

III

SOME STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN CHICAGO

The proper study of criminology is the juvenile delinquent. He is not a criminal, but may be one in the making. He will become a criminal unless we understand him and act upon our knowledge. The more complete our knowledge and control of him the more successful shall we be in preventing the development of criminals. Investigations in this field, therefore, should first challenge the interest of the criminologist. The measure of the constructive ability of a state or municipality in its treatment of the problem growing out of the presence of criminals within its borders is found in the broad minded efficiency that it demonstrates in dealing with its juvenile delinquents, and, for that matter, with its juvenile population in general.

It was in this faith that we undertook the investigations on which we report in the following sections. No one of these studies comes near to satisfying one's instinct for completeness. Each of them, however, we believe, exposes important facts with which the public is not sufficiently acquainted and discloses the way by which further research and practical remediable measures should proceed.

In Section A we report on the physical and mental condition of 63 juvenile delinquents—boys—who are confined in the John Worthy School, Chicago. Dr. H. C. Stevens, Director of the Psychopathic Laboratory at the University of Chicago, made the physical examinations and did a part of the mental testing in these cases.

In Section B we report on the history of 116 juvenile delinquents since their conditions were subject to diagnosis in the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute in 1910, 1911 and 1912. Miss Kawin, Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, secured the records of examination in these cases and collected the details relating to their history during their probationary and post-probationary periods. Mr. Edwin Booz assisted in putting the material into the form in which it stands in this report.

Section C is a report on the 280 Cook County boys who are now in the State Reformatory at St. Charles. Mr. Edwin Booz, with great care, collected the data and assisted in putting it into the form in which it stands.

In Section D is a report on the occupations of juvenile delinquent boys who were on probation on September 1, 1914, and during four months preceding. For this material we are indebted to the co-operation of Mr. Joel Hunter, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Cook County, who distributed our questionnaire among his officers and collected their returns.

We are indebted also to Dr. D. P. MacMillen, Director of the Child Study Bureau of the Board of Education of Chicago; to Dr. William Healy, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute; to the Juvenile Court; to Principal Mortensen of the Chicago Parental School, and Principal Milliken of the John Worthy School, for granting the freedom of their offices.

A

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF 63 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL

This investigation was applied to 63 boys in the John Worthy School of Chicago. The ages of the boys range from 10 to 16 years. The school in which they are confined is conducted and maintained by the Board of Education of the City of Chicago. It is, however, a semi-penal institution, and is a place of commitment and detention. Many of these boys are detained here pending an opening for them in the State Reformatory at St. Charles. We have examined the condition of the eyes, teeth, throats, ears, vital organs, muscular power, co-ordination, reflexes, as indications of nervous function, blood, as indicated by the Wasserman test, and finally the mental condition of each subject as indicated by the Binet and Kent-Rosanoff tests.

The boys were brought to the examining room by attendant at the school just as they happened to be available when the examiner was at the

institution. There was no principle of selection, therefore, excepting that we aimed to get the most recent arrivals at the school. Since the number we examined, 63, is approximately one-half of the population of the school, it is fair to assume that our results are indicative of conditions throughout the institution.

Following, in detail, are the results of the investigation:

The results obtained point to the necessity of a prolonged and intensive study of delinquent boys. The study should be directed toward the acquirement of information with regard to the general mental age of the individual, the condition of the nervous system, and the examination of the blood for the presence of infectious disease. Sixty-three cases are altogether too few in number to permit drawing valid general conclusions, but the results are sufficiently suggestive to indicate the need of further research along the line indicated for this study.

The ages of the boys of this group varied from 12 to 17. The offenses for which they were committed were larceny, truancy and disorderly conduct. The report shows specifically the results obtained.

1. Binet test.
2. Wasserman test of the blood serum.
3. Nervous symptoms as determined by a physical examination.
4. Pathological conditions within the chest.
5. Pathological conditions of the mouth, nose and throat.
6. Pathological conditions of the abdomen and genitals.

BINET TEST

The Binet test was performed on 34 boys. The correlation between the actual age in years and the mental age, as determined by this test, is shown in Table I.

TABLE I. BINET TEST.

Actual Age.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Binet Age
6	2
7
8
9	2	...	...	...	...	1
10	2	2	...	...	...
11	4	...	...	...
12	2	...	...
13
14
15
16
17
18

GRAPH I, BINET TEST
DEGREE OF RETARDATION

TABLE II

No. of Boys	Years Retarded
1	10
1	7
6	5
6	4
1	2
4	1

From Table II it appears that fourteen boys out of thirty-four, or 41 per cent, are four years or more retarded. Of the same thirty-four, the Kent-Rosanoff test indicates that thirteen are subnormal.

WASSERMAN REACTION

TABLE III

Results of Wasserman test on the blood serum:

10	16
1	1.6
6	10
6	10
2	3.3
35	58.3
Total..60	98.3
Certainly affected	26%
Doubtful	13%
Negative	61%

The positive reaction is indicated by a plus sign and a negative reaction by a minus sign. The strength of the positive reaction is indicated by the number of plus signs. The strongest reaction is indicated by four pluses, the next strongest by three pluses, the next by two pluses, and the weakest by a single plus. The doubtful positive reaction is indicated by a plus sign and a question mark. It will be seen from the table that 26% of the boys tested show a two-plus reaction or stronger. This means that at least 26% are certainly affected with syphilis. In view of the fact that at least two of the boys have acquired gonorrheal urothrititis, it is possible that some of those affected with syphilis have also acquired it by sexual contact. In view of the youthfulness of the boys, it is perhaps more reasonable to suppose that the syphilis came from their parents. It is, therefore, of the congenital variety. A comparison of the results of the Binet test with the results of the Wasserman test does not show that mental retardation coincides with the syphilitic infection, at least in every case. In view of the 26% of undoubted syphilitic infections it is reasonable to suppose that the presence of this disease is in part responsible for the criminal behavior of the boys, although it cannot be said to produce criminal behavior by first producing mental deficiency.

NERVOUS SYMPTOMS

Nervous symptoms are of three sorts, changes in reflexes, sensation and co-ordination. The occurrence of these symptoms is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV

	Number.	Per Cent.
Nystagmus	48	76
Anisocoria	10	16
Reflexes changed	7	11
Inco-ordination	15	24
Sensation	4	6
Deafness	1	

Nystagmus is an abnormal, oscillatory movement of the eyes. Anisocoria is inequality in the size of the pupils of the eyes. Changes in the reflexes are inequalities in the reflexes of the two sides of the body. Inco-ordination means faulty movements in certain parts of the body. Changes in sensation are loss or diminution of the normal power to feel.

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE CHEST

Pathological findings of the chest are shown in Table V. The table shows that in nine out of sixty-three cases, or 14%, there is evidence of cardiac disease in the nature of a mitral regurgitation. In twenty-one out of sixty-three, approximately 34%, pathological conditions were found to be present in the lungs.

TABLE V, CHEST

	Number.	Per Cent.
Mitral regurgitation	9	14.3
Rales	21	33.3
Thyroid enlarged	3	4.8
Arrhythmia of heart	4	6.3

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF MOUTH, NOSE AND THROAT

Pathological conditions of the mouth, nose and throat are exhibited in Table VI. The most common defect is enlarged tonsils in approximately 44% of the cases. Of secondary importance is the condition of the teeth. There is pyorrhea alveolaris present in approximately 41% of the cases.

TABLE VI

	Number.	Per Cent.
Pyorrhea	26	41
Tonsils enlarged	28	44
Palate asymmetrical	18	29.8
Mouth breathing	7	11
Hutchinsonian teeth	5	7.9

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF ABDOMEN AND GENITALS

The condition of the abdomen and genitals is shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII

	Number.	Per Cent.
Inguinal glands enlarged	35	55
Hernia (Inguinal 1, Umbilical 2)	3	4.7
Phimosis	6	9.5
Gonorrheal urethritis	2	3.5

Enlargement of the inguinal glands is exceedingly common. A condition requiring circumcision was found in six cases, or 9%. Inguinal hernia was present in one case, and umbilical hernia in two cases. Two of the boys reported gonorrheal urethritis. This diagnosis, however, was not made by the

RACE

The distribution of the boys with respect to race is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

	Number.	Per Cent.
Negro	13	20.7
White	50	79.3

The distribution of the boys with respect to the offenses for which they were committed is shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

	Number.	Per Cent.
Larceny	49	77.7
Truancy	11	17.5
Disorderly conduct	3	4.8

The following are notes on the life histories of typical cases among those whose mental and physical conditions furnish the basis of this report. They afford a concrete picture of the boys whom we are studying. Judging from the histories disclosed here, one would assume that many of these boys are already at least fairly well confirmed delinquents.

CASE 1.—Born December 25, 1897.

March 5, 1910, charged with cutting out plumbing in a vacant house. Damage \$20.00. Father depicted as a bad man and the home environment was bad.

March 24, 1910, disposition. Continued generally.

June 1, 1912, charged with using insulting language to a young girl.

June 10, 1912, disposition—committed to J. W. S.

April 2, 1914, charged with stealing coal from cars.

July 4, 1914, charged with stealing two sacks of potatoes, assisted by two other boys.

July 13, 1914, disposition J. W. S.

Wasserman reaction strongly positive. Romberg negative.

CASE 2.—Born May 27, 1898.

March 3, 1914, charged with general vagrancy and incorrigibility.

March 16, 1914, disposition—paroled.

April 9, 1914, charged with leaving home and stealing \$9.00.

April 10, 1914, physical examination by Dr. Yerger—O. K.

May 5, 1914, disposition—paroled. Held in detention home for four months.

October 13, 1914, charged with stealing and pawning a ring and watch and forging a few small checks in S. D.

October 28, 1914, disposition—J. W. S.

Wasserman reaction positive—mild. Romberg negative.

CASE 3.—Born May 30, 1898.

January 3, 1911, Parental School.

September 27, 1914, charged with burglary; stole phonograph (\$25.00) and records (\$8.00) with two other boys.

December 2, 1912, disposition—continued generally.

September 2, 1913, charged with receiving a stolen suit of clothes and sweater; acknowledged sexual intercourse.

September 29, 1913, disposition—J. W. S.; released on good record, December 24, 1913.

October 11, 1914, charged with holding up and robbing a man of watch and \$17.00. Education, cannot read English.

October 14, 1914, disposition—J. W. S.

Tremor in fingers.

CASE 4.—Born September 4, 1899.

July 1, 1911, charged with stealing potatoes, assisted by three others. Disposition—continued generally.

January 26, 1912, Parental School.

July 21, 1913, charged with taking a horse and wagon in the Loop district and driving to Melrose Park on his way west.

August 6, 1913, disposition—paroled. . .

August 28, 1913, burglary; rifles and revolvers.
 September 2, 1913, sent to J. W. S.
 December 24, 1913, released to uncle.
 July 23, 1914, paroled to father.
 August 18, 1914, charged with stealing automobile tire from Adams Express Co.
 August 27, 1914, disposition—continued to get work.
 October 8, 1914, disposition—J. W. S.
 Wasserman reaction strongly positive; tremor of eyelash; nails bitten.
 Romberg negative.

CASE 5.—Born July 30, 1900.

August 6, 1911, charged with stealing newspapers, with several others.
 September 26, 1913, charged with stealing goods from delivery and peddlers' wagons with others.
 October 10, 1913, disposition—paroled.
 September 24, 1913, charged with systematically robbing ticket agents of elevated road.
 January 23, 1914, disposition—Chicago Parental School.
 July 25, 1914, charged with assault and battery.
 September 12, 1914, charged with entering and stealing a coat and pair of trousers from tailor shop.
 September 5, 1914, disposition—J. W. S.
 Wasserman reaction negative. Romberg negative.

CASE 6.—Born December 27, 1898.

August 20, 1914, charged with stealing laundry. Prior to this he ran away from an industrial school in St. Louis and "beat" his way to Chicago. He is a vagrant here.
 August 28, 1914, disposition—committed to J. W. S., arrangements being made for his return to his home in St. Louis.

CASE 7.—Born October 18, 1898.

July 7, 1910, charged with general incorrigibility. Disposition—paroled, to be placed on a farm.
 March 28, 1911, charged with truancy and general incorrigibility. Disposition—continued for Parental School petition.
 April 7, 1911, committed to St. Charles 16 months.
 June 16, 1914, charged with incorrigibility. Disposition—J. W. S.
 Wasserman reaction negative; tremor in fingers. Romberg negative.

CASE 8.—Born September 29, 1899.

June 10, 1909, mother is mentally weak, and father's work compels him to sleep day times, so that he cannot look after the education of his boys. They are habitual truants. Disposition—Manual Training School.
 August 1, 1910, the child's mother has been living illegally with () for the past 14 years. On the night of July 23 she deserted her family. At no time have the children had proper care or guardianship. At various times the mother has deserted the family for indefinite periods.

August 8, 1910, a good home found for these children.
 April 28, 1912, charged with stealing rubber heels.
 May 17, 1913, disposition—committed to St. Charles; released in June, 1914.
 July 28, 1914, charged with stealing a revolver from a saloon while in company with two others. "This boy has no home; he has been sleeping in outhouses and barns."
 Wasserman reaction strongly positive. Romberg negative.

CASE 9.—Born July 12, 1899.

August 11, 1914, charged with attempting to hold up and rob a junk dealer in his own basement.
 September 18, 1914, charged with sleeping out. He is suffering from venereal disease.
 September 18, 1914, disposition—J. W. S. for treatment for gonorrhea.
 Wasserman reaction negative; fine tremor. Romberg negative.

CASE 10.—Born March 19, 1898.

August, 1914, charged with incorrigibility.
 August 17, 1914, charged with stealing a motorcycle.

August 17, 1914, disposition—paroled.
September 15, 1914, charged with stealing a case of oranges and pears.
September 24, 1914, disposition—J. W. S. Has been in this county one year.

Wasserman reaction mildly positive; co-ordination poor. Romberg negative.

CASE 11.—Born August 28, 1898.

March 20, 1914, charged with general incorrigibility and vagrancy. Bad neighborhood and home conditions.

May 5, 1914, disposition—paroled.

June 11, 1914, charged with general vagrancy. Disposition—J. W. S.

Wasserman reaction strongly positive. Romberg negative.

CASE 12.—Born November 23, 1890.

July 30, 1912, charged with stealing two bicycles. Disposition—dismissed when the damages and cost were adjusted.

September 19, 1912, charged with entering and stealing from a cutlery store two revolvers and one gold filled watch, value \$8.50, with another boy.

October 14, 1912, disposition—continued generally.

September 26, 1913, charged with stealing.

October 5, 1913, this boy is a kleptomaniac. I am confident that the boy, who is of high nervous temperament, is not really a bad boy.

October 10, 1913, disposition—continued until December 19.

December 3, 1913, charged with entering and stealing from a box-ball alley \$5.00 in cash and candies and cigars to the extent of \$3.00.

December 16, 1913, disposition—committed to St. Charles. At request of father stayed in J. W. S. 2 1-2 months.

April 16, 1914, charged with stealing a check and trying to pass it.

July 16, 1914, disposition—paroled; put on a farm.

July 25, 1914, charged with stealing a horse and buggy valued at \$250.00.

August 24, 1914, disposition—continued and held in Detention Home until September 10, 1914.

September 10, 1914, charged with breaking in and stealing stamps. Disposition—J. W. S.

Wasserman reaction negative. Romberg negative.

CASE 13.—Born December 15, 1900.

August 22, 1911, charged with general incorrigibility.

October 9, 1911, disposition—adjudged dependent.

December 22, 1911, charged with running away.

December 27, 1911, disposition—released three times to the mother on parole.

January 31, 1912, charged with general incorrigibility. Disposition—St. Charles.

May 18, 1914, charged with stealing coal; not brought into court; settled outside.

September 29, 1914, charged with stealing fruit valued at \$13.00, with five or six other boys.

October 5, 1914, disposition—J. W. S.

Wasserman reaction negative. Romberg negative.

CONCLUSION

The results of the examinations on approximately one-half the population of the John Worthy School demonstrate a deplorable condition. One-quarter, perhaps even 39%, of these boys suffer from venereal infection. Their nervous symptoms point to profound disorder of the nervous system and suggest that at best their reaction to a normal environment will be unreliable. Their physical condition, besides offering no guarantee even of the probability of the establishment of steady habits, leaves no doubt in our minds that these boys, if they were at liberty now, would be as great a menace to the health of the community as those adults in the House of Correction reported on in another section of this report.

The prevalence of the infectious condition we have found to exist in these boys is not far different from that which is reported from the Psychopathic Hospital of Boston (Contributions from the Psychopathic Hospital, 1913, pp. 57-62). Out of eleven children, aged two to eighteen years, who had been consecutively examined in the out-patient department of that hospital, 31.5%

yielded a positive reaction to the Wassermann test. But 78% of this group were delinquents in any form, and of these 78, only 11 were Juvenile Court cases. The remaining 67 had been brought to the hospital for examination on account of truancy (15), incorrigibility (14), immorality (11), stealing (14), untruthfulness (11), and forgery (2). It is interesting to observe that 45.7% of the mentally defective in this group from the Boston hospital gave a positive reaction to the Wasserman test. It would be profitable to inquire, experimentally, whether syphilitic infection may produce mental defectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The above data and conclusions suggest the following recommendation: That the farm colonies and hospitals recommended in another section of the report (Section B, first division on the treatment of mentally alienated and otherwise abnormal adult prisoners) be supplemented by places of detention for such youths as those reported on here until they are pronounced by a competent medical staff to be fit to move in a normal community without being a social menace and a source of danger as well to public health. Whatever may be said of the advantages of farm colonies in this connection applies equally in the case of adults.

Such places of detention should be in the nature of farm villages or colonies similar to that for adults at Occoquan, Va. Institutions of this sort should be provided and maintained by the State of Illinois, and others by the City of Chicago. There should be provision in such institutions for delinquents, and particularly for such boys as those discovered in our investigations in the John Worthy School who are unfit, by reason of mental and physical condition and confirmed habits, either for probation or for early parole. Similar equipment should be provided for non-delinquent juvenile defectives also.

Commitment to such an institution should be with or without the consent of the parent or guardian of the child. Release should be obtained: (a) only on the certification of the medical staff of the institution that the individual whose release is considered will not be a menace to public health; (b) on certification by the same staff that the individual is mentally and physically able to support himself; (c) on assurance that competent friends are at hand to render assistance and encouragement when needful.

This institution should include such features as a farm, a dairy, carpenter shop, machine shop, painting, printing and repair shops, bricklaying school, playgrounds, power and heating plant and hospital. The control of the city institution should be vested in a non-partisan board of five or seven appointed by the Mayor, and since the purpose of the plant is educational, their appointment should be approved by the Superintendent of Schools.

A committee on legislation under the chairmanship of Mr. Sherman Kingsley, appointed by President A. A. McCormick of the Cook County Board, is charged with the duty of preparing bills providing for the following:

1. A new institution on the colony plan, situated within 60 miles of Chicago, which will provide a permanent home and suitable industrial training and occupation for feeble minded persons of all ages.
2. The admission of feeble minded persons of all ages to the Lincoln State School and Colony.
3. The commitment of defective delinquents both to the Lincoln State School and Colony and to the proposed institution.
4. The permanent detention, without parole, of all feeble minded persons, inmates of the Lincoln State School and Colony and the institution to be established.

Such measures as the above would give us great relief. In our opinion, however, in whatever provision we make for the feeble minded we should have in mind also the control of the dangerously infected, whether old or young, who are a menace to public health, and who, as our results suggest, cannot be depended upon for stable behavior.

The plan for making a substitute for the John Worthy School on the outskirts of the city will give but partial relief to our situation. Besides, the new plant is too close to the city to meet the needs of the larger proportion of the population we have under consideration.

COST

After the initial outlay for a site and the plant needed for beginning operations much of the work of construction and other work incident to running

the institution can be done by the residents, which is the rule in institutions of the sort we are contemplating. On the basis of a population of 500 on a farm of 600 acres, the gross cost of maintenance would amount to approximately 50 cents a day for each inhabitant, and this figure, according to the experience of West Virginia, Arkansas and Texas, could be further reduced as the farm becomes productive.

What has been said here relating to the cost of farm colonies would apply equally well to colonies for adults, which are recommended in another section of this report.

The work-house for the District of Columbia at Occoquan, Virginia, provides for a population of about 6,500 different men and women in the course of a year. The average daily population is approximately 720 officers and prisoners. The value of buildings and equipment is estimated at \$657,847.00. The net cost of maintenance is \$0.48 a day for each person. Leaving the cost of the site out of account, we believe that the maintenance cost of a farm colony in Illinois should be comparable with the cost of a similar institution in Virginia.

B

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO CERTAIN GROUPS OF OFFENDERS

In this section of our report we are fundamentally interested again in the prevention of the development of criminals. Whether the function of the Juvenile Court is to facilitate the reformation of the boy or girl delinquent, or to protect the community from his depredations, or whether these are both equally the functions of the court, is of little moment here. In any case, the court, through the agencies at its command, must exercise control over its wards. In this labor of control the court is aided by the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, the probation officers, and the institutions to which commitment is made. A study of the history of juvenile delinquents, therefore, subsequent to their disposition by the court, ought to afford a test of the effectiveness of that control—or of one or more agencies through which control is exercised. Such a study, therefore, might be expected to uncover points of weakness, if there are any, and to suggest remedies.

With this idea in mind, we have undertaken to trace out the history of each individual in two groups of juvenile delinquents, all of whom have had their mental and physical conditions diagnosed in the Chicago Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, an arm of the Juvenile Court. In one group are 55 boys and girls who were declared after examination to be mentally normal. In the other group of 61, all of whom were diagnosed as subnormal. The cases in each of these groups were taken in their chronological order as they appear on the records of the Psychopathic Institute, beginning with January 1, 1910. We have made an analysis of the histories of individuals in these groups respectively, subsequent to their treatment by the court.

As the tabulations on succeeding pages are reviewed, it will be apparent that considerable attention has been given to the recommendations by the Psychopathic Institute, following diagnoses, for disposition of the subnormal cases. In many cases the recommendations were not followed, and the histories of these cases make a fruitful study as compared with others. In still other cases the recommendations were followed, but the parents or the relatives of the children affected, exercising their legal right, after a too brief period removed the child from the institution to which commitment had been made. In general we may say here, in anticipation of closer study, that as far as our cases give proof, the control of subnormal children by their parents, when that power of control is exercised to remove the children from institutions to which they have been committed, is not conducive to the good either of the children or of the community.

THE NORMAL GROUP

First we turn attention to the mentally normal group, and we have in Tables I and II the distribution of this group as to age and sex respectively. The ages of the cases were taken at the time of diagnosis. It will be observed that one-half of them are aged sixteen and seventeen years.

REPORT OF CRIME COMMITTEE

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF NORMAL CASES

Total number of cases, 55.

Ages of the cases.

Years.	No. Cases.
6	2
7	1
8	1
9	3
10	12
12	4
13	5
14	4
15	7
16	13
17	10
18	1
19	1
Not given	1
Total	55

TABLE II

Sex of the cases.

Female	22
Male	33
Total	55

In Tables III and IV respectively we have the charges on which our normal cases were brought to court and statistics relating to their institutional history prior to their court appearance. Only a total of eleven had had any institutional history prior to the Juvenile Court incident.

TABLE III

Court Charges.

(Some were charged with more than one offense)

(Some were charged with more than one offense.)			
Males.		Females.	
Stealing	19	Sex delinquency.....	8
Running away.....	9	Stealing.....	4
Truancy	5	Shop-lifting	2
Bad sex practices.....	3	Lying	2
Petty thievery.....	2	Bad sex practices.....	2
Burglary	2	Running away.....	2
Mistreating mother.....	2	Prostitution	1
Dependency	2	Drinking	1
Loafing	2	Flirting	1
Stabbing fellow.....	2	Impudent to parents.....	1
Hold-up	1	Attempted suicide.....	1
Sex delinquency.....	1	Truancy	1
Vagrancy	1	Incorrigibility	1
Wanderlust	1		
Breaking windows.....	1		
Lying	1		
Picking pockets.....	1		
General incorrigibility.....	1		
Minor in saloon	1		

TABLE IV

Institutional history prior to this court appearance.

Parental School	4 cases
John Worthy School	3 "
St. Charles School	1 "
House of Correction	1 "
Reform School	2 "

Total

11 "

TABLE VII. NORMAL CASES.

Showing causal factors in delinquency as determined by the Psychopathic Institute and also the cases in which recommendation was made by the Institute, and whether the recommendation was followed or not (see note); showing also under the headings "Making Good," etc., the development subsequent to Juvenile Court action (see note).

Num- ber of Case.	Cause of Delinquency.			The Remedy.		Mak- ing Good.	No Prog- ress.	De- terio- ration.	Lost.
	Phys- ical.	Environ- mental.	mental.	Recom- mendation.	Dispo- sition.				
1.....			X	N.R.	P.				X
2.....	X			X	F.		X		
3.....	X			X	F.	X			
4.....	X			X	F.	X			
5.....			X	X	D.				X
6.....			X	X	N.F.				X
7.....			X	N.R.	P.	X			
8.....	X		X	X	N.F.	X			
9.....			X	N.R.	P.			X	
10.....			X	X	N.F.	X			
11.....			X	X	F.				X
12.....			X	X	F.	X			
13.....	X			X	N.F.	X			
14.....			X	X	F.	X			
15.....			X	X	F.	X			
16.....			X	X	F.			X	
17.....	X			X	D.				X
18.....	X			X	F.		X		
19.....			X	X	N.F.				X
20.....			X	X	F.		X		
21.....	X		X	X	F.				X
22.....			X	X	F.	X			
23.....	X		X	X	N.F.				X
24.....	X			X	F.	X			
25.....	X			X	F.	X			
26.....			X	N.R.					X
27.....			X	X	F.	X			
28.....			X	X	F.	X			
29.....	X			X	F.			X	
30.....			X	N.R.	P.	X			
31.....		X	X	N.R.	P.				X
32.....			X	X	F.	X			
33.....			X	X	F.			X	
34.....	X			N.R.	J.W.S.			X	
35.....	X		X	N.R.	P.		X		
36.....			X	X	F.				X
37.....	X		X	X	F.	X			
38.....			X	X	N.F.	X			
39.....		X	X	X	F.	X			
40.....			X	X	F.		X		
41.....			X	X	F.	X			
42.....	X		X	X	F.		X		
43.....			X	N.R.	G.	X(?)			
44.....			X	X	F.	X			
45.....	X			X	F.				X
46.....	X		X	X	F.	X			
47.....	X		X	X	N.F.				X
48.....	X		X	X	F.	X			
49.....			X	X	N.F.		X		
50.....			X	N.R.	P.	X			
51.....			X	X	F.				X
52.....	X			X	F.	X			
53.....			X	X	F.		X		
54.....			X	X	F.				X
55.....		X		X	N.F.				X

Note.—R. indicates recommendation; N. R., no recommendation; F., recommendation was followed; N. F., recommendation was not followed; D., doubtful whether recommendation was followed; P., probationed; G., Geneva.

Table VII shows: (1) The cause of delinquency among normal cases to be predominantly environmental. (2) Recommendations were followed in 60 per cent of the cases. Not followed in 18 per cent of the cases. No recommendation was made in 18 per cent of the cases. In 4 per cent of the cases we could not tell whether the recommendation had been followed or not.

TABLE V.

Summary of Physical Diagnosis.

Excellent condition	5
Excellent condition with exception.....	2
Good condition	8
Good condition with exception.....	15
Poor condition	16
Very poor condition.....	1
Disorders of vital organs.....	4
Infected (otherwise O. K.).....	4
Total	55

TABLE VI.

Summary of Mental Diagnosis.

Good average ability.....	49
Good ability with exception.....	6
Total	55

A glance at Tables V and VI suffices to indicate that the group we are considering here is, on the whole, mentally of good average ability, and that considerably more than one-half of them are in good physical condition.

TABLE VIII.

Development of 55 Normal Cases.

Making good	26	47.3%
No progress	8	14.5%
Deterioration	5	9.1%
Lost	16	29.1%
Total	55	100. %

TABLE IX.

Recommendation Followed.

Making good	19	55.9%
No progress	6	17.6%
Deterioration	3	8.8%
Lost	3	17.7%
Total	34	100.0%

TABLE X.

Recommendation Not Followed.

Making good	3	30%
No progress	2	20%
Lost	5	50%
Total	10	100%

TABLE XI.

Recommendation Not Made.

Making good	3	33⅓%
No progress	1	11.1%
Deterioration	2	22.2%
Lost	3	33⅓%
Total	9	100%

In tables VIII, IX, X and XI we have set forth in statistical form the developmental history of these normal cases subsequent to their treatment by the Juvenile Court. It shows that, on the whole, 47.3 per cent of the whole group are "making good." We use this phrase to describe the youth who is working for his own support, or to assist in supporting others, and who is at least not a nuisance in his community. He is keeping out of trouble with the public authorities. On the whole, again, there are 14.5 per cent of this group who are making "no progress" toward self-support and who, while not actually coming into conflict with public authority, are nevertheless somewhat doubtful characters. Of the same group 9.1 per cent have deteriorated in both of these respects and 29.1 per cent have been lost. In tables IX, X and XI we summarize the history of the normal group under three heads to set forth the results of following or not following the recommendations of the Psychopathic Institute, and finally the results in those cases in which no recommendation whatever was made. Of course, our figures are too small to afford a first rate basis for statistics, but as far as they go they indicate a decided advantage on the side of following the recommendations of the Psychopathic Institute. The basis for this statement is found in the per-

centages opposite. The basis for this statement is found in the percentages opposite "making good" and "lost" respectively in the tables.

By comparing the case numbers in Tables XII and XIII respectively with those in Table VII we are able at a glance to associate the present status of each case with other data that has been presented.

TABLE XII. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES ON BASIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

- A. Recommendation was followed:
 - 1. Making good: Cases 3, 4, 8, 12, 14, 15, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36, 41, 44, 46, 49, 51, 55, 59.
 - 2. No progress: Cases 2, 18, 20, 45, 60.
 - 3. Deterioration: Cases 16, 37.
 - 4. Lost: Cases 11, 22, 40, 50, 58, 61.
- B. Recommendation not followed:
 - 1. Making good: Cases 10, 13, 43.
 - 2. No progress: Cases 47, 57.
 - 3. Deterioration: Cases 31.
 - 4. Lost: Cases 6, 19, 35, 54, 62.
- C. No recommendation:
 - 1. Making good: Cases 7, 33, 48, 57.
 - 2. No progress: Case 39.
 - 3. Deterioration: Cases 9, 38.
 - 4. Lost: Cases 1, 28, 34.
- D. Cannot tell whether recommendation was followed:
 - a. Unable to trace boy: Cases 5, 17.

TABLE XIII. PRESENT STATUS OF NORMAL CASES.

	No. of Cases.
Returned home—making good: 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 27, 29, 30, 33, 36, 41, 46, 49, 51, 55, 57, 59.....	21
Returned home—no progress: 2, 18, 20, 47, 60.....	5
Returned home—deterioration: 16, 31, 37.....	3
In an institution—making good: 43.....	1
In an institution—no progress: 39, 45, 56.....	3
In an institution—deterioration: 9, 38.....	2
Married—making good: 26, 44, 48.....	3
Married—no report: 1, 34.....	2
Living with relative—making good: 3.....	1
Departed to Europe: 62.....	1
Lost: 5, 11, 17, 19, 22, 25, 28, 40, 50, 61, 6, 54, 58.....	13
Total	55

THE SUBNORMAL GROUP

Now we come to a discussion of the group of 61 subnormal cases. In Table XIV we have displayed, in addition to the age and sex of each child, the charge on which he was brought to court. Furthermore, there is set forth here a group of causal factors: viz., physical, mental and environmental factors. The legend "F. M." indicates feeble-minded. In each case the record has been copied from the cards in the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute.

In Table XIV we have also set forth the recommendation that the Psychopathic Institute made in each of the sixty-one cases. The sign "L" indicates that the recommendation was that the subject should be sent to the Lincoln State School and Colony for Feeble-Minded. In case 56 the recommendation was that the child be sent to Geneva. In a few other cases, as in 6 and 7, no recommendation was made.

In the next place, the table shows the remedy that was applied to each case, or the disposition that was made of it. Thus the sign "L" indicates that the case was disposed of by sending it to Lincoln; J. W. S. indicates that the subject was sent to the John Worthy School; N. F. indicates that the recommendation in the particular case was not followed. In a few cases the sign "F" is used to indicate that the recommendation, whatever it was in the particular case, was followed. In the remaining columns of the table we have tried to show what was the effect of the treatment in each instance. Each case is making good, in the sense described earlier in this section; he

is at a standstill, is deteriorating or he has been lost. Thus we have in this table a basis for estimating the importance to the individual and to the community following or failing to follow the recommendations of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute.

Upon the special study of the subsequent history of those who, on recommendation of the institute, were sent to Lincoln, we enter in Table XVI. Here we have a study of the 35 cases among the 61 that were sent to Lincoln. We see the length of time during which they have remained in the institution, their disposition on release (applying, of course, only to those who are no longer in the institution), and the date at which they left the place.

The summary of this table shows that but fifteen of the original thirty-five subnormal cases that were sent to Lincoln are still in that institution. The remaining twenty have been released at the request of parents or other relatives, have run away, or have been discharged.

TABLE XV.
SPECIAL STUDY OF 35 LINCOLN CASES.

Case No.	Age.	Sex.	Length of time in Lincoln.	Cause of Leaving.	Time of Leaving.
Case No.	Age.	Sex.	Length of time in Lincoln.	Cause of Leaving.	Time of Leaving.
1	17	M.	4½ years	Released to mother.....	October 30, 1914.
2	12	M.	3½ years	(Still there)	
3	14	F.	3½ years	Paroled to aunt.....	August, 1913.
4	8	F.	1½ years	Paroled to foster mother.....	December 19, 1911.
5	13	F.	4½ years	(Still there).....	
8	8	M.	2¼ years	(Still there)	
9	9	F.	2¾ years	Discharged	April 16, 1913.
10	16	M.	4½ years	Released to sister to fulfill promise to dying mother.....	Spring, 1912.
17	17	F.	1½ years	(Still there)	
18	16	M.	4 years	(Still there)	
19	25	M.	3½ years	(Still there)	
20	15	M.	½ year	Request of parents.....	February 3, 1911.
21	14	M.	1½ years	Released to parents.....	March, 1912.
22	13	M.	2¼ years	Fahter claims doctor said boy was mentally capable.....	November 13, 1913
23	12	M.	3¾ years	(Still there).....	
25	13	M.	2¾ years	Ran away	July 7, 1914.
26	13	M.	2¾ years	Mother's request	June 23, 1913.
27	13	F.	2 years	Parents' request; decided they were wasting money.....	June, 1913.
29	12	F.	1½ years	Request of parents.....	(?)
30	14	M.	(?)	Discharged for escaping several times	(?)
32	12	M.	½ year	(Still there).....	
37	15	F.	3½ years	(Still there).....	
38	11	M.	½ year	(Still there).....	
39	12	F.	1¾ years	Request of married sister.....	July, 1913.
40	15	M.	½ year	Request of uncle to go to Russia	May 8, 1912.
44	12	M.	1½ years	(Still there).....	
49	14	M.	¾ year	Ran away, father's request.....	August 3, 1914.
50	14	M.	2 years	Ran away	June 22, 1914.
52	13	F.	2½ years	(Still there).....	
53	8	M.	2¼ years	(Still there).....	
55	18	F.	½ year	Mother wanted money, wages of girl	Spring, 1913.
60	12	F.	1½ years	Parents' request	December 4, 1913.
62	13	M.	1¾ years	(Still there).....	
64	15	F.	1 year	(Still there).....	
65	17	M.	½ year	Ran away	July 7, 1913.

Total, 35 cases.

TABLE XIV.
SHOWING CHARGES AND DIAGNOSES IN 61 SUBNORMAL CASES.

Case No.	Age.	Sex.	Charge.	Cause of Delinquency				The Remedy Recommended.	Disposition.	Making Good.	No Progress.	The Effect before action.	Lost.
				Physical.	Mental.	Environmental.							
1	17	M.	Stealing		F.M.	Crowded tenement neighborh'd	L.	L.					
2	12	M.	Stealing, quarrelsome	Poorly nourished	F.M.	Congested neighborhood	L.	L.					
3	14	F.	Stealing, immoral	Poorly nourished	F.M.	Envir. very bad; father alcoholic; mother dead	L.	L.					
4	8	F.	Stealing, forgery		F.M.	Envir. very bad; father alcoholic; mother immoral	L.	L.					
5	13	F.	Incorrigible	Half blind; head injury	F.M.	Father drunkard; took boy to saloons	L.	J.W.S.					Died.
6	13	M.	Incorrigible		F.M.	Adopted father teamster; mother invalid	L.	J.W.S.					Died, House Cor.
7	9	F.	Truancy		F.M.	Very poor; respectable; 3 yrs. in Chicago; bad sanitation	L.	X (?)					
8	16	M.	Incorrigible; stealing; vagrancy	Hearing defective	F.M.	Bad home control; had influence boys at J. W. S.	L.						
9	18	F.	Very bad temper; incorrigible		F.M.	Parents very ignorant	L.	N.F.					X
10	13	F.	Bad sex habits		F.M.	Parents very ignorant	L.	N.F.					X
11	19	M.	Stealing; running away; sex delinquency	Poorly nour. and dev.; delayed puberty.	Subnorm.; defective; congenit'l.	Very bad; parents drink	Farm	F.					X
12	15	F.	Bad sex tendencies or m.	Over-devel.; defect. vision	F.M.	Entire family rather subnorm'l.	Inst. care	F.					X
13	16	M.	Stealing; kipping; running away	Development poor	F.M.	Congested neighborh'd; father drinks; sister in trouble	L.	N.F.					X
14	17	F.	Quarreling; out at night		F.M.	Poor; good neighborhood; parents good; mother nags	L.	L.					X
15	16	M.	Chronic runaway	Development and nutrition poor	F.M.	Ten in family; poverty; otherwise good	L.	L.					X
16	13	M.	Stealing; running away	Dev. poor; Strabismus	F.M.	Poor, but respectable; mother d. 5 yrs.; S-mother parental school	L.	L.					X
17	15	M.	Steals and lies (not in court)	Suspected epilepsy	F.M.	Fairly good home; mother ign.	L.	L.					X
18	14	M.	Incorrigibility	Defect. hearing and speech	F.M.	Poor; respectable; mother d. 3 yrs.; stepmother	L.	L.					X
19	13	M.	General incorrigibility; runaway	Enuresis	F.M.	Illegitimate; mother drank and immoral; stepmother	L.	L.					X
20	12	M.	General incorrigibility		Subnorm. moron	Brothers repeated offenders; good parents and home	L.	N.F.					X
21	12	M.	Stealing; nickel show fiend		F.M.	Parents good; home small, but sanitary	L.	L.					X
22	13	M.	Runaway; stealing	Excessive use of tobacco; poor devel.	F.M.	Mother d.; father drinks and deserted; boy with married sister	L.	L.					X
23	13	M.	Chronic runaway		F.M.	Lived in poor neighborhood	L.	L.					X
24	17	F.	Immoral; truant		F.M.	Poor but respect. parents	L.	L.					X
25	7	M.	Truancy		F.M.	Large family; very poor; bad home control	Farm	F.					X
26	12	F.	Runaway; sex delinquency	Devel. poor; epileptic	F.M.	Poor; decent; large family; poor home control	L.	L.					X
27	14	M.	Truancy and lying	Development and nutrition poor	Subnorm'l.	Very bad; mother blind; sister-in-law drinks in home	Change L. and L.	N.F.					X
28	12	M.	Chronic truant		F.M.	Both parents d.; boy neglected	Home	Depend't					X
29	12	M.	Chronic truant and stealing	Poor nutr. and devel.	F.M.	Father alcoholic; poor control	Farm or L.	N.F.					X
30	16	M.	Runaway; stealing; lying	Poor devel.; defective hearing	F.M. (Pos. Psychosis)	In an orphanage for 4 years	Sent East Dunning						X
31	40	F.	Vagrant		F.M.	Homeless; wandering streets							X
32	6	M.	Stealing; masturbation	No control of bowels or bladder	F.M. or subnorm.	Good neighborhood; good flat; mother dead	L.	N.F.					X
33	15	F.	Runaway; bad sex tendencies		F.M.	Mother d. 7 yrs.; much life in institutions	L.	L.					X
34	11	M.	Stealing; truancy		F.M. (very bad temp.)	Early env. bad; father drank; step-parent good	L.	L.					X
35	12	F.	Lying; out at night	Delayed puberty; undrained nerves	F.M.	Early env. bad; mother mar. 3 times; present home good	L.	L.					X
36	15	M.	Runaway; stealing	Possible epilepsy	F.M. or psychosis	From Russia; parents dead; lives with uncle	L.	L.					X
37	12	M.	General incorrigibility	Badly defect. septum, etc.	F.M. (tentative)	Bad home control; father d'r	Parent'l and treatm't	F.					X
38	12	M.	Stealing; running away	Poor devel. and nutr.; def. vis. and hear.	F.M.	Very poor; both parents drink	L.	L.					X
39	16	M.	Serious sex delinquency	Small for age; nervous type	F.M. (some spec. ability)	Very bad; mother "queer"; brothers delinquent	Farm with good home	F.					X
40	17	M.	Vagrancy; stealing		F.M.	Worked on Wis. farm; beat way to Chicago	Sent to reform school in South						X
41	14	M.	Stealing boy; burglary	Defect. vision; scars	F.M.	Poor; decent neighborh.; resp.; mother over-indulgent	L.	L.					X
42	14	M.	General incorrigibility	Dev. and nutr. poor; defective vision	F.M.	Very bad; father crim.; aunt immoral; dissipated home	L.	L.					X
43	10	F.	Stealing; sex delinquency	Dev. and nutr. poor; Hutch. teeth	F.M.	Very bad; parents separated; mother in red light district	L.	N.F.					X
44	13	F.	Truancy; stealing; sex delinquency	Gonorrhea and enuresis	F.M.	Very bad; child illegitimate	L.	L.					X
45	8	M.	Truancy and incorrigibility	Poor gen. condition	F.M.	Poor; mother received county pension; stayed carousing	L.	L.					X
46	10	M.	Runaway; general incorrigibility	Defective vision; narrow chest	F.M. or psychosis	Good home and neighborhood; mother ill, hence poor cont'l.	Private inst. for F.M.						X
47	18	F.	Unreliable; runs after boys	Defective vision	F.M.	Poor; Polish; ignorant home; father paralyzed	Institut. care	L.					X
48	17	F.	Tendency to run after boys		F.M. (pos. psychosis or dem. praeox)	Early env. bad; mother d. at 12; father shiftless	Gen. care	Gen. care					X
49	13	M.	Truancy and stealing	Poor development	F.M.	Very bad; both parents drank	L.	N.F.					X
50	12	M.	Truancy and incorrigibility	Head injury	F.M. (not typical)	Good neighborh.; mother intelligent; father d.	L.	N.F.					X
51	12	F.	Truancy and incorrigibility	Many illnesses; enuresis	F.M.	Poor but respectable parents	L.	L.					X
52	14	M.	Incorrig. teaching bad sex habits	Miserable condition, etc.	F.M. (pos. due phys. causes)	Large fam.; good neighborh.; all peculiar	Institut. care	N.F.					X
53	13	M.	Chronic truant	Scar; head injury	Traumatic	Large fam.; bad home control	L.	L.					X
54	15	F.	Sex delinquency	Defect. hear'g; nasal declusion	F.M.	Mother deserted 3 children; this girl kept home	F.M. Inst. home						X
55	15	F.	Petty thievery; begging	Poor development	F.M.	In old country away from parents till 12; not good home	L.	N.F.					X
56	17	M.	Burglary		F.M.	Mother epilept.; father drinks; good neighborhood	L.	L.					X
57	16	M.	Beating mother; hanging around saloons	Dwarfish; def. vision	F.M.	Parents very poor; father street cleaner	Parole C.	X					X
58	13	M.	Chronic runaway; stealing	Develop. poor; fairly nour.	F.M.	Parents divorced; good home	L.	N.F.					X
59	17	F.	Sex delinquency		F.M.	Immoral	D.						X

"L."—Case was disposed of by sending to Lincoln.
 "J. W. S."—Subject was sent to John Worthy School.
 "N. F."—Recommendation in case was not followed.
 "F. M."—Feeble-minded.

Ages.		Time.		Final Disposition and Cause.	
Yrs.	No.				
2.....	3				
9.....	1	Shortest time	2½ months		
11.....	1	Longest time	4½ years	Still there	15
12.....	7	Average time	2 years	Ran away	4
13.....	7			Parents' request	10
14.....	3			Relative's request ...	4
15.....	4	Sex.		Discharged	1
16.....	2	Males	22	Doctor's approval,	
17.....	4	Females	13	claimed by father..	1
18.....	1				
		Total.....	35	Total.....	35
Total.....	35				

TABLE XVI.
SPECIAL STUDY OF 35 LINCOLN CASES SHOWING DEGREE OF
ADJUSTMENT. (Note.)

TABLE XVI.
SPECIAL STUDY OF 35 LINCOLN CASES SHOWING DEGREE OF
ADJUSTMENT. (Note.)

Case No.	Making Good.	No Progress.	Deterioration.	Lost.
1		X		
2		X		
3	X			
4	X			
5		X		
8			X	
9	X (?)			
10		X		
17		X		
18		X		
19		X		
20	X			
22			X	
24		X		
25	X			
26		X		
27		X		
29			X	
30			X	
32			X	
37		X		
38		X		
39				X
40				X
44	X			
49		X		
50			X	

Case No.	Making Good.	No Progress.	Deterioration.	Lost.
52.....	×
53.....	×
55.....	×
60.....	×
62.....	×
64.....	×
65.....	×

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVI.

Cases making good.....	5	14.3%
No progress	17	47 %
Deterioration	10	28.6%
Lost	3	7.1%
Total	35	100 %

We now turn to a special study of those cases who have been released from Lincoln for whatever cause. The history of these persons subsequent to their release should in itself be a comment upon our methods of handling our sub-normal population.

TABLE XVII.

SPECIAL STUDY OF RELEASED AND ESCAPED LINCOLN CASES, SHOWING CAUSE OF LEAVING, TIME SPENT IN LINCOLN, DEGREE OF ADJUSTMENT, AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

Case No.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Leaving.	Time in Lincoln.	Time of Admission.	Time of Leaving.
1	17	M.	Mother's request....	4½ yrs. (3)	1908.	Oct. 30, 1913 (last)
3	14	F.	Aunt's request	3½ "	April 12, 1910.	August, 1913.
4	8	F.	Foster mother's request	1½ "	Nov. 2, 1910.	Dec. 19, 1911.
9	9	F.	Discharged	2¾ "	June, 1910.	April 16, 1913.
17	17	F.	Sister's request	1½ "	Dec. 16, 1910.	Spring, 1912.
20	15	M.	Parent's request....	¾ "	Dec. 16, 1910.	Feb. 3, 1911.
21	14	M.	Parent's request....	1½ "	Jan. 18, 1911.	March 27, 1912.
22	13	M.	Father's request, doctor's O. K.	2¾ "	Feb. 8, 1911.	Nov. 13, 1913.
25	13	M.	Ran away	2¾ "	Nov. 21, 1911.	July 7, 1914.
26	13	M.	Mother's request, decided wasting money	2 "	May 9, 1911.	June 23, 1913.
27	17	F.	Parents' request....	2½ "	May 9, 1911.	June, 1914.
29	12	F.	Parents' request....	1½ "	(?)	(?)
30	14	M.	Discharged after escaping three times.		(?)	(?)
39	12	F.	Married sister's request	1¾ "	Oct., 1911.	July, 1913.
40	15	M.	Uncle's request	1½ "	Dec. 6, 1911.	May 8, 1912.
49	14	M.	Father's request....	¾ " (2)	April, 1912.	August 3, 1914.
50	14	M.	Ran away	2 "	May 8, 1912.	June 22, 1914.
55	18	F.	Mother's request; wanted girl's wages	½ "	Nov. 27, 1912.	Spring, 1913.
60	12	F.	Parent's request....	1½ "	Nov. 27, 1912.	Dec. 4, 1913.
65	17	M.	Ran away	½ "	Jan. 22, 1913.	July 7, 1913.

SPECIAL STUDY OF RELEASED AND ESCAPED LINCOLN CASES.

No. M.G. N.P. D. L.
Case

Subsequent History.

1	....	×	....	....	Worked in piano factory; \$7.00 per week. Whenever he worked he was likely to remain away from home till his pay was gone. Mother preparing to open lunch room for him.
3	×	....	....	....	Has job in printing shop at \$5.00 a week; has held this position over a year.
4	×	At home found her unmanageable; in court February, 1912; committed to Illinois Technical School; still there; making good.

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No. Case	M.G.	N.P.	D.	L.	Subsequent History
9	×	Public school, 4th grade; promoted to 5th. Trouble with parents. Sent to an orphanage; has been there 5 weeks; making good.
17	×	At sister's home; troublesome; implied immorality. Married Sept., 1913; lives in doubtful neighborhood.
20	×	Could not locate.
21	×	There has been no difficulty with him since that time.
22	×	Worked part time; too lazy to succeed. Chooses small children as playmates. Left home to Tennessee, May, 1914, to October. Has not worked.
25	×	No room at home; lives with aunt; earns \$7.50 a week
26	×	At home. Missouri farm. Picked up January 14, 1914, as half starved by another boy. Taken to Detention Home and then sent home.
27	×	Worked as domestic servant till July, 1914; now wears good clothes, but refuses to say where she works.
29	×	Home; runs away to places unknown; has been picked up several times; probationed to parents not to be sent to work.
30	×	Has no tfound work since return; has been in a couple of thefts since. Still looking for work. (?)
39	×	Could not locate family.
40	×	May 8, 1912. Uncle said he wanted to return the boy to Russia. Unable ot locate either.
49	×	Has not worked since his return; still aimlessly looking for work.
50	×	Reported working at \$6.00 a week. Not located.
55	×	Has had practically no work since her return; mother had her sent to House of Correction for disorderly conduct. Will be released February, 1915.
60	×	Home until May 13, 1914. Nickel show fiend. Mother could not control her; returned to Lincoln.
65	×	Home with bad companions. August, 1914, arrested for larceny. Studied by Dr. Healy; sent to Detention Hospital. Diagnosed as an idiot. At Kankakee.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVII.

XVIII. Cause of Leaving.				XIX. Time in Lincoln.	
Parents' request	11	55%		Shortest time	2½ months
Relatives' request	4	20%		Longest time	4½ years
Ran away	4	20%		Average time	17/12 years
Discharged	1	5%			
Total	20	100%			
XX. Time of Admission.				XXI. Time of Leaving.	
First	April 12, 1910			First	February 3, 1911
Last	January 22, 1913			Last	July 7, 1914
XXII. Ages.				XXIII. Sex.	
8 years	1 case			Males	11
9 "	1 "			Females	9
12 "	3 "				
13 "	3 "				
14 "	5 "				
15 "	2 "				
17 "	4 "				
18 "	1 "				
Total	20 cases				
				XXIV.	
				School age	8 40%
				Over school age	12 60%
				XXV. Showing Degree of Adjustment.	
				Making good	5 25%
				No progress	6 30%
				Deterioration	6 30%
				Lost	3 15%
				Total	20 100%

Sixty per cent of these cases are at a standstill or are deteriorating.

In Table XXVI we show the history of those who were released from Lincoln at the request of parents and other friends. Of these there are fifteen, as shown in Table XIX. Of this number five have been lost. But four are reported as making good. The remaining six are either at a standstill or actually deteriorating.

TABLE XXVI. SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE FIFTEEN CASES RELEASED BY REQUEST.

Parent's Requests.					Relative's Requests.				
Case No.	M.G.	N.P.	D.	L.	Case No.	M.G.	N.P.	D.	L.
1	..	X	..	..	3	X	..	..	..
4	X	..	..	..	17	..	X	..	..
20	..	..	..	X	39	..	..	..	X
21	X	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	X
22	..	..	X	..	Made good	1	..	..	25%
26	..	X	..	..	No progress	1	..	..	25%
27	..	X	..	..	Lost	2	..	..	50%
29	..	..	X	..	Combined Requests.				
49	..	..	X	..	Making Good	3	..	..	20%
55	..	X	..	..	No progress	6	..	..	40%
60	X	..	..	..	Deterioration	3	..	..	20%
Made good	2	..	..	18.2%	Lost	3	..	..	20%
No progress	5	..	..	45.6%					
Deterioration	3	..	..	27.3%					
Lost	1	..	..	9.1%					

It will be seen by comparing previous tables that the three released to parents and other relatives, and reported as lost, are the only ones among the entire 35 Lincoln cases who have been lost.

The phrases quoted below from case histories of those designated in the above table show in brief space what kind of individuals these are who have been released to parents and other relatives. Case 1.—When he has money he stays away from home until it is spent. Case 4.—Unmanageable at home. Sent away. Case 20.—Lost. Case 21.—Conduct satisfactory. Case 22.—Vagrant. Case 26.—Ward of the court. Case 27.—Refuses to say where she works. Case 29.—Vagrant. Case 49.—Not working. Case 55.—In House of Correction; disorderly conduct. Case 60.—Nickel show fiend. Case 3.—Satisfactory. Case 17.—Immoral. Case 29.—Lost. Case 40.—Lost.

This is anything but a good showing for the practice of release from Lincoln at the solicitation of friends.

Table XXVII follows in which we have brought together those of the 20 released and escaped Lincoln cases who are making good, who are making no progress, who are deteriorating, and who have been lost respectively. We show in these groupings, once more, the physical and mental diagnoses, the environment through which each case grew up, and his history subsequent to his Juvenile Court appearance. This gives opportunity easily to compare one of these groups with another in point of mental and physical condition, environment and subsequent history. All are alike in point of feeble-mindedness. As to physical condition and environmental conditions the "deterioration" cases appear at a distinct disadvantage in comparison with the other groups.

XXVII. SPECIAL STUDY OF TWENTY RELEASED AND ESCAPED LINCOLN CASES.

Comparison of Groups With Reference to Diagnosis.

Making Good Cases.	Physical Diagnosis.	Mental Diagnosis.
3	Poorly nourished	F. M.
4	Fair condition	F. M.
9	Fair condition	F. M.
21	General condition good. Defective hearing and speech	F. M., dull from physical cause.
25	Development and nutrition poor	F. M.

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No Progress Cases.

1	O. K., but speech defective.....	F. M.
17	O. K., development and nutrition poor.....	F. M.
26	O. K.	F. M.
27	O. K.	F. M.
55	Strong and healthy. Defective vision.....	F. M.
60	Well at present. Has had many illnesses. Enuresis.	F. M.

Deterioration Cases.

22	O. K., except enuresis.....	F. M.
29	Development poor; nutrition fair; color fair; epileptic	F. M.
30	Development poor; nutrition poor.....	F. M.
49	Fairly good condition, except enlarged tonsils.....	F. M.
50	Development and nutrition poor; defective vision..	F. M.
65	Development and nutrition fair.....	F. M.

Lost Cases.

20	Development and nutrition fair; poorly developed chest; suspected epilepsy.....	F. M.
39	Undersized; very nervous.....	F. M.
40	Development and nutrition O. K.; backward puberty; possible epilepsy.....	F. M., or else psychosis, or else dull from epilepsy.

Making Good Cases.

	Environment.	Subsequent History.
3	Very bad. Father alcoholic. Mother dead.	Has job in printing shop at \$5 a week.
4	Adopted by good people, with a good home.	Found her unmanageable at home. In court February, 1912. Sent to Illinois Technical School. Still there. Making good.
9	Very poor, but respectable. Italians. In Chicago 5 years. Bad sanitary condition.	Public school, 4th grade; promoted to 5th. Trouble with parents. Sent to an orphanage. Has been there 5 weeks. Making good.
21	Parents poor, but respectable. Mother dead 3 years. Father remarried.	There has been no difficulty with him.
25	Mother dead 7 years. Father drinking. Deserted. Boy with married sister.	No room at home; lives with aunt. Earns \$7.50 a week as packer. Still working.

No Progress Cases.

	Environment.	Subsequent History.
1	Crowded tenement neighborhood.	Worked in piano factory at \$7.50 a week. Whenever he worked he was likely to remain away from home until his pay was spent. Mother preparing to open lunch room for him.
17	Poor, but good neighborhood. Good parents. Mother "nags."	At sister's home. Rather troublesome. Implied immoral relations. Married September, 1913. Lives in doubtful neighborhood.
26	Lived in very poor neighborhood.	Home. Missouri farm. Picked up January 14 as half starved by another boy. Ward of the court. Taken to Detention Home and then sent home.
27	Poor, but respectable parents.	Worked as domestic servant till July, 1914. Now wears good clothes, but refuses to say where she works. Not heard of very often. Calls by telephone.

55	Very poor Polish home, no English. Very ignorant. Father paralyzed.	Has had practically no work since her return. Mother had her sent to House of Correction for disorderly conduct. Will be released February, 1915.
60	Very large family; all said to be peculiar. Decent neighborhood.	Home until May 13, 1914. Nickel show fiend. Mother could not control her. Had her returned to Lincoln.
Deterioration Cases.		
22	Boy is illegitimate child. Mother drank before his birth. Immoral. Now step-mother.	Worked part time; too lazy to succeed. Chooses small children as playmates. Left home, beat way to Tennessee, May, 1914, to October, 1914. Has not worked at all.
29	Parents poor, but decent. Large family. Poor home control.	Runs away to places unknown. Has been picked up on streets several times. Probationed to parents, not to be sent to work.
30	Very bad. Mother blind. Father old and worn out at time of boy's birth. Sister-in-law drinks.	Has not found work since his return. Has been in a couple of thefts since. Still looking for work. (?)
49	Poor, but respectable parents. Decent neighborhood. Mother over-indulgent.	Has not worked since his return. Still aimlessly looking for work.
50	Very bad. Father a criminal. Aunt immoral. Unsanitary and dilapidated home.	Working, according to brother's report, at \$6.00 a week. He or his sister, with whom he is supposed to live, not located.
65	Mother epileptic; not strong. Father drank some. Good neighborhood. Well-meaning people.	Home with bad companions. August, 1914, arrested for larceny. Studied by Dr. Healy. Sent to Detention Hospital, thence to Kankakee. Diagnosed, idiot.
Lost Cases.		
20	Fairly good home. Mother ignorant.	Could not locate.
39	Early environment very bad. Mother erratic; married three times.	Could not locate the family.
40	Little known of early environment. Came from Russia two years ago. Parents dead. Lives with uncle.	May 3, 1912. Uncle said he wanted to return the boy to Russia. Unable to locate either.

All the above cases are feeble-minded. Between the "making good" and the "deterioration" groups one cannot find in the diagnosis, as reported here, any great differences. In the "deterioration" cases, however, the environmental factor is described as distinctly bad.

SUBNORMAL CASES DISPOSED OF OTHERWISE THAN BY A LINCOLN COMMITMENT.

In Table XXIX we summarize the data relating to the 26 cases who were disposed of otherwise than by sending them to the School for Feeble-minded at Lincoln. We have treated this data exactly as that pertaining to the 35 Lincoln cases.

It will be seen that cases 13, 16, 23, 35, 51, 58, 59, and 67, a little more than a third of the total, should have gone to Lincoln had the recommendation of the Psychopathic Institute been adopted. With three exceptions (16, 23, 51) they were allowed to return to their homes.

Let us see the subsequent history of these cases: No. 13, social menace; No. 16, missing 6 months; No. 23, arrested four times; No. 35, couple of burglaries; No. 51, failing in school; No. 58, continual stealing; No. 59, attacked teacher with knife; No. 67, incorrigible. Six of this total of 26 have been lost. When we add this to the eight who are incorrigible we have a distinctly bad report of those cases just referred to.

We also find almost invariably bad reports of cases 14, 15, 28, 42, 47, 56, 61, and 63, in which other than Lincoln recommendations were made.

XXVIII. TWENTY-SIX SUBNORMAL CASES DISPOSED OF OTHERWISE THAN BY LINCOLN COMMITMENT. DIAGNOSIS AND HISTORY.

Case No.	Age.	Sex.	Recommendation.	Disposition.	Date of Disposition.
6	13	M.	.....	J. W. S.	May, 1912.
7	16	M.	.....	J. W. S.	(?)
11	18	F.	.....	Farm .....	.....
13	13	F.	L.	Home .....	.....
14	19	M.	Farm	Farm	(?)
15	17	F.	Institutional care....	Home .....	.....
16	16	M.	L.	Ran away .....	.....
23	12	M.	L.	Farm .....	.....
28*	7	M.	Farm	Farm .....	.....
31	12	M.	.....	Dependent Home ...	November, 1911.
33	16	M.	.....	Sent East .....	.....
34	50	F.	.....	Dunning	August, 1911.
35	6	M.	L.	Home .....	.....
42*	12	M.	Parental and treatment	Parental .....	.....
47	16	M.	Farm with good home	Farm .....	.....
48	17	M.	.....	Reform School.....	.....
51	10	F.	L.	Illinois Tech. School.	April 15, 1912.
54	10	M.	.....	Home for F. M. ....	.....
56	18	F.	Geneva	Geneva .....	.....
58*	13	M.	L.	Home .....	.....
59	12	M.	L.	Home .....	.....
61	14	M.	Institutional care....	Home .....	.....
63	15	F.	F. M. Institution of Inst. Home	Geneva	November, 1912.
66	16	M.	.....	.....	.....
67	13	M.	L.	Home	January, 1913.
68	27	F.	.....	.....	.....

26 Total cases.

Ages.		Summary of above.		Sex.	
6	.....	1	case	Males	18
7	.....	1	"	Females	8
10	.....	2	"		
12	.....	4	"	Total	26
13	.....	4	"		
14	.....	1	"		
15	.....	1	"		
16	.....	5	"		
17	.....	2	"		
18	.....	2	"		
19	.....	1	"		
27	.....	1	"		
40	.....	1	"		

Total26 cases

Case No.	M. G.	N. P.	D.	L.	Subsequent History.
6	×	Died.	In J. W. S. two months, to be treated for gonorrhea. Released to aunt. Making good when he died of pneumonia.
7	Died.	Released. Arrested for stealing horse and buggy. Sent to House of Correction. Died of tuberculosis.
11	×	Could not be kept there because of bad behavior toward men. Geneva, July, 1910. Released to sister. Could not locate.

Case No.	Effect				Subsequent History.
	M. G.	N. P.	D.	L.	
13	×	Parents objected to Lincoln. March, 1914, in court. Assaulted by several men. House of Good Shepherd. Still there. Social menace.
14	×	On a farm in Indiana, off and on for the last few years. Comes to Chicago when he gets tired. Filthy in habits. Deteriorating.
15	×	Dr. Healy, November, 1912. Oak Forest could not keep her. Ran after men. Detention Hospital. Kankakee few months. Home servant. No progress.
16	×	Later application was made for Lincoln, rejected. Continued habit of running away. Reported to have held one job one year. Now missing six months.
23	×	Arrested four times from December, 1911, to July 17, 1914. Parents refuse Lincoln. P. O. feels his work is useless. Deterioration.
28*	×	Did well for few months. Then started old habits of running away. Dependent Home. Ran away, 1912. Lincoln to May, 1913. Arrested three times. Still at Lincoln.
31	×	Still in Dependent Home; no report.
33	×	Sent East by a society interested in him. Unable to trace boy.
34	×	Still in Dunning; diagnosed as an imbecile.
35	×	February, 1912, arrested as incorrigible. June, 1913, to Feehanville; ran away in July, 1913. July 11, 1913, ran away from Juvenile Home. August, 1913, in a couple of burglaries. Parental October, 1913, to April, 1914. Paroled. Returned to Parental.
42*	×	September, 1912, in court for stealing. Lincoln October 15, 1912, to August 22, 1913. Arrested for stealing; returned to Lincoln January, 1914. Escaped August, 1914. Cannot be located.
47	×	August, 1913, was still on farm. Unable to find present whereabouts.
48	×	The boy was sent to a reform school in the South.
51	×	In Illinois Technical School until (?); over two years. Returned to third grade of public school. Not making it go.
54	×	Still in private institution for F. M.
56	×	Brought back by an organization interested in her. Working and carefully guarded. Progress doubtful.
58*	×	January, 1913, in court for stealing; April again. Continued stealing. At last sent to Lincoln, September, 1914. Escaped October, 1914. Unable to locate.
59	×	Expelled from Subnormal room for attacking teacher with knife. Still at home doing odd jobs.
61	×	Neer any treatment. Now poor condition. Age 16 in third grade. Expect to keep him in school.
63	×	Paroled, and later returned to Geneva. Was unable to find out why.
66	×	Released from probation December, 1913, as over age. In court January, 1914, for stealing. Lied about age. Now with brother as porter in cheap barber shop.

Case No.	Effect.				Subsequent History.
	M. G.	N. P.	D.	L.	
67	×	Went back to public school. Expelled for throwing stones at children. Put in industrial room. Runs away. Parents now planning to send him to Lincoln.
68	×	Could not locate.

*Note. These three cases eventually came to Lincoln.

Case No. 28 is there now.

Case No. 42 escaped August, 1914.

Case No. 58 escaped October, 1914.

Eight cases recommended to Lincoln. One of these eventually came to Lincoln.

Development of these 8.			Summary of above cases.		
No progress	2	25%	Making good	2	7.7%
Deterioration	4	50%	No progress	11	42.3%
Lost	2	25%	Deterioration	5	19.2%
			Lost	6	23.1%
Total	8	100%	Died	2	7.7%
			Total	26	100.0%

CONCLUSION.

1. Somewhat less than one-half of our group of normal subjects (47.3%) have made good since their Juvenile Court experience.
2. Somewhat more than one-half (55.9%) of these cases in which the recommendations made by the Psychopathic Institute were followed have made good.
3. Only 30% among those cases in which the recommendation of the Psychopathic Institute was not followed have made good.
4. Fifty per cent are lost track of among those cases in which the recommendation of the Psychopathic Institute was not followed. Only 17.7% were lost among those cases in which the recommendation was followed.
5. Of the 35 subnormal cases sent to Lincoln, but 15 remain there. The remaining 20 have escaped, have been discharged, or have been released to parents or other friends.
6. Of 15 released at the solicitation of friends, but three are making good, three cannot be traced, and the remainder are making no progress or are deteriorating.
7. The nine who are traceable and who are not making good exhibit histories such as the following in their subsequent careers. (See Table XVIII.) Nickel show fiend; House of Correction for disorderly conduct; idle; seldom heard from; refuses to say where she works; runs away to places unknown; idle; immoral relations; unmanageable, etc.
8. Among the cases released to parents and friends and escaped we cannot find profound differences between the "making good" cases and the "Deteriorating" cases as far as physical diagnosis are concerned. All are alike in point of feeble-mindedness. We do find great differences between these groups as far as the environmental factor is concerned.
9. Of the 26 subnormal cases who were disposed of otherwise than by commitment to Lincoln but two have made good, six have been lost, two have died and considerably more than one-half, 16, are at a standstill, or are deteriorating.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That state and municipal authorities take steps to provide suitable institutions for the segregation of feeble-minded children, as recommended in the preceding section.
2. Proposals for legislative enactment to this end have been prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose by President McCormick of the Cook County Board. We recommend that legislation along the lines proposed by that committee be had in this state to correct our failures in our attempts to control the feeble-minded. (See recommendations at the end of preceding section.)

We call attention to the fact that the provision for denying parents and their relatives the right to interfere with commitment of a feeble-minded child to an institution for such cases has precedent in the laws of the following states: Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

C

A STUDY OF COOK COUNTY BOYS NOW IN THE ST. CHARLES REFORMATORY

In this section of our investigation it was our purpose to get as complete an account as possible of the developmental history of the 280 Cook County boys who, when we began this phase of our work on September 10, 1914, were in the State Reformatory for Boys at St. Charles. This soon proved to be a program, however, for which the time at our disposal was wholly inadequate. After obtaining certain data on the whole group from the records of the Juvenile Probation Office, set forth in the first table below, our attention was drawn to the very interesting fact that approximately 10% (29 cases), of the total group had already, before commitment to St. Charles, come to the attention of one or several of those public agencies, in addition to the Juvenile Court proper, by which we seek to protect the community against the juvenile weakening and the juvenile delinquent, and to establish or re-establish him in the ways in which society elects that he should go.

We were able, for example, to obtain a view of these cases not only through the records of the Probation Office, but through those of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute where a diagnosis of their mental and physical condition was made; through the records of the Child Study Bureau of the Board of Education, where in many instances a diagnosis had been made of the mental and physical condition very much earlier than the commitment to St. Charles. In such cases it was evident that at that earlier time the boys had been recognized by the school authorities as sufficiently troublesome problems to lead their teachers to send them to the Bureau for diagnosis and for the advice of the Bureau as to the most appropriate educational treatment in each case. In these cases also we consulted the records and the Principal of the Chicago Parental School, from which source further data was obtained relating to the characteristics and development of the youths in question. Finally we consulted the St. Charles Reformatory itself, both by written inquiry and by personal visit, for information relating to the developmental history of the boys since they reached the institution, and for the practical judgment of experienced officials at the Reformatory on the question whether each boy in the list will give a satisfactory account of himself on his release.

The detailed results of this study are set forth below. Table I will show which of these cases, by case number, have been in the Parental School (P. S.); have a record of the Child Study Department (C. S. D.) of the Public School System, and which of them have a record in the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute (J. P. I.).

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ST. CHARLES BOYS, DESIGNATING CASES THAT HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE CHICAGO PARENTAL SCHOOL AND HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED IN THE CHILD STUDY DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND JUVENILE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Case No.	P. S.	C. S. D.	J. P. I.	Case No.	P. S.	C. S. D.	J. P. I.
1.....	9.....
2.....	10.....
3.....	11.....
4.....	X	12.....
5†.....	X	13.....	X
6.....	14.....
7*†.....	X	X	X	15.....
8.....	16†.....

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Case No.	P.S.	C.S.D.	J.P.I.	Case No.	P.S.	C.S.D.	J.P.I.
17.....				81†.....			×
18.....				82.....			
19.....				83.....			
20†.....		×		84†.....			×
21.....				85.....			
22.....			×	86.....			
23.....				87.....			
24.....	×			88.....			
25.....	×			89.....			
26.....				90.....			
27.....				91.....			
28.....				92.....			
29†.....	×	×	×	93*†.....	×	×	
30.....	×			94†.....		×	
31†.....	×	×	×	95†.....			×
32.....				96.....			
33.....				97.....			
34.....				98.....	×		
35.....	×			99†.....			
36.....			×	100.....			
37.....			×	101.....	×		
38.....			×	102*†.....	×	×	×
39.....			×	103.....			
40.....				104†.....			×
41.....				105†.....			×
42.....	×			106.....			
43.....	×			107.....			
44.....		×		108†.....		×	
45.....		×		109.....	×		
46.....				110.....			
47.....	×			111.....			
48.....				112.....			
49.....				113.....			
50†.....	×			114†.....			×
51†.....		×		115*†.....	×	×	
52.....				116.....			
53†.....	×		×	117.....			
54.....				118†.....			×
55*†.....	×	×	×	119†.....			×
56.....	×			120†.....			×
57.....	×			121.....			
58.....	×			122†.....			×
59.....	×			123.....	×		
60.....				124.....	×		
61.....				125.....			
62.....				126.....			
63.....				127†.....			×
64.....				128.....		×	
65.....				129.....	×		
66.....	×			130.....			
67.....				131†.....			×
68†.....	×		×	132.....			
69.....				133.....	×		
70*.....				134.....			
71†.....	×		×	135.....			
72.....				136†.....			×
73*†.....		×	×	137†.....	×		×
74.....				138*†.....	×	×	×
75.....				139.....			
76.....				140.....	×	×	
77.....				141†.....		×	
78.....				142†.....			×
79.....	×			143.....			
80.....				144†.....	×		×

REPORT OF CRIME COMMITTEE

Case No.	P.S.	C.S.D.	J.P.I.	Case No.	P.S.	C.S.D.	J.P.I.
145.....				209.....	X		
146.....				210.....			
147.....	X			211.....			
148.....	X			212.....	X		
149.....				213.....			
150.....				214†.....	X		X
151.....				215†.....			X
152*†.....	X	X		216.....	X		
153†.....			X	217.....			
154.....				218†.....			X
155†.....			X	219.....	X		
156.....	X			220*†.....	X	X	X
157.....				221.....			
158†.....	X		X	222.....			
159.....				223.....	X		
160.....	X			224.....	X		
161.....				225.....			
162.....				226†.....			X
163.....				227†.....			X
164†.....		X		228*†§.....		X	X
165†.....		X		229.....			
166.....				230.....			
167.....				231.....			
168.....	X			232.....			
169.....	X			233.....			
170†.....			X	234.....	X		
171†.....			X	235.....			
172†.....			X	236.....			
173.....	X			237†.....			X
174.....				238.....			
175.....	X			239.....			
176†.....	X		X	240.....			
177.....				241.....			
178.....	X			242.....			
179.....				243.....			
180.....	X			244.....			
181.....				245.....			
182†.....	X		X	246.....			
183†.....	X		X	247.....			
184.....				248.....	X		
185†.....	X		X	249.....			
186.....	X			250†.....	X		X
187.....				251.....			
188.....	X			252.....			
189†.....	X		X	253.....			
190†.....		X	X	254†.....			X
191.....				255†.....			X
192.....				256.....			
193.....	X			257.....	X		
194.....			X	258†.....			X
195†.....			X	259.....			X
196.....				260.....			
197.....				261.....	X		
198.....	X			262.....			
199.....				263.....			
200.....	X			264.....			
201.....	X			265.....			
202.....	X			266.....			
203†.....			X	267.....			
204.....		X		268.....			
205.....				269.....			
206.....				270.....	X		
207.....				271.....			
208.....				272.....			

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Case No.	P. S.	C. S. D.	J. P. I.	Case No.	P. S.	C. S. D.	J. P. I.
273.....				277.....	X		
274*†.....	X	X		278.....	X		
275†.....			X	279†.....	X		X
276.....				280.....			

TOTALS.

Parental School	82 cases
Child Study Department.....	26 cases
Juvenile Psychopathic Institute	66 cases
Examined in common	9 cases

*Cases studied by both J. P. I. and C. S. D.

†Forty-eight St. Charles cases, examined, but not in P. S.

‡The 29 selected cases.

§Two of the 29 selected cases not in Parental School.

The insignia in the table above, as explained in the introduction to the table, designate those cases that have a record at the Chicago Parental School, at the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, and at the Child Welfare Study Bureau of the Chicago Department of Education. There are designated also those cases that have been examined in both the Psychopathic Institute and the Child Study Department as well as those who were examined in one or other of these agencies but have no record in the Parental School. The totals show that 82 of these cases, or 29.2%, have a Parental School record. In other words the records show that almost a third of these boys have been recognized as truants. Twenty-six of them had, while they were yet in the regular public schools, been brought to the child study department as difficult cases for expert advice as to the disposition that should be made of them. Sixty-six, before commitment to St. Charles, by the Juvenile Court, were examined in the Psychopathic Institute.

Let us turn now to the 29 cases referred to above who had, in addition to Parental School history, a record of diagnosis in either the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute or the Child Study Bureau of the Department of Education, or both. They were regarded as particularly troublesome cases before commitment to St. Charles. We insert below the history of several of these 29 cases which sets forth the date of birth, the first school report that brought the boy to the attention of custodial agencies, the diagnosis, Parental School reports, the nature of the environment in which the youth grew up, the date of his arrest and the charge, disposition by the Court, school progress in St. Charles and the estimate of the officer of the Reformatory as to whether he will "make good" outside. All these details are arranged chronologically.

When such histories as these are brought together they present an especially valuable view of each case. In almost every instance we have reports covering several years and comprising data that is contributed by skilled observers. By reason of the length of the period that is covered in most of these histories, and the nature of the observers, the data affords a good basis for prognosis in each case. Space does not allow the publication of all the records in this form. The reader is referred to a greatly abbreviated summary of the 29 histories that follows the illustrative cases.

I. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF ST. CHARLES REFORMATORY BOYS, WITH DATE OF EARLIEST REPORTED DELINQUENCY. DATA ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

(C. S. D.—Child Study Department of the Public Schools.)
(J. P. I.—Juvenile Psychopathic Institute.)

CASE 7.—Born Aug. 17, 1897. Nationality—Canadian.

October 18, 1910. Principal's report of Aggassiz School. "This boy is a habitual truant. He is a little subnormal mentally."

November 11, 1910. Parental School until March 8, 1911. Four months. School grade, 1st. Cause of discharge—Age limit.

April 11, 1911. C. S. D. "Subnormal, does not know how to read. Should have the training of special subnormal centre."

May 22, 1914. J. P. I.

Mentally—Subnormal. Excessive bad habits.

REPORT OF CRIME COMMITTEE

Physically—Exceedingly dissipated. Various physical defects, although well grown.

Heredity—One parent addicted to drugs before conception. Very premature birth.

Environment—Poverty. Mother works out. Poor home control.

June 12, 1914. Arrested. Charge—General incorrigibility.

July 6, 1914. Disposition—St. Charles. (Temporarily John Worthy School.) Grade on entering St. Charles, 1st.

October 15, 1914. St. Charles report by School Principal: Present grade, 1st. Progress in school of letters, bad. Will he "make good" outside? No.

Note: Mother of this boy once received a pension from County. Stayed because of bad reports.

CASE 29.—Born October 22, 1909. Nationality—American (German).

May 9, 1912. Principal's report to Wentworth School. Boy is a habitual truant beyond control of his mother.

May 17, 1912. Parental School until October 16, 1912. Five months. School grade, 4th. Cause of discharge—Satisfactory conduct.

October 31, 1912. C. S. D. "Vision is only half normal; some adenoids; is run down physically. Has a number of physical stigmata indicating rickets in early childhood. Bad school habits due more to the matter of inherent constitution than lack of training. If the conduct should again become intolerable, it would be a good plan to return the boy to the Parental School where they have the facilities for handling the case."

April 10, 1913. Parental School until September 17, 1913. Cause of discharge—Satisfactory conduct and kidney trouble. The latter caused nightly urination in bed. Hence refused to take him back.

December 26, 1913. St. Charles until April 24, 1914. Paroled to Officer O'Brien. Put him in John Worthy School temporarily. School grade on entering St. Charles, 4th.

April 24, 1914. Released from St. Charles (John Worthy School temporarily) to mother.

May 24, 1914. Arrested. Charge—General truancy and loafing.

May 24, 1914. J. P. I.

Mentally—Normal.

Physically—Nervous. Defective vision. Developmental convulsions during childhood and excessive difficulty in control of sphincters. On account of the latter, a great dislike for school has arisen.

Heredity—Parent mild epileptic.

May 26, 1914. Committed to St. Charles; temporarily John Worthy. Delivered to St. Charles July 20, 1914.

May 26, 1914. Dr. Yerger, M. D.: "Has defective vision and adenoids. Urine does not show any abnormality."

October 15, 1914. St. Charles report. Present grade, 4th. Progress, bad. Will he make good outside? Probably.

CASE 31.—Born July 4, 1898. Nationality—Russian Jew.

January 7, 1906. C. S. D. "Wholly a case of poor home conditions. Picks things out of barrels in alleys for food. Poor hearing due to enlarged tonsils." Mentally bright.

July 12, 1907. P. O. report. "This boy was picked up at 4 a. m., July 11, 1907, at Washington and Clark Streets trying to sell papers. He told the officer that he had nothing to eat since noon the day before. This boy came from a very poor home. I hope your Honor may see your way clear to send him to some home."

July 16, 1907. Judge Tuthill. Sent to orphanage. Ran away several times.

October 11, 1907. Principal's report, Washburn School. "Truancy has become chronic. Had him placed in Orphans' Home. Conditions in his home vile beyond description.

October 31, 1907. Arrested. P. O. report—"Sleeping in the rear of Chicago Examiner's building. Lack of parental care."

November 4, 1907. Ran away from Orphans' Home.

December 13, 1907. Parental School until May 6, 1908. Five and one-half months. School grade, 3rd.

September 14, 1908. P. O. report—"Has not proper parental care or guardianship, also has not sufficient means of subsistence. On September 12, 1908, at 11 o'clock, I found him at 5th Avenue and Madison Street in destitute condition. He said he had been wandering about the streets and alleys for a week, both day and night. I would recommend that he be placed in some institution."

September 21, 1908. Parental School. Second term until January 13, 1909. Four months. Dismissed as dependent.

January 20, 1909. Industrial school. Ran away May 10, 1911.

November 11, 1911. J. P. I.

Mentally—Ability very good, but is aberrational in type. Very defective in self-control. On the basis of defective heredity, etc.

Physically—Fairly good.

Heredity—Parent insane. Father unknown.

Environment—Excessively bad on account of poverty and the above.

December 19, 1911. Released to mother from Industrial School by Judge Pinckney. P. O. record.

April 14, 1912. Placed in a good private home.

May 26, 1914. Ran away to New York.

October 21, 1912. Arrested. Charge—Criminal assault of a little three-year-old girl.

October 28, 1912. Committed to St. Charles School. School grade on entering St. Charles, 7th.

April 3, 1914. Paroled. Returned July 9, 1914.

October 15, 1914. St. Charles report. Progress good. Will he make good outside? No.

CASE 50.—Born March 25, 1897. Nationality—American.

September 16, 1907. Principal's report, Doolittle School—"Should receive immediate attention. Truant. Mother helpless."

October 11, 1907. Parental School until October 27, 1909, 2 years. School grade, 2nd. Reason of discharge—Satisfactory conduct.

April 4, 1912. Arrested. Charge—Breaking bulbs at 60th Street on the Illinois Central R. R.

June 16, 1913. Arrested. Charge—Stealing cigars and watch.

July 18, 1914. Arrested. Charge—Breaking into a locker at Jackson Park.

July 18, 1913. Disposition—St. Charles. Released to mother before commitment.

November 10, 1913. Arrested. Charge—Misapplying funds, \$10.00.

November 10, 1913. J. P. I.

Mentally—Capable and intelligent. Lacking in self-control.

Physically—Strong and well developed, but nervous.

Environment—Poverty. Poor home conditions. Mother works out. Father died while the boy was a baby. Long association with bad companions. Lack of wholesome interests.

Nov. 10, 1913. Committed to St. Charles. School grade, 5th.

October 15, 1914. St. Charles report. Present grade, 5th. Progress indifferent. Will he make good outside? Probably.

The 29 histories similar to the foregoing illustrations are briefly summarized in the following table. In the summary the data is presented chronologically from left to right.

It will be seen in the summary above that approximately 37% of these youths have spent from two to four years in institutional life, and that 69% of them will not or probably will not make good outside—in the judgment of practical and experienced observers. Neither of these items suggests a hopeful prognosis.

The foregoing histories afford a good opportunity to observe the diagnosis on the one hand and to set over on the other hand the time that has lapsed between admission to the Parental School and to the St. Charles Reformatory as well as the school progress made in the interval and the prospect for the future as estimated by the progress now being made in St. Charles. It is unsatisfactory to set this kind of data down in tabular form and we refer back therefore by number to the summarized histories in Table II:

CASE 7.—Advanced no grade in 4 years. St. Charles record bad. Subnormal, dissipated. Make good? No.

CASE 29.—Advanced no grade in 1 year. St. Charles record bad. Normal, nervous, bad vision. Make good? No.

- CASE 31.—Advanced 4 grades in 5 years. St. Charles record good. Normal, bad home. Make good? No.
- CASE 50.—Advanced 3 grades in 5½ years. St. Charles record indifferent. Normal, and physically strong. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 53.—Advanced 1 grade in 4½ years. St. Charles record good. Fair ability. Bad home. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 55.—Advanced 2 grades in 2½ years. St. Charles record good. Defective hearing, nervous. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 57.—Advanced 1 grade in 2½ years. St. Charles record bad. Fair ability. Alcoholic environment. Make good? No.
- CASE 68.—Advanced 3 grades in 2½ years. St. Charles record good. Normal. Defective vision. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 71.—Fell back 1 grade in 3 years. St. Charles record indifferent. Fair ability. Epileptic. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 93.—Advanced 1 grade in 5 years. St. Charles record bad. Restless. Adenoids. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 102.—Advanced 5 grades in 5½ years. St. Charles record good. Slow but accurate. Good physical development. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 115.—Advanced 1 grade in 3 years. St. Charles record bad. Normal. Physical defects. Make good? No.
- CASE 137.—Advanced 3 grades in 5 years. St. Charles record bad. Normal. Neurotic. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 158.—Advanced 1 grade in 2½ years. St. Charles record bad. Fair mentally. Healthy. Bad home. Make good? No.
- CASE 176.—Advanced 2 grades in 4½ years. St. Charles record indifferent. Subnormal. Poor general physical condition. Make good? No.
- CASE 183.—Advanced 3 grades in 4 years. St. Charles record indifferent. Normal. Poorly developed. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 183.—Advanced 3 grades in 3½ years. St. Charles record good. Adolescent instability. Make good? Yes.
- CASE 185.—Advanced 1 grade in 4½ years. St. Charles record indifferent. Normal. Good condition. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 195.—Advanced 3 grades in 2½ years. St. Charles record good. Normal. Good condition. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 124.—Advanced 1 grade in 1 year. St. Charles record good. Normal. Make good? No.
- CASE 220.—Advanced no grade in 2 years. St. Charles record bad. Subnormal. Not feeble-minded. Adenoids. Make good? Probably.
- CASE 250.—Advanced no grade in 3 years. St. Charles record bad. Feeble-minded. Defective vision. Make good? No.
- CASE 279.—Advanced 3 grades in 4 years. St. Charles record good. Good ability. Good condition. Make good? No.

Failure to show school progress (Compare Tables V and XIV) in these cases is, of course, not always traceable to inability. They may not have continued in school after discharge from the Parental School, although they should have done so under the compulsory education law until the age of 14 years should be attained, and even to the age of 16 in case the youth was not legally employed. These cases were below 14 years of age when discharged from the Parental School excepting the following: Nos. 7, 53, 55, 71, 102, 115, 137, 138, 158, 182, 183, 195, 214, 220, 250, and 274. (Table II.) These are somewhat more than half of our cases. By reason of having reached the age of 14 years at the time of discharge from the Parental School they had no formal opportunity to advance their school grade before their subsequent admission to St. Charles. Of course there is the possibility that some of them continued in school by reason of their not being able to plead employment, but of this we have no evidence, and it is improbable. Yet all these cases excepting six (7, 29, 71, 58, 220, 250) had increased their school standing before entering St. Charles. Those excepted merely held their own, or lost ground. (No. 71.) Their record is "bad" or "indifferent" at the Reformatory and the estimate as to the future of three of them (7, 158, and 250) is that they will not make good outside. Of two of them (29 and 220) it is reported that he will make good. All, excepting 158, have a very unfavorable mental and physical diagnosis. Case 71 is mentally normal, but is described as epileptic.

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF TWENTY-NINE ST. CHARLES BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED BY THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE OR THE CHILD STUDY DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, OR BOTH.

No. of Case	Date of Birth	Nationality	Date and Age Entered Parental School	Grade	No. of Times in Par. Sch.	Total Time in months	Cause of Discharge	No. of Times Arrested	Count Charges	No. of Times in W.S.	No. of Times in (Temp.)	Date and Age of Commitment	Length of Stay at St. Charles	School Gr.	Progress	Present Grade	Will be considered? Pm. Ref.	Final Disposition
1	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
2	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
3	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
4	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
5	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
6	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
7	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
8	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
9	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
10	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
11	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
12	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
13	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
14	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
15	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
16	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
17	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
18	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
19	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
20	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
21	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
22	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
23	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
24	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
25	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
26	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
27	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
28	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months
29	10/22/01	American	11/1/02 13 years	1st	1	4 months	Age limit	1	Gen. incor., truancy, etc.	2	(Temp.)	12/28/13 12 years	10 months	1st	Bad	1st	No	17 months

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF TWENTY-NINE ST. CHARLES BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED BY THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE OR THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, OR BOTH.

American	5	17.25	8 years	2	6.9	1 time	16	59.3	10 years	10	17.25	1st grade	3	3.45	1st grade	3	3.45	6 months	7	24.1
German	3	17.25	9	1	13.8	2	13	7.4	11 years	13	17.25	2nd	3	3.45	2nd	3	3.45	7 months	4	13.8
Polish	3	10.35	10	2	24.15	3	13	7.4	12 years	13	17.25	3rd	1	10.35	3rd	1	10.35	8 months	8	27.6
Russian	2	10.3	12	2	10.35	3	15	3.2	13 years	15	22.5	4th	1	12.8	4th	1	12.8	9 months	8	27.6
Irish	2	13	13	0	27.6	2	17	10.35	14 years	17	25.5	5th	3	10.35	5th	3	10.35	10 months	5	17.2
American	3	3.45	0	0	6.9	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	No grade given	4	13.8	6th	3	10.35	11 months	2	23.5
Canadian	1	3.45	Total	29	100	29	100	100	100	100	100	8th	4	13.8	7th	3	10.35	12 months	4	27.6
Swedish	1	3.45	Total	29	100	29	100	100	100	100	100	No grade given	4	13.8	Total	29	100	13 months	4	13.8
Total	20	100	1st	2	6.9	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100

Table V. Grade at Parental School.										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Table VII. Total Time at Parental School.										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Table IX. Number of Times Arrested.										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Table XI. Length of Time at St. Charles.										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Table XIII. Progress at St. Charles.										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Table XV. Will He Make Good?										
1st	2	31.5	2 months	1	3.45	1 time	7	24.15	Total	29
2nd	2	20.7	3 months	1	13.8	2	13	17.25	Total	100
3rd	4	20.7	4 months	2	10.35	3	15	22.5	Total	100
4th	4	13.8	5 months	3	20.7	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
5th	2	6.9	6 months	4	13.8	6	20.7	13.8	Total	100
6th	2	6.9	7 months	4	13.8	5	17.2	10.35	Total	100
Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	29	100	Total	100

Leaving these six cases and returning to the remainder of the list cited above, i. e., Nos. 50, 57, 93, 115, 137, 182, 183, 193, and 214, we find that only three (183, 195, and 214) are making good progress at St. Charles. Only No. 183 is expected to make good outside. These three present good diagnoses. Excluding now this group of three cases the remainder of this last list, i. e., 50, 57, 93, 115, 117, and 182, are all making bad or indifferent records at St. Charles. They had all increased their school standing by from 1 to 3 grades between the time of entering the Parental School and the time of entering St. Charles. Number 50 presents a good diagnosis; he will probably make good. Fifty-seven, fair; he will not make good. Numbers 93 and 137 give evidence of unstable nervous systems, but mentally they are declared to be normal. No. 93 will make good; 137 probably. Number 116 suffers from sensory defects. He will not make good. Number 182 is of fair mental ability, but is physically poorly developed. He will probably make good. From the data we have at hand no very definite statement can be made relating to a correlation between the mental and physical diagnoses we have quoted on the one hand, and the character of the record at St. Charles and the prognosis of practical officials on the other.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DIAGNOSES OF TYPICAL CASES FROM
AMONG 41 OF THE 280 ST. CHARLES BOYS.

Diagnoses by Psychopathic Institute. No Parental School record. (None of these included in the 29 cases foregoing):

No. of Case.	Physical Diagnosis.	Mental Diagnosis.
119	Poor general development. No defects.	Bright.
120	General condition fair. Formerly had epilepsy. Chorea. St. Vitus Dance. Now minor epilepsy.	Dull from physical causes.
122	Well developed and nourished. Scar and bone involvement from old injury.	Poor in ability and advantages. Only two years schooling in U. S.
127	In good condition.	Tentatively diagnosed as fairly good ability. Poor educational advantages.
121	Good general condition.	Poor in ability and advantages.
136	Very small. Fairly well nourished but poorly developed.	Tentatively subnormal. Appeared to be pretending to know less than he really did. May be dull from physical causes.
140	Strong. Sturdy. Some defective hearing on one side.	Fair in ability and advantages.
142	Strabismus. Scar of old corneal ulcer.	Bright.
144	Poor general development and nutrition.	Fair in ability.
153	Good condition except defective vision.	Extremely bright.

Of the 41 cases illustrated above whose conditions were examined at the Psychopathic Institute, but 14 were in good or fair physical condition at the time of diagnosis. The remainder present various signs of profound neurotic disturbance. But 25 are of good or fair mental ability. The remainder are distinctly subnormal.

CASES DIAGNOSED ONLY BY THE CHILD STUDY DEPARTMENT
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. (NO ONE OF THESE
INCLUDED IN THE 29 SELECTED CASES.)

No. of Case.	Remarks and Recommendations.
16	He is a dull, stupid child who will require individual attention to accomplish anything in the way of school work. His nervous system is in a wretched condition, no doubt in consequence of poor food and unsanitary home conditions.
20	It is a question of poor heredity and moving about from place to place. Ought to be approached wholly through concrete methods.

No. of Case.	Remarks and Recommendations.
44	His case calls for more individual treatment. Raymond School. Until the mother can locate in that neighborhood, the boy may as well remain at home.
45	A boy of more than average brightness. Has only been in U. S. 14 months. Simply a case of not being acquainted with the language. Not a case for the ungraded room.
51	Not aggressive. Hardly defends himself. Occasionally cranky about eating. Plays vigorously. Sleeps well.
94	Teacher says cannot do anything. This is again a physical case. Boy is extremely nervous, is tense and physically depleted. Probably will get on satisfactorily with school work for he has gotten hold of his symbol work fairly well.
128	Needs to be aroused and interested in motor methods. Also considerable drill with symbols in the way of giving them a concrete basis. Brother who is in St. Charles is about as low as this fellow. Very tense and erratic. Some hereditary taint has induced neurosis. Recommended the transfer to grade 3 in Seward School.
141	
164	Cannot stand on one foot.
165	Some aberration.
190	Was in Feehanville July to December, 1909. Uncontrollable. Boy seems wholly untrained. Good instincts. Parents do not understand him or wish to get rid of him.
214	This boy is 16 years 11 months, but practically less than the size of an 11 year old. He has been greatly stunted in early life, first by reason of his inheritance which is tubercular, and likewise on account of his sickness during early life. Not feeble-minded. He is able to work with number combinations in the concrete to 50. He seems to have a good memory for simple things and his perception is fairly keen, though slow. He shows a great number of physical defects both on the side of growth and movement. These can be attended to later. We recommend his admittance to the ungraded room at Seward School.

CONCLUSIONS.

Only nine among the 29 cases are physically in good condition. The remainder are suffering from various types of disorder which signify more or less neurotic dispositions.

But 14 cases in a group of 41 among the 280 at St. Charles, who have been diagnosed at the Psychopathic Institute, are described as of good or fair physical condition. The remainder of this group present indications of neurotic disturbances. Only 26 of this number are described as of good or fair mental ability.

In Table we have 11 additional cases whose physical and mental diagnosis is recorded in the Child Study Department. (Case 190 in this group is included with the 41 in Table). Seven of this number are in bad physical and mental condition.

Out of a total therefore of 82 St. Charles boys (nearly 30% of the Chicago contingent), whose diagnoses we have been able to secure, 54 are unstable physically or mentally or in both respects. If the conclusion reached by Dr. Stevens in the first section of this portion of our investigation is correct—that these unstable youths require special and prolonged attention in order to give them an even start in life—then we have with these boys the same problem that presents us in the case of the John Worthy boys and the Lincoln cases. (See Sections A and B II.)

One other thing that stands out prominently in the history of these cases is the length of time they have spent in institutional life and the unfavorable home surroundings from which they have come. With these diagnoses and histories in mind the practical question that confronts us is, what becomes of these youths and others when they are paroled from St. Charles? The answer to that question is the test of our methods. It has been impossible in the course of this investigation to take up this problem. It would involve the tedious process of following up the history of several hundred paroled boys throughout several years. In this connection we are at liberty to quote a letter on the subject of parole from St. Charles, addressed to Mr. Joel D. Hunter, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer for Cook County.

Mr. Joel D. Hunter,
Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

With regard to the parole situation at the St. Charles School for Boys, I would say the St. Charles School for Boys has, since its establishment, had but one parole officer who gave attention to the boys paroled from that institution. This officer is known as a Home Visitor and is supposed to have the same qualifications as the visitors who attend dependent children for the Illinois State Board of Administration.

The St. Charles School has in the neighborhood of 1,000 boys on parole, and approximately one-half of this number come from Chicago. This officer has no special training for the care of delinquent boys but is examined for his fitness for visiting dependent children (boys and girls) placed in homes. He is paid for this service \$75.00 per month. The law creating the St. Charles School specifically states that the officer shall be a parole agent.

According to the report of the Juvenile Court, submitted to the County Board for the year 1913, there were committed to the St. Charles School for the year 1913, 183 boys from Cook County. For the last two years the Home Visitor, so-called, of the St. Charles School has not visited in Chicago at all. It would be a physical impossibility for one Parole Officer for the St. Charles School, assigned to the City of Chicago alone, to attend properly to all the parole cases that are allowed to return from that institution to the city. As it is they have no supervision whatever. It is small wonder that so large a number of these boys are re-arrested and brought back into this Court, or into the Boys' Court for new offenses. It is generally conceded by people experienced in correctional institutions that the most critical period with the person whom you are attempting to correct, follows his release from the correctional institution, and extends over a period of a year or more from that date. These boys coming out of St. Charles have had the advantage of a very high grade correctional training, and are then once more allowed to return to the old environment without the guiding influence of a Parole Officer to assist them to get re-established.

The State of Massachusetts maintains a school at Westboro for Delinquent Boys under the age of 16. That institution has seven parole officers—one Chief Parole Officer who receives \$150 a month. The other officers are paid salaries that make it possible for the Superintendent to secure high class men. It is useless to attempt to set forth the advantage of such a plan, as that will seem obvious. It is my firm belief that a large number of the boys who come from St. Charles on parole could, under proper parole supervision, be kept from committing new offenses. Another serious disadvantage is that boys who escape from that institution are very frequently able to avoid being returned as a result of the failure of adequate parole supervision in the institution to apprehend and return these boys.

Respectfully yours

HARRY HILL.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the light of the unfavorable nature of the Chicago boys in St. Charles, as far as it has been set forth in this study, it is of prime importance to know what becomes of them, in order that we may intelligently check our methods. On this account and in the light of the letter quoted above, we recommend that the City of Chicago make some provision for studying the history of Chicago boys subsequent to their parole from St. Charles. We ought to know where the 500 Chicago boys are who have been paroled from St. Charles. Such a study should begin with boys who were placed on parole four or five years ago, and include all who have been paroled since from that date up to the present.

2. If the condition discovered among John Worthy School boys reported in the first section of this portion of the report obtain also among the St. Charles Boys—and it is fair to assume that this is the case—it is necessary for the sake of public health and safety to exercise the same care of discharge and parole from St. Charles as has been recommended in the case of

John Worthy boys. We recommend that physical and mental examination of St. Charles boys be made and recorded repeatedly, and that authority be given to the medical staff to discharge or hold according to its findings.

3. The adoption of the preceding recommendation would make it necessary to enlarge the facilities of the state and city for taking care of delinquent boys. These facilities are already inadequate.

D

DELINQUENT BOYS IN EMPLOYMENT

Our task with the delinquent boy is on one side the problem of mental deficiency. On another side it is the problem of the unfit home—unfit on account of poverty or on account of the character of parents, brothers and sisters, or for both reasons. Once more, it is the problem of employment. Of course, all three of these problems may come together in the person of a single delinquent.

Here it is our purpose to set forth the facts as we find them, relating to the employment of all juvenile boys over the age of 14 years who were on probation on September 1, 1914, and who also had been on probation during the four months preceding that date. We are indebted to the Juvenile Probation Office of Cook County for the data that is summarized herein.

On September 1, 1914, there were on probation in Cook County 436 delinquent boys over the age of 14 years. Of these 242 were employed on that day and 194 were unemployed. The following table presents the data with respect to the proportion of time employed during the four months preceding the date named above:

I. SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE TIME EMPLOYED.	
No. employed full time during 4 mo. preceding Sept. 1.....	88
No. employed $\frac{3}{4}$ to full time during 4 mo. preceding Sept. 1.....	66
No. employed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ time during 4 mo. preceding Sept. 1.....	89
No. employed less than $\frac{1}{2}$ time during 4 mo. preceding Sept. 1....	134
No. not working during 4 mo. preceding Sept. 1.....	11
Total.....	388

In Table II we have the wages received by these boys while they were working within the period covered by the report:

II. SHOWING THE WAGES OF DELINQUENT BOYS.	
No. receiving less than \$5.00 per week.....	78
No. receiving \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week.....	138
No. receiving \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week.....	75
No. receiving \$7.00 to \$8.00 per week.....	42
No. receiving \$8.00 to \$9.00 per week.....	17
No. receiving \$9.00 to \$10.00 per week.....	16
No. receiving \$10.00 and more per week.....	6
No. receiving board only (in country).....	5
No. not working	11
Total.....	388

In Table III is set forth our data relating to the constancy of boys in their several occupations:

III. SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JOBS HELD BY DELINQUENT BOYS.	
No. holding 1 job during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	162
No. holding 2 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	125
No. holding 3 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	47
No. holding 4 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	24
No. holding 5 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	14
No. holding 6 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	0
No. holding 7 jobs during 4 mos. preceding Sept. 1.....	5
Not working	11
Total.....	388

The types of occupations followed by these boys cover a wide field. It will be noticed that the errand boy, the wagon boy, the messenger and the

shop boy occur in considerable numbers. These are occupations—like many others in the list—from which there are not many open avenues for advancement.

IV. SHOWING TYPES OF OCCUPATIONS FOLLOWED BY DELINQUENT BOYS.

Errand Boy	Packer	Timekeeper
Wagon Boy	Shop	Butcher Boy
Water Carrier	Grocery	Elevator Boy
Bellboy	Chauffeur	Gordon Feeder
Machine Worker	Livery Attendant	Team Boy
Farm Boy	Leading Ponies	Picture Frame Worker
Stock Boy	Office Boy	Printing
Teamster	Plumber's Apprentice	Peddler
Electrician's Helper	Blockman	Cook's Assistant
Box Maker	Sorter	Deckhand
Envelope Maker	Bottle Washer	Handy Boy
Helping Sawyers	Painter's Helper	
News Stand	Messenger	

Of errand boys there were 93 on September 1, 1914; wagon boys, 47; shop boys, 27; office boys, 14; messenger boys, 24; machine workers, 16; farm boys, 10; teamsters, 10. The remaining boys were distributed in smaller numbers among the other occupations listed above.

In the report of the Cook County Juvenile Court for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, pp. 71 FF., data similar to the foregoing is presented. It is the experience of the Court that in the majority of cases "probation will not succeed with a delinquent boy over 14 unless he can be kept steadily at work or in school." Common sense would dictate such a statement as this. It is essential, therefore, to the success of the juvenile probation system that intelligent effort and co-operation be taken to secure steady and suitable employment for probationers. There is appended here a letter from Probation Officer I. Levin addressed to Mr. Joel Hunter, Chief Probation Officer. It is pertinent to the general problem of juvenile employment: Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 23, 1914.

"Dear Sir:

"I beg leave to present to you my interpretation of the figures shown on the enclosed statistical sheet, and such other comment as I think is appropriate to the discussion of the problem of employment of delinquent boys.

"I think I am correct in stating that the opportunity of securing employment has diminished more and more since a year and a half ago. I believe that if statistics were compiled for the first four months of 1913, when industrial conditions were more nearly normal, there would be shown fewer boys who have worked part time, and also fewer boys who have not worked at all.

"You will notice that of the sixty-three boys probationed to me there are twenty-one attending school, leaving forty-two boys who should be at work. Of this number, eighteen boys, or 43%, have worked full time, while thirteen boys, or 30%, have worked part time.

"Let us turn to the eleven boys who have not worked at all in the four months under consideration. They are designated below by numbers:

(1) "This lad is subnormal. His mother is insane, and has been in Dunning. The father is subnormal (information from Dr. Healy). The boy and his brother, a year older, have each one been in St. Charles for eighteen months. I find it almost impossible to get him to keep an appointment. His irregular behavior is such that no employer will keep him.

(2) "This lad has worked as a driver, and has earned by that means \$8.00 a week, although he was only fourteen years old at that time. When he lost this job, he would not work as an errand boy, the only occupation open to a boy under sixteen. This lad has the height and weight of a boy seventeen or eighteen.

(3) "This lad was reared without the aid of his father, who was a man of uncontrollable temper. The boy worked one day at a job in a japanning factory. He is of low mentality. I doubt whether he will ever earn his livelihood by honest labor.

(4) "This boy is of low mentality. Every effort to get him to work has failed.

(5) "This lad is an immigrant from Russia. He is of slight frame and can do no heavy work. He has not learned to speak English.

(6) "This boy is of low mentality, is undersized, and the mother, a very stupid woman, will not co-operate with the probation officer.

(7) "This boy's desire to wander away from home, and from town to town, is the cause of his unemployment. It is interesting to note that this boy has a sister who is an imbecile. The probability is that he too is subnormal.

(8) "This boy's mother is very stupid. He himself is subnormal, though he has exceptional talent for mechanics. Out of scrap material he has built an auto truck and a steam engine. Secured for him a job with a scientific instrument house where the Superintendent planned to have him run errands until he is sixteen, and then place him in the shop. As soon as he knows the trade of instrument maker, he will earn as high as \$8.00 a day. He turned the job down, and talked impertinently to the manager. Secured other jobs for him at which he worked a few days and quit. He will have to wait until he is sixteen before he can lawfully work with machinery.

(9) "Worked in a picture-frame factory at piecework, earning from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week. Became discouraged because of the low wages and quit.

(10) "This boy is of small size, and of low mentality. His father is dead, and his mother has little control over him.

(11) "Same condition as in that of No. 10, excepting that the mother, instead of the father, is dead.

"In the above eleven cases, we find five boys who are definitely subnormal (pronounced as such by our Dr. Healy). There is a strong probability that eight of the eleven are subnormal, judging by their family history and their behavior on probation. Very little can be done toward getting the subnormal boy to hold his job after one has been found for him. The chance for this type of boy to secure and hold a job is getting smaller and smaller as the Taylor system is being installed, and the aim at increased shop efficiency is being applied to industry.

"Of the five unemployed boys designated as being of low mentality and probable subnormality, three are of undersize. When a boy has made little progress at school, plays checkers, as in the cases of these boys, as an infant does, will not keep an appointment, has no sense of social obligation, and seems never to think of consequences; and when his associates nickname him "Bonehead," "Goofy," "Ivory," or "Sawdust," there is little chance of erring when we size up the boy as one of low mentality. The boy with a poor mentality is the first one to be let out when a retrenchment policy is adopted; and because he makes more errors than the normal boy, his value to his foreman is little and at the least provocation, general retrenchment or not, the boy is discharged.

"You will observe that one boy is too large for his age. Having earned more money than what is generally paid a boy, he will not work for a boy's wages. This boy reminds us of another 15-year-old boy, probationed to one of the juvenile probation officers. He weighs about 150 pounds, and has the strength of a well-developed man, but the only employment open to him is that of errand or office boy. This boy feels too old to go to school, and feels too manly to do a boy's job. And until he is sixteen years old, he will tramp the streets, associate with idlers, and in time become a delinquent. In talking this problem over with Miss Cook, teacher at the Juvenile Detention Home, she suggested that the limitations to labor be defined on the basis of bodily strength instead of age.

"The unemployment of one of the boys can probably be traced to his small earnings. The boy of fourteen when he leaves school and works as an errand boy, will receive from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week. Whenever he quits his job and finds another he receives the same pay, or perhaps less pay. In time, as the boy grows older, and his value to his employer has not increased and his wages are, therefore, constant, he becomes discontented. The boy will not work until he finds a job which will pay him the wage he wants.

"Surely, this condition argues for a system of vocational education, to the end that the boy may enter the shop equipped with the essential knowledge, to learn more, to become more skillful and efficient, and thus be able to command a better wage.

"One boy's unemployment can be charged up to his ignorance of the

English language. This impediment will be removed under the supervision of the Probation Officer to whom the boy is assigned.

"One boy's unemployment can be charged up to his ignorance of the English language. This impediment will be removed under the supervision of the Probation Officer to whom the boy is assigned.

"Among the boys assigned to me are five who are employed on farms. At least two of these are of low mentality, and were a constant menace to the boys in their neighborhoods when they lived in the city. Apparently country life is the best obtainable environment for such boys.

"There are of course many factors which are not disclosed by figures. Many a boy would not have quit a position, or would have found one when out of work were it not for the fact that his companions are not working. The unemployment of one boy is a strong factor in encouraging other boys to be idle.

"In one of my boys is an instance of a lad who, through contact with the Juvenile Court, secured a job in a printing plant, and to the surprise of his parents and neighbors, worked for about a year steadily. Perhaps this boy did not get the "right kind of a job" until he was adjudged a delinquent and was placed on probation.

"While we are endeavoring to place every boy of working age, it should not be forgotten that some kinds of employment are worse for the boy than no employment, at all. As a case in point: ——— worked as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Through the medium of his job, he was introduced to a knowledge of the drug traffic and prostitution. Since he quit this occupation his health has improved, he sleeps at home, bathes regularly, and has become a manly fellow.

"Quite a number of boys and their parents, as well, cannot understand the school certificate requirement of the child labor law. Many a boy will be unemployed because he fails to exchange his original certificate issued for a certificate issued at the Jones School. And many a boy, who has lost, destroyed or given away his school certificate, has not the courage to ask for another, and he will, consequently, remain idle. The suggestion offered by Mr. Sherman Booth, of the Association of Commerce, to take the certificate out of the boy's hands, but have the Board of Education issue the certificate to the employer, the same to be returned to the Board of Education when the boy leaves, is a timely one.

"Since Mr. Nelson, the Chief Factory Inspector, has taken office, employers have informed me that they want to observe the child labor law strictly; and so many of them have made it a rule not to employ any one under sixteen years of age. The employer thinks that for the same money he can get a sixteen-year-old boy to work, as long as the shop is open, in excess of eight hours, without becoming liable to a fine. And I am informed by some concerns that the insurance companies which underwrite their personal injury liabilities specify in their policies that no boy under sixteen shall be employed on the premises.

"The law ought to be amended to compel every child to attend school until he is sixteen years old. It is needless to say that the curricula of our school will have to be revised to successfully conform to such a change in the law. Frequently a boy will not learn at school, and the older he grows the less interested he is in his school work. The curriculum will have to include a variety of courses that have a vocational trend.

"Many boys who agree to work on farms come back soon because of the low wages paid. Perhaps if they would secure jobs on farms located at a considerable distance from Chicago, where labor is less plentiful, they could command better wages, which would induce them to stay on the farm.

"Several institutions, such as the Lewis Institute, the University of Chicago, the Typothetae Association, and R. R. Donnelly & Co., have volunteered to co-operate with the Juvenile Court by placing their apprenticeship system at the disposal of our boys. We have been unable to take advantage of the offer because most of the boys placed on probation leave school in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. It is the exceptional boy who has a grammar school diploma. And the boy qualified to take an apprentice course is generally able to find a job that pays two or three dollars a week more, and this increase in income lures the boy to the job that gets him nowhere, in preference to the apprenticeship with a future.

"A few recommendations in connection with the Juvenile Court's en-

deavor to find positions for its dependent and delinquent boys suggest themselves:

1. "To install two telephones, one to be used exclusively for calling up employers.
2. "To answer all blind 'ads' for boys by dropping a prepared form in the box for the advertiser. This form should briefly explain why the Juvenile Court desires the co-operation of employers in finding jobs for the Court's boys.
3. "Constant advertising by arranging to have each boy present a leaflet to the prospective employer.
4. "An arrangement with the Board of Education to change its telephone system, so that when a police or probation officer sees a 'Boy Wanted' sign, he can walk up to the nearest school and telephone the information to the Juvenile Court's employment head.
5. "The reservation of a room where the boy may read, dress, wash and make himself neat generally. And, following the precedent established by the State of New York in paying the railroad fare when sending an unemployed man to a job at a distance, Cook County should furnish the noon hour meal and the necessary carfare for the boy sent by the Court to and from a prospective employer.

"In closing this letter, I want to draw your attention to the fact that my experience in securing jobs for boys bears out the proposition that, in the main, every job secured by our boys lessens the number of jobs for the army of boys looking for work, thus not affecting the total number of unemployed boys by the above artificial endeavor to find work for boys. This lesson was strongly impressed upon me when at one time I rushed in front of a sign 'Boy Wanted,' for fear that a boy, who appeared as if he were looking for work, would come near, being afraid that if he saw the sign he would walk into the store and compete with my boy for the job. One of the boys understood this so thoroughly that when he saw this sign he tore it off the door and walked up with it under his arm in quest of the job without fear of competition.

"This certainly would tend to lead me to believe that our work is futile. But when we bear in mind that society can better afford to have ten moral boys out of work than an equal number of boys who are delinquent, a more cheerful aspect presents itself."

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The data and the correspondence included in the foregoing pages emphasizes several points for consideration.

We have no adequate knowledge of the youths for whom we seek employment. It is futile to look for good results from the haphazard employment of subnormal youths. Only five of the subnormal cases described in Mr. Levin's letter had had their conditions definitely diagnosed in the Psychopathic Institute. It was left for casual observation, subsequent to admission to probation, to determine the condition of the remainder. This ought not to be so. Before any boy is admitted to probation, he should be detained in a suitable home for a period sufficiently long to enable a corps of well-trained specialists to make a searching analysis of his mental and physical condition, and his vocational aptitudes. That is not a fifteen minute task. When such analysis and recommendations based thereupon are in the hands of a well organized place-finding department of the Juvenile Probation Office, we should be in a position to place the juvenile probationer into better than "blind alley" jobs. At any rate, such jobs should not figure so prominently in the occupation of probationary youths as they do at present, and the hopeless condition set forth in Tables I and III above, showing the inconstancy of employment among the wards of the Juvenile Court, should be relieved. To this end, as suggested in Mr. Levin's letter above, co-operation with employers must be secured, and it must be a part of the business of police officers to assist in keeping the Probation Office informed of opportunities for employment in their respective districts. Plans for the wider social use of the police in this and other respects are being developed in New York City, and, according to report, in Los Angeles, as well.

At the best, however, suitable employment of youths just above fourteen years of age at gainful occupations is inevitably a hard problem by

reason of youth, if for no other cause. The problem would be canceled to a great degree by extending the period of compulsory education to sixteen years and ultimately to eighteen years of age; by extending opportunities for public vocational education which, as experience in Chicago already indicates, will keep many a youth in school who would otherwise be out in the streets with no healthful interest to steady his career. This statement is supported by the following extract from the 1914 Year Book of the Lane Technical High School:

"On September 24, 1912, the Prevocational department was organized in the Lane Technical School with an assignment of 152 boys. Each boy had previously taken the required examination—an examination significant only as a factor in determining in what grade he shall be placed. The students who are eligible are boys of fourteen years who have not finished the sixth grade, and the boys of fifteen or more who have not completed the seventh or eighth grades. It does not naturally follow that these boys are mentally defective. The following extracts from the survey of causes show that financial conditions, change of residence, illness, travel, discouragement, or lack of application and interest have interrupted their progress.

"I had trouble with a teacher in fourth grade and then all the teachers had it in for me."

"My twin brother is in second year High School and I am only in low seventh. My people say it is because I am the weak twin. But I can do all the athletic games better than my brother. The teachers at Lane say I am all right."

"I had an operation performed and I was sick for a month. Then I went to Europe for two months. When I came back I had to go into a low grade."

"I had to leave school when I was fourteen because my father couldn't get any work. I was out for two years."

"My father is a traveling man and I have lived in thirteen towns. That is one reason why I am behind."

"I was always in trouble with the teachers. My father got tired of coming to school and he was going to put me to work. Then the principal told him of the Lane and I came here. My record has been good for a year and a half."

"I quit school when I was fourteen and in the sixth grade. I couldn't get along with the teachers, and I wasn't interested because we had to wait and listen while a whole class read the same lesson. I used to read library books, and that made the teacher sore. I got a pretty good job near my home. I had to make temperature records in a chemical institute. I got as high as twelve dollars some weeks, but when I was eighteen I couldn't get any more. I heard of the Prevocational department for backward boys and I came. I thought I could get chemistry, but I didn't know enough for that, so I am taking all the academic work and no shop. I double up on each subject. I expect to get through in June, and when I enter High School I shall try and specialize in chemistry."

"I had to quit school when I was twelve. I was large for my age and it was easy to get work. I helped my mother to support five other children until I was eighteen years old. Then my mother let me start out for myself."

"I came to Chicago and I found I was handicapped because I had had so little schooling. One day I got a pretty good night job in a drug store. I got it through the Y. M. C. A. agency. I had plenty of time on my hands then, for I only worked from five to twelve o'clock at night. Every day I had to pass a school and I could see the pupils inside, and I got to thinking that this was my chance to get an education. It took a lot of courage to begin, and I was discouraged, for my size and awkwardness gave a great deal of amusement to the other students. I decided to quit, but the principal urged me to enter the prevocational class at Lane, and I did. I have felt at home from the start, for no one knows what class you belong to and the boys are all large."

"Restless pupils long for change and release from their confinement, but their protests are classified as defiance and lawlessness rather than an appeal for freedom. The record of one boy who came to Lane was eighty-four weeks and one month in one grade on account of misconduct. He gave no trouble after entering Lane."

It should be optional with the pupil and his advisers to determine at what time, if at all, he should pass from the regular to the vocational school, or vice versa. The school, whether or not it is of vocational nature, ought to be a better character builder than the best form of gainful occupation that the boy of fourteen to sixteen years of age can enter, because of the systematic exercise that it enforces during the habit-building period. The vocational school holds many to a systematic regimen whom the regular school allows to slip away, and the converse is true also. Those habits and ideals of industry, of seriousness, etc., the sum total of which is nearly or quite all of character, are worth more than a knowledge of either Latin or mechanical drawing. It ill becomes the friends of one type of education to cavil at another type provided only that boys and girls are not slipping away from systematic, character building exercise, but are standing by them interestedly and persistently.

But even with the extension of the period of compulsory education, we will still have to struggle with the employment problem, including that of the inconstant employment of youths on probation. The part time night or day school should assist in its solution. It is easily within the range of possibility to compel every youthful probationer at least, to attend a part time school each day or night during the term of his probation. In these schools emphasis should rest upon stimulating talks, demonstrations, etc., relating to the work that engages the youths. One of the immediate aims should be to show each youth what are the outlooks from his particular occupation; what possibilities for reward of diligent service it offers. A youth who enters at the bottom in a large establishment may be bewildered and discouraged because he is blind to the way up.

It is now apparent that the study of the mental and physical condition and vocational aptitudes of prospective juvenile probationers, which has been suggested above, is only a part of a much wider problem. Such examinations for vocational guidance and weeding out the unfit should be prosecuted throughout the school population in an intensive way, and repeatedly. A beginning of such guidance has been made in Chicago. For illustration, we quote here from the 1914 Year Book of the Lane Technical High School:

"The work consists of a study (1) of the boy, his likes, his natural aptitudes, his character, his parents' plan for him, and his teachers' opinions of him. . . . We depend upon the elementary school from which the boy comes to give us facts about the neighborhood life and the home life which the high school cannot readily obtain.

"We make a study (2) of the industrial opportunities open to boys and of the sort of work which should be avoided—the so-called 'blind-alley' trades which have no future—and the work of large initial wage, which is detrimental to his future. This work is done by the study of the industries, by visits to factories, by lectures given by business men, and by the 'part time' scheme—a scheme in which boys work and go to school alternate weeks. Lane at present has the co-operation of several hundred local firms in the Vocational Guidance and Placement Plans. Five firms, the Chicago Telephone Company, the Western Electric Company, the Automatic Electric Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Commonwealth Edison Company, are co-operating in the part time project.

(3) "The next step in the problem of vocational guidance is that of keeping a sort of guardianship over the boy for a time, and of acting as an intermediary between him and his employer. For this we must depend upon the boy's keeping the department informed of his progress or lack of progress."

This work should ultimately develop into intensive investigation of each pupil by trained specialists comprising a Bureau of Vocational Guidance.