

A STUDY OF THE GIRLS COMMITTED TO THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BELOIT, KANSAS
FROM JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JANUARY 1, 1923

by

LEONA THURON-HILL

A. B. University of Southern California, 1923

B. S. Kansas State Agricultural College, 1923

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this thesis is four fold.

First, to discover, in so far as possible the factors that were responsible for or contributed to the delinquency of the 174 girls committed to the State Industrial School for girls at Beloit, Kansas, during the years of 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Second, to study the care and training given these girls and the opportunities for development made possible for them while in the institution.

Third, to determine as far as possible to what extent this institution was able to fulfill its purpose, that of rehabilitating girls who have committed anti-social acts.

Fourth, with the above facts as a basis, to attempt to determine how to minimize delinquency among girls and to determine the effectiveness of the present method of treating girls who have become delinquent.

The writer has no expectation of solving the problem of delinquency among Kansas girls by the preparation of this study. However, it is her earnest hope and sincere desire that this thesis will furnish something of value to those interested in preventing and in so far as possible curing delinquency among girls.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL AND METHOD OF STUDY

The material for this study was secured from the following sources:

1. Kansas Statutes regarding the State Industrial School for Girls, at Beloit, Kansas.
2. The Eighteenth Biennial Report of the Girls' Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas.
3. The official records of the State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas.

These records are composed of:

- a. The commitment papers sent to the School by the juvenile judges who sentenced the girls.
 - b. The official record books of the State Industrial School.
 - c. Monthly reports sent to the Industrial School while the girl was on parole.
4. Statements from the chief parole officer and from the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

5. Replies to a questionnaire sent to the present juvenile judge of the court from which each girl was sentenced.
6. Observations made during visits at the Industrial School. (These were used only as supplementary material.)

Method of Study

The method used was one of survey, new combination of facts, and diagnosis and significant arrangement of tabular data.

The writer has attempted to secure so far as possible the significant facts regarding hereditary and enviromental background, care and training while in the institution, and behavior and attitude since leaving the Industrial School of each girl included in this group. This information has been studied and tabulated in tables and graphs with explanatory notes.

HISTORICAL

A special session of the Kansas Legislature in 1889 enacted a law providing for the establishment of The State Industrial School for Girls, at Beloit, Kansas. This institution had been organized February 1, 1888, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, and had been maintained by them, aided by the citizens of Beloit, until 1889. At that time, by the afore mentioned legislative act, it was formally adopted as one of the charitable institutions of the state.

The following laws (from Revised Statutes of Kansas) were enacted regarding the State Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas.

Revised Statutes of Kansas, 1903

Article 22

"76-2301. Management. The board of administration shall have the management and control of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Beloit, and may remove to said industrial school any girl who may be detained in any of the charitable institutions of the state who in the judgement of the board is of like character, conduct and age as those

who by the provisions of this act are admissable to said industrial school for girls."

"76-2203. Parole officer. The office of parole officer is hereby created for the Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas-----"

"76-2205. Other officers and employees. The officers of the State Industrial School for Girls shall be a superintendent, a matron, and such officers, teachers and employees as may be found necessary for the proper management of said school: Provided, that the superintendent, matron, teachers, and attendants of this institution shall be women."

"76-2206. Sentence to School. Whenever any girl under the age of eighteen shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of the state and punishable by imprisonment, the court or justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may at his discretion, sentence such girl to state industrial school for girls, or to such punishment as now provided by law for such offense. If the sentence shall be to the state industrial school for girls, then it shall be in the alternative, to the state industrial school for girls or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed."

"76-2207. Commitments. Courts of record and probate courts of the state shall have power to commit to the state

industrial school for girls, first, any girl under eighteen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing laws of the state; second, any girl under eighteen years of age, with the consent of her parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which on conviction would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any girl under eighteen years of age who is incorrigible or habitually disregards the commands of her father, mother or guardian and who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to her years and condition, or refuses to attend school: Provided, that before said court shall commit such girl he shall cause to be filed a complaint setting forth the charges complained of, in writing; and before he shall investigate such charges he shall give at least five days notice to all persons interested in the filing of such complaint and the time and place of hearing the same, and if on final hearing of such complaint he is satisfied that said complaint is true and that such acts alleged come under the provisions of this act, he may commit."

"76-2208. Arrest and trial of girls. If any girl under the age of sixteen years shall be arraigned for trial in any

court in this state on any charges of the violation of laws of the state which would under conviction subject to the liability of imprisonment, the court may, with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceeding on the part of the prosecution, and commit said girl to state industrial school. All girls under sixteen years of age who may be accused of any offense punishable under the laws of the state shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian or other legal representatives demand a public trial, in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual form."

"76-2309. Girls to remain in school until twenty-one; apprenticeship; discharge. Every girl committed to the industrial school for girls shall remain until she is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged as hereinafter provided, or bound as an apprentice; but no girl shall remain after superintendent shall have reported her fully reformed; and when any shall be discharged therefrom as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence."

"76-2311. Employment and instruction of girls. The board of administration shall have full power to place any girl

committed as herein described, during her minority, at such employment and cause her to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to her years and capacity, as they may see fit; and they may, with the consent of such girl, bind her out as an apprentice during her minority or for a shorter period, to learn such trade and employment as in their judgement will tend to her future benefit, and the board of administration shall for such purpose have power to execute and deliver indentures of apprenticeship under the laws of the state, to be filed and kept among the records of the industrial school for girls, and it shall not be necessary to record or file them elsewhere. In case any girl so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the board may in its discretion permit said girl to be returned to the industrial school for girls, to be held in same manner as before said apprenticeship, and may thereupon order the indenture of such girl to be canceled; and if in the opinion of the board, any girl apprenticed out by it shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom said girl is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of her, the board may in its discretion return such girl to the school."

*76-2212. Dismissal on probation. Whenever a girl is dismissed from the school to her parents, or to otherwise care for herself (except when indentured as provided in this act) she shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the board of administration shall have power to send for her and return her to the school, when in its opinion the best interests of the girl will be promoted by her return."

INTRODUCTION

A visitor to the State Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas, is impressed by the mannerly, respectful attitude of the girls and the cheerfulness with which they carry out the schedule planned for them. Their schedule requires that each girl attend school one-half of the day and perform household duties the other half. Provision is made for group music, private music lessons, and art work. This is to many the first opportunity for instruction of this kind.

The main buildings are nicely furnished and decorated, and an atmosphere of harmony prevails. Everything appears to be so orderly and congenial that it is hard to believe that these girls are wards of the state, because of some previous anti-social conduct. No doubt much of this fine attitude and atmosphere is due to the capable, energetic and faithful work of the corps of officers in charge.

The purpose of the State Industrial School for Girls as expressed in the Eighteenth Biennial report is as follows: "Our school was established for the purpose of doing correctional work with girls. Girls may be committed

by the juvenile or district courts through-out the state, upon a charge, from the ages of ten to eighteen, and every girl committed is a ward of the school until she is twenty-one years of age.

Our policy is to give each girl a course of training in all branches of housework, to give her the advantages of schooling through the grades, *two years of high school and commercial course; to train our girls in the principles of right thinking and honest, clean living, to the end that she may be competent to make her own way and have a desire and purpose to live an upright life. When her credits are earned and the girl has shown by her conduct in the School that she can conduct herself well, she is then paroled and goes out into a home to earn her own way."

*According to the Superintendent of the Industrial School, only the work of the grade schools and commercial work are taught in that institution.

Tabulation and Discussion of data concerning the girls admitted to the State Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

TABLE I

Offenses for which girls were committed to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Delinquent	73	42	18	42	31	46	24	37
Sex offenses								
Immoral	20	11.5	4	8	4	6	12	18
Prostitution	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	2
Adultery	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Public Indecency	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Defiance toward control								
Incorrigible	52	30.5	13	33	19	28	20	30
Generally bad	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Disobedient	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Vicious	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other offenses								
Theft	7	4	2	4	3	4.5	2	3
Neglect	6	3	3	7	3	4.5	0	0
Forgery	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	2
Larceny	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	2
No record	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0

In the previous table each girl is classified according to the first offense listed in her commitment papers. In other words each girl is classified here as though she were guilty of only one offense. Therefore the per cents and number of cases in this table are slightly different for some causes, than in the following tables. Also, a few offenses are not listed in this table at all, because in no case were they listed first among the offenses given on a commitment paper.

For example, drunkenness was stated on the commitment papers of three girls, but in each case some other offense was listed before it.

This table shows that most of the offenses could be grouped in three classes. First, delinquency; second, sex offenses, and third, defiance toward parental or other control. A study of the cases, however, convinces one that a great many of the girls committed for delinquency are either immoral, incorrigible or both.

TABLE II

Number and per cent of girls committed to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
 for sex offenses during the years
1919, 1920, and 1921

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Total committed for sex offenses	66	38	8	18	23	34	35	55
Offense.								
Immoral	58	33	7	16	19	28	32	50
Prostitution	4	3	0	0	2	3	2	3
Pregnant	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Public Indecency	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Adultery	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0

As far as could be determined from a study of the cases involved, the terms adultery, immoral, prostitution, pregnant and public indecency are different ways in which the judges designated the same offense.

In the above table, every girl committed for a sex offense is included, regardless of whether it was designated as the first cause. The per cents are based on the

total number of girls committed, rather than on those committed for sex offenses only.

The previous table shows that 66 girls or 38% were guilty of sex offenses.

TABLE III

Number and per cent of girls committed to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
 for sex offenses and delinquency
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls committed	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Total committed for sex offenses and delinquency	122	70	30	69	45	67	47	74
Sex offenses	66	38	8	18	23	34	35	55
Delinquency	56	32	22	51	22	33	12	19

This table includes all girls listed in the commitment papers as having committed a sex offense, and all girls listed as delinquent who were not also designated as immoral. Again, the total number of girls committed is used as one hundred per cent.

It will be noted that 73 girls are classed as delinquent in Table I and only 56 are so designated in Table III. This is due to the fact that in Table III the girls committed for both delinquency and immorality are included with

those guilty of sex offenses. Thus making it possible to include all of those guilty of sex offenses without any duplication.

Tables II and III are based on totals for that offense unless a girl was designated as both prostitute and immoral. In such a case she is listed in these tables as prostitute. Also in case she was designated as pregnant and immoral, she is listed as pregnant. This was done to avoid duplications.

In addition to the 66 girls known to have been immoral the records showed 56 others to have been delinquent. According to the Superintendent of the Institution, the term delinquent may mean almost any type of misbehavior, and often means that the girl is immoral or incorrigible. Some of the 56 delinquent girls were known to have been immoral. However, no data are available to show how many of them should be added to the already large number of immoral girls.

TABLE IV

Number and per cent of girls committed to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
 for defiance toward parental or other control
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls studied	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Total cases considered in this table	93	53	19	44	33	49	40	63
Incorrigible	86	49.5	19	44	30	45	37	58
Disobedient	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	3
Generally bad	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Vicious	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2

This table includes the total number of each of the designated offenses. Some form of defiance toward parental or other control was listed as one of the reasons for the commitment to the Industrial School of 53% or more than one half of these girls. Table I shows that in 33% or approximately one third of the cases it was listed as the first cause. This does not include the 56 delinquent girls, some of whom, no doubt, were incorrigible or disobedient.

TABLE V

Number and per cent of girls committed to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
 for offenses other than sex. delinquency
 and defiance toward control
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1933

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Total girls considered in this table	48	28	7	16	20	30	31	32
Theft	19	11	3	7	9	13.5	7	11
Neglect	14	8	3	7	5	7.5	6	9
Larceny	4	2	0	0	2	3	2	3
Forgery	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	3
Vagrancy	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	3
Drunkenness	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	4
Perjury	1	.5	0	0	1	1.5	0	0
Abandonment	1	.5	0	0	1	1.5	0	0

One or more of the types of misdemeanor stated in the
 above table were found in 28% of the 174 cases studied. In
 only seven per cent of the cases, however, was such cause

given as the first, and in only four cases was it listed as the only cause. These four cases consist of ; one of thievery, one of vagrancy, one of grand larceny, and one of petty larceny.

TABLE VI

Number and per cent of girls sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
that were committed at each given age
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
*8 years of age	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
*9 years of age	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
10 years of age	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
11 years of age	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
12 years of age	10	6	3	7	5	7	2	3
13 years of age	14	8	3	7	6	9	5	8
14 years of age	49	27	13	30	21	32	15	25
15 years of age	39	22	6	15	19	29	14	21.5
16 years of age	36	21	10	23	12	18	14	21.5
17 years of age	12	7	3	7	2	3	7	11
18 years of age	7	4	3	7	0	0	4	6
Not known	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0

*According to the Eighteenth Biennial report of the State Industrial School, girls may be sent to that institution between the ages of ten and eighteen years. However,

according to the records, one girl of eight and one of nine years of age were committed. Both girls were sentenced for delinquency and neglect. Both parents of the eight year old girl were dead, but the parents of the nine year old girl were living and were not divorced.

The previous table shows the age distribution in numbers and per cents. It will be noted that 122 or 70% of the 174 girls sent to the Industrial School, went there at the ages of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years. The greatest number of commitments was at fourteen years of age. This group included 49 girls or more than one fourth of the total number received at the Industrial School during the three years covered by this study.

TABLE VII

Number and per cent of girls sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
 for the two major causes of commitment, incorrigibility and immorality
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total	8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		
	years	years		years		years		years		years		years		years		years		years		years		years		
	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent		
Total girls studied	174	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	2	100	10	100	14	100	49	100	39	100	36	100	12	100	7	100
Total cases of incorrigibility and immorality	1140	80	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	50	5	50	10	71	42	86	27	69	37	103	15	125	4	56
Immorality	79	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	2	14	16	33	13	33	17	47	8	67	3	42
Incorrigibility	61	35	0	0	0	0	0	100	1	50	2	20	8	57	26	53	14	36	20	56	7	58	1	14

The above table shows that at same ages there were more cases of incorrigibility and immorality than the total number of cases considered. This is due to the fact that some girls were committed for both offenses. In these cases the total per cent for the two offenses is more than 100 per cent.

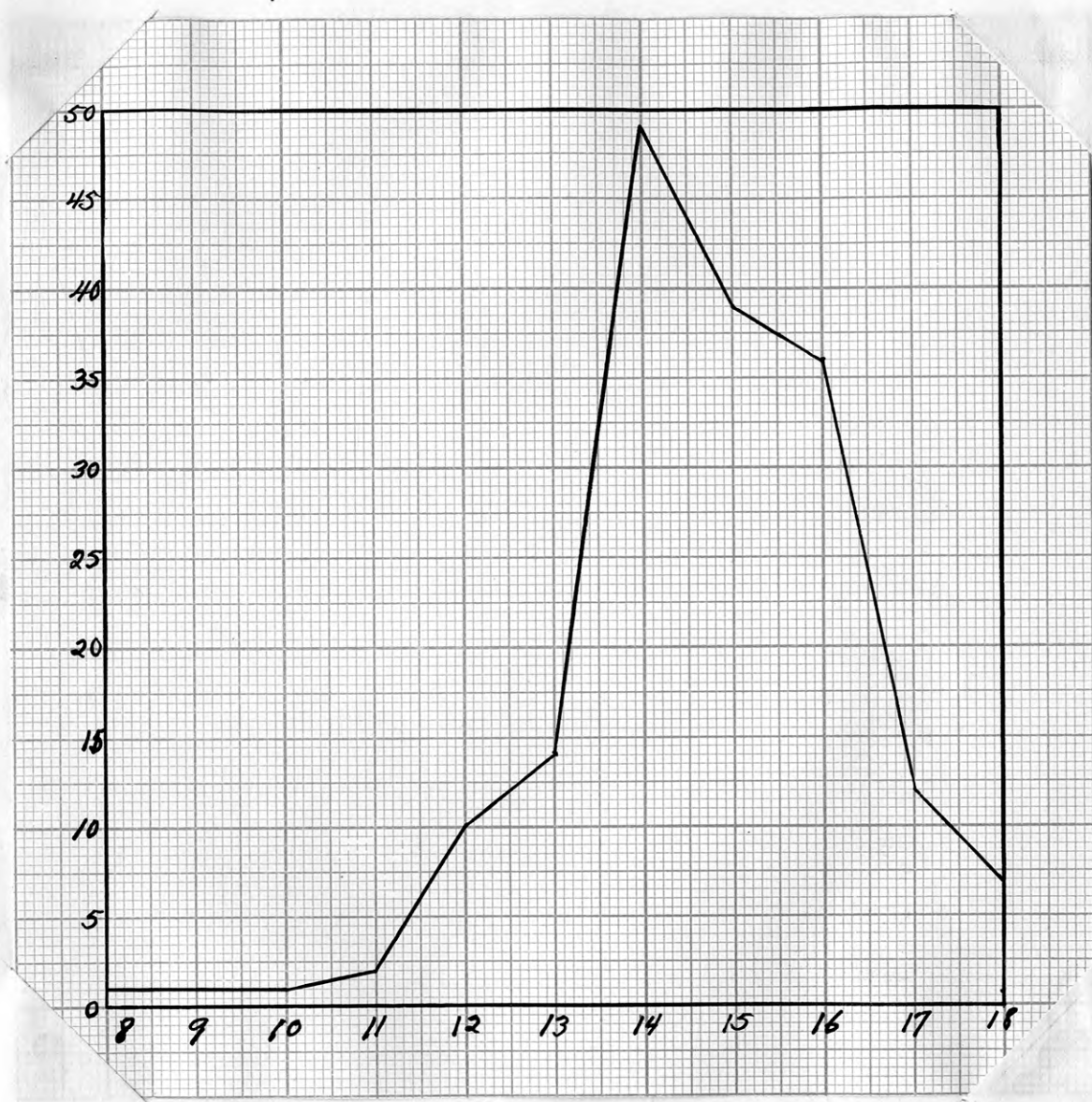


Figure 1

Age distribution of total commitments to the Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921.

The numbers zero to 50 on the left hand side of the previous graph represent the number of girls sent to the institution at a given age. The numbers eight to 18 represent the ages at which girls were committed. Not more than one girl was admitted at a given age under 10 years, and only two at 11 years. There was a gradual increase in the number of commitments from 11 to 13 years there being 10 and 14 respectively. The highest point was reached at 14 years at which age 49 girls were sentenced to the Industrial School. The number of commitments then decline to 39 at 15 years, 36 at 16 years, 12 at 17 years, and seven at 18 years of age.

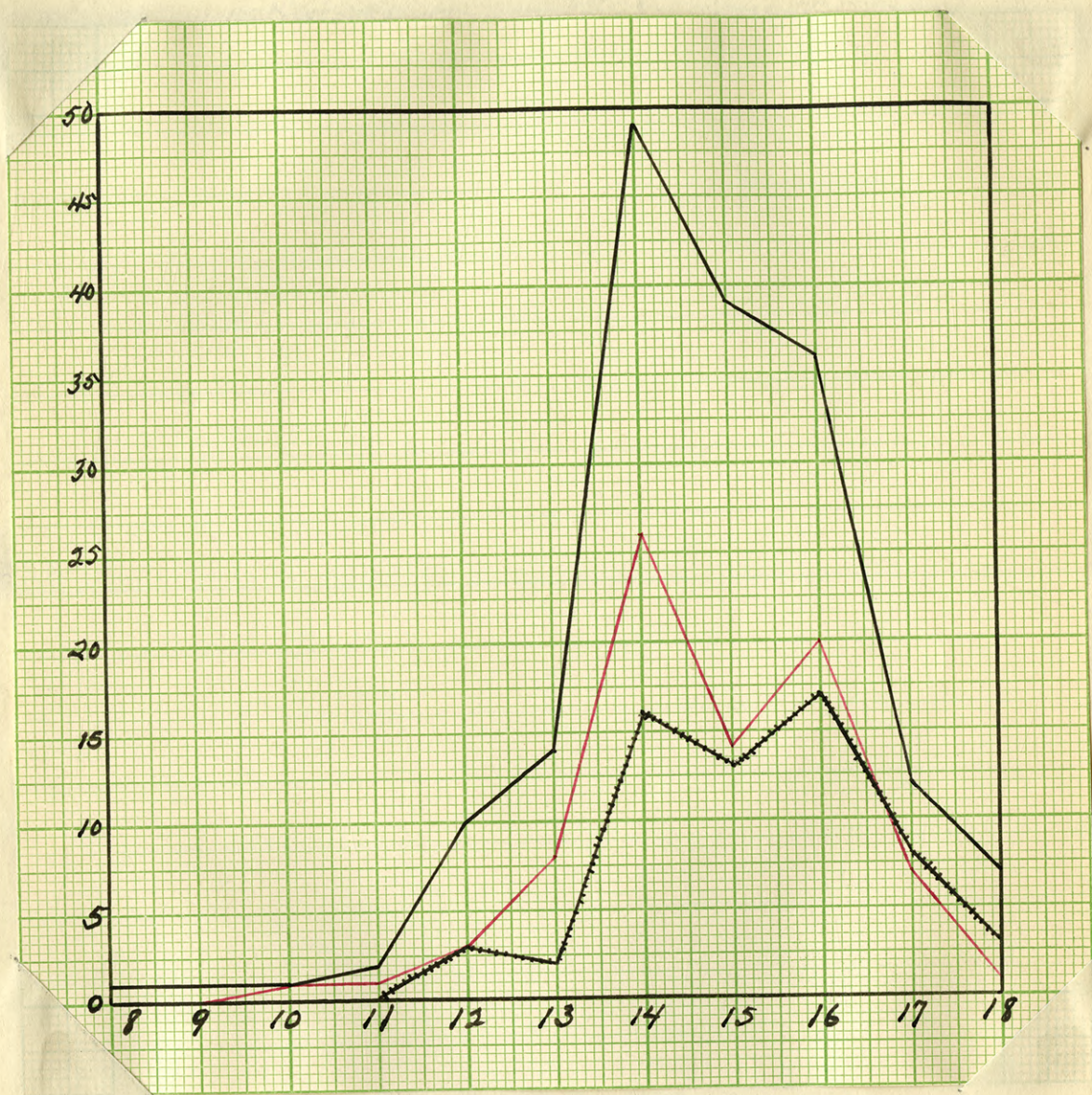


Figure 2

Comparison of the number of girls committed at a given age, for incorrigibility and immorality, with the total number of commitments at the same ages; of the group sent to the State Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921.

- total girls committed at a given age. ---
- total number of girls committed at each age for immorality. +++++
- total number of girls committed at each age for incorrigibility. ---

Numbers zero to 50 at the left hand side of the previous chart represent the number of girls committed at a given age for a given offense. Numbers eight to 18 at the bottom of chart represent the ages at which girls were committed.

The data for this chart were taken from Table VII, and show graphically the relation between the number of commitments for immorality and the number for incorrigibility. The chart also shows the relation of each of these offenses to the total number of commitments during the three years covered by this survey. All comparisons in the previous chart are based on the number of such cases admitted during the three years.

Of the 49 girls 14 years of age who were committed, 26 were charged with incorrigibility and 16 with immorality. Among the 39 girls, 15 years of age there was a decided decrease in both incorrigibility and immorality, dropping to 14 and 13 cases respectively. However, at 16 years there was an increase to 20 cases of incorrigibility and to 17 cases of immorality, in spite of the fact that the total

number of commitments decreased from 39 to 36. The 17 and 18 year old groups were the only ones in which there were more cases of immorality than incorrigibility.



Figure 3

Comparison of the per cent of girls sent to the Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 who were committed for immorality with the per cent who were committed for incorrigibility.

Per cent of incorrigibility ———

Per cent of immorality ———

The previous chart is based on per cents taken from Table VII.

A comparison of graphs 2 and 3 shows that the per cent of immorality based on the total number of commitments for the ages of 14 and 15 remain the same, although the number of cases decreased from 16 to 13. Also the eight 13 year old girls convicted of incorrigibility is a greater per cent of the total number of commitments at that age than are the 20 girls of the 16 year old group. Likewise Table IX shows a decrease in the number of cases of immorality at 15 years, an increase at 16, and then a marked and rapid decrease at 17 and 18 years of age. This would suggest that immorality was a greater factor at 16 than at 15, 17 or 18 years of age. However, when the number of commitments at each of these ages is used as a basis, there is a continual increase from the age of 13 to 17. There is a marked decrease in the per cent of cases of immorality in the 18 year old group, but this is nine per cent higher than for the 14 and 15 year old groups.

A similar situation is true in regard to incorrigibility. In actual number of commitments for this cause there was a decrease at 13, an increase at 14, decrease at 15, increase at 16 and an abrupt decrease in the 17 and 18 year old groups. However, there is a constant increase in

the per cent of girls committed for this offense from 13 to 17 years. At the latter age 57% of the commitments were for incorrigibility. At 18, however, the decrease was exceedingly great, returning to the same per cent as the 13 year old group.

These three graphs show in general that the per cent of immorality and incorrigibility increases continually and rapidly until the seventeenth year, after which there is a decrease in both. The per cent of decrease in incorrigibility is great while that for immorality is slight.

The number of commitments under 12 years of age were so few, that per cents based on them would be very misleading. Therefore they were omitted from Chart 3.

TABLE VIII

Number and per cent of offenses recorded
on the commitment papers of each girl sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
One offense	67	39	25	60	29	43	13	22
Two offenses	74	42	14	33	38	42	32	50
Three offenses	28	16	2	4	9	13	17	25
Four offenses	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	3
No record	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0

These data show that 105 or 60% of the 174 girls were sentenced for more than one offense. In addition several of those committed for only one offense, were designated as delinquent. A study of the case records shows that many judges use this term as an inclusive one, or as an easy way to describe several offenses.

TABLE IX

Number and per cent of girls
 whose age and grade of school work were known,
 that were retarded, normal and accelerated
 of the 174 girls sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	No. of :years	No. of : girls	per : cent
Total known		117	100
Total retarded		98	84
	1	35	21
	2	26	32
	3	20	17
	4	13	11
	5	11	10
	6	2	2
	7	1	1
Total normal		13	11
Total accelerated		6	5
	1	3	2
	2	2	2
	3	1	1

This table indicates that of the 117 girls whose age and school grade were both known, 84% were retarded from one to seven years in their school work. Of this whole group 21% were retarded one year, 32% two years and 10%

were five years behind in their school work. More than one -fifth of the 117 girls were retarded from four to seven years. The average attainment for their age had been reached by 11%, and five per cent showed more than average accomplishment. One girl was a high school senior at 15 years of age which is three years above the average.

TABLE X

Number and per cent of girls
 whose chronological and school grade were known
 and of those who were not known
 of those committed to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	number	per cent
Total girls studied	174	100
Total known	117	67
Retarded	98	56
Normal	13	7.5
Accelerated	6	3.5
Total unknown	57	33
Not recorded	23	13
In High School	13	7.5
Attend school	9	5.5
Reads	6	3.5
Little education	6	3.5

This table shows that the amount of education of 67% of the girls is known while that of 33% was not recorded or was so indefinitely recorded that it was of little value. It was known, however, that 23% of the latter group, which is seven and one-half per cent of all the girls included

in this study, were in high school. This would no doubt increase the percentage of normal and accelerated girls somewhat.

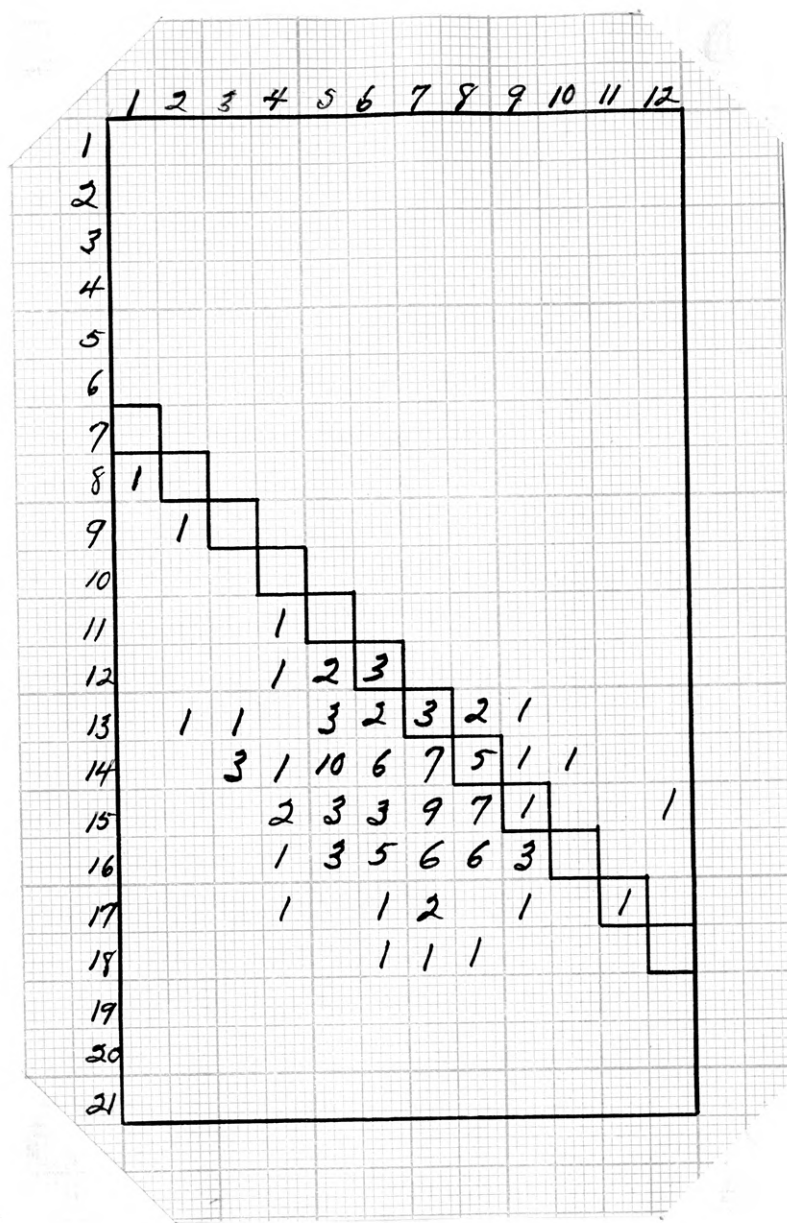


Figure 4

Comparison of the grade in school a girl should attain at a given age, with the grade actually attained at that age by the group of girls committed to the State Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921.

The previous chart is based on the 117 girls whose chronological age and educational attainments were recorded. The numbers one to twelve at the top and bottom of the chart represent the eight grades of the grammar school and the four years of high school. The numbers one to twenty-one at the left of the diagram represent the ages of the girls in this study. The diagonal of squares represents the grade in school that a normal girl should attain at a given age. Each space to the left of the diagonal represents a retardation of as many grades as it is spaces to the left of diagonal at that age. The number in the space represents the number of girls at that certain age that are retarded that many grades. For example - the "three" to the left of the diagonal in the 14 year age column, signifies that there were three 14 year old girls in this group who were retarded five years or five grades in their school work.

The numbers within the diagonal of squares represent the number of girls who are in the grade that a normal girl of that age is expected to be.

The numbers to the right of the diagonal of squares represent acceleration or advancement in school work beyond the average for their chronological age. Thus the "two" to the right of the diagonal in the 13 year column

shows that two 13 year old girls were accelerated one year in their school work, while the one to the right in the 15 year column shows one girl was advanced three years beyond the average scholastic attainment of her age.

No mental tests were given to this group of girls while in the Industrial School, so no reliable estimate of their intellectual ability is available. Therefore, this chart, the data for which were secured from the commitment papers, is based on observation and not on mental testing or psychological diagnosis. It is of value only as it reflects the opinion of the judges making the commitment.

In dividing the girls into five groups of intelligence the following terms were included in the respective groups:

1. Bright, included those classed as "bright" or very bright.
2. Fairly bright, included "fair" and "good".
3. Average, represented the terms, "moderate", "normal", "sound", "average", "O.K.", and "no defects".
4. Low, the terms "low", "not extra", and "subnormal" were placed in this group.
5. Very low, only those designated as "very low" were listed in this group.

This chart would lead us to believe that only 19% of these girls was mentally deficient, while 64% was of average and 10% above normal intelligence. The true situation when

compared with normal intelligent girls of the same chronological age, outside the institution would probably not be as encouraging as it would seem to be from these statistics.

TABLE II

Number and per cent of girls
 who were bright, fairly bright, average
 low or very low in intelligence, as recorded
 on the commitment papers of the 174 girls sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1932

	Total		1919		1930		1931	
	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Bright	5	3	2	4	2	3	1	2
Fairly bright	13	7	2	4	5	8	6	9
Average	112	64	25	60	45	67	42	65
Low	25	15	8	19	8	12	9	14
Very low	6	4	1	2	4	6	1	2
No record	13	7	5	11	3	4	5	8

According to Dr. Karl Menninger, President of the Kansas Mental Hygiene Society, there were no juvenile or county courts during the time included in this survey that had mental clinics or had at their command an expert trained in mental hygiene. He further stated, that to his knowledge there were no such courts that required any type of mental examination at that time.

No mental tests were given to this group of girls while in the Industrial School, so no reliable estimate of their intellectual ability is available. Therefore, this chart, the data for which were secured from the commitment papers, is based on observation and not on mental testing or psychological diagnosis. It is of value only as it reflects the opinion of the judges making the commitment.

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3. Average, represented the terms, "moderate", "normal", "sound", "average", "O.K.", and "no defects".
4. Low, the terms "low", "not extra", and "subnormal" were placed in this group.
5. Very low, only those designated as "very low" were listed in this group.

This chart would lead us to believe that only 19% of these girls was mentally deficient, while 64% was of average and 10% above normal intelligence. The true situation when compared with normal intelligent girls of the same chronological age, outside the institution would probably not be as encouraging as it would seem to be from these statistics.

Physical Defects

The data given regarding physical defects were not sufficient or definite enough to warrant any conclusions showing a relationship between physical ailments or handicaps and the conduct of these girls. Most of them were recorded as having no physical defects. In most cases this did not mean that a thorough physical examination by a competent physician disclosed no defects. It usually signified that the girl had no physical defects or deformity, serious enough to be noticeable to an observer untrained in medical diagnosis.

Several of the girls were suffering from venereal disease, but in almost every case, this was discovered by examination after the girl reached the Industrial School. A few cases of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, and one case of Hutchinson Teeth (Syphilis) are known to have existed among this group. The venereal infection may have been either a cause or a result of the delinquency and in a few cases probably both.

Also, one girl was recorded as having a crooked face, another a poorly shaped head, and another as near-sighted. One girl was transferred to the State Tubercular Sanitarium.

A study of the juvenile courts shows that in most cases they were not equipped, at that time, to give adequate physical examinations. So far as the writer has been able to determine, there was no law on the Kansas Statutes at that time, requiring such an examination to be given before commitment to the Industrial School. The only examination required at the present time is for venereal infection.

TABLE XII

Number and per cent of unbroken and broken homes;
 number and per cent of homes broken by different causes;
 represented by the 174 girls sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent	num- :ber	per :cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Parents living together	52	30	14	33	19	28	19	30
Separated	46	27	10	23	13	20	23	36
Father dead	32	18	3	7	15	22	14	22
Mother dead	27	15	9	21	11	16	7	11
Both parents dead	10	6	4	9	6	9	0	0
Not known	7	4	3	7	3	5	1	1

This table indicates that 52 girls or 30% of the 174 committed to the Industrial School during the period under consideration were from unbroken homes. This number, however, includes cases in which the commitment papers stated "both parents living" or "not divorced". It is possible that in some cases the parents may have been separated, although listed as "both living" or "not divorced".

It was not known, however, that such was the case, so all thus classified were listed in the preceding table with the unbroken homes.

In 46 cases or 27% the parents were separated. The mothers of 26, and the fathers of 31 of the girls were dead, and 10 girls had lost both parents by death. Of the group 67 or 39% were deprived of the care and training of one or both parents through death, while 46 girls or 27% were thus deprived due to separation of the parents. A total of 113 girls, which is 66% or practically two-thirds of the 174 committed were from broken homes.

The condition of four per cent of the homes was not recorded.

TABLE XIII

Number of children in the families
represented by the 174 girls sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber	per : cent	num- :ber	per : cent	num- :ber	per : cent	num- :ber	per : cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
1 in family	7	4	2	5	3	4.5	2	3
2 in family	11	6	2	5	4	6	5	8
3 in family	25	14	3	7	13	20	9	14
4 in family	21	12	8	18	5	7	8	13
5 in family	32	18	5	12	13	20	14	22
6 in family	20	11	6	14	8	12	6	9
7 in family	10	6	3	7	4	6	3	5
8 in family	11	7	2	5	5	7	4	6
9 in family	4	2.5	0	0	3	4.5	1	1
10 in family	2	1.5	2	5	0	0	0	0
12 in family	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	1
14 in family	1	.5	0	0	1	1	0	0
15 in family	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0
16 in family	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0
No record	27	16	8	18	8	12	11	18

In the previous table in most cases the statement "number in family" represents the number of children in the family. However, it is possible that some judges may have included the parents in this number. More than one-half of the girls came from families of three to six children, only six per cent from families of more than six children, and 18% from families of one or two children. This suggests that the size of the family probably was not a great factor contributing to the delinquency of this group of girls. The number of children in 16% of the families was not recorded.

TABLE XIV

Number and per cent of girls
from urban and rural districts respectively
who were sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1932

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent	num- ber	per cent
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Urban	146	84	39	67	62	93	55	86
Rural	17	10	5	12	4	6	8	12
No record	11	6	9	21	1	1	1	2

The distinction made here between rural and urban is not a clear one. Every one listed by a judge as town or city has been classed as urban, and those marked as rural or country as rural. It appears from the records, however, that every girl from an incorporated village, regardless of size, was classed as from a town and only those living or working on farms, were designated as rural.

It will be noted that 146 or more than four fifths of the girls included in this study were from urban communities. This is probably partly due to the method of

classification. Also there is probably less chance of a delinquent country girl coming under the supervision of the court. Furthermore such girls are likely to migrate from the rural communities to towns, due to dissatisfaction with country life, the lure of a good time in the city, and the greater opportunity to find friends of their own kind in town.

TABLE XV.

Number and per cent of girls of each nationality
 included in the group sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Nationality								
American	161	93.5	40	94	59	90	63	96
English	2	1.1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Swiss	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
German	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Russian	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Assyrian	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Irish	1	.5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Swede	1	.5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Austrian	1	.5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mexican	1	.5	1	2	0	0	0	0

The records did not state whether these girls were im-
 migrants or descendents of the nationality stated. In most
 cases they were probably the daughters of first or second

generation immigrants. It will be noted, however, that only a small number gave a foreign nationality, and that 161 or 93.5% were Americans.

According to the Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Volume III; 338, approximately eight and five-tenths per cent of the people of Kansas are of foreign parentage. This study disclosed that six and five-tenths per cent of the Industrial School girls included in this study were foreign or of foreign parentage. A comparison of these facts indicates that girls of foreign parentage are no more inclined to delinquency than American girls.

TABLE XVII

Number and per cent of Caucasian, Indian and Negro girls,
among the American girls sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :	num- ber :	per cent :
Total American girls	161	100	40	100	59	100	62	100
Caucasian	143	88	37	92	50	84	56	90
Indian	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Negro	17	11	3	8	8	14	6	10

This table shows that of the 161 American girls sent to the Industrial School during the period covered by this study, 143 belonged to the caucasian or white race; one girl was indian, in fact part indian; and 17 or 11% were negroes.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1925;528 indicates that in 1920 the racial distribution of Kansas was: white 96.6%, negro 3.28% and Indian .12%.

Although the negroes of Kansas represent only 3.28% of the total population of Kansas they contributed 11% of this group of Industrial School girls.

TABLE XVII

Number and per cent of Caucasians, Negroes, and Indians
among the 174 girls sent to the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas
January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1922

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Caucasian								
American	143	82	37	86	50	75	56	88
Foreign	13	7	3	7	8	12	2	3
Negro	17	10	3	7	8	12	6	9
Indian	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

It will be noted from the above table that 156 or 89% of the total number of girls sent to the State Industrial School during this period were of the Caucasian or white race; 17 or 10% of the Negro race; and one girl represented the red race. As in Table XVI the per cent of negroes in this group is quite large in comparison to their distribution in the Kansas population.

The following questionnaire was sent to the present juvenile judge of the court from which, each girl sent to the Industrial School during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, was sentenced.

"Dear Sir:

In cooperation with the State Industrial School, at Beloit, Kansas, I am making a study of all the girls admitted to that institution during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. Although I have prepared the questionnaire, it has been approved by and is sent out by Miss Lula Coyner, Superintendent of the Industrial School.

I trust you will cooperate with us by answering the following questions as fully as possible regarding (girl's name) who was sent to this institution by your court (date) and paroled (date) to (name). Please return the questionnaire to Miss Lula Coyner, Supt. of Girls Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas.

1. Have there been any cases of feeble-mindedness or pauperism among her near relatives?
2. Any illegitimacy or moral misconduct in her immediate family?
3. Was the atmosphere of her home conducive to good or bad conduct? Explain.
4. What type of associates did she have?
5. What kind of amusements for young people were available?
6. What was her school record as to attendance?
Attitude? Quality of work? Grade?
7. Where is she now?
8. What kind of work is she doing?
9. Is she married? If so, type of Husband

10. How many children has she? Legitimate _____ Il-
legitimate _____
11. What is the attitude of the community toward her?
12. Has she made good?

Give any additional information on other side of page.

Respectfully yours,"

These questionnaires, prepared by the writer were sent to the juvenile judges by the Superintendent of the State Industrial School. This was done, first, that the names of the girls included in this study might be protected from any unnecessary publicity and second, that it might increase the number of questionnaires returned.

Questionnaires were sent, inquiring about 169 of the 174 girls. Of the five remaining girls, one is still in the institution and the other four have been so recently paroled, that the chief parole officer was in a better position than the juvenile judge to give the desired information.

Only 84 of the questionnaires were returned. Some of them contained very valuable information, while some were left blank, and still others contained merely the fact that the judge knew little or nothing about the girl or girls under consideration. Others varied in the amount and type

of information.

Of the 84 questionnaires returned 36 contained practically all the information desired, and 13 gave additional information regarding family and previous environment. In six the questions were given negative answers and contained no vital information. Of the remainder, 38 were returned blank and one gave some information regarding the girl's actions after her dismissal from the Industrial School.

The returned questionnaires have been divided into five groups according to the type and amount of information contained.

Group number one contains 26 questionnaires, in which practically every question was answered, and most of the answers gave definite information regarding the girl in question. Some of them contain much more information than others, but as a whole they were reasonably complete.

According to the information contained in these questionnaires, 12 of these 26 girls have made good, eight of them have not made good. In five cases the judge was in doubt regarding the matter, which suggests that the girls' actions and attitudes were probably on the border line. One girl had died within a year after her parole.

The following are typical of the information contained in this group of questionnaires.

Number one.

There has been no feeble-mindedness, illegitimacy, moral misconduct or pauperism among her near relatives, she was of a good family. She had a good home and a hard working mother. Her father had died some years ago. Most of her associates were good, but she kept company with some rather undesirable boys. The amusements available were church activities, movies, picnics, parties and "joy rides". Her school attendance was poor, her attitude indifferent, the quality of her school work was fair, and she was in the seventh grade. She is married, to a good industrious chap, has one child, lives on a farm and is doing house work. She has "decidedly" made good and the attitude of the community toward her is very respectful.

Number two.

The family of this girl has been on the county for years. Her grandmother who is still living and her mother who is dead, were both weak minded. She has an illegitimate sister. The atmosphere of the home was bad as the mother was not able to care for the children properly. Her associates were mostly of the lower type. Movies, dance halls and car riding composed her amusements. She seldom

attended church or Sunday School. Her school attendance was fair. She is now in the feeble-minded home at Winfield, Kansas, doing general house work. There is no change in her condition and no one in her home community wants her returned.

Number three.

Her mother seemed to have very little control over Mae, especially. The other children caused no trouble, but Mae was head strong and hard to control. She had the average little town associates but was very free with strangers who happened there at times, especially Phone and Light men. The amusements available were very good for a small town. Picture shows, lectures and entertainments at the High School Auditorium. Her school attendance record was good, her attitude fair and the quality of her work was fair. I understand her mother is married again and lives near _____, Kansas. I noticed in State Journal, April 5, 1926, that a marriage license was issued to a girl by her name, living at the present address of her mother and young man from the same place. She can make good if she wishes and I am in hopes if she is really married that she will. She is industrious and a good worker. The attitude of the people of her home town was not very good and she resented the same very much. I have heard only rumors regarding her, but

nothing definite. They throw it up to her about being at the Industrial School and, of course, she resents same, but no complaint was made to me of her being immoral.

Number four.

The family was always poor and careless. The brother is in prison for stealing a car. The mother was unable to control the children and the father indifferent. Her associates were careless and immoral. Movies, dance halls and car riding were available amusements. She was at East Saint Louis, present address is not known. I do not know what type of work she is doing nor whether she is married. The people of the community feel that her parents are to blame. She has not made good. Mary was returned to her mother and we placed her in a good, christian home where she seemed to be doing fine, but one of her brothers, the one who is now in prison for stealing a car, began taking her out to dances. When his mother spoke about reporting her to the School at Beloit, he advised Mary to leave town which she did going to East Saint Louis with a woman who was visiting here. We wrote Miss Clarke at Beloit about Mary having gone and also had several talks with her mother who has not heard from Mary, but thinks she is with her father as he left here soon after Mary had gone.

Number five.

Her sister was mentally deficient and later went insane. Her father deserted the mother and four small children and never returned. The atmosphere of the home was bad. Mother always calling the police if the girl did not return home as soon as expected. She had no control even when the girl was twelve years old. Her associates were of a low type, taxi drivers, vicious and immoral. Her school attendance was very poor, and the quality of work fair. She said she wouldn't attend, wasn't in the sixth grade and was allowed to start to Business College. She was given a scholarship, but was constantly truant until told not to go back to school. She continued to associate with men who were immoral until sent to the Industrial School. She is married and was in Los Angeles, California when last heard of. I know little else about her except that sometime after her parole she went with her mother and sister to Los Angeles. She later brought her sister back here and the sister was placed in the Institution for the Insane at Topeka.

Number six.

The atmosphere of her home was not very good, due to much quarreling. Her associates were fair. Movies, Young Women's Christian Association, and summer sports were avail-

able. She is now married, to a fair type of man, living in her home town and doing house work. She has made good, but the attitude of the community toward her is luke warm.

Number seven.

An uncle and an aunt of this girl had county aid, one brother is serving a sentence in a penitentiary for rape against his cousin. Her mother was apparently intelligent and of good parentage, but her father was a poor worker and irresponsible. The mother was away from home much of the time and the girl had no proper supervision. The atmosphere of the home was not good. She associated with rough and boisterous young people. Moving picture shows, dances and joy-riding were the available amusements for young people. Her school attendance was regular until the last year. That year she failed in the ninth grade. She is married, doing house work, and also doing marcelling in her home. Her husband is a mechanic. She apparently is making good, but I do not know what the attitude of the community is toward her.

Number eight.

This girl had a good home, and good opportunities, with good amusements available. Her record of school attendance was fine and the quality of her work fine. After leaving the Industrial School she had a child born out of

wedlock. Later the man married her, but is not living with her. I think she is at home in Kansas City.

The second group composed of 13 questionnaires contains valuable information regarding the environment from which these girls came.

Of the 13 girls included in this group, the parents of four were separated. In one case the home was broken by the death of the mother, and in another by the death of the father. In two cases the parents were immoral, and two other homes were characterized by moral misconduct. The parents of one girl were both mutes. The mother of another girl was adjudged insane and sent to a State Hospital. In the other case included in this group, the mother was largely dependent on the public, and the two half-brothers of the girl were in the State Orphan's Home.

The following information is typical of that contained in this group of questionnaires.

Case number one.

Her father was convicted of the crime of incest committed upon this child. The atmosphere of her home must have been bad, because she was surrounded by those whose influence would be harmful. Her associates were of low grade. The amusements available were school entertainments, an oc-

casional picture show by traveling a distance of 10 or 20 miles and occasional gatherings of her associates. Her school attendance was irregular and the quality of her work fair. She was in the eighth grade. Her parents were indifferent toward her school work.

Case number two.

The mother and father were deaf mutes. An older sister lived with a man to whom she was not married, because diseased, and was sent to Lansing to the Women's Industrial Farm. The fact that the parents were mutes, precluded a normal home life. The two girls were both neurotics. Her associates were low and immoral. The parents were very strict and tried to keep her at home. She wished to attend dances, but her parents were opposed. The usual amusements were available. Her school attendance was good and the quality of her work was excellent.

Case number three.

The parents of this negro girl were reported as immoral. The parents worked and had no time for the children's development and they ran wild. Her associates were bad. The usual amusements provided in a fairly large city were available. Her school attendance was poor, her attitude indifferent, and the quality of her work poor.

Case number four.

There were pauperism and moral misconduct in her immediate family. The atmosphere of her home was very bad. Her associates were of a very poor type. The girl's school attendance record, quality of work and attitude were all poor. Her parents were indifferent toward school.

Case number five.

Her mother left home and deserted her husband and children. There were several other children besides this girl, all boys. They lived in a little station where her father was section foreman and had to work for a living, leaving the children alone during the day. The amusements accessible were just about the same as in the country. Her record of school attendance and her attitude were fair, but the quality of her work was good.

This judge supplemented the above information by sending a letter of inquiry regarding this girl and others sentenced from his court.

The third group included six questionnaires. In each case most of the questions were answered. However, they contained practically no information as most of the answers were negative in form. There was very little in this group of answers to enlighten one regarding either the pres-

ent or past of the girls under consideration. They do suggest, however, the inadequacy of the records of some courts regarding the girls they commit to the Industrial School, and second the lack of "follow up" work. The latter was partly due to the fact that judges were not notified when the girls from their courts were paroled.

The following is a typical example:

1. Have there been any cases of feeble-mindedness or pauperism among her near relatives?

Not to our knowledge.

2. Any illegitimacy or moral misconduct in her immediate family?

Nothing known of her family.

3. Was the atmosphere of her home conducive to good or bad conduct?

Girl a transient and nothing known of her home life.

4. What type of associates did she have?

Bad.

5. What kind of amusements for young people were available?

Do not know.

6. What was her school record as to attendance? _____
Attitude? _____ Quality of work? _____ Grade? _____

No history.

7. Where is she now?

Have not been advised by Industrial School where girl was parolled.

8. What kind of work is she doing?

No history.

9. Is she married? _____ If so, type of husband _____

Do not know.

10. How many children has she? Legitimate _____
 Illegitimate _____

Do not know.

11. What is the attitude of the community toward her?

12. Has she made good?

We are seldom informed concerning girls unless they are returned to their homes here - know nothing of this girl since she was sent to The Girls Industrial School.

Give any additional information on other side of page.

Respectfully yours,

Group four was composed of 38 questionnaires, in which no attempt was made to answer any of the questions.

However, letters sent by some of the juvenile judges when returning blank questionnaires are of vital interest in this study. They show some of the weaknesses of the juvenile court, the attitude of some juvenile judges and the lack of knowledge concerning the girls under consideration. The latter and the reasons signified for not having information regarding these girls is of value in determin-

ing methods of correcting the existing evils.

The following letter accompanied eight blank questionnaires:

"Esteemed Madam:

This morning I received inquiry from you about several girls committed from this county, and several of them I do not even remember, and I cannot tell where a single one of them is at this time or has been for sometime.

The facts are that since the Legislature intending to abolish the Juvenile Court, in my judgment, by abolishing all pay of the Judge, practically closed the Juvenile Court in this county.

When I used to receive a little compensation for my work, I used to go out and visit the families, and have been out as late as 10 and 11 o'clock at night to meet the father with the family and child before complaint was made in writing and formally presented to the court, and that is my idea of what is intended by a Juvenile Court, to head off delinquency, and advise the parents of condition of affairs before a crime has been committed, but when the Legislature under the direction of Governor Capper abolished all pay, then he stopped

my visiting the families and from that day to this no complaint has been filed in this court until after the child is alleged to have been delinquent and that complaint has been filed by the county attorney, the same as he would file a complaint in the District Court, and when the case has come up for trial, and I have heard the testimony and rendered my judgement, then my work has ceased, except that if the child is sent to the school I issue the papers; if not, he or she is paroled,, usually with the consent and advice of the county attorney, and for several years, I have not recommended a parole for a child in the school, either at Beloit or Topeka, because I do not see them after they leave-----, and have no way of determining whether the child is entitled to be paroled, or not, and when they come home I rarely see the child, in fact I do not see one in four after they have been paroled from the State Institution.

I write you this letter to let you know why I cannot answer many of your questions.

To ask the Judge of the Juvenile Court to give his time and attention to juvenile matters outside of his office, is the same as asking the

teacher of one of our schools to give her time and attention to the school without pay, and as long as the Legislature of Kansas, in my judgment tried to abolish the Juvenile Court by abolishing all pay, I feel inclined to take the Legislature at its work, and I have talked to many of the judges and they feel just as I do.

Respectfully,

Probate Judge."

A letter accompanying seven blank questionnaires reads as follows:

"Dear Madam:

Questionnaires regarding several girls that have been sent to the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit have been received but I am unable to give any of this information as this court practically loses track of them when they are sent to the School and I do not know the people to whom they were paroled.

I surely wish that I could give you this information as I would like to know about the girls, and if your school will notify me in the future when the girls are paroled and to whom I will try

to get track and keep trace of them.

Appreciating the interest you show in these girls, I remain

Yours very truly,

Probate and Juvenile Judge."

Another letter states:

"Dear Madam:

Enclosed you will please find questionnaire sent us to be filled out. In answer will say that this office is not in possession of any information except what is shown in the information and commitment papers when this girl was sent to Beloit. If notice of parole, etc. has been sent to this office it has not been made of record or placed in file.

I have taken this matter up with Mrs. ---, our Police Matron who has been on duty continually for five years, and she does not know the case at all.

Yours respectfully,

Probate Judge."

A letter from another judge is as follows:

"Dear Madam:

I am returning questionnaire to you,
in regard to ----- as requested.

The only information contained in the records of this office was covered in the commitment papers of the Industrial School at the time she was received at your Institution in 1919.

There are no further records in the Probate Court, as her commitment to the Industrial Farm would be a District Court matter, and the Clerk of the District Court should receive a copy of her parole or discharge from that Institution.

I know nothing of her present location, and am unable to give any information in regard to her case that you do not have.

Yours truly,

Probate Judge."

One questionnaire did not seem to fall in either of the four groups. This judge answered only a few of the questions and they were negative in form. However, he added the following note regarding the girl under consideration:

"I do not know where she is at the present time. She has a boy by the name of _____. She settled with a fellow by the name of _____ for \$1,400 and Mr. _____ was appointed guardian for the mother and the child."

The Care and Training of the Girls in the
State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas.

Insufficient data were available regarding conditions during the years included in this study to give an authentic report that would in anyway approach completeness. Therefore, this resume' is based on present conditions unless otherwise designated.

Physical Examination

Every girl upon entering the Institution is given a thorough examination, by the School Physician, for ailments of eye, ear, nose, throat and skin. At present a girl must be free from venereal disease infection before she can be admitted. During the period covered by this study, such a bill of health was not required. At that time the School Physician made tests for venereal infection, and those found to be so infected were segregated in a special cottage, used for that purpose.

In March of 1933, 52 girls or more than one-third of the inmates of the Industrial School at that time were members of the segregated family. During that year, the School Physician, assisted by a specialist from the venereal clinic of the State Industrial Farm for Women made tests of the entire group for both syphilis and gonorrhea. The girls in

advanced stages of the disease were sent to the Industrial Farm. The rest of the girls remained at the Industrial School. They were moved to a smaller cottage however, and given a stringent course of araphenamine and simple but effective treatments that could be handled in their small clinic.

Since that time the Girls' Industrial School has been free from venereal disease. Girls so affected are sent directly to the State Industrial Farm for Women for treatment. When the girls are discharged from that institution with a clean bill of health, they are sent to the Industrial School at Beloit, for training. Of the last 200 girls committed to the Industrial School, 48 or 24% were first sent to Lansing for treatment at the venereal clinic.

A tonsil clinic is also maintained at the Industrial School. During the past three years 52 have had tonsilectomies.

Mental Test

No mental tests were made of the girls admitted to the State Industrial School during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921, except of those who were still in the Institution in 1924. This included so few of the girls considered in this study, that the results throw practically no light on the mental status of this group. The mental tests mentioned

were given by a staff from the Psychology Department of the State Teachers' College of Emporia, Kansas. The reports were used for both school and vocational classification.

The Superintendent of the Industrial School has arranged with the State Teachers' College of Emporia for a similar study of the girls in the Institution at the present time. She has also arranged to give two additional types of mental tests.

Discipline

The honor system is used as a general type of discipline in the Industrial School. According to the Superintendent the practice of issuing colored ribbons to girls whose behavior has been good has been very effective in handling the better type of girls. The denial of privileges was the most effective way of controlling most of the difficult ones. Corporal punishment is seldom used because it has been found ineffective. Most of the girls are trustworthy and are allowed to work on the lawn or in the garden without official supervision. Usually, however, one of the girls is appointed monitor for the group. The system of discipline used appeals to the best in the girls and appears to be quite effective.

Education

The following statement by the head of the Educational Department of the Industrial School gives a brief resume' of the educational work in that Institution.

"In our work here we teach all the common branches following as closely as possible the state course of study for graded schools. We cannot quite cover the work as our girls attend school one-half day, the other half being given to industrial work of some kind. We have all grades and only competent experienced teachers are employed. We have an excellent music instructor who gives class work three times a week. Individual lessons on various instruments are given to those desiring them.

For the girls who have completed the common branches we offer a Commercial course which is the same as that given in any High School except that for the past two years bookkeeping has been omitted for lack of time. Our Commercial Department is lined up with the Salt City Business College at Hutchinson. Our papers are sent there for grading and the college stands ready to give assistance in placing students or helping in any way we may wish.

For the girls who have had limited school advantages or who are not able mentally to make normal advancement,

Miss Coyner provides a summer "Opportunity School" in which reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, language, and different kinds of hand work is taught. This school seems to be very beneficial as there is chance for individual instruction that is not possible in the regular classes."

Religious Services

"Religious services are held twice each Sunday. Sunday School is held in the morning from nine to ten o'clock, conducted by the teachers, assisted by the girls, who give reviews, furnish special music, recite poems and give memory gems appropriate to the lessons. Chapel services are held in the afternoon from three to four, in charge of the pastors of the various churches in Beloit. With this stimulus for better life, better ideals and noble living, many of the girls united with the church of their choice during the past winter. The religious instruction of the girls is nonsectarian. The girls are fond of music and enter heartily in the song service."

Entertainment

"A prominent place in the School is given to recreation and entertainment. Special programs are given in observance of all national and religious holidays. Each cottage has been furnished with a new Brunswick and a good supply of records which are in almost constant use during

recreation hours. The girls also enjoy baseball and other forms of recreation. Picture shows occupy a prominent place on the list of entertainment during the winter. Excellent films are usually secured through the Extension Division of the University of Kansas. By the courtesy of the Management the girls have been invited to several moving picture shows in Beloit, Kansas. They have participated in many community affairs, giving numerous entertainments. It is customary at Christmas time for the Industrial School girls to sing carols at the homes in Beloit, in which burning candles have been placed in the windows. Each family is usually permitted to attend the down-town churches often."

Parole and Discharge from the Industrial School

When a girl has earned her credits, has shown by her conduct in the School that she is capable of conducting herself well and is willing to do so, she is paroled or discharged as the case may be. The usual procedure is to parole the girl indeterminately to some reliable person. However, in a few cases when a girl is sent to a relative living outside the state or when it is impossible for the Institution to keep in touch with her, she is discharged.

In paroling a girl the following things are taken into consideration; age, length of time in the Institution, rec-

ord while there and her ability to be self supporting.

When paroled, the girl is usually sent to a private home which has previously been investigated by the Industrial School officials. Here she is expected to do household duties for which she is paid a wage. At present, such girls are receiving from two and one half to seven dollars a week in addition to board and room. Some of the girls have bank accounts ranging from 15 to 50 dollars while others are always in debt. When a girl is paroled she is provided with sufficient clothing and accessories to care for her immediate needs.

At the present time it is not the policy of the Industrial School to parole girls to their relatives or to any one in the community from which they came. Experience has shown that, under such conditions, the girl's chances of "making good" are greatly lessened. It is also not the policy of the Institution to permit their girls to work in public places such as cafes, although some of them later drift into that type of work.

While on parole, the girls must send in a written report to the School, the fifteenth of each month. These reports are filed and become a part of the records. No other record of the parole, however, is kept in the Institution. The parole is indeterminate in length. Its

duration usually depends on the conduct of the girl while on parole, and the recommendations of the person to whom she was paroled.

TABLE XVIII

Number and per cent of girls sent to the
 State Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas from
 January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1932
 whose conduct after leaving the Institution was
 good, fair, poor, or not known.
 Also, number and per cent of these girls
who died after being paroled.

	Total		1919		1920		1921	
	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:	num- :ber :	per cent:
Total girls	174	100	43	100	67	100	64	100
Good	72	41	8	18	29	43	35	55
Fair	38	16	3	7	16	24	9	15
Poor	41	24	12	27	12	18	17	25
Dead	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Not known	32	18	21	48	8	12	3	5

The information in this table was secured from the Superintendent, and from the chief parole officer of the Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas. Their judgement of the girl was based largely on her conduct while on parole. In some cases it was possible for the parole officer to know personally the conduct of the girl. In other cases

it was necessary to accept the judgement of other people or to base the conclusion on the monthly parole reports sent to the Industrial School.

Some girls included in the 41% who "made good" were designated as having "made good" so far as was known, others as having "made good" while on parole. In general any girl who did not break her parole and who has not since committed an offense which would again bring her to the attention of the Industrial School, has been considered as having "made good".

The idea of "making good" is a relative term and often means a very different standard of conduct. However, it is encouraging to know that in 41% of the cases, some responsible person has believed, that the girl in question has "made good".

It is known, however, that some of the girls did exceptionally well. This girl was a common school graduate and had a very fine home. Her father was in the Soldiers' Home and her mother was holding a splendid position in the educational world. At the age of 15, the girl fell in with bad company and became uncontrollable, and as a last resort was sentenced to the Industrial School for delinquency. After earning her credits at the Industrial School, she was paroled to a college, where she did splendid work, being first in her class. She has since married, has a fine type

of husband and one child. According to the juvenile judge of the county from which she was committed, she is at present teaching in the city schools of the Kansas town in which she resides, and is well respected by the community.

These girls classified in the table as "fair" seem to waver in their conduct. At times their conduct is satisfactory and at other times somewhat anti-social. Others do not have a definite attitude toward good or else seem unable to live up to their ideals. However, they cannot be considered absolute failures.

Of the group classed as "poor", little of the opposite nature can be said. It includes six girls who have since been sent to some penitentiary; six who were sent to schools for the feeble-minded; five who have been returned to the Industrial School, one of whom is still there; five who have since had children born out of wedlock; one who has become illegitimately pregnant twice; one who ran away and was never found; and others classed as terrible, very poor, causing trouble, and very incorrigible.

It is doubtful if very much worthwhile human character can be salvaged from this group. One of the sad aspects is, that a few of these undesirables are married. These, and still others of this group are reproducing their kind. The sending of six of these girls to feeble-minded schools, was

probably the best method of coping with such cases.

The fact that probably should require our consideration as much or more than any other, is that the outcome of 18% or nearly one-fifth of the cases is unknown. None of these girls were paroled from the Institution more than six years ago. A few of them, of course, were paroled to other states, but in general it shows a definite inefficiency in our method and thoroughness of "follow up" work.

SUMMARY OF STUDY

1. Some form of defiance toward parental or other control was the greatest cause for commitment of the 174 girls included in this study.
2. Sex offenses were the second greatest type of misbehavior.
3. Delinquency was the third greatest factor. However, if more carefully and more specifically classified, this group would probably have been largely absorbed by the two other groups.
4. Thievery, larceny, forgery, purjery, vagrancy and drunkenness were only minor factors contributing to the misconduct of this group of girls.
5. In 60% of the cases there is a group of causes listed by the commitment judge. This would suggest, although not definitely prove that the majority of these girls was not sent to the Industrial School for their first anti-social act. Their misconduct probably increased to the point where they became a nuisance or danger to the family or community. At least to the extent that the Juvenile Court found it necessary to take the girl in charge.

6. Comparatively few girls were sent to the Industrial School under 12 years of age and the greatest number of commitments were at 14 years of age.
7. Of the girls committed during this period 132 or 70% were 14, 15, or 16 years of age.
8. The per cent of commitments for incorrigibility and immorality increased continually from the age of 13 to 17 years.
9. Of the 174 girls the age and school grade of 117 were recorded. Of this group, 98 girls or 84% were retarded from one to seven years, which was an average retardation of two and seven-tenths years. Also five per cent was normal in their school achievements and 11% was accelerated.
10. There were 57 girls or one-third of the group whose exact school attainment was not recorded. However, it was known that 13 girls or almost one-fourth of the group had acquired high school rank.
11. According to the commitment papers, the majority of this group of girls was of normal mentality. However, there were no mental clinics or psychiatrists available for the Juvenile Courts of Kansas at that time. Therefore the data given in Table XV are based on the observations of persons untrained in mental diagnosis

and cannot be accepted as valid.

12. The information regarding physical status was insufficient to suggest that there was a relationship existing between the physical condition of these girls, and their commitment of a crime. On the contrary it would be unfair to say, that at least in a few cases, there was no such relationship existing.
13. Of the 174 girls committed, 113 or 66% were from broken homes. In 18% of the cases the father was dead, in 15% the mother was dead and in 6% both parents were dead. Separation of the parents was the cause of the broken home in 27% of the cases.
14. More than one-half of the group was from families composed of three to six children, six per cent from families having one or two children. It appears that the number of children in the home was not a determining factor in the delinquency of these girls.
15. Of the 174 girls, 146 or 84% were from urban communities and 17 or 10% were from rural communities.
16. The distribution of the 174 girls as to nationality compares favorably with such distribution in the Kansas population. The Negro race, however, contributed 10% of these girls while they compose only 3.28% of the population of this state.

17. Of the 169 questionnaires sent to juvenile judges of the courts from which these girls were committed, 84 were returned.

a. Only 26 were completely answered in a positive way. They contained the following information: Three were feeble-minded; six were from broken homes, and 10 others from very poor homes; five were married, the husband of one had deserted her, two were divorced and one of them remarried; six have children, three of whom were born out of wedlock; and two girls were from good families and apparently had good homes. According to the juvenile judges 12 "made good"; eight did not, and in five cases the judge was doubtful; one girl died within a year after being paroled.

b. The second group composed of 13 questionnaires contained the following information regarding environmental and hereditary background: The homes of six girls were broken, four by separation, and two by the death of one parent. In four homes immorality was characteristic. The parents of

one girl were mutes; the mother of one was insane, and the mother of the other girl was dependent on the county for support. The two other children in the latter family had been sent to the Orphans' Home.

- c. The third group composed of six questionnaires was answered negatively and contained no information regarding the girls.
- d. The fourth group containing 38 questionnaires was returned blank. Several of them, however, were accompanied by personal letters from juvenile judges. These letters show that some judges were very much interested in the welfare of the girls, and were very conscientious about their duties as juvenile judges. Other judges felt that juvenile duties were an imposition for which they were not paid. Because of this belief they had completely lost sight of the needs of the girls. The letters also showed the inadequacy and impracticability of laws regarding delinquent girls.

18. Each girl must present a clean bill of health regarding venereal disease before she is admitted to the Institution.
19. Each girl is given an ear, eye, throat, nose, and skin examination upon entering the Industrial School.
20. No mental tests were given to the group of girls covered by this survey. However, a later group was given such tests under the supervision of the Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia. Provision has also been made with the same institution to test the girls now in the Industrial School.
21. Girls are paroled on indeterminate sentences after having met certain standards of conduct and attitude deemed advisable by the Industrial School officials. In a few cases, a girl is discharged rather than paroled. They are seldom paroled to relatives or to their home communities.
22. In so far as possible, the honor system is used in disciplining the Industrial School girls.
23. The educational work of the Industrial School consists of the grammar school work required by the state of Kansas, and a commercial course, music and art instruction are also given.

24. Religious services and entertainment are provided for the Industrial School girls.
25. According to the Superintendent and the chief parole officer of the State Industrial School, 41% of the girls in this group conducted themselves well after being paroled; 16% did well at times and were somewhat anti-social at other times; 24 failed to be rehabilitated, and the outcome of 18% of the cases was not known.

CONCLUSION

The data show that broken and otherwise unsuitable homes provided the early environment of most of the girls included in this study. Whether the causes of delinquency were hereditary or environmental or both, the need for better and more desirable homes is evident. Although the hereditary factor may be beyond control, the environmental factor could be greatly improved by proper training for home-building and parenthood. The rehabilitation of girls from good homes appears to have been the most successful. However, as far as can be determined at present, some girls from very poor homes are "making good".

One suggestion for improvement is better classification of the girls before they are committed to an institution. This classification should be based on thorough mental and physical examinations and adequate case histories. This would probably necessitate the separation of the juvenile court from the probate court and the reorganization of the former on a district basis. It would then be possible to provide each juvenile court with a mental and physical clinic, a full time parole officer and necessary assistants. Also the judge could then be chosen

for his ability to cope with juvenile problems.

Another suggestion for improvement would be more "follow up work", and more complete records in both the Juvenile Court and the Industrial School. The above suggested reorganization of the Juvenile Court, and better co-operation between the Industrial School and the commitment courts could remedy this situation to a large extent. Delinquency among juvenile girls can probably never be completely eliminated, nevertheless, we should do our utmost to minimize it.

This study has led the writer to believe that the State Industrial School at Beloit is rendering a real service to Kansas in rehabilitating most girls who have the necessary physical and mental bases. However, it is possible that some of the girls might be more successfully rehabilitated elsewhere. The writer is also convinced that many girls sent to the Industrial School are incapable of rehabilitation and that provision should be made for the adequate care of these cases.

The data of this thesis represent the 174 girls committed to the Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The conclusions reached therefore can be of general application, only in so far as this group of girls and the factors contributing to their behavior are characteristic of such groups.

8

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