots of thinking before things were straight in his mind. No; his boy was going to know the truth.

But how many fathers and mothers do tell their children the truth? How many find it easier to satisfy the child's curiosity for a time—by some evasive or even false reply? They do not see that by so doing they are destroying the child's confidence in them, that they are

[2]

forcing him to depend upon some other source for information which he is sure to seek. This other source may prove reliable; more likely it will not. More likely, as several careful investigations show, it will be an older boy who thinks he knows, or an ignorant casual acquaintance. From such sources the child gets altogether false ideas concerning the whole process of reproduction and the relations between the sexes. These false ideas only too frequently lead to bad habits and the bad habits to infection with one of the serious venereal diseases. Under these circumstances, is the father or mother altogether blameless?

What about your boy? Has he ever come to you with this question? Did you tell him the truth? If you did, he will thank you for it. If you didn't, or if he hasn't come to you, now is your opportunity. Do not let him continue to run the danger of filling his mind with false ideas. They are the first step toward wrong habits and you can protect him against this first step.

s s s

An American soldier in France was saying "Goodby" to a Y.M.C.A. worker who was on her way home. He had come safely through the battle of the Argonne, but the deadlier "battle of Paris" had caught him unprepared. He

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Probation or Jail ?

☞ In jail or prison a man is associated with habitual criminals.

ON PROBATION HE IS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF A HELPFUL FRIEND.



☞ In jail a man is disgraced and becomes known as a "jail-bird."

ON PROBATION HE IS SPARED THE BRAND OF IMPRISONMENT.



☞ In jail a man is discouraged and embittered against society.

ON PROBATION HE IS ENCOURAGED TO IMPROVE HIS HABITS, AND IS LED TO APPRECIATE THE EFFORTS OF THE COURT AND THE PROBATION OFFICER IN HIS BEHALF.



☞ In jail a man is supported almost entirely, or entirely, at public expense.

ON PROBATION HE IS MADE TO WORK, AND IS SELF-SUPPORTING.

Probation or Jail ?

☞ In jail a man cannot support his family, who in consequence may suffer.

ON PROBATION HE IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FOR HIS FAMILY.



☞ After leaving jail a man finds it difficult to obtain and to keep employment.

ON PROBATION HE IS HELPED TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT AND IS EMPLOYED WHEN HE IS DISCHARGED.



☞ After leaving jail a man is likely to again indulge in misconduct and be again arrested and imprisoned.

WHEN DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION HE IS LIKELY TO REMAIN A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.



Which is Better ?

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS

MONOGRAPH PREPARED FOR THE
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

By WILLIAM HEALY, M. D.

DIRECTOR, JUDGE BAKER FOUNDATION, BOSTON

Bureau Publication No. 96



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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The
Road to Destruction Made
Easy in Chicago

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

ISSUED BY
THE JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO
1916

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The Filson Historical Society

The Psychiatric Clinic and
the Juvenile Court

BY

J. S. PLANT, M. D.

*Director, Essex County Juvenile Clinic
Newark, New Jersey*

NEW YORK

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

1930

The Filson Historical Society

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

UNDER THE leadership of Attorney General Clark and sponsored by the Department of Justice, a National Conference on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency was held in Washington, November 20-22, 1946.

From the religious approach it was significant that the place of the Church in combating the evil influences of this major social problem was duly recognized. Among the sixteen panels, into which the conference was divided, was one on "The Churches' Responsibilities."

We wonder how many individual parish churches are concerned in their own neighborhoods with the problem of juvenile delinquency. The Federal Government senses the seriousness of the situation. The Federal Government recognized the value of the Church as an ally in its work of meeting the needs presented by the rising tide of specifically anti-social behavior on the part of youth, as well as the social attitude of many young people. Surely the Churches will not fail to meet this challenge by assuming their full share of responsibility for adequate programs for youth on the neighborhood level. The Federal Government, national denominational leadership and interdenominational leadership on the national level are not enough. This was clearly brought out in the discussions during the meeting of the panel on "The Churches' Responsibilities." The key to an effective program is the local church, working on a community and neighborhood level.

The panel on "The Churches' Responsibilities-

ties" challenged the Churches to meet the unmet needs in their communities; to develop adequate welfare programs within their local churches which will be preventive as well as curative; to revamp their programs of religious education to meet the real needs of young people today.

Secular agencies, governmental and private, clearly see the importance of the Church's place in building an effective program for meeting the problems caused by juvenile delinquency. This is a mandate and a challenge. The Churches must accept the challenge and use all their resources in carrying out the mandate.

Finally an important step was taken by the National Conference in Washington—the responsibility of youth itself was recognized. On the Continuing Committee set up by the Conference three young people were named as members. How many churches in preparing parish programs for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency consult young people? This may be a clue to a new approach in this area of social responsibility. We trust that it is, and that many parish churches will explore its possibilities.

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PREVENTION URGED IN JUVENILE CRIME

Miss Lenroot Says Communi-
ties Should Put This Before
Punishment as Solution

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 6—Prevention in preference to punishment of juvenile delinquency as a national policy was urged today by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, in telling of an apparent upward trend, temporarily checked in 1945, in the war and post-war "case load" of the fifty-six juvenile courts in urban areas throughout the country.

"Only a slight over-all increase of 5 per cent, in all cases—specifically, a 7 per cent increase for boys and a 4 per cent decline for girls—is indicated for 1945 as compared with 1944," Miss Lenroot said.

"But over the war years the number of boys and girls being dealt with by the courts has markedly increased, a wartime rise of 67 per cent in the number of cases disposed of being reported for the years 1938 through 1945. With all due allowance for the admittedly serious limitations of court statistics as a measure, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the war has left this country with a greatly increased problem of juvenile delinquency.

"The major increase occurred in the early years of the war, the trend having been actually reversed in 1944. That the figures have turned upward again may therefore be of added significance.

"What is called for is a community-wide effort to get help for these children before they get into trouble, not a punitive attitude toward them and their parents, nor a lot of blame-placing after the fact.

"The kind of home the youngster comes from, the school situation

against which he is rebelling, the community's lacks in terms of his needs, these should be matters of community concern much earlier than they are; for something often can be done, if done in time, about a situation that leads to juvenile delinquency."

The decline in the number of girls' cases, noted first in 1944, continued in 1945, and girls' cases still account for only one-fifth of the total number reported. Over the war period, however, the records show a relatively larger increase in girls' cases than in those of boys, the percentage being 79 and 65 per cent respectively.

WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS HOLDING ONTO JOBS

Despite the return of veterans from the armed forces, women are more than holding their own in the highly competitive field of public accounting, according to a survey released yesterday by the Board of Higher Education.

Prepared for Dr. Emanuel Saxe, director of technical information services and research of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, the survey was made by Miss Jennie M. Palen, vice president of the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants and one of the first ten women in New York State to receive a CPA certificate.

Replies from major accounting concerns indicated, a board statement reported: "that not only have women accountants lost no ground since the war ended, they have actually improved their position in the last year. Even with the return of veterans, whose prior rights are of course unchallenged, the consensus is that there is a need for and willingness to employ those women who are able to meet stiff competition."

The board statement stressed the fact that the survey results applied only to women already in the field, not to beginners who "whether men or women, obviously will experience some delay in getting jobs because of the return of veterans."

Youth Center Reopens

Off to a good start and going strong again the Frankford Youth Center reopened on October 11 at the Hermon Presbyterian Church. A goodly number attended and saw the sound motion picture, "Who Is My Neighbor?"

On October 18 the Frankford Youth Center will have as its speaker "Cliff Harrington," well known Christian layman and young people's speaker.

Help fight juvenile delinquency! Send your young people to the House of God on a Saturday night. We will be looking for YOU this week.

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The Filson Historical Society

TOLERANCE TAUGHT IN CITY SCHOOLS

Definite Courses Set up to Equip Pupils with a True Understanding

By HARRISON W. FRY
(Of The Bulletin Staff)

Public schools in Philadelphia and vicinity have established definite courses in intercultural appreciation so that their graduates may go into the world community equipped with an antidote against the virus of intolerance propagated by the Nazi.

The public schools here are considering a full-time director of such

activity under a private grant.

Under the new philosophy of education now practiced in the more advanced districts, education is not the mere transmission of knowledge that has been written but rather the learning to live a dynamic life in a workaday world by practicing real life conditions in the school laboratory of citizenship.

The Junior Red Cross in this area, under the direction of Dr. Samuel Everett, has been sponsoring such a program in forums, youth conferences and councils in different schools. A pledge for young Americans, a part of this program, says: "I will remember that the American people are a people of many races, religions and nationalities. I will respect the rights of my schoolmates and neighbors to enjoy the freedoms I enjoy without regard to race or creed. I will constantly search for true facts so that I myself will not believe or spread rumors against any group of people. I will work for unity and peace in my community by opposing racial

and religious prejudices wherever I meet them."

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus of the Philosophy of Education at Columbia University, in a recent conference with the Philadelphia Suburban Principals Association, said: "The public schools can and must attack this problem of intolerance. They can, in time, with the aid of other groups, reduce it to a minimum. Intolerance is a cultural lag, like astrology, the persistence of old ways of thinking. It is the duty of the schools to build up a clearer understanding of democracy and how democracy respects the personality of each individual.

"We must make the Golden Rule prevail in intercultural relations. Life involves co-operation with others on terms of mutual respect. No man liveth to himself. We must put an end to the idea that if anyone in our group does anything

wrong he is a bad man but if anyone of their group does anything wrong they are bad men. To ascribe to a whole group the wrong doings of a member of the group is directly contrary to the American way of life. Science finds no innate psychological difference between the races."

Dr. Kilpatrick warned that the task of wiping out intolerance was a more difficult one than the task of wiping out illiteracy. He pointed out that parents can undo at home

what is done at school. He therefore urged that the schoolmen get back of projects to bring the full force of the community to bear on the problem.

5027
SUNDAY MAY 12th

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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The Filson

Hoover Warns Nation of Juvenile Crime Growth

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, April 12 (INS).—One out of every six persons arrested in 1946 was under the age of 21—an age when youth's entire energy should be expended in preparation for a full life through study, work and recreation.

It is disheartening to men of law enforcement to note the increasing number of young men and women who have transgressed the boundaries of the law.

The fact that every 5.7 minutes there is a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault to kill is a challenge to our sense of civic responsibility.

As a nation we are fast allowing lethargy and indifference to choke our democratic progress as the surging tide of crime reaches new heights.

MANY MAJOR CRIMES

The apparent abandonment of national honor and decency is reflected in the fact that a major crime is committed in our nation on the average of once every 18.7 seconds.

As we recorded a total of 1,685,203 major crimes in the United States during 1946—the highest annual total recorded in the past decade—we in law enforcement are definitely cognizant of the fact that we are still faced with an abnormally high rate of juvenile misbehavior.

Thirty-one percent of the persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson were less than 21 years of age.

FAILURE OF CITIZENS

A great many of our citizens are content to stand by and watch a great number of our young people enlist in the dishonorable destructive army of crime.

They fail to recognize that the America of tomorrow will be the responsibility of the youth of today, who must be taught not only a respect for law and order but be imbued with a sense of intellectual and moral responsibility so necessary to discharge the duties of life.

The indifference of parents, and of adults generally, has placed unlimited burdens upon youth-serving

agencies in the community. The magnificent job performed by the boys' clubs of America in building for the future is a splendid example of civic action.

TRIBUTE TO BOYS' CLUBS

Throughout the nation during national boys' clubs week, all of us should pay tribute to these organizations which provide informal and friendly outlets for children of all types. Membership is open to all boys, without regard to nationality, creed, condition, age or character. Membership fees are negligible and any boy can belong even if he has no money.

The boys' club brings to its members a pride in belonging and a sense of ownership. It is their club—its facilities and personnel are devoted to them. The variety of its activities makes it attractive to the athlete, the student, the book lover, the boy who wants to build, the boy who wants fun and the ambitious boy.

GREAT HELP TO YOUTH

The boys' club fills the need of recreation and companionship as well as the need for proper leadership for all boys. It builds health and strength, develops physical and recreational skills and encourages vocational aptitudes.

The training and benefits received from participation in boys' club activity cannot, of course, be fully catalogued. It is enough to know that youngsters trained in the boys' clubs have walked out of the doors of clubs throughout the nation better prepared to assume the responsibilities of adult life.

CLUBS NEED SUPPORT

The ravages of crime among youth have been militantly challenged by boys' clubs throughout the country. In traveling the straight course to manhood, boys' club members are setting an example for those who have not yet had the opportunity of developing their minds and bodies in clean, wholesome surroundings.

The boys' club movement cannot function effectively or hope to expand without the moral and financial support of our citizens. Our support is necessary if the boys' clubs are to continue to furnish programs contributing to the physical, mental, social and spiritual growth of more and more boys.

The dividend of a strong, democratic America is well worth the effort.

Parents Blamed for Increase in Juvenile Crime

Indianapolis, Ind. (INS) — While Momma was telling her next-door neighbor where to get black-market beefsteak, she had a juvenile listener. And when papa boasted about getting all the gasoline he wanted during rationing, Junior heard him.

Now, says Lt. Golden Reynolds, director of the juvenile aid division of Indianapolis police department, the results of "smart" parents are reflected in crime activity charts on his office wall.

The charts show an increase of 11.5 percent in crime by juvenile first offenders. Lt. Reynolds said:

"Children get ideas from listening to and watching their parents. Seeing their parents disregard the law apparently without penalty builds up in youthful minds a dangerous disrespect for law and order."

The Indianapolis police, in an effort to combat juvenile delinquency, have put into operation a system whereby school officials and juvenile authorities exchange all available information. Thus both the school social service workers and the police juvenile investigators are checking on the same youngster. Lt. Reynolds observed:

"The fact that many agencies are interested in their behavior seems to deter many juveniles from becoming repeaters."



The Evolution of the Juvenile Court

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS AND AMERICAN BEGINNINGS

THE history of the juvenile court covers less than a quarter-century, but its roots extend far back into English jurisprudence. That ancient institution, the English High Court of Chancery, keeper of the King's conscience, in applying the principles of equity to cases in which the rigid rules of law alone would not bring justice, was called upon to exercise the prerogative of the Crown as *parens patriae* in behalf of children whose property or welfare was in jeopardy. The English precedents for the exercise of the power of the state as ultimate parent of those who are unable to care for themselves and have no other lawful protectors have been stated by a number of writers on the juvenile court.¹ In the United States the power of the state as *parens patriae*—exercised

through its representative, a court of chancery jurisdiction—to assume control and jurisdiction over the persons and property of minors was affirmed in a number of cases which arose during the nineteenth century. Among these were a Pennsylvania case, decided in 1838,² and an Illinois case, decided in 1882.³

The first step in modification of court procedure in children's cases—aside from the doctrine that children of tender years were not to be held "criminally responsible" for their actions—was taken in Massachusetts in 1863, when separate sessions of the court were required by law for the trial of juveniles. This precedent was followed in a few other jurisdictions. Massachusetts also led in the establishment of a probation system. Probation has been described as "an evolution of the common-law method of conditionally suspending a sentence."⁴ Its development in Massachusetts through "judicial experiment," before statutory provision had been made, has been traced back to 1830, and in 1878 the Massachusetts Legislature passed the first probation law in any country.⁵ Probation laws were also enacted in a few other states in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Under these laws providing

¹ See, for example, Mack, Julian W. (formerly judge of the juvenile court of Cook County, Ill.): "Legal Problems Involved in the Establishment of the Juvenile Court," Appendix to *The Delinquent Child and the Home*, by Breckinridge and Abbott. Charities Publication Committee, New York, 1912.

Flexner, Bernard: The Juvenile Court—Its Legal Aspect, in *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, (July, 1910). Pp. 49-56.

Supplement to *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States, for the Year 1914*, pp. 17-45. Washington, 1915.

Waite, Edward F., District Judge, Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota: *The Origin and Development of the Minnesota Juvenile Court*, pp. 12-17. State Board of Control, 1920.

Flexner, Bernard, and Oppenheimer, Reuben: "The Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court, Monograph prepared for the Children's Bureau." *U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 99*. Washington, 1922.

² *Ex parte Crouse*, 4 Wharton (Pa.) 9.

³ *McClellan Co. v. Humphreys*, 104 Ill. 378.

⁴ Flexner, Bernard, and Oppenheimer, Reuben: "The Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court," p. 8. *U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 99*. Washington, 1922.

⁵ Grinnell, F. W.: "Probation as an Orthodox Common Law Practice in Massachusetts prior to the Statutory System," in *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 6. (August, 1917).

Oct. 3, 1947

'Lifer,' 13, Going to Boys Town

Sentence Set Aside for Kentucky Youngster

Pikeville, Ky., Oct. 3 — (AP) — Two court rulings within four hours dissipated the sentence of life imprisonment hanging over 13-year-old Crawford Casebolt for armed robbery.

They paved the way for him to enter Boys Town, in Nebraska.

Within a few hours after Circuit Judge R. Monroe Fields set aside the youth's conviction and penalty and dismissed the indictment, County Judge J. W. Pruitt paroled Casebolt to the custody of former Representative John Young Brown, of Lexington, yesterday.

Brown, who had interested himself in the case without remuneration after reading of the boy's plight, said he would make the trip to Boys Town with Crawford.

Judge Fields had concurred in the motion by Brown, who contended that Casebolt had not received a pre-hearing investigation before his trial, which resulted in the life sentence—the minimum under law for the crime in Kentucky.

J. A. Runyon, Commonwealth's attorney, who dissented to the motion, then joined Brown in recommending to Judge Pruitt, to whom the case was referred, that a parole be granted.

Casebolt smiled happily at the decision. Grinning, he walked out of the court with his middle-aged father and his mother.

Two older companions of the seventh grade youngster previously were sentenced to life imprisonment in the same case. They were accused of robbing a Virgie, Ky., man last July of a small amount of money and an automobile.

Father Flanagan Greet Parolee

Lad, 13, Tells His Story to Head of Boys Town

Boys Town, Neb., Oct. 3—(AP)—Thirteen-year-old Crawford Casebolt, on parole from a life reformatory sentence for armed robbery, had his first meeting with Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan at Boys Town yesterday.

The shy, black-haired Kentucky boy, paroled to former Representative John Young Brown, of Lexington, with the understanding he would be admitted to Father Flanagan's home here, told of his family, his school and the crime for which he was charged.

"I wanted to hear your story, son, but now that's the end of it," Father Flanagan said when Casebolt had finished. "From now on out here—you're just one of the boys."

The priest told reporters that the "flagrant miscarriage of justice" in sentencing the boy to life should emphasize the need for uniform laws for juveniles in this country.

"Some of our better legal minds should get together and write a magna charta for youth," he said. "They should write firm laws, but always on the side of humanity. Often the judges are not to blame. They are doing the best they can with the instruments that are at their disposal."

The life sentence against Casebolt was handed down by Circuit Judge R. Monroe Fields, of Pikeville, Ky., in connection with the alleged robbery of a Virgie, Ky., man last July of a small amount of money and an automobile. Two older companions also drew life sentences.

Brown subsequently interested himself in the case and two court rulings last week paved the way for the youth's admittance to Boys Town.

The Filson

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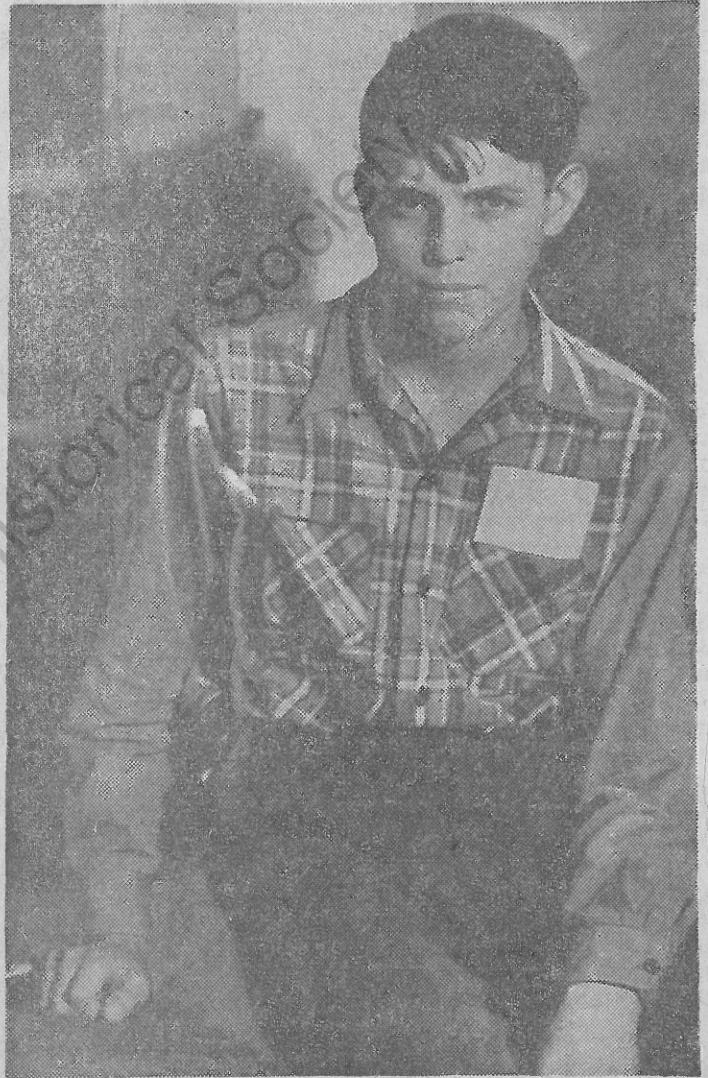
10/18/47

The Sunday Bulletin in
all its editions brings you
news, sports, features and
complete advertising.

101st YEAR, No. 169

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'THE REST OF HIS NATURAL LIFE'



Associated Press Wirephoto

Crawford Casebolt, 13, after imposition of prison sentence

Boy, 13, Gets Life Term At Hard Labor for Kentucky Robbery

By The Associated Press

Pikeville, Ky., Sept. 27.—Court attaches disclosed today that Circuit Judge R. Monroe Fields imposed a life sentence at hard labor on 13-year-old Crawford Casebolt, convicted of armed robbery.

The court decreed that the seventh-grade school pupil be removed Monday to the Reform School at Greendale until he is 21, after which it was directed that he be transferred to the LAGRANGE Penitentiary "to spend the rest of his natural life at hard labor."

Casebolt stood silently while the sentence was being imposed and made no show of emotion.

The sheriff's office said Casebolt's accomplices—Homer Zimmerman, 19, and Mark Smith, 23, already had been taken to LAGRANGE to start serving similar terms, imposed earlier yesterday.

They and Casebolt, all of Ford's Branch, Ky., were convicted of robbing Harold E. Roberts, 23, of Virgie, Ky., last July of his automobile, watch and \$4.84 in cash.

Roberts had stopped to give Casebolt a ride, and the others jumped him from behind bushes where they had hidden.

Judge Fields said, in passing sentence on the youngest of the defendants:

"The proof shows you not only assisted in the armed robbery as charged in the indictment, but that you procured the weapon used in accomplishing the robbery.

"It also shows that you and one other of the defendants proposed and wanted to kill the victim of the robbery and were prevented from doing so by the persuasion of the third defendant."

Commonwealth's Attorney J. A. Runyon quoted Casebolt as saying he committed the crime because he wanted to leave home and needed money. He had stolen the pistol from his parents.

Casebolt had no previous criminal record.

The sentence was the minimum possible under conviction for armed robbery in Kentucky.

Consulate Bombed

Jerusalem, Sept. 27—(INS)—The Swedish consulate was slightly damaged today when a bomb exploded in the doorway.

British Transfer Captured Jews

By The Associated Press

Jerusalem, Sept. 27.—Some 470 Jews were transferred to transports for deportation to Cyprus tonight after their immigration ship *Despote* had been boarded at sea by British sailors in a fight in which one refugee was slain by gunfire and nine others injured.

The transfer to the transports, carried out under the glare of searchlights at Haifa's docks, was made quietly, although one man tried to leap overboard and was stopped by a marine. Several of those who had been frustrated in their hopes of reaching Palestine as immigrants had bandaged heads or limped.

One epileptic, one pregnant woman and one sick woman were taken from the ship by stretcher to Haifa hospitals.

The immigrant ship was a wartime landing craft.

One of the refugees said the ship had been at sea 12 days when intercepted by four destroyers and orvettes. He declared that the passengers resisted the naval boarding party for about an hour until the boarders opened fire.

A Government announcement said two Jews suffered gunshot wounds and one British sailor a broken finger in a 20-minute battle.

The Filson

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Boy, 13, Gets Life at Hard Labor for \$4.84 Robbery

By The Associated Press

Pikeville, Ky., Sept. 27.—Court attaches disclosed today that Circuit Judge R. Monroe Fields late yesterday imposed a life sentence at hard labor on 13-year-old Crawford Casebolt, convicted of armed robbery.

The court decreed that the seventh-grade school pupil be placed in reform school until he is 21, after which he is to be transferred to the penitentiary "to spend the rest of his natural life at hard labor."

The sheriff's office said Casebolt's accomplices—Homer Zimmerman, 19, and Mark Smith, 23, already had started serving their terms, imposed yesterday.

They and Casebolt, all of Ford's Branch, Yy., were convicted of robbing Harold E. Roberts, 23, of Virgie, Ky., last July of his automobile, watch and \$4.84 in cash.

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Casebolt had no previous criminal record.

The sentence was the minimum possible under conviction for armed robbery in Kentucky.

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The Seway Bulletin
Sept. 28, 1947

The Filson Historical

DOES Punishment PAY?

By CHARLES PLATT, M. D., Ph. D.,
Former President National Probation Association.



Published by

KENTUCKY PROBATION ASSOCIATION

H. A. Robinson, Secretary, Louisville

1931



HERE is today an emotional demand for increased punishment, for an increased pain in punishment. It is the to-be-expected reaction of a public that has become awakened to an injury. There is a desire for revenge, a wish to retaliate. No response could be more natural, more elemental. It is the response of the undeveloped, it is the response of children, of all who have not yet attained to social consciousness and control. Rationalize it as we may, call it "defence of society," call it "justice," it remains in truth but an exhibition of primitive egoism, unthinking and socially foreign—more foreign now than ever before, now that we have arrived at some degree of social knowledge.

In th old tribal days, undoubtedly the first thought of the group socially was to rid itself of its undesirables, to eliminate them as fast as they could be discovered, to drive them out. And this was done. The man not wanted was stoned to death or driven from the group by a pursuing, howling mob. That was the end of the offender. The idea was a good one. It worked for some thousands of years. Then gradually came a change, a change we like to think of as marking a growing sense of humanity, but which probably had in it, too, a yielding to other considerations, economic and political—the children of the obnoxious ones and the attitude of neighboring "states" were forced into consciousness. In the days of strong tribal unity, the tribe was all in all. The children belonged to the tribe, and when their parents were driven out these children benefited along with the rest—they were then biological orphans but they suffered no inconvenience. Then the tribe grew and subdivided, became more complex

*Reprinted from *The Survey*, Vol. LV, No. 11, March 1, 1926.

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GOOD ADVENTURE

Survey - December 15, 1932.

Brooklyn Museum is cooperating with the Crime Prevention Bureau of the New York Police Department in a program designed "to prevent crime by never letting it get started." An experimental series of lectures and gallery tours has been planned for small groups of potential young delinquents, who have been reported as "behavior problems" by the schools. The new plan was undertaken at the request of the bureau which turned to the educational department of the Museum when it found itself "faced with the problem of having to provide for these unadjusted children suitable recreational and educational opportunities outside the school curriculum." The new plan, which Herbert J. Spinden, director of the educational department, regards as "a mere extension of other work with school children," provides for small groups at three age levels between nine and eighteen years. The youngest group will be shown the natural history exhibits, the Indian and Egyptian collections and the animals. The next group will visit the Oriental, medieval and American rooms. The oldest girls will study costume, silver and furniture, while the oldest boys will study architecture and the tools of various nations and ages. This new museum project, as Dr. Spinden sees it, "is designed to keep problem children out of dangerous mischief by providing them with wholesome enthusiasms." He writes us further:

Children growing up in the denatured surroundings of a great city need a diet of romance, an escape from materialistic environment which will produce a kind of spiritual starvation if left uncorrected. Future citizens are in the making, and if loyalties and wide sympathies are not established in youth, they probably never will be established. This is true as regards city children in a happy setting, and it is even more true as regards children whose social life is a barren waste.

If the experimental program gains the interest of the children for whom it is planned, the museum will extend its scheme of special instruction for young delinquents.

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pennington

Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1922.

Dear Friend:

In response to a widespread interest in the question of probation, a meeting is to be held at Neighborhood House, 428 S. First Street, Friday, May 26th, at 8 P. M., to launch a Kentucky Probation Association.

You are invited to be present at this meeting and to take part in the launching.

Topic for the evening:

"THE NEED AND VALUE OF PROBATION IN KENTUCKY"

Judge Harry E. Tincher, presiding.

Speakers:

Mr. E. S. Tachau, President State Board of Charities and Correction.

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, National Committee Mental Hygiene.

Mr. Linton B. Swift, Family Service Organization.

Mr. Charles S. Chute, Secretary National Probation Association, New York City.

Discussion, Mrs. Herbert Mengel, leading.

We hope that you may be able to attend this meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Tincher, Chairman.
Mrs. Charles G. Tachau.
Frances Ingram.

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Eugenics Record Office

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT

Spring 428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cold Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

EUGENICS IS THE STUDY OF THE AGENCIES UNDER SOCIAL CONTROL THAT MAY IMPROVE OR IMPAIR THE RACIAL QUALITIES OF FUTURE GENERATIONS, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY.

SIR FRANCIS GALTON.

A few things that are properly included under Eugenics.

1. Applied heredity.
2. Sexual selection.
3. Differential fecundity of the fit and unfit.
4. Encouragements of fit matings.
5. State interference with the reproduction of abnormal classes.
6. Restriction of immigrants to the socially fit strains.

A few things that Eugenics is not.

1. It is not sex hygiene.
2. It is not free love propoganda.
3. It is not sex determination.
4. It is not prenatal culture.
5. It is not prevention of infant mortality.

Reglementation - regulation of the social evil

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPRODUCTION OF HEALTH IN THE SPECIES.

The problem of the production of healthy children is vastly more important than the problem of pure food. Pure procreation means pure parents, pure conception, pure pregnancy, pure birth.

Eugenics has for its object the search of knowledge relating to the improvement of the race through heredity, Euthenics is the improvement of the race through environment.

The aim of Eugenics is the production of healthy children fitted for the struggle of life. The aim of Euthenics is the hygienic rearing of children, both the fit and the unfit.

The function of Eugenics is the production of a race healthy, well formed and vigorous, by keeping the springs of heredity pure and undefiled, and improving the inborn qualities of the offspring. The effect of venereal diseases is to produce a race of inferior beings by poisoning the sources of life and sapping the vitality and health of the offspring.

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EUGENICS is the science of improving the inborn qualities of the race through the application of the laws of heredity.

- I. Positive Eugenics (Aristogenics) - The development of human strains possesses of superior mental and physical traits.
- II. Negative Eugenics (Cacogenics) - The cutting off of the supply of defectives and degenerates.

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SOCIETY OF SANITARY AND MORAL PROPHYLAXIS.

33 West 42d Street, New York.

ORIGIN OF THIS MOVEMENT; ITS OBJECTS, AIMS AND METHODS OF WORK

The Origin. An International Congress for the study and prevention of the diseases growing out of the Social Evil, in which every civilized country in the world was represented, was held in Brussels in 1902. The deliberations of this Congress crystallized into the conviction that the preventive measures hitherto employed were insufficient, and that the whole question should be studied anew from a broader standpoint, and with special reference to the social conditions involved in the causation of these diseases. Especial recognition was given to the fact that moral as well as medical issues were involved in the problem of prevention.

This Congress recommended that Societies of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis should be organized in all countries for the study of the best means of every order, moral, social, legislative, as well as medical, to be employed in the prophylaxis of these diseases. Such societies have been organized in Germany, France, Holland, and other European countries. In Germany the society numbers nearly 5,000 members, with twenty or more branches; in France, about 1,000 members. These societies include in their membership Ministers of State and other high public functionaries, representatives of the bar and church and men and women engaged in social work, besides practically all leading members of the medical profession.

The American Society was organized in this country, in New York City, February, 1905. Twenty branch societies, or societies with similar aims and purposes, have since been formed in different cities and States, and others are now projected or are in process of formation.

The Need of This Work. The facts which furnish the motive to this movement are:

(1) **The enormous prevalence of these diseases and their significance as a danger to the public health.** In point of prevalence they vastly overshadow all other infectious diseases, both acute and chronic combined. It is a conservative estimate that fully one-eighth of all human disease and suffering comes from

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