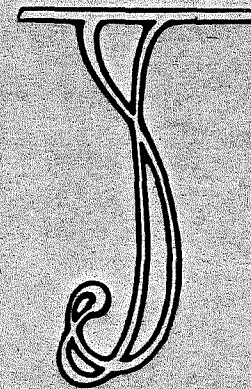


The Seattle Juvenile
Court Report
for 1930

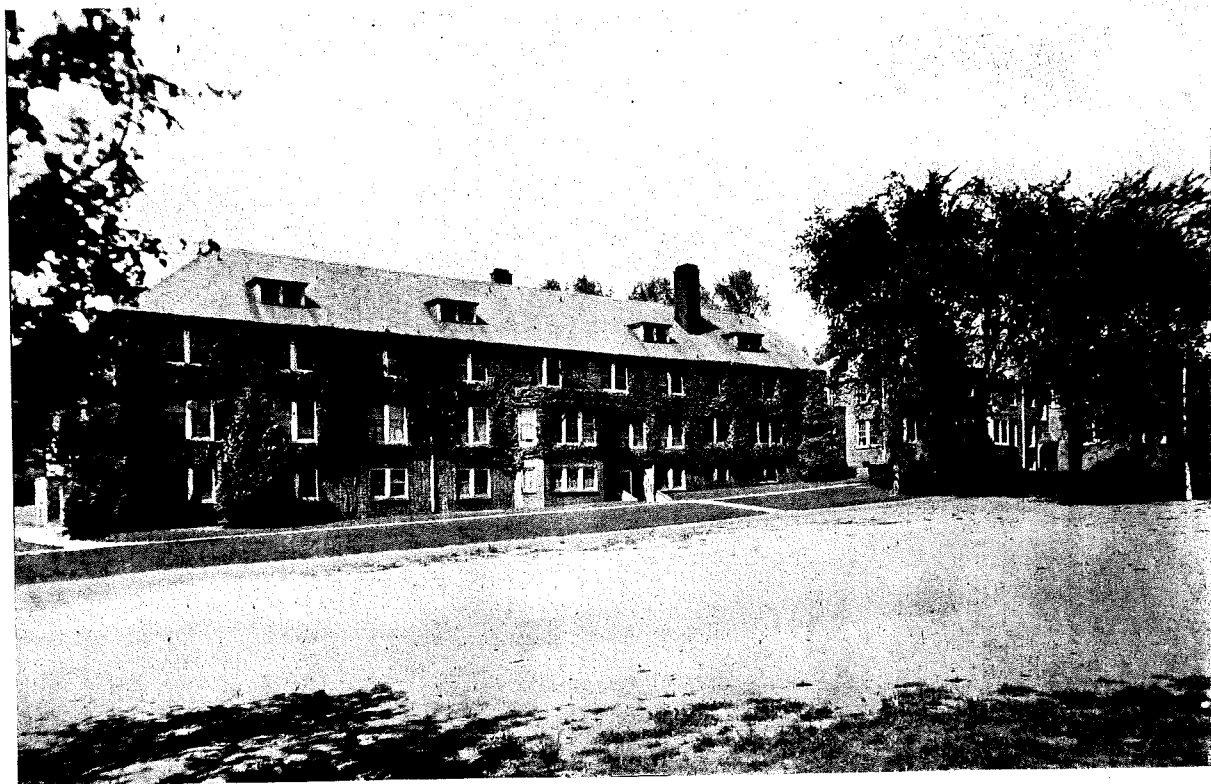


KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
200 BROADWAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE IVY PRESS, SEATTLE

THE
SEATTLE JUVENILE COURT
REPORT *for the* YEAR
1930

COURT SESSIONS
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS
AT 1:30 P. M.
KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
200 BROADWAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



Girls' Parental School

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

The Court

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

Mothers' Pension Department

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

Detention Home

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

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HOW CAN IT BE MEASURED?

The term Juvenile Delinquency like that of Moron has been so thoughtlessly used by many writers that the average reader lacking, a technical insight, must unconsciously liken a juvenile delinquent to one of the fabled monstrosities.

While unable to give a short definition which would clarify the term to the public and be acceptable to the world's statisticians, we can say that Juvenile Delinquency is law violation by a juvenile.

Since juvenile age limits differ with the states even this could not be a uniform comparison. Statistics are based on knowledge of court cases, and cannot include those unknown to the Court or those settled by local methods because of distance from county seats or passed by in sufferance through fear of becoming involved. Even police officers may arrest at every opportunity or kindly admonish and never report the circumstances. The ill-tempered man may bring in every type of trivial trouble that in earlier days would have been unnoticed. A mother once phoned the writer to come out at once and arrest the six year old boy next door who was making faces through the fence at her little girl of four.

A person's digestion may determine whether a boy's pranks are to be laughed at or be the basis of court action. Even where cases are taken up by peace officers, they may all be handled in regular court action or be referred to a Chief Probation Officer who will segregate and send some on into court and dismiss others; or be largely cared for by the police themselves with no reference to the court.

So, while in proportion to the population the delinquency rate in three towns might be the same, the

method of handling would result in published statistics showing a difference out of all proportion to the facts. While statistics may conform to a national model, the laws of the states vary as to what is Juvenile Delinquency. In this state all cases of insubordination, most cases of runaways, and disorderly conduct, and possibly all cases of truancy could be transferred, according to the state law, from the table of delinquency to that of dependency. These differences make the measurement of delinquency difficult.

It would seem, however, that the court's job after all is not statistical records but methods whereby those who are contacted may overcome faults and those in danger may be protected before extreme court action is necessary.

HAS DELINQUENCY INCREASED?

In spite of headlines telling of the fast and terrible increase in Juvenile Delinquency most probation officers can prove that there is no increase out of proportion to the increased population and in many sections there has been a decrease.

In considering this question we must also think of the types of delinquency; the increase of population; the making of new laws, and the various methods of procedure. We even have to ask whether the term "Ignorance of the law is no excuse," should spell delinquency to youngsters who are not mentally at an age of reason. As a city grows it necessarily includes more misfits, drifters and handicapped. It must have laws which are unnecessary in a village.

Laws covering curfew, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, traffic and school attendance are found in the big city, and whether a child is delinquent or not depends

upon which side he lives of the city boundary. Very few of the above cases come from outside the city and these persons are delinquent, not because of depraved natures, but because of residence.

The largest increase in Seattle cases come from traffic violations; some for speeding, many for improper parking, and most for not having a minor's permit. This last pertains only to Seattle and the law is so ambiguous that boys who read it do not realize its meaning.

The school attendance and part time laws for Seattle bring in the second greatest increase in delinquents and yet a boy over the city line can ignore these laws with impunity.

The new law requiring ash receivers in cars will soon bring in a flock of juveniles who do not smoke, seldom drive, never go to the national forests and never heard of the law. Is Juvenile Delinquency then dependent not upon morals but upon ordinances?

The 1930 tables for Seattle show a total decrease in juvenile delinquency of fourteen girls and sixty-seven boys. Cases of dishonesty decreased by seventy-six; of insubordination by fifty-five; of sex misconduct by seventeen, and cases of runaway boys by twenty-one. This more than offsets the increases in runaway girls and cases of truancy.

While it is gratifying to make reports of this nature yet we must keep in mind that statistics in themselves cannot tell the real court work. In fact, sometimes the court with increased cases is really doing a much finer piece of work. Courts may tabulate every minor case so as to have a record if needed in the future or merely keep statistics on the cases which have a formal hearing.

Courts making a change of policy or administration find that cases increase or decrease without seeming reason. This does not necessarily mean changes in delinquency but the reaction to the new policy. The court can coldly select its cases or take everything possible. A court may be merely a committing court taking a case only after everyone else has failed, or a court may take simple troubles in order to start intelligent measures of prevention.

Peace officers soon learn whether the court will assist them in their informal problems; whether a court will check and supervise, or whether they can get better success by working out their cases without reference to the court.

SOME CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

The 1930 figures show that the five leading reasons for court appearance were for boys, dishonesty, traffic rules, disorderliness, truancy, runaways—for girls, sex misconduct, runaways, truancy, insubordination and dishonesty.

The courts fortunate enough to have research clinics, while giving us much information already ours through practical experience, are better able to determine underlying physical and mental reactions and reasons.

Everyone has their own theory but most theories have many exceptions. While certain cases can be traced to certain conditions, at the same time thousands of cases under similar conditions are not delinquent. Children from a broken home may be delinquent, but most of them are not. The feeble-minded child may become delinquent, most of them do not. The boy with a street trade makes good more often than not. Homes are said to be terrible places and parents to be utterly worthless, but most homes

are worthy of our commendation and most parents are splendid people living for their children's welfare, and numbers of children come into court in spite of every worthy effort the parents could possibly make.

It is true that in some cities most cases come from the down town sections and the environment seems largely to blame. There appears to be more temptations, less constructive effort and closer police supervision in such districts.

On the other hand, many more boys would be brought in from the resident section if it were as closely policed and if small infractions were as closely checked. For instance, boys in the nicer part of town can shake dice and play pool without recourse to an alley or pool hall and are not brought to the court. The worst crowd of sex delinquents, the most persistent auto thief and the most accomplished burglar of the last year all came from the resident section. Boys from down town, while more numerous, were usually in less serious troubles.

The reasons for delinquency are so many and varied that, even after eighteen years of dealing with them, the writer still finds something new. The cause may be mental, moral, physical; it may be environment, as a broken home, drunken father, cruel mother, bad companions, poor neighborhood, weak or ignorant parents. It may be a dare, a thrill, a slowly formed habit, too much idle time, a misunderstood teacher, a real need of money, a lack of worthy ideals or any one of a hundred reasons.

A boy whose father was unemployed and the family in want got a job; had to have shoes and stole them. Another with a fine record, accepted a lift on the way home from an acquaintance who had a stolen car. The lad knew nothing of the car theft, but the police watching for the car arrested both boys and put them in jail.

Three small boys playing near a railroad siding accidentally jarred a car loose and it ran down onto the main line.

Two high school boys with a date, a flat tire and the repair shop a mile away, borrowed the neighbor's idle car for ten minutes, without notifying him. They filled up the gas tank and left the car in the same place. If they had not been seen returning the car they would not have been juvenile delinquents.

One boy has a playfield near, another has not; one has a scout master, another has been overlooked; one has a clergyman interested in him; another has no adult friends. One has a father, strong, healthy, the boy's pal; another has no father or one who is almost too sick to work and too ill to even plan for his boy.

One girl has nice clothes, a fine home where she can invite her friends and entertain; another girl has no privacy in a small, poorly furnished, over crowded place, and visits with her friends in automobiles.

SOME SOLUTIONS

The child in danger of becoming delinquent should be as closely studied as a costly watch losing time, or an expensive automobile with engine trouble. A trained, intelligent person should have time to study and try out patiently until the cause is determined and eradicated. This is the Juvenile Court's function but with the heavy case load and the lack of workers the child cannot be studied closely and supervised constantly. Too often if the source of trouble is found there is no time to apply the remedy properly. There is always money for roads and prisons but none left to strengthen the thin line of social service workers fighting back the forces of delinquency.

When we replace talking about delinquency with enough money to make a united, intelligent effort to wipe out causes, then we will bring a decrease in both juvenile and adult delinquency that will astonish the world. We talk about the efforts of Probation. How many courts in the nation have an adequate staff to really carry out the plans and ideals of Probation. Can you name three?

The wonder is that people are not disgusted with probation when they view the feeble efforts of one person trying to overcome an army. The world has never seen, never known real probation carried out by a perfectly prepared series of courts covering completely even a single state in all its seeming miraculous powers. Juvenile delinquency is a community problem. No organization can cope with the situation thoroughly without community interest and backing and to the extent that the community sincerely endeavors to overcome the delinquency will juvenile delinquency decrease.

All leaders in church, school and all community organizations, with the good of the group at heart, should at all times uphold all constructive agencies. With no thought of creed, sex, politics or nationality, with the slogan "the child of today prepared for the citizen of tomorrow," they should maintain an active interest in child protection and with the same initiative and persistent power they should oppose all destructive elements even to the point of extermination.

Personally each citizen can assist by refusing to attend movies which invite indecency and law violation; by refusing to buy the licentious so called magazines; by reporting the infant street merchant instead of buying out of pity; by refusing to pick up children in automobiles and thus often assisting them in running away; by locking all cars carefully instead of inviting theft; by refus-

ing to make the dinner hour a summing up of the daily news portrayal of crime and scandal; by close contact with one's child; by constant cooperation with school and church; by setting a personal example of good citizenship, clean living and law obedience; by leading youth to a religious ideal which will master selfish desires and inspire to the heights of real life.

Every citizen should know the work being done for young people and how the Juvenile Court endeavors to save homes, to care for the unfortunate, to shape lives for good citizenship. It is difficult to give the court personal assistance, but the offering of free homes, or working homes for young people or the financial backing for more officers would be of tremendous value.

The court is proud that most workers with children are in the work not for the job but because of their deep interest in child welfare; men and women of splendid habits and high integrity. The court appreciates the exceptional cooperation of the many agencies which are contacted and the kindly assistance and loyalty of these co-workers.

Of all public workers those engaged in social welfare appear to be most often misunderstood by the public because of ignorance of what is really being accomplished. Those hidden on the field of conflict by the smoke of battle are often unjustly criticised by those who cannot see and do not try to find out. The criticism of those ignorant of the real truth is the unfairest of all. How often after the smoke of battle has cleared away and the lying critic has disappeared, the public criticism changes to praise and admiration.

The flowers denied to the discouraged living are laid on the tomb of the unfeeling dead, and yet the dead

would rather have had one word of praise while living than pages when entombed.

No court receives so much criticism as the Juvenile Court because people interested in children read news stories of children which are sometimes printed regardless of truth or the tragic injustice to the child. Criticised because good children have to be sometimes temporarily separated from evil parents and yet even the critic would so advise if he knew the facts. Youngsters sometimes compel the court to use institutional assistance in order that other children may be protected or old habits and associations broken or a new start made possible under a more favorable environment. The picture at the front of this report shows one of the institutions which takes morally crippled children and restores them to society better trained and prepared to live normal, wholesome lives. The institutions used by the court are worthy of the public confidence.

The court might answer criticism by publishing these sad, tragic stories but to do so might bar the doors of society forever to the one who now through the court's protection can forget and start anew with fresh hope and confidence. Learn of the court's work through visitation or through personal contact with some one of the staff.

Open the door of the private courtroom and see Judge Everett Smith and his assistants at work. A constant stream of old and young seeking advice, help, care, protection. A constant procession of broken parents and straying youngsters. Note the marvelous patience, the unswerving fairness and the sweeping sympathy covering case after case until their very souls are parched and ex-

hausted. The staff, taking the judge as their leader, endeavors to emulate him in so contacting the young persons coming under their observation that these developing souls will know a new self appraisal, come to a new life realization, and sense as never before their own potential possibilities.

HAROLD VANN,
Chief Probation Officer.

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STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING FIVE YEARS

YEAR	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Delinquent—					
Boys	1,146	1,256	1,355	1,612	1,555
Girls	326	322	388	385	371
Dependent—					
Boys	289	240	399	396	366
Girls	313	289	327	421	365
Totals.....	2,074	2,107	2,469	2,814	2,657
County School Census.....	102,811	105,266	108,308	110,267	113,923

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING YEAR 1930

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Parents and children advised.....	1,066	138	1,204
Returned to institutions.....	40	9	49
Sent to other jurisdictions.....	45	42	87
Remanded to Superior Court.....	9	—	9
Probationary supervision	150	130	280
Individual supervision	87	59	146
Continued indefinitely	127	78	205
Washington Children's Home Society.....	100	74	174
Seattle Children's Home.....	15	25	40
Seattle Council of Catholic Women.....	6	2	8
Everett Smith Cottage.....	—	2	2
State Custodial School.....	41	19	60
Hospitals—			
Intern	—	5	5
County	1	—	1
Orthopedic	1	—	1
Firland	1	2	3
Dismissed	48	31	79
State Training School.....	66	12	78
Parental School	98	40	138
House of the Good Shepherd.....	—	22	22
Ruth School	—	22	22
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart.....	9	12	21
Lebanon Home	—	2	2
Briscoe School	3	—	3
Ryther Home	4	4	8
Medina Baby Home.....	1	4	5
Parkland Luthern Home.....	3	2	5
Totals.....	1,921	736	2,657

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OFFENSES AND CONDITIONS WHICH BROUGHT CHILDREN
TO COURT DURING YEAR 1930

Offense	Boys	Girls	Totals
DELINQUENT—			
Automobile theft	202	—	202
Burglary	123	—	123
Holdup	10	—	10
Other stealing	301	14	315
Truancy	180	58	238
Runaway	158	105	263
Ungovernable	41	33	74
Sex delinquency	22	130	152
Injury to persons	1	2	3
Disorderly conduct	194	21	215
Traffic violation	274	6	280
Use or possession of liquor	19	—	19
Vagrancy	15	1	16
Forgery	3	—	3
Curfew violation	12	1	13
Totals	1,555	371	1,926

Condition	Boys	Girls	Totals
DEPENDENT—			
Abandonment or desertion	111	89	200
Improper home conditions	134	207	341
Poverty	34	22	56
Shelter	46	25	71
Feebleminded	36	19	55
Epileptic	5	3	8
Totals	366	365	731

NUMBER OF APPEARANCES DURING CURRENT AND
PRECEDING YEARS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT
INTO COURT DURING YEAR 1930

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
First time	1,033	250	230	226	1,739
Second time	238	55	67	75	435
Third time	88	31	17	22	158
Fourth time	66	12	29	16	123
Fifth time	50	12	11	7	80
Sixth time	21	5	7	11	44
Seventh time	59	6	5	8	78
Totals	1,555	371	366	365	2,657

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SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS LEADING TO COURT HEARING
DURING YEAR 1930

Source	Boys	Girls	Totals
Parents	164	118	282
Probation Officers	103	75	178
Police	1,174	223	1,397
School Attendance Officers	227	137	364
Washington Children's Home Society	51	31	82
Social Welfare League	27	17	44
Remanded from Institutions	33	45	78
Remanded from Superior Court	13	1	14
Travelers' Aid	10	2	12
Individuals	105	65	170
Child (in own behalf)	2	17	19
Fire Marshal	8	—	8
Pacific Protective Society	—	3	3
Public Welfare Department	2	1	3
Hebrew Benevolent Society	1	—	1
Seattle Council Catholic Women	1	1	2
Totals	1,921	736	2,657

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Financial aid	89	95	184
Warrants	17	13	30
Miscellaneous	44	45	89
Totals	150	153	303

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF DETENTION HOME
DURING FIVE YEARS

YEAR	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Boys	967	958	1,038	1,240	1,921
Girls	504	573	544	554	736
Totals	1,471	1,531	1,582	1,794	2,657
Average period of detention (days)	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.5

PARENTAL RELATION

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Parents living together	952	161	94	104	1,311
Parents not living together, due to death, divorce, separation or de- sertion	603	210	272	261	1,346
Totals	1,555	371	366	365	2,657

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AGES OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING
YEAR 1930

Age	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1 year and under.....	-----	-----	36	39	75
2 years	-----	-----	29	30	59
3 years	-----	-----	29	21	50
4 years	-----	-----	34	26	60
5 years	-----	-----	25	23	48
6 years	4	-----	27	13	44
7 years	4	1	24	32	61
8 years	18	1	27	17	63
9 years	39	4	25	29	97
10 years	44	3	18	14	79
11 years	53	8	22	21	104
12 years	89	15	17	19	140
13 years	107	31	14	15	167
14 years	212	54	12	18	296
15 years	308	71	14	13	406
16 years	343	87	10	23	463
17 years	327	82	2	11	422
18 years	7	14	1	1	23
Totals.....	1,555	371	366	365	2,657

WASHINGTON MOTHERS' PENSION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOTHERS' PENSION DEPARTMENT

STATISTICS PREPARED BY LENA E. HEMPHILL, SUPERVISOR

Population of King County, 1930 census.....453,213

REASONS FOR GRANTING RELIEF

	1930
Fathers deceased	308
Fathers divorced	126
Fathers deserted	127
Fathers incapacitated at home.....	22
Fathers incapacitated in hospitals.....	14
Fathers in penal institutions.....	5
Fathers in insane institutions.....	14
Unmarried mothers	4
Total.....	620

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NATIONALITIES OF MOTHERS

	1930
American	397
American Negress	8
Austrian	4
Bohemian	1
Canadian	24
Chinese	1
Danish	3
English	23
English Jew	1
French	3
Finnish	5
German	10
Greek	1
Holland Dutch	3
Irish	11
Italian	9
Japanese	3
Manx	1
Mexican	1
Norwegian	42
Polish	3
Roumanian	1
Russian	4
Russian Jew	4
Spanish	1
Serbian	1
Scotch	13
Sephardic Jew	9
Slovanian	1
Swedish	27
Swiss	1
Syrian	1
Welsh	3
Total.....	620

ALLOWANCES

	1930
\$10.00	5
15.00	236
20.00	230
25.00	92
30.00	28
35.00	21
40.00	5
45.00	2
50.00	1
Total.....	620

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SOURCES OF MOTHERS' VOCATIONAL INCOMES

	1930
Bakery	3
Boarders and roomers	12
Beauty parlor	4
Chambermaid	11
Clerks	36
Canvassing and demonstrating	5
Catering	1
Cook	7
Day work	114
Elevator operator	1
Factory	78
Garden, chickens and dairy	20
Housekeepers	15
Janitress	23
Laundry	42
Mothers at home	122
Music teachers	2
Nurses	8
Office work and stenography	33
Pharmacist	1
Restaurant work	51
Sewing and needle work	25
Telephone operator	8
Total	620

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR OPERATION OF MOTHERS' PENSION DEPARTMENT FOR 1930

Salaries	\$ 10,200.00
Office Expenses:	
Postage	75.00
Equipment	9.75
Sundry	255.88
Transportation	1,041.69
Mothers' Pensions	136,120.00
Food and clothing	1,163.63
Medicine	138.83
Rentals	628.00
Fuel	624.75
Motor vehicles, operation and maintenance	302.69
Court order, new Ford	590.75
Total	\$151,150.97

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REASONS FOR REVOCATIONS

	1930
Children reached the age of 15 years	43
Children living away from home	4
Children died	1
Disregarded requirements of the Court	11
Fathers contributing to support	4
Fathers returned to the home	4
Left jurisdiction of the Court	12
Mothers remarried	19
Self-supporting	31
Mothers died	3
Fathers in Stockade	2
Total	134

RENTALS BEING PAID BY 285 MOTHERS

	1930
\$ 1.00	2
3.00	1
5.00	3
8.00	8
9.00	1
10.00	30
11.00	1
12.00	21
13.00	9
14.00	8
15.00	66
16.00	10
17.00	7
18.00	23
20.00	62
22.00	11
23.00	3
25.00	47
26.00	2
27.00	6
28.00	1
30.00	12
35.00	8
38.00	2
40.00	2
45.00	1
Total	347

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HOMES OF MOTHERS

	1930
Buying on contract or mortgage.....	114
Boarding	9
Free rent	28
Homes owned free of debt.....	78
Homes with relatives or friends.....	44
Renting	317
Total.....	620

RELIGIONS OF MOTHERS

	1930
Advent Christian	1
African Baptist	1
African Methodist	2
Baptist	40
Bible Students	3
Buddhists	1
Catholic	98
Christian	26
Christian Science	40
Christian Missionary Alliance.....	2
Congregational	15
Church of the Brethren.....	1
Church of Truth.....	1
Church of God in Christ.....	2
Church of Nazarene.....	3
Chinese Baptist	1
Episcopal	27
Evangelical	4
Free Methodist	5
Jewish	15
Japanese Baptist	2
Lutheran	75
Methodist	69
Mormon	1
Pentecostal Faith	5
Presbyterian	80
Protestant	74
Quaker	1
Russian Church	4
Salvation Army	2
Seventh Day Adventist	8
Spiritualist	1
Swedish Mission	5
Theosophy	1
Unity	3
Welsh Union	1
Total.....	620