



Annual Report
DIVISION
OF
CHILD WELFARE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

STATE of IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DES MOINES, IOWA

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Iowa Division of child welfare
Annual report

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Ju. 1, '38-June 30, '39

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ANNUAL REPORT

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

July 1, 1938 - June 30, 1939

LAURA L. TAFT

Director

The present Division of Child Welfare was known as the Subdivision of Child Welfare prior to the change in organization on July 1st, 1939.

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REPORT

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

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I O W A

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT

SUBDIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

1938-1939

The Subdivision of Child Welfare completed its second year of operation on June 30, 1939, under the same general organization setup of the previous fiscal year, carrying out its functions under the direction of the Superintendent of the Division of Child Welfare and Aid to the Blind. Within the Division itself statutory responsibilities and newly imposed services made possible by an additional state appropriation in 1937, and the Federal grant to states under Part 3 of Title V of the Social Security Act were executed by two Supervisors in the Sections of Child Welfare Services and Children's Agencies and Institutions.

The Section of Child Welfare Services functioned under a contractual plan approved jointly by the Iowa State Board of Social Welfare and the Federal Children's Bureau; the Section of Children's Agencies and Institutions under the Iowa law, allocating to the Section of Child Welfare Services, as the one exception, the legal requirements of investigation and inspection of children's boarding homes as a part of the general demonstration program in rural communities.

The Subdivision of Child Welfare operated at a total cost of \$63,170.86. These funds were derived from the state appropriation and the Federal grant for the current fiscal year plus an unexpended balance in the fiscal grant from the previous year of \$24,547.80.

The primary motivation in the Subdivision of Child Welfare throughout the year was "service" - service to children given directly, and service given to agencies and institutions handling children. The answer to a planned program in the interest of children has brought the gratifying response in both rural and urban areas of increasing awareness of children's problems, and a willingness to do something about them.

The fiscal year just completed is only a beginning in Iowa of a comprehensive state program for children, but the indications are that Iowa communities are ready to consider standards for the care of children of which they have had some knowledge and experience during the last two years, and in which they are taking an increasingly active part. The state's preventive program, in terms of service, has begun to not only be understood, but accepted.

Subsequent material in this report gives separately the work of the two Sections of the Subdivision of Child Welfare.

REPORT OF SECTION
OF
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The Iowa Plan for Child Welfare Services for 1938-39 set forth definite objectives and indicated areas of development. It outlined specific activities to be undertaken on the state level and in rural demonstration counties; specified special services available in the Subdivision of Child Welfare; established organization, defined job responsibilities, set up procedures and provided protection of the program by adequate personnel standards, State direction and supervision of the work.

It was understood that the Iowa Plan, as approved, and upon which the Federal grant was allowed, would operate throughout the fiscal year. Any necessary changes were to be submitted to the Federal Children's Bureau for approval.

The objectives written into the Plan were simple and direct. It was proposed: (1) to raise the standards of care of children throughout the State by interpretation, and demonstration of case work methods and the utilization of State and local resources, and to develop other needed resources where possible; (2) to stimulate standards of child care in rural counties, and provide better care for children needing special services by establishing a children's service as a part of the county public welfare agency in the office of a qualified children's worker.

The activities to be undertaken on the state level were definite. It was proposed:

- (1) To establish ten (10) district areas of from two to five counties each as demonstration areas for Child Welfare Services and to establish headquarters for each district. Direct case work service was to be limited to a few demonstrable cases on account of the size of the district. Consultation service of an intensive supervisory character was to be emphasized.
- (2) To establish three (3) new single county demonstration units, and to continue the four (4) developed the previous year.
- (3) To develop two (2) urban counties as areas of special need.
- (4) To undertake a visiting teachers' project in Sac County as a demonstration of the need of social work with children.
- (5) To aid in the development of the Chariton River Basin Project (Marion, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Appanoose, Wayne, and Decatur Counties) as a demonstration of the combined service of social case and health work with children; a project begun by the State Department of Health which had established a health unit the previous year with the aid of Federal funds.
- (6) To establish and attach to the State Department of Child Welfare Services a state child welfare consultant who would work out of

the State office to give consultation service to non-demonstration districts and single county units.

- (7) To make available psychological services to judges, school officials, and all other agencies dealing with children presenting behavior problems in school adjustment, such services to be used as a part of a demonstration for the need of understanding the child and his problem.
- (8) To continue to make available funds for the use of staff education and specialized training in child welfare to individuals on the State staff who have shown particular aptitudes for children's work, and who have the required academic and experience qualifications in the field of social work.
- (9) To cooperate with allied State Departments and organizations such as the Crippled Children's Program, State Department of Health, etc., in securing adequate medical service for children coming to the attention of the Child Welfare Services staff.
- (10) To cooperate with existing State organizations and departments such as the Department of Public Instruction, University Hospitals, the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Iowa State University and other interested State Departments in coordinating and extending psychological and psychiatric services for children with special behavior problems due to deep-seated emotional difficulties.
- (11) To establish a service in the Subdivision of Child Welfare that would coordinate the legal aspects of the Subdivision with the case work service needed in the approach to agencies and organizations by study analyses and dissemination of information.
- (12) To make studies and reports that would furnish factual information as a basis for child welfare legislation.

Activities to be undertaken on the local or county level were indicated in a list of duties attributed to the state child welfare consultant and to the child welfare worker in the district and single county units.

It was the duty of the state child welfare consultant:

- (1) To represent the State Department of Child Welfare Services when necessary in programs where interpretation of the state child welfare program is desired.
- (2) To help stimulate activity and interest relative to services to children in counties inclined to indifference and poor practices in dealing with children's cases.
- (3) To locate areas of special need by an adequate survey of the county situation.

(4) To stimulate social resources for children in communities where none exist, and to strengthen and encourage resources in agencies already in existence.

(5) To undertake, upon request, a direct care case for demonstration purposes in counties where such services are not available, and to make as adequate provision as possible for the future treatment of this case through other resources.

(6) To be available for consultation service to district and county child welfare workers.

(7) To be available for consultation service to private agencies dealing with children, and to promote, in so far as is possible, proper standards of care within those agencies.

It was the duty of the district child welfare consultant:

(1) To contribute her skill and knowledge of the children's field to staff development of local existing agencies, and to contribute her skill and knowledge in instituting and helping to create local resources needed in a child welfare program.

(2) To encourage and strengthen local resources.

(3) To disseminate through the channel of advisory and case committees a knowledge of social work in general and children's work in particular, as well as the necessary factors which enter into a good, well-rounded public child welfare program, both state and local.

(4) To employ the press and other publicity channels with discretion in a way which will be illustrative of general principles of good case work.

(5) To render her knowledge and skill in helping to coordinate local agencies whose programs touch children's problems, and to help bring to the agencies a better understanding, not only of each other, but of the needs of the community.

(6) To work in the closest possible way with the Boards of Supervisors, judges, county attorneys, and other public officials in order to not only render possible direct service, but to keep uppermost in the minds of these public officials the value of a well-handled children's case.

(7) To maintain the district for which she is responsible for a sufficient length of time to create the need for a permanent child welfare worker, either in each individual county or in a combined county area.

It was the duty of the county child welfare worker:

(1) To interpret her work to the County Board of Supervisors in regular monthly reports, as well as by any other method which the local situation may dictate.

(2) To assume responsibility, in so far as the local community will permit, for the handling of all children's cases and to handle those cases either by direct case work methods or by consultation with referring agencies.

(3) To enter, so far as the community will permit, into local planning for a permanent public child welfare program.

(4) To use advisory committees, case committees, and local service groups for the purpose of community interpretation, and to develop through them the needed resources in the community.

(5) To place emphasis on service to courts dealing with children's cases.

(6) To render service in the schools when asked, and when the program is one that has passed the limits of the school's jurisdiction.

(7) To aid in the strengthening of local resources for children, and to stimulate the local community to develop resources where there are none.

(8) To render service in establishing a vocational program for the adolescent dull-normal of from fourteen to eighteen years of age in communities equipped to handle such a program, this service to be carried on in conjunction with the psychological services offered by the Department of Child Welfare Services.

The Subdivision of Child Welfare was, according to law, responsible for the administration of the state child welfare program under the direction of the superintendent. On the state level, provision for carrying out the program in its entirety was vested in two supervisors in charge of the sections of Child Welfare Services and Children's Agencies and Institutions, who were empowered to set up rules and regulations for the development of local services both public and private. (Reference to District and County Child Welfare Services - Children's Agencies and Institutions.)

On the county level, the administration of the Child Welfare Services program was placed with the County Board of Supervisors, but the supervision of the work was carried by the Subdivision of Child Welfare through the supervisor of Child Welfare Services. Definite conditions were to be met by the local County Boards to secure the services of a county child welfare worker. The Subdivision of Child Welfare required:

(1) Financial participation by the county public agency in

(a) Provision of a headquarters' office.

- (b) Office equipment (furniture, office supplies, and telephone service).
- (c) Stenographic service.
- (d) Transportation expense on cases within the county.
- (e) Willingness and ability to assume cost of care of children's cases.

(2) Social participation in the conduct of the Child Welfare Services program in terms of

- (a) Willingness to support the principles of good case work with children, and all policies and procedures set up by the Subdivision of Child Welfare and the general supervision of the work.
- (b) Participation in the organization of advisory or case committees for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of children's problems existing in the community, and to stimulate an interest and a desire for a permanent children's local service.

Development of the Child Welfare Districts:

The proposed development of the ten (10) child welfare districts was based on a reasonable assumption of interest and willing participation of the individual counties to share the services of a child welfare worker. On such a basis, it was decided to set up the ten districts geographically as follows:

- District #1 - Emmet, Dickinson, Clay
- District #2 - Hancock, Wright, Franklin
- District #3 - Boone, Story
- District #4 - Montgomery, Mills, Fremont, Page, Taylor
- District #5 - Monroe, Appanoose
- District #6 - Clarke, Decatur, Wayne
- District #7 - Mahaska, Marion, Lucas
- District #8 - Tama, Benton, Iowa
- District #9 - Davis, Van Buren, Jefferson
- District #10 - Jackson, Jones, Cedar

In the course of the year's progress, it was found necessary to make alterations in the organization plans for district development in terms of substitution and elimination. The principal deterrent was found to be changing personnel in public agencies and local county government offices, which, in most of the selected counties, altered the situation to such an extent that the dissemination of information about the state child welfare program was again necessary.

As a result of the reorganization of the district areas, Emmet and Dickinson Counties withdrew from District I, and Clay County was developed as a single county demonstration unit until January 1, 1939, at which time the county child welfare worker assumed the role of Director of Relief at county expense. This change was accepted by the Subdivision of Child Welfare as an indication that the handling of children's cases in a general relief program would be done, in so far as possible, on a case work basis and with the welfare of the child the paramount consideration.

Hancock County in District II and Story County in District III withdrew, and Wright, Franklin, and Boone Counties substituted as a district unit.

In District IV, Montgomery and Page Counties carried a program of intensive case work service with children, while Mills, Fremont, and Taylor Counties were interested only in consultation service on a few selected cases.

Monroe and Appanoose Counties (District V) continued with a change in emphasis of service. Monroe County, which had been developed in 1936 as a demonstration county, was on its third experimental year in a child welfare program, and could not be satisfied with a retrenchment of services. On the other hand, Appanoose County was interested in interpretation and supervision, and this service was extended one day each week for the benefit of case workers on the Emergency Relief Staff.

In District No. VI, Clarke and Decatur Counties withdrew and Wayne County became a single county demonstration unit.

Development in Districts VII, VIII, IX, and X was abandoned for the fiscal year, although occasional consultation service was given upon request.

Buchanan and Delaware Counties indicated interest in organizing a child welfare unit in July of 1938, and in September, a child welfare worker was placed in this district which was substituted for one of the proposed districts which did not develop.

Child Welfare Development in County Demonstration Units:

Franklin, Boone, and Monroe Counties, which had been developed the previous year as single county demonstration units, were absorbed into child welfare districts. Union County, a carry over from the year before, was continued in status quo.

Marshall, Jasper, and Wapello Counties were selected from a number of applicants as prospective areas of development on a basis of needs and county resources which offered excellent opportunities for the demonstration of a child welfare service program. The organization of Jasper and Wapello Counties developed. Marshall County withdrew, but accepted consultation and direct service throughout the year on boarding home investigations and inspections, responsibility for which is vested in the Subdivision of Child Welfare by law.

Allamakee County was given a place in the year's plan of work, but finally withdrew by decision of the Board of Supervisors, which was doubtful of its

ability to meet the required financial participation of office space, equipment, supplies, and the current expense of transportation incurred within the county. Clay County was substituted for Allamakee in the single county class.

Wayne County, at one time a part of a prospective child welfare district, carried the office and responsibilities for a child welfare worker until August of 1939, at which time it was discontinued because the County Board of Supervisors believed the cost of boarding home care and transportation was greater than institutional care or unsupervised care of children in their own homes. Wayne County was substituted for Marshall early in the fiscal year.

Johnson County had been interested in a county child welfare program as an unofficial community since its inception in the state as a part of a public welfare program, but it was given official recognition in April of 1939 when the County Board of Social Welfare definitely asked for the services of a child welfare worker. The request from Johnson was considered with approval, and Johnson County was substituted for Clinton County, which failed to materialize as a demonstration area. Organization and development began on the 19th day of June, 1939.

At the close of the fiscal year, an evaluation of the demonstration counties, and a plan for children's services for the succeeding year, were filed with the State Subdivision of Child Welfare by the County children's workers. These reports indicated a general progressive development throughout, although the highlights of progress had varied in the individual counties.

In all of the demonstration counties, the largest per cent of referrals come from the public relief agency, a fact which was logical enough because, in any community, most of the children's problems claiming the attention of a public agency are found in relief families. Common to all demonstration units also, were referrals from schools which, in volume, were second in the total count of known sources of referral. During the fiscal year, the volume of applications for service reached its peak in September of 1938, although the average was consistently high throughout with the exception of the three months of January, May, and June of 1939. The peak in September was probably directly due to the opening of school and the active interest of school teachers in the problems of children. There was no reason given in the reports from the counties for the drop in referrals in January, May, and June of 1939, but, again, a logical assumption would be that holidays, vacations, and the closing of the schools removed one of the most active and consistent sources of referral.

The monthly case loads were high, involving from 900 to 1700 children in the entire service area, but a reasonable balance which had been maintained between the service given directly to the child by the children's worker and the service rendered jointly in cooperation with another agency, eliminated the danger of "under-service" because of "over-volume". The low average number of closed and referred cases, and the high average of cases carried over from month to month was a factor in the reports which indicated that case work treatment with children was being conducted, and that the purpose for which the small demonstration areas were created was being fulfilled.

The children under supervision of the children's workers increased steadily during the year, mounting sharply as indicated in the Chart on Page 38 in September of 1938, and increasing each month thereafter until March of 1939 when it levelled off until the close of the year. The large number of children under supervision in their own homes and homes of relatives, as compared with children maintained in institutions, was an encouraging symptom, emphasizing, as it did, throughout the demonstration units the preventive features of a Child Welfare Services program.

The use of boarding homes in demonstration counties showed no particular progressive development. Definite situations argued against their normal use in the local care of children; i.e., a persistent pattern of institutional care inherent in practically every county in Iowa; the exhaustive use of "free" homes by the state children's institutions, which has not only literally sapped the material resource but has created a demand for "free" care by the local county boards in the treatment work with children; an actual curtailment of unnecessary and unusual expenditures in which list the local boarding home has been placed; and a recognized misuse of boarding homes by agencies who had either been unable to give the necessary supervision or who had failed to see the value of it.

Nevertheless, in spite of these handicaps, the boarding home as a tool in the local care of children has begun an upward trend in the demonstration counties.

A descriptive evaluation of the demonstration counties, which is interesting and illuminating, follows:

BOONE COUNTY

Boone County is quite average in size and population, with a variety of industries, mostly small. The chief industries are coal mining and railroad shops, in each of which there has been considerable unemployment in recent years. In the coal mining areas, housing conditions and social standards are poor, with a marked effect on the welfare of children. There is one city of the second class, and two towns of a population of 1500 or more. Each has its independent interests and industries, thus presenting a problem in developing a sense of county unity in a public service.

Boone County has had Child Welfare Services on a part time basis throughout the year. There is considerable local understanding of case work services in general because there has been a public family agency directed by persons with some training and experience for approximately a decade. There has been a steady development of children's work to the point where the county sought a full-time worker at the end of the fiscal year, looking definitely to the time when it will be a permanent part of the public welfare service.

The children's problems have, in the past, come largely from a number of villages in the hills along the Des Moines River, a coal mining area.

The city of Boone has a number of social agencies, particularly recreational and club activities, which are definite resources and could be extended to

serve a wider area and case load. The less glaring cases in other parts of the county are now coming to the attention of the child welfare worker. The situation in the city of Boone has been complicated by a lack of understanding of the Child Welfare Services on the part of the public schools, and very few referrals have been made by them.

One district judge was appointed to hear all juvenile cases. Court is available each Saturday, and the judge is in the habit of conferring weekly with case workers, either the children's worker or the Director of Relief in the county family agency. The court is more available in this rural county than in many other counties of its size and character.

In order to develop a more unified use of the services and to dovetail them with existing agencies, the child welfare worker was instrumental in organizing a Council of Social Agencies. It has already assisted in better inter-agency cooperation, and it is hoped that the movement will lead to a Social Service Exchange and centralized financing.

The presence of an institution in the county which accepts children from any place, in or out of the state, has been a challenge to the local children's services. The institution is used as a temporary shelter in emergencies. Some of the children from other communities have been referred for case work, principally when the child was defective, failed to adjust in the home, or needed to be placed elsewhere. The children's worker has cooperated, both on a direct service and on a consultation basis.

BUCHANAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES

The Buchanan-Delaware Unit, opened in September, 1938, had the problems and limited resources of purely rural areas. Both counties have excellent farm land, settled largely by substantial farmers of native American stock. The spirit of cooperation between the counties was good, and, in each, the Overseer of the Poor assisted in carrying out plans for children's worker. This made possible a continuity of service in the absence of the worker.

Both counties have been financially independent of the state for their general relief program, which is operated separate from the programs for the aged and the blind. Delaware County has a public health nurse who is very cooperative. The absence of nursing service in Buchanan County has resulted in the referral of many medical cases, particularly of crippled children, to the children's worker.

Delaware County had a county supervisor, who initiated the Child Welfare Program in his county, and asked the Buchanan County Board to join them in a two-county unit. The leadership of this board member was a definite factor in demonstrating case work services, and in securing public support for constructive local care of children.

Delaware County is still struggling with the difficulty of dependent problem children, the product of years of indigency of a family stock which settled in this section when the government first opened it for settlement. This stock presents some of the most difficult child welfare problems in the county.

Buchanan County has rather unusual school facilities for a rural section. There are few one-room district schools, since most sections of the county have consolidated schools with better equipment and teachers than would be possible in small schools. The schools have been used as a real asset in providing opportunities for children.

The Child Welfare Services in this unit has stressed the study of children by the Division Psychologist and by the facilities of the State University, to sift out those needing custodial care and to plan local care and training for others.

DES MOINES COUNTY

Des Moines County has an industrial city on the Mississippi River in which are found the problems of transiency, poor housing, juvenile delinquency, inter-state traffic in children, etc., characteristic of the industrial border town.

The county seat has some old, established social agencies, including family case work, public health nursing, and delinquency. The problem of dovetailing Child Welfare Services with these was one of the challenges in this county, and, during the first year of consultant service, a good foundation was laid for cooperation when a full time worker started in July, 1939.

There is a juvenile court probation officer, a woman, who uses the children's services frequently. This opened the way for an important avenue of interpretation. Foster home care of dependent and neglected children, and for young first offenders from very inadequate homes, is being stressed, with perhaps a larger per cent of children in foster care than one finds in the case loads of the average rural service units. This resulted naturally, however, from interlocking the Child Welfare Services with existing social services.

FRANKLIN AND WRIGHT COUNTIES

Franklin and Wright Counties are neighbors in the north-central part of the state, where some of the best agricultural land is located. The problems of poverty and delinquency are not extreme, and, since the need for social services has not been glaringly obvious, the development of community resources and of community understanding and participation has been correspondingly slow.

Juvenile delinquency was one of the chief problems which interested Franklin County in Child Welfare Services. There was no probation service nor a local court for children's cases, which continue to be heard by the itinerant district judges. Cases were usually summarily disposed of by the County Attorney and the Sheriff by having children committed to an institution. During the year, this situation has changed radically because the court accepted recommendations made by the Child Welfare Worker for local care in a number of cases. It soon became known that the Child Welfare Worker could help children without necessitating an institution experience. As a result, several parents solicited her aid before cases came to the attention of the Sheriff.

successful work has been done with juvenile delinquents (meriting a Sunday feature article in a state-wide newspaper), in spite of the limited economic opportunities for them.

PAGE COUNTY

Page County was part of a unit with Montgomery County during this fiscal year.

The county is located on the Missouri state line in the southwestern part of the state with only agricultural industries. There are several nurseries, stock yards, small poultry houses, and other industries derivative from agriculture. There are two cities over 5000 population in the county, and the rivalry between them is marked. This has made necessary the selection of two Advisory Committees for Child Welfare Services for the county, which is equally true of other county-wide functions.

For eleven years, there has been a family agency in Page County operating on the Iowa Combination Plan with the County Board of Supervisors. In January, 1939, this plan was terminated by the County Board, but the private agency has continued to function in a limited way with volunteer help. The private group still has funds from which a small allowance is made regularly to the Children's Services.

Community interest in a well-rounded program for children is substantial, and is constantly encouraging officials to continue with it.

In the county seat, the WPA has established a neighborhood center with constructive activities for children. Churches have taken an active part in community service. The concept of professional work has been well accepted, but needs re-defining and interpretation in relation to children's problems and the best modern procedures.

UNION COUNTY

Union County, in the south-central section of the state, is entirely rural except the county seat, Creston, of some 8600 population. Creston was formerly a busy railroad center with a large roundhouse of the CB&Q line. Technological changes have now necessitated the elimination of Creston as a division point, and most of the skilled laborers have moved away, leaving only the low-wage groups.

Like Monroe County, Union County is agriculturally impoverished. This is largely the result of successive and severe drouths, and soil erosion where the topography is rolling. A large part of its relief expense has, for six years, been paid by the state.

There has been, in the past, a great deal of community leadership in this county, and an interest in recreation, club activities, and services for children. Much of this was latent prior to the initiation of a child welfare program, but formed a nucleus for active participation when the leadership was provided.

WAPELLO COUNTY

Wapello County, located in the south-east central part of the state, has a population of more than 40,000. It is a good agricultural area with an industrial city in the center. Ottumwa, the county seat, has a population of 28,000. It is a meat-packing center, the largest in Iowa. More than fifty factories were listed for Ottumwa in the United States Census of 1930. The population contains more foreign born and negroes than in most of the other units in the state. Problems of poverty, of concentrated areas of poor housing, low standards of living, and juvenile delinquency are common in Ottumwa.

Social and cultural resources are better developed than in many sections of the state. Three towns besides Ottumwa have municipal libraries. N.Y.A. recreational projects are operated in towns surrounding Ottumwa. The county has one of the four county tuberculosis sanatoria in the state; it is the only one in the state which offers care to children under ten years of age. Other health facilities are provided on a county-wide basis.

Organized welfare services have been well-known in this county, which had a family agency in Ottumwa for many years. This agency was absorbed by the county relief organization. At the time of writing, the county has an integrated welfare program into which the Child Welfare Services has been set.

Educational opportunities are also unusually good and varied. They include junior college, business college, trades, and professions.

The greater number of social agencies and resources presents a challenge to the children's worker to develop a community service which will utilize existing services without conflicting with them. In the past, children's work has been largely a police matter, and institutional care was the first solution. There is a private child-placing agency with a state-wide program in Ottumwa. This has had a great influence on local policies and procedures up to the time extra-mural services began to operate under child welfare.

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County, a small sparsely settled county on the Missouri state boundary, has many problems and few resources except a socially enlightened community interest in the county seat, an interest which is begging for leadership. There was no family case work agency in this county prior to the depression, but a small group of private citizens have long kept alive a spark of interest in a modern social welfare program.

The population has no outstanding characteristics. It is generally of old American stock, and is essentially very conservative. Rock-ribbed individualism might be said to characterize the County Board. They have a desire to help the unfortunate, but wish to be assured that the unfortunate has done everything possible for himself. Changes in social patterns have come slowly in this county, and welfare work has had to adjust itself to this tempo.

The county is very poor. Successive drouths have impoverished farms which had already been damaged by erosion and over-cultivation. The soil is not as

rich as in the northern part of the state, and will not support as large a population. Mental and social retardation appear to be more common than in some other sections of the state, although detailed studies have not been made. Little has been done to improve housing conditions, and few new houses have been built in recent years.

There are, however, the usual social and cultural clubs to be found in a very rural section; also small free libraries, skating rinks, and dance halls. The county has a public health nurse on a demonstration basis, and there is wide-spread interest in her work.

Although the Child Welfare Services Program was later withdrawn by request of the county because it seemed to the community to be an unjustifiable expense at that time, the challenge to create resources for the care of children where the need is so great is still a paramount urge in the Division of Child Welfare.

Counties Characterized as "Areas of Special Need":

The Social Security Act in Title V of Part 3, (Section 521) authorized an appropriation annually "for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State Public Welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent."

The amount allotted "shall be expended in areas predominantly rural and in areas of special need". This was decidedly a boon to urban counties in need of service. However, a definite explanation of the "special need" and a definite plan for the service to be extended was in order to secure the approval of the Federal Children's Bureau for an expenditure for child welfare services in a predominantly urban county, which has been designated by it as a county with a population over 40,000.

Dubuque and Sac Counties fell definitely within the classification of "special need", and were written into the Plan as such; Dubuque County in terms of a unique delinquency area and the need for the coordination of agencies handling children; Sac County in terms of introducing the need of a child welfare service through the channel of the school in which all community life was centered.

Report of the Dubuque County Child Welfare Services Unit:

Dubuque County was organized and set up as a county demonstration unit on March 7, 1938, and continued until June 17, 1939, a period of fifteen months. Although a preliminary survey of existing conditions, resources, and needs had been made before placement of the worker, the local county situation changed so rapidly and completely during the year, it was obvious that the Child Welfare Services program was unable to function effectively as a public welfare unit, and the services were, therefore, withdrawn by consent of the contracting parties; namely, the Dubuque County Board of Supervisors and the Subdivision of Child Welfare.

A final report and evaluation of the Dubuque County unit was made by the worker, and filed with the Subdivision of Child Welfare. Excerpts quoted from it are illuminating and interesting. As a background of the county itself, the report states:

"Dubuque, the oldest city in Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River opposite the juncture of the Wisconsin and the Illinois state boundary lines. It was founded in 1788, and was named for Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian. It is located in a wealthy agricultural and dairy section. The other towns in the county are buying centers for the farmers, and places in which they may live when they retire. Dubuque's industries are varied. There are about ninety factories in the city, producing 360 different articles. The two sash and door factories are the largest in the world. Data in regard to the city is:

Population	41,679	Schools	38
Native Born White	38,800	Churches	35
Founded	1788	Homes	10,000
Incorporated	1841	Percentage of	
Area (land)	11 sq.mi.	homes owned	66%
Retail Stores	339	Parks	16

"The County is agricultural. Its population, exclusive of the city of Dubuque, is approximately 20,000. Dyersville (2046), Cascade (1221), Epworth (464) and Farley (657) are its largest towns. Durango, Holy Cross, New Vienna, Luxemburg, Worthington, Peosta, Key West and Zwingle are small trading and religious (Catholic) centers.

"Epworth is the only town in the county which is predominantly Protestant. Dyersville is about 99% Catholic, and it has no public school. This county is one of the few which does not have consolidated schools.

"The city of Dubuque is governed by a city manager.

"There are nine grade schools, two junior high schools, and one senior high school in Dubuque. There are nine parochial schools (Grades), four Catholic academies for girls, one Catholic academy for boys, and one Catholic high school. There is one ungraded school (public) and one part-time (vocational) school. There is one Catholic men's college, one Catholic women's college, one university (University of Dubuque), one seminary (Wartburg Seminary), and one business college. There is the Carnegie Stout Public Library and the County Library. There are nine Catholic Churches and twenty-one Protestant representing the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist. Catholics make up at least 75% of the population.

"Dubuque County is the 19th Judicial District of Iowa. They employ two judges, and one probation officer. The judges alternate in the Criminal and Civil Courts. One of the judges handles most of the children's cases. The probation officer handles both juvenile and adult cases, although most of his attention is probably given to the juvenile cases and to boys in particular."

There are twelve agencies receiving support from the Dubuque Community Chest, which was organized in 1929 with a yearly budget of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. The Chest agencies are, without exception, non-sectarian. The Catholic agencies conduct their own financial campaign for funds.

The city of Dubuque is bountifully supplied with public health and social agencies, among which are: the Dubuque Emergency Relief; County Nursing Service; Venereal Disease Clinic; the City Nursing Service; the Visiting Nurses' Association; the Sunshine Circle, whose funds are, in part, given to the medical care of children in the borderline family; the Open Window Room, under the supervision of the city health nurses, devoted to the physically handicapped child; the YMCA and YWCA; the Boy and Girl Scout organizations; and the Boys' Club. The two large Catholic social agencies are the Dubuque Catholic Charities and the St. Vincent de Paul organization.

The institutions, both Protestant and Catholic, for dependent children are numerous, including the Baby Fold, which is a state licensed child placing agency; the Mt. Pleasant Home, which gives institutional care to children from five to thirteen years of age; St. Mary's Orphanage; St. Theresa's Baby Fold; the Catholic Day Nursery; the Neighborhood House; the House of the Good Shepherd; and the Peter Cooper School, which is devoted to religious and recreational activities.

The Coordinating Council, through whose efforts the Child Welfare Services was brought into Dubuque County, figures extensively in the Child Welfare Services Program throughout the period of the program's existence, since its Executive Council acted as an administrative board for the child welfare worker, a function which had undoubtedly been delegated by the County Board of Supervisors. The report states:

"The Council was divided into three committees - Environment, Character Building, and Adjustment. The function of the Environment Committee was 'to improve (by securing information regarding the needs of the proper organizations) the community and home environments by a study of the assets, liabilities, and needs of community; by counter-acting or eliminating undesirable influences; by improving constructive influences; by a campaign of education to improve home environment and by strengthening the character-building program'. The function of the Adjustment Committee was 'to develop a procedure so easy of application and to make the facilities so well known that it will become the regular practice for officials and other members of the Committee to refer problems of younger children to the proper agency at the time assistance is needed, without waiting for the Committee meetings'. The function of the Character Building Committee was 'to see that the Coordinating Council district is adequately supplied with character building groups and recreational facilities for both boys and girls, and that as many children as possible receive individual attention and planned programs throughout the entire year'.

The reports quotes from a letter written by the District Children's Worker as follows:

"It occurred to me that you, as chairman of the Coordinating Council, might be interested in arranging a time with the Board of Supervisors

when this matter could be discussed. The State Bureau of Child Welfare is very much interested in the work of the Coordinating Council, and we should like to be of service to you in developing an educational program for the prevention and treatment of delinquency."

The report continued:

"On the basis of that letter, the Coordinating Council on September 10, 1937, began to seek means whereby they could finance the Child Welfare Services program in Dubuque. It was decided that the Community Chest was the most logical source, and, on September 13, 1937, a letter was sent to that organization asking for nine hundred dollars (\$900.00) to 'cover a part of that portion of the cost that is borne by each local community served by the State Bureau of Child Welfare in this kind of work'.

"On January 13, 1938, the Supervisor of Child Welfare Services and the Superintendent of the Subdivision of Child Welfare met with the Executive Committee of the Coordinating Council to explain the administrative setup necessary to the placement of a child welfare worker in a county who would function as a public welfare agent. The Executive Committee was somewhat surprised to learn that it was not a matter of desire, but of necessity, that the prospective worker be sponsored by the Board of Supervisors. The decision, however, was to do this rather than lose the services of the child welfare worker."

In this fashion, therefore, the Child Welfare Services Program was set up in Dubuque County. The expense of the program was shared by county, state, and community funds. The county supplied office space, heat, light, and telephone. The state paid the worker's salary. The Coordinating Council with its seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) from the Community Chest paid for a half-time stenographer, office equipment, and supplies, and for the worker's transportation throughout the county. The office was located in the old post office building on the same floor occupied by the relief office.

The report states:

"The Service seemed to have been surprisingly well interpreted and publicized previous to its actual inception. The cases began to be referred even during the first and second day. At the close of March, 170 cases had been referred, and, by May, 180.

"Sources of referral have increased from 6 to 11. The following table by month shows the development (new referrals for the month are underscored):

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
County	Washington Jr. H. S.	Junior High Schools
County Relief	Jefferson Jr. H. S.	Dubuque County
Circle	Dubuque County	Emergency Relief
County Hospital	Emergency Relief	County Nurse
	*OTI	Parent
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
High Schools	Msgr. J. M. Wolfe	Visiting Nurses Assn.
School	County Nurse	Dubuque County
County	Boys' Club	Emergency Relief
County Relief	WPA Tutor	Rev. C. Vin White
	City Nurse	WPA Tutor
Keeping Sup.	Mt. Pleasant Home	*OTI
ing Tutor		
ant Home		
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Disease Clinic	Co. Supt. Schools	Humane Society
se	Visiting Nurses Assn.	Junior High Schools
High Schools	Mt. Pleasant Home	City Nurse
pt. of Schools	Junior High Schools	Boys' Club
	City Nurse	Dubuque County
	Dubuque County	Emergency Relief
	Emergency Relief	Parent
	Boys' Club	*OTI
	County Nurse	
	Parent	
	*OTI	
	<u>January, 1939</u>	<u>February</u>
High Schools	Dubuque County	Junior High Schools
Society	Emergency Relief	Dubuque County
	Junior High Schools	Emergency Relief
	Prescott Schools	Judge Glenn
	*OTI	Parent
	Babyfold	
	<u>April</u>	
County	Dubuque County	
County Relief	Emergency Relief	
Officer	Junior High Schools	
	Probation Officer	
	*OTI	
	Parent	
own Inquiry		

"Of the 180 cases referred, 113 had been accepted and carried for service. The active case load by month has been as follows:

	<u>Child</u>	<u>Family</u>		<u>Child</u>	<u>Family</u>
March, 1938	21	10	October	120	62
April	32	21	November	133	70
May	36	32	December	118	62
June	69	32	January, 1939	127	56
July	71	41	February	108	55
August	73	44	March	81	39
September	118	64	April	86	44

"In type of case, there has been all kinds - the neurotic child, the delinquent, the school truant, the physically handicapped, the feeble-minded, the neglected, etc.--From March, 1938, to January, 1939, more attention was given to the delinquent child than to any other. This seemed necessary because the sponsoring group of the Child Welfare Services in Dubuque, the Coordinating Council, was far more interested in that problem than in any other. For a long time, many people in Dubuque did not realize that the Child Welfare Services was interested in other than the delinquent; in fact, during the first few months, this interpretation of the service was a serious handicap.-----

"The interpretative project most closely allied with the case work was the Case Committee of the Coordinating Council. The desire for such a committee was expressed soon after the service was established, and the committee was organized during June of 1938. The first Case Committee meeting was held in July of 1938, and met every two weeks thereafter. In all, ten meetings were held, the last on January 19, 1939. The attendance ranged from 4 to 12, and included personnel as follows:

President of the Dubuque Women's Club, President of the Legion Auxiliary, Minister of the Third Presbyterian Church, the Executive Officer of the CYO, Director of the City Nurses, National Council of Catholic Women, Chairman of the Board of Education, Commissioner of the Girl Scout Program, President of the PTA, Truant Officer, and a teacher from the Jefferson Junior High School.

"Another Case Committee was organized in December of 1938 as an integral part of the work of the Current Events Division of the Dubuque Women's Club. The first meeting was held in December of 1938, and there were four meetings thereafter. The Committee was discontinued at the end of their Club season, April of 1939.

"Other community work has involved work for the Coordinating Council - teaching, supervision, speeches, and membership in the Dubuque Vocational Guidance Association.

"In January of 1939 new judges were elected and a new probation officer was appointed whose outlined functions included work with the dependent, neglected, delinquent, and the pre-delinquent child. In addition, it

was requested that all children's cases be referred to the probation officer as a central source registry.

"As a result of the newly outlined functions of the probation officer, it was found necessary for the child welfare worker to refer back to the probation office all those children who had been in court. No cases are now accepted which involve delinquency or pre-delinquency (by that is meant a boy or girl whose aggressive behavior bodes a future entanglement with even the police or truant officer). If, however, such cases are referred by the probation officer or the court, they are to be accepted by the child welfare worker."

In the Subdivision of Child Welfare, the reorganization of Dubuque County was a matter of some concern with regard to the allocation of children's problems among the existing agencies. The indication was that Dubuque County had taken care of its children's problems, and was no longer in need of a county child welfare worker. The Child Welfare Services Program, as such, was, therefore, discontinued on June 17, 1939.

The demonstration in Dubuque County has resulted in certain positive gains in the county which will probably not be lost, even though a Child Welfare Services program, as such, is discontinued. Among these gains are the following:

1. Dubuque has learned how to better utilize existing agencies and resources, and has had demonstrated to it, the advantages of effective inter-agency cooperation.
2. There is a beginning for a child placement program in which placement plans are made on the basis of the child's individual needs, and only after a careful study of the child has been made.
3. A program has been begun, which is designed to meet the vocational needs of the unemployed adolescent boy and girl in the community.
4. The interest of the community in child welfare has extended from a rather narrow interest in the delinquent child to an interest in children's problems of all sorts.
5. The community has been awakened to the possibilities of the case work approach in identifying the causes for children's problems, and treating the child in his own home. This awakening represents a gradual shifting away from the pattern of thought which had considered child welfare chiefly in terms of protective and correctional institutions.

REPORT OF THE SAC CITY SCHOOL PROJECT

The history of the Sac City School Project is interesting and is given in this report in its entirety, because it represents the type of county survey which is being made by the Subdivision of Child Welfare in an effort to establish the causes of the various child welfare problems persistent and serious enough to give any community concern; and to determine a remedial

service, if possible. The utter frankness of the report is proof enough that the survey was made critically for constructive and helpful purposes, and to determine the justification of state expenditures necessarily concomitant with the placement of a visiting teacher in the county.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY (Made in 1937-38)

I. REFERRAL.

Early in November, 1937, a notice appeared in the monthly bulletin of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, indicating that the Department of Child Welfare Services offered, through its Psychological Clinic, facilities for studying children presenting problems of adjustment. Shortly after this notice appeared, the Superintendent of Schools in Sac City wrote to Des Moines requesting this service for some children in his school system. The request was referred to the District Child Welfare Consultant for investigation. A call was made in the County, at which time the Superintendent explained that there were numerous children presenting problems in school adjustment. He felt that some of these children could best be helped through an opportunity room program, and wished to have them studied so that he could use the results of the studies in demonstrating to the School Board the need for an opportunity room, or "special help room". The worker felt that it would be worth while to undertake the project and she thought there might be a possibility that this project would serve as an entering wedge to stimulate some interest in child welfare in the county.

In an interview with the Psychologist and the District Child Welfare Consultant, the Superintendent of Schools explained in detail the type of opportunity room which he had in mind. He proposed to remove the stigma from the room by calling it a "special help room". Children assigned to this room would have their home room with others of their own age, and would go to this room for special help in any subjects causing difficulty. Thus, the room could be used, not only for dullards unable to do regular class room work, but also as a place where those who had missed work because of illness could make this up; where those deficient in one or two subjects could receive help in those subjects; or even where superior children could work on individual projects.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

Sac City is a town of 2,854 population, composed largely of retired farmers. The only business in the town which is large is the canning factory. The business houses in town are not modern in appearance, although there are some modern, attractive residential districts. In general, rents are not high, as compared with other towns in the locality. Relief clients live in rented houses predominately. These houses are mostly in poor repair, and lacking in modern conveniences. The low rental houses are grouped in one area. The rate of delinquency in this area is very high.

In this county, relief funds are dispensed by the Township trustees, with the Overseer of the Poor acting only as a clearing agency and as a certifying officer for WPA. The relief clientele is composed to a large

extent of persons who are third generation relief clients. The American Legion and Women's Auxiliary assume responsibility for assisting their group. A Corrective Loan Board puts on a drive for funds every year, and loans this money to indigent families to finance needed tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies, and the cost of glasses. A milk fund is sponsored by the school. There is now in the county a Public Health Nurse, whose relationship to the Board of Supervisors is excellent. The township trustees authorize medical care for relief clients, and the doctors have no contract with the county. There are six physicians in Sac City, plus one osteopath and one chiropractor.

Fairly strong in their organization and influence are the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, and the American Legion group. Until a year ago, there were no federated women's clubs, but there are two such clubs now. The four churches in the community have shown interest in social problems. Recently there has been made available for welfare purposes the income from the rental of a house. A group of individuals constituting a temporary welfare board are looking into ways and means of best spending this money, and are thinking in terms of the possibility of hiring a county social worker. This group consists of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, the High School Principal, Chairman of the Corrective Loan Board, and representatives of Women's groups.

Sac City has no community recreation program. The Kiwanis Club sponsors some special festivals, and there is a WPA recreation program in the schools, but nothing in the way of supervised out-of-school activities for girls and boys.

The school serves as the pivot about which community life revolves. Much interest is shown in school contests of all kinds, including athletic meets, forensic contests, music festivals, and other meets of various sorts. The school population of Sac City is approximately 900. For these children two large buildings are provided, the first 6 grades occupying one building, while the Junior and Senior High School occupy the other. Most of the elementary school teachers are young women who have had their training at Cedar Falls. As a group, they are very interested in the children, and are quite alive to problems presented. Little was learned concerning the high school teachers. The Superintendent of Schools is a young man who is eager to have everything in his school system conform to the most modern and accepted principles in educational theory and practice. He prides himself on keeping up with the best in the state, and is quick to adopt practices which will make his school system a better one. The school board is a good one, and the Superintendent has little difficulty in securing its cooperation.

As it is organized at present, the Sac City Schools are departmentalized after the third grade. This system has apparently worked out fairly well in the case of children who are average or superior in intelligence, but has not adapted itself to the needs of children who are even a little retarded. In these cases, the practice has been to retain a child in a grade for two years, and then pass him on to the next so that he will not present a social problem by being in a grade with children much younger than he. When the child has reached the age where he belongs in the Junior High School group, he is placed in an

ungraded group in the high school building where he is given some training in industrial arts.

There is no PTA group in Sac City, with the result that parents and teachers have few contacts with one another. However, there is a very active adult education group known as the Adult Public Forum. There are about 4000 county and towns people enrolled in these forums, and interest has been maintained at a high level. Speakers are often imported. For the most part, discussions at these Forums have been kept very general, in order to protect and foster future interest.

There are in Sac City numerous socially minded persons. Among these are the County Attorney, several physicians, the County Nurse, representatives of the American Legion and Women's Auxiliary, representatives of the Women's Clubs, the Kiwanis Club, the Presbyterian minister, and the Superintendent of Schools. The Board of Supervisors is sympathetic with public welfare programs, but is so heavily burdened with other county business that it has been impossible for it to assume much leadership in the welfare activities of the community.

In considering the strong points and weak points of Sac City from the standpoint of what it has to offer in the way of a program for child welfare, we have the following points in its favor:

- (1) A friendly Board of Supervisors
- (2) A cooperative County Nurse
- (3) Fairly strong organizations of the Legion, Women's Auxiliary, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis and Women's Clubs
- (4) A possible future County Welfare organization
- (5) A Corrective Loan Fund
- (6) Interested Church groups
- (7) Several socially-minded physicians
- (8) A progressive school superintendent
- (9) Well trained and qualified teachers
- (10) An active Adult Forum group

On the other side of the ledger we have certain factors which tend to limit the extent to which a child welfare program can be effective in Sac City:

- (1) The township relief system
- (2) The lack of supervised recreation in the town
- (3) Too early departmentalization in the school for the atypical child
- (4) Lack of vocational opportunities for adolescent boys and girls
- (5) Poor housing conditions for relief clients
- (6) Lack of centralized responsibility for community welfare

III. PROBLEMS.

Forty-four children were referred for study, presenting nineteen different problems. The problems, in order of the frequency of occur-

rence, are as follows: School retardation, 21; question of feeble-mindedness, 14; lying, 14; speech defect, 13; reading disability, 13; home discipline, 13; asocial behavior, 12; dependency or neglect, 11; school discipline, 10; daydreaming, 8; sex problem, 8; stealing, 5; cruelty, 4; timidity, 4; destructiveness, 4; enuresis, 2; truancy, 2; temper tantrums, 1. It is interesting to note that the younger children never present more than one problem but when the children reach the age of twelve or fourteen they average four or five problems each. This suggests the possibility that, when no effort is made to deal with the rather simple problems presented by younger children these problems increase in complexity and generate other problems which become more acute in the period just preceding puberty and at the beginning of adolescence. Of the entire group of problem children, fifteen, or 34 per cent, were 13 or 14 years of age.

IV. PROCEDURE:

In preparing for the clinic studies, the visits were made in Sac City by a District Child Welfare Consultant and a County Children's Worker, who prepared social histories on all children studied, with exception of one. A social history on this one was prepared by the Overseer of the Poor. The Child Welfare Consultant, aided by another member of the staff of the Subdivision of Child Welfare, spent several weeks in Sac City. Arrangements for medical examinations were made through the Superintendent of Schools. All of the doctors in the community were used, and the examinations were made free of charge. For every case studied a social history was prepared, and all except two children were given medical examinations. In these two cases, the parents had refused to permit the examination to be made.

Clinic examinations were made in Sac City on three occasions; in March, April, and May, 1938. In all, thirty-eight children were examined. The original list of forty-four was cut down, since some of the children were absent from school and others were about to move away from the community. Following the first Clinic, a case conference was held. This was attended by the Relief Director, School Superintendent, several teachers, the Child Welfare Consultant, and the Psychologist. At this conference, the discussion was confined largely to the problem of the speech defective in the school. During the period allowed for the last Clinic, two case conferences were held. Present at these conferences were the Superintendent of Schools, four teachers, the Child Welfare Consultant, and the Psychologist. The Overseer of the Poor attended one conference. At these two conferences, the problems presented by the 4th and 5th grade children were discussed. These included the following types of problems: (1) Mental retardation; (2) reading disability; (3) behavior problem; (4) personality maladjustment; (5) speech defects.

After completion of the studies, a general meeting was held on Saturday morning, for the purpose of presenting a summary of the study to representatives of different groups in the community. Present at this conference were the following persons: Two physicians, the County Attorney, County Nurse, Superintendent of Schools, eight teachers, Overseer of the Poor, representatives of the American Legion and Women's

Auxiliary, the Presbyterian minister, Chairman of the Corrective Loan Board, the Director and Supervisor of the Subdivision of Child Welfare, the Child Welfare Consultant, the Psychologist for the Sub-Division, and others. The Superintendent of Schools presided at the meeting and opened the discussion by giving a brief statement concerning the reasons for requesting our services. He also stated his appreciation of the service rendered and indicated his desire to follow it up with a treatment program by starting an opportunity room and perhaps having a visiting teacher. (The possibility of securing a visiting teacher through Child Welfare Services had previously been explained to the Superintendent by the Supervisor of Child Welfare Services.) The scope of the Child Welfare Services program was discussed by the State staff of the Subdivision of Child Welfare, and a summary of the findings was presented. Significant facts brought out in the social histories were discussed by the Child Welfare Consultant, and the Overseer of the Poor was called upon to report on the number of problem children coming from relief families. The examining physician summarized the medical findings and discussed their significance. He felt that the children's difficulties, in many cases, were probably caused partly by the fact that they were not receiving the right nourishment. The Psychologist discussed the psychological findings in the light of their meaning with reference to recommended changes in the school setup. At the conclusion of these reports, members of the group present were asked for comments. A physician, and member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, gave a brief talk, starting in with the suggestion that the problem was chiefly one of eugenics, and ending up with the statement that it was a problem in economics. He concluded with the assurance that the American Legion would be ready to cooperate in any social welfare program suggested.

The County Attorney made the following comments: (1) State Institutions are overcrowded, so that the only institution to which a child may be easily admitted is Eldora; (2) in cases of juvenile delinquency, it is much more desirable to solve the problem in the community than to send a child to Eldora with its doubtful influences; (3) the cost of trying a case in the juvenile court is approximately \$500. If a children's worker could prevent even three cases from coming before the court each year, she would pay for herself.

It is interesting to note that when the first clinic was held in Sac City, not much interest was expressed, except in the school. By the time the second clinic was held, numerous groups and individuals were coming forward to express their interest in child welfare. The gratifying thing about this increase of interest is the fact that it developed rather naturally and gradually, and not as the result of any explosive type of publicity. It is believed that this type of interest is probably more enduring than interest which flares up over night as the result of headlines and "pep-talks".

V. FINDINGS.

A. Social.

A perusal of the 38 social histories prepared shows the following facts:

1. Approximately one half of those children presenting problems are from families known to the Relief Office. Of those not known to the Relief Office, very few are living above a bare subsistence level, the social and economic status of the group as a whole being very low.
2. The families of these children are in general not active participants in community affairs.
3. In the case of at least twelve children, the family is of a low type, either morally or mentally, and offers nothing which could be helpful in working out a plan for the child. In most of these cases, the family has contributed to the development of the problem in the child.
4. Only two or three children were reported as attending Sunday School regularly, and none are Boy Scouts.
5. The need of a supervised out-of-school recreation program was indicated in the case of at least ten children who have been delinquents in the community.

B. Medical.

Thirty-six children were given medical examinations. Of this number, only six were found to be entirely free from physical defects and only two in addition were found to have just minor ailments. The positive findings are summarized as follows:

Malnutrition, 12; poor teeth, 13; enlarged glands, 15; infected tonsils, 15; hernia, 1; phymosis, 2; heart mitral lesion, 1; slightly impaired vision, 4; defects of speech apparatus, 2; nasal obstructions, 4; impaired hearing, 3.

It was the Doctor's feeling that probably more of the children were undernourished than are here indicated and he expressed surprise that there were so many cases of infected tonsils among the older children.

C. Psychological.

Thirty-seven children were given intelligence tests and performance tests. Of this number, 8 were feeble-minded, 8 of borderline intelligence, 7 dull normal, 11 average, and 3 superior.

Of the 8 feeble-minded children, at least 6 are badly in need of institutionalization for the protection of themselves and the community. Seven of the 8 belong in the moron group, and could profit to some extent by an opportunity room program. Without exception, these children come from families that have maintained a low standard of living for several generations and have been on county relief rolls much of the time. Some of these children are already becoming social problems, and others probably will as they reach adolescence. None of them will ever be able to conduct their own affairs efficiently, without close supervision, and they will never be self-sustaining in-

dividuals in the community.

The 8 children of borderline intelligence would not be eligible for institutionalization, even if the institutions were not overcrowded. They are capable of mastering the first four or five grades of elementary school, and can become self-sufficing adults if the demands of the social situation are not too great. Some of the children are characterized by a general dullness in everything they do. Such children, when they grow up, will not be above the unskilled labor class. Some of the boys will make fairly good farm hands, with adequate supervision, and some of the girls will do quite well at housework. Others of this group, although their general intelligence is low, have compensating manual abilities, or mechanical aptitudes, so that they will be able to adjust vocationally in some field requiring a high degree of skill. Where necessary for better understanding of the problem, other tests and examinations were given, including personality adjustment tests, educational achievement tests, social maturity tests, diagnostic reading examinations, speech examinations and interviews. The results of these examinations brought to light some interesting facts.

Thirteen children examined had speech defects, one being a stutterer, and the other twelve cases in which articulation was imperfect. These cases were not found predominantly in any one intelligence group, but were found in all of the groups. Of the thirteen, 8 presented defects sufficiently serious as to need more individual attention than the ordinary school room teacher can give. Of the remaining 5, the speech defect was so slight that specialized work in an opportunity room would not be necessary, or the parents or relatives were considered capable of following directions and helping with the child at home.

There are five cases of specific reading disability. Three of these are children of average intelligence, one is dull-normal and the other is borderline. All are cases of sufficient severity as to need attention in conjunction with a special help room. The causes for these reading disabilities were found among the following factors: (1) Poor vision, (2) defective hearing, (3) lack of early training in phonics, (4) left handedness, (5) poor attention, (6) emotional factors, (7) difficulty in associating visual symbols with auditory sounds.

Five of the thirty-eight children examined were chiefly problems in personality adjustment. Four of the children were of average intelligence, and one was dull normal. In several cases the child was retarded in school, but this retardation was a symptom of maladjustment rather than an indication of mental retardation. The source of the maladjustment in each case was to be found in the home situation.

In two cases, no cause for the maladjustment or problem behavior was found in the social history or results of the psychological examination. In each of these cases the medical findings appeared sufficient to account for the difficulty.

VI. COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL NEEDS SUGGESTED BY THIS SURVEY.

An analysis of social, educational, and medical resources in this community reveals the existence of a number of programs organized for the benefit of children. These are all making an impressive contribution to the welfare of children in the community. However, their work could be made even more effective if it were better coordinated and centralized, so that the following would be possible:

1. Well-rounded service to children, without duplication;
2. Financial assistance commensurate with the need for such assistance;
3. Physical surroundings for children which are conducive to healthful development;
4. More effective use of medical services which are available;
5. Supervised recreation for children of all ages.

To meet more specifically the needs of socially and educationally maladjusted children, Sac City could benefit by the services of a Children's Worker in the County, and an expert on special education in the city schools.

VII. SUGGESTED PLAN.

As a demonstration of the need for a program in case work and remedial education, it is suggested that a visiting teacher be placed in the Sac City Schools.

A careful study of the survey was made by the Subdivision of Child Welfare, but final approval was obtained only after the Federal Field Consultant in Child Welfare had held a determining conference in Sac City with the Superintendent of Schools, the State Supervisor of Child Welfare Services, and the Psychologist. A specific plan for the Sac City Visiting Teacher Project was written which set forth the objectives, program content, job responsibilities, and duties of the visiting teacher. The plan was made in order to determine by periodic evaluations the progress and value of the service.

PROGRESS REPORT AND FINAL EVALUATION OF THE SAC CITY SCHOOL PROJECT December 5, 1938 to May 31, 1939

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES.

The work of the visiting teacher consisted of four general types of activity - (1) general interpretation of child welfare problems to

various community groups; (2) supervising or assisting with special projects carried out by other individuals or groups; (3) consultation and interviews with parents and teachers; (4) individual work with children.

A. Community Contacts and Interpretation

Interpretation of the visiting teacher program was made through contacts with the following groups.

1. Community Welfare Board
2. Emergency Relief Agency
3. County Nursing Service
4. County and City Schools
5. Corrective Loan Board (group organized to provide medical care to needy families, through small loans)
6. Churches
7. Women's Clubs
8. Men's Service Club
9. American Legion Auxiliary
10. Chamber of Commerce
11. Boy Scouts
12. Boys' Club leader
13. Adult education group
14. County officials

B. Special Projects

1. Lunch Room Project

At the suggestion of the visiting teacher, hot breakfasts were served to malnourished children under the supervision of the Home-making Department in the school. Thirty-five children from seventeen families benefited from this.

2. Manual Arts Project

Early in December, a manual arts program was started for the benefit of mentally retarded children. At first, this work was under the direct supervision of the visiting teacher but, in January, it was transferred to a WPA worker with the visiting teacher giving only very general supervision. Eight children benefited from this program.

3. Tutoring Project

In January, a program was started in which high school students were used as tutors for groups of children having difficulty with their school work. This project was suggested by the visiting teacher, but the tutors were supervised by the reading teacher and other classroom teachers. Eighteen tutors were used, and 94 children were tutored. All teachers using the tutors reported satisfactory results.

4. Remedial Education, using WPA Help

Under the supervision of the visiting teacher, remedial work in reading and number work was carried out by a WPA employee. Nineteen children received remedial instruction.

5. WPA Recreation Program

The visiting teacher stimulated interest in the WPA recreation program, and gave many constructive suggestions to the WPA workers. Programs in handcraft, athletics, and supervised play reached approximately 250 children.

C. Consultation and Interviews with Teachers and Parents

1. With Teachers

Contacts with teachers were numerous, and were for the purpose of

- (a) Making a survey of problem children in the school, as an aid in future planning
- (b) Checking on the progress of individual children
- (c) Advising teachers concerning methods of handling children presenting educational and social problems

2. With Parents

Ninety-one home visits were made and there were 11 office interviews with parents for the purpose of

- (a) Securing information about individual children
- (b) Interpreting medical, educational, and social needs of children
- (c) Checking on non-attendance

D. Individual Work with Children

1. Interviews

Seventy-three children were interviewed. Most of the interviews were simply to get acquainted, or to secure factual information, but 18 interviews involving 15 children were of a treatment nature.

2. Remedial Education

During the six months' period, the visiting teacher did individual remedial work in reading with 22 children, in arithmetic with 19 children, and in spelling with 22 children.

3. Psychometric Tests

In preparation for remedial work, and to learn of the possible need for attention from the State Psychologist, psychometric tests were given to 11 children. Group tests were given to a few additional children.

II. RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATION

During the six months of this demonstration, the program reached about 300 children, mostly from the elementary school. Very few high school students were reached. Most of the 300 children probably benefited in some way from the program. The benefits gained by each child fall under one or more of the following classifications:

- A. Improved physical condition as a result of more adequate diet, surgical treatment, or other medical aid.
- B. Better educational adjustment as a result of remedial, tutorial, and manual arts work.
- C. Better social adjustment as a result of recreational programs, and contacts with visiting teacher.

In addition to these specific benefits, it is probable that these children, and others, have benefited and will benefit in the future by the interpretations which the visiting teacher has made to the members of the community.

Viewing the demonstration as a whole, the following positive achievements may be noted:

1. It has been demonstrated to the school that most of the educational problems of the atypical child may be handled by utilizing existing resources, but that a teacher trained in special education is needed, chiefly for intensive remedial work.
2. It has been demonstrated that proper nutrition and adequate physical care result in greater alertness, and a decrease in the number of physical and social problems.
3. Through her contacts with various groups in the community, the visiting teacher has stimulated these groups to an increasing awareness of medical and social problems, and has been instrumental in promoting community support of recreational programs. She has also done much toward making it possible for the community to better meet the physical needs of its children.

In the following aspects, the project has fallen short of expectations:

1. The problem of delinquency among the older boys and girls has received little attention.
2. Over-emphasis of remedial education has resulted in under-emphasis

with reference to demonstrating case work procedures and little attention to problems of social adjustment.

3. The demonstration has not indicated the ways in which the community would benefit by having a county children's worker in Sac County.

The demonstration has partially succeeded because of:

1. Many socially-minded persons in the community.
2. Cooperative physicians and a county nurse.
3. Progressive and well-trained teachers in the public schools.
4. Ingenuity and perseverance of the visiting teacher.
5. The visiting teacher's training in dealing with educational problems.

It has partially failed because of:

1. Over-emphasis on educational problems.
2. Limitations in scope of program by working through the schools.
3. Difficulties in personality relationships.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOMES

In the annual report for July, 1937-38, it was stated that:

"The Section of Child Welfare Services has accepted the duty of investigation of state boarding homes not only because it is something projected by law but because boarding homes are one of the very valuable tools in the treatment care of children and as such has become to the 'Services' a job of interpretation of use."

These tenets persisted throughout 1938 and up until July 1, 1939, at which time an increase in the State appropriation for child welfare made it possible to set up a Section of Foster Home Service with an adequate staff. The demonstration for the need of properly investigated and supervised boarding homes was entirely satisfactory in its results, although, as a permanent program, it had just begun to build, at the close of the fiscal year, in terms of standards and state control.

On July 1, 1938, there was a total of thirty-one licensed boarding homes in Iowa. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1939, 181 children's boarding homes had been investigated and licensed. These figures do not indicate within the year the growth in the number of foster homes in the state, because it was found that many homes had been in existence over a period of

years that had not been investigated or approved. Rather, the figures show the number of homes approved by the Subdivision of Child Welfare selected from a large group of undesirable ones. By July 1, 1939, all but three of the counties of the state had been visited and surveys made of the existing homes therein. Many homes were found which were being used solely for the purpose of keeping foster parents off of the relief rolls. The children were regarded as county children, and were given an inadequate clothes' and maintenance allowance. With the cooperation of local public agencies, constructive plans were made for children, and these homes were rejected for their boarding care. Except in rare instances, boarding parents were willing to relinquish their tasks because of the poor standards of supervision and care.

County public welfare agencies and individual members of communities have, in general, evinced an active interest in a boarding home program and in the raising of standards of care. The problem in many counties has been to limit, rather than to increase, the growth of the program. The only available social agency in the rural counties is the already hard-pressed public welfare agency, with its overworked visitors, which has not time to give to the careful and consistent supervision of foster homes. Care in substitute homes must be the best the community can supply, and the supervision of the foster home should be a part of the community's social welfare program. Until such a time as public welfare agencies can be adequately staffed, the number of children's boarding homes in the counties should be kept at a minimum.

One of the encouraging aspects of boarding home care for children has been the growth in understanding the need of the individual child. The local agencies responsible for supervision of the child have become interested in him as a person with potentialities rather than a "dependent" who must be given care. In almost every county in the state which has licensed boarding homes, medical and dental care have been given to the children, both upon the child's reception and during the period of his sojourn in the boarding home. The change for the better in the general health of the child cared for in boarding homes has been a marked one even in the brief period of a year. In addition to the improvement in the child's health, boarding parents have become interested in the psychological aspect of the treatment plan of their "foster children", and have turned more readily to those services offered by the state to aid them in the handling of behavior and school problems exhibited in the children.

Such indications of understanding, acceptance, and improvement in a state-wide boarding home program indicated very clearly, at the close of the fiscal year, that Iowa would be receptive of a comprehensive boarding home service.

The following statistical reports and maps show the extent and spread of the licensed boarding homes.

BOARDING HOME REPORT

JULY 1, 1938 - JULY 1, 1939

Applications pending July 1, 1938 65
 Applications received during year 242
 Total applications 307

Applications approved 183
 Applications rejected 49
 Applications withdrawn or cancelled 31

Total applications on which some action was taken 263

Applications pending July 1, 1939 44

Total applications 307

Homes licensed during previous year 31

Renewed during current year 24

Discontinued 7 31

Licenses issued during current year:

New 159

Renewals 24 183

Licenses revoked 2

Homes licensed July 1, 1939 181

LICENSED BOARDING HOMES IN COUNTIES

JULY 1, 1938 - JULY 1, 1939

Adair	0	Jasper	17
Adams	0	Jefferson	3
Allamakee	0	Johnson	19
Appanoose	3	Jones	0
Audubon	1	Keokuk	1
Benton	1	Kossuth	0
Black Hawk	0	Lee	1
Boone	1	Linn	1
Bremer	0	Louisa	0
Buchanan	2	Lucas	2
Buena Vista	1	Lyon	0
Butler	0	Madison	0
Calhoun	0	Mahaska	1
Carroll	0	Marion	4
Cass	0	Marshall	6
Cedar	1	Mills	0
Cerro Gordo	0	Mitchell	0
Cherokee	0	Monona	1
Chickasaw	0	Monroe	3
Clarke	0	Montgomery	3
Clay	0	Muscatine	2
Clayton	0	O'Brien	0
*Clinton	3	Osceola	0
Crawford	0	Page	2
Dallas	5	Palo Alto	0
Davis	0	Plymouth	0
Decatur	3	Pocahontas	0
Delaware	1	*Polk	30
Des Moines	4	Pottawattamie	1
Dickinson	0	Poweshiek	0
Dubuque	1	Ringgold	0
Emmet	0	Sac	0
Fayette	0	Scott	15
Floyd	0	Shelby	0
Franklin	1	Sioux	0
Fremont	1	Story	5
Greene	0	Tama	0
Grundy	1	Taylor	0
Guthrie	1	Union	0
Hamilton	0	Van Buren	2
Hancock	1	Wapello	9
Hardin	4	Warren	8
Harrison	4	Washington	0
Henry	0	Wayne	0
Howard	0	Webster	0
Humboldt	1	Winnebago	0
Ida	0	Winneshiek	0
Iowa	2	Woodbury	4
Jackson	0	Worth	0
Wright	0		

Total Licensed Homes 183 (Two licenses revoked)

Counties 45

*(1 license revoked)

SUMMARY OF CASE LOAD REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

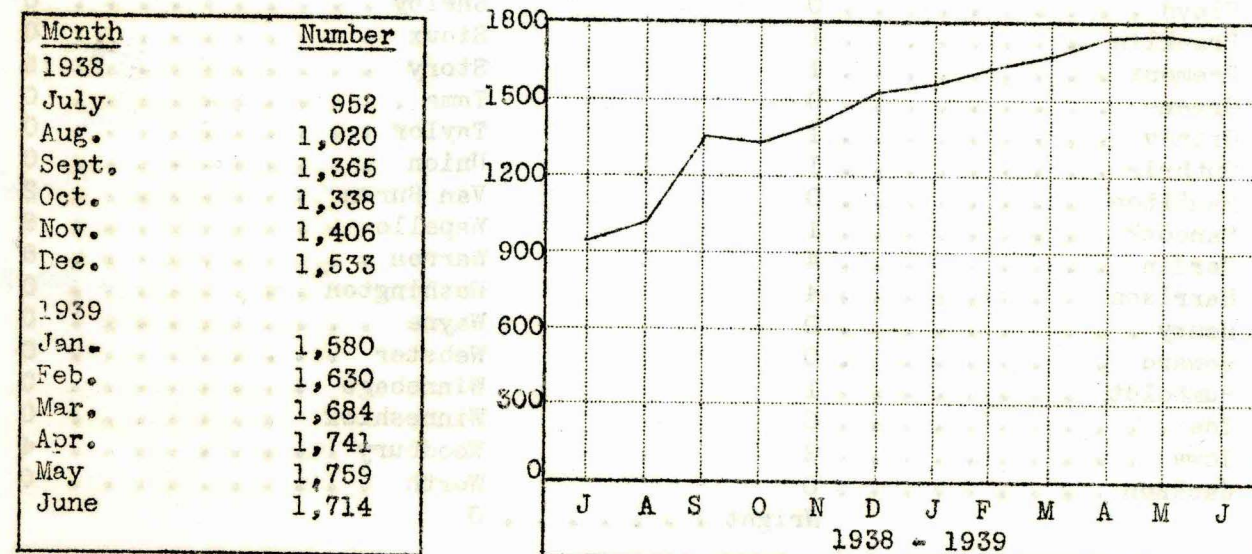
Month	Carried over	Accepted	Closed				Carried Over			
			Total	No further need	Transfer to other agency	Other	Total	Direct Service	Joint Service	O.T.I.
1938										
July	318	83	33	18	14	1	368	142	209	17
Aug.	369	129	34	12	16	6	460	207	226	27
Sept.	473	205	65	30	21	14	613	224	365	24
Oct.	613	150	123	93	27	-	640	250	355	35
Nov.	640	125	84	39	12	33	681	285	355	41
Dec.	681	154	75	34	24	17	760	284	428	48
1939										
Jan.	760	83	53	33	13	7	790	295	434	61
Feb.	790	123	84	57	23	4	829	301	472	56
Mar.	829	136*	94	74	12	8	867**	315	498	54
Apr.	865***	128	100	83	13	4	892	334	505	53
May	890	79	101	48	7	46	868	354	452	62
June	868	66	66	33	19	14	868	318	484	66

* 7 transferred in, 2 pending

** 9 transferred out

*** 3 O.T.I. is not carried over under new record system. One case transferred to other worker.

Increase in Number of Children Under Supervision . . . July, 1938-June, 1939



REPORT OF SECTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

For two and one-half years, Psychological Services have been included as a part of the Child Welfare Services program, and have been available to individuals and agencies needing and requesting this type of service. Evidence that such a felt need exists lies in the fact that increase in volume of work in this unit during the last year has been about 200 per cent.

The nature of the service offered by this unit has been basically the same this year as last - that is, a diagnostic service having as its prime purpose to determine essential facts concerning any given child's capacities, aptitudes, personality, and reactive tendencies, and to interpret these facts in relation to the social background and physical condition of the child. This interpretation is intended to serve as a guide to those who are planning for the child's future. However, during this year, interpretations have not been confined to a presentation of findings, and analysis of relationships, but have been extended to include specific consultation on such matters as methods of handling educational problems in the classroom. In a number of cases, consultation service was given on a continuous basis.

As was the case last year, requests for psychological service have come largely from relief agencies and schools. However, during this year, there have been increasing numbers of referrals from court officials and private agencies. As before, children have been most frequently referred because of educational problems, or dependency and neglect, with a smaller number being referred because of speech defects, and behavior problems. However, during this year, a fairly large number of children were referred for study as a means of evaluating development made in foster homes, and a goodly number were referred for comprehensive study of vocational aptitudes. This was not the case last year.

Viewing the year's program as a whole, it is quite evident that psychological services this year have been more effective than ever before. Supporting this contention are the following facts:

1. The service has been extended to more counties. (During this year 44 counties were given this service, in contrast to 24 served last year.)
2. The service has involved many more children (566 as compared with 190 last year.)
3. Increasing numbers of children have been referred for retests, and additional recommendations in the light of progress made.
4. Studies have been somewhat more intensive. (This was made possible by the addition of an assistant psychologist to the staff in March.)
5. Increased consultation service has made treatment more effective.
6. Psychological examinations have in most cases resulted in conscientious efforts to carry out recommendations. (This has been due to

a rather rigid intake policy to the effect that psychological services will be given only (a) when the individual or agency making the referral expresses an intention to carry out recommendations, following examination, and (b) except in rare instances, only when it is possible for the treatment plan to be supervised by a member of the Child Welfare Services staff, or some other qualified individual.)

7. This unit has participated in a plan to make more effective the education of mentally retarded children by (a) making extensive surveys in six school systems, to determine the numbers of mentally retarded children in the schools, and the nature and extent of their capacities; making partial surveys in three other school systems for the same purpose; (b) in three counties, offering continuous consultation service to school superintendents and teachers, with relation to methods of adapting teaching procedures and school room curricula to meet the needs of these children; (c) helping to establish an opportunity room in a rural county, and assisting in the training of the teacher designated for this job; (d) encouraging the establishment of opportunity rooms in other counties, with plans for organizing such rooms being under consideration.

8. Psychological services have contributed toward meeting the need for a vocational and guidance program for adolescent children about to leave school by (a) constantly stressing the need for vocational training; (b) giving extensive vocational aptitude tests to a number of children in one community, and to a few children scattered in other communities.

In those counties where efforts are being made to carry out recommendations, in a large percentage of the cases these efforts have resulted in at least partial success. Where efforts have not been successful, failure may usually be attributed to one or more of the following factors: (1) lack of community resources such as supervised recreation programs, boys' clubs, and social agencies; (2) lack of cooperation on the part of parents, teachers, and others whose cooperation is essential to the success of the plan; (3) excessive case-loads of social workers, and large classes in schools, making intensive case-work or individualized school-work difficult; (4) unwillingness of court officials to accept recommendations; (5) unwillingness of county officials to spend money for the welfare of children; (6) recommendations only partially carried out; (7) postponement of referral until problems are so ingrained that the prognosis is poor; (8) a dearth of suitable treatment boarding homes for problem children; (9) a lack of provision for vocational education; (10) a lack of any public or private agency equipped to adequately handle the pre-delinquent adolescent boy; (11) incomplete or incorrect evaluation of the problem by psychologist and/or worker.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

A. Number of Counties Visited 44

B. Case Count

Number of children accepted for service 566 from 366 families

C. Sources of Applications Accepted

	Children	Per cent
1. Schools	189	33.4
2. Public Relief Agency	x 200	35.3
3. Private Child Placing Agency	55	9.7
4. Court	55	9.7
5. Children's Worker Only	25	4.4
6. Soldiers' Relief Commission	10	1.8
7. City Officials	* 10	1.8
8. Private Family Agency	9	1.6
9. Private Institution	9	1.6
10. County Nurse	9	1.6
11. Parent	# 9	1.6
12. Physician	3	0.5
13. County Board of Social Welfare	2	0.4
14. Church	1	0.2

x 5 referred also by other agency

* 10 referred also by other agency

5 referred also by other agency

D. Reasons for Referral (for Cases Accepted)

Most frequent reasons for referral are the following:

	Children
1. School retardation	288
2. Dependency and/or neglect	220
3. Question of feeble-mindedness	105
4. School or home discipline	98
5. Reading disability	56
6. Speech defect	49
7. Sex problem	49
8. Asocial behavior	41
9. Stealing	40
10. Lying	40

Other reasons, in order of their frequency, include vocational planning, checking on progress in foster home, question of correct grade placement in school, truancy, day dreaming, temper tantrums, enuresis, question of suitability for adoption, timidity, destructiveness, and cruelty.

Of the total number of children accepted for service, 33.8 per cent were referred chiefly because of educational problems; 33.4 per cent because

of dependency and/or neglect; 16.6 per cent because of behavior and personality problems; 6.1 per cent to check on development of the child in a foster home; 5.2 per cent for vocational planning; 1.8 per cent because of suspected feeble-mindedness; 1.6 per cent because of speech defect; 1.4 per cent chiefly to determine suitability for adoption.

E. Types of Service Given

1. Consultation Service 340 children
(Of this number, 104 have been accepted for continuous follow-up consultation.)
2. Psychological Examinations 559 children
(576 Examinations)

F. Specific Activities

1. Psychological Tests

- a. Number of tests 1426
- b. Number of children tested 559

2. Psychological Interviews

a. With children

- (1) Number of interviews 359
- (2) Number of children 354

b. With parents or foster parents

- (1) Number of interviews 54
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 55
- (3) Number of children discussed 57

c. With Children's Workers

- (1) Number of interviews 75
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 10
- (3) Number of children discussed 155

d. With Others

- (1) Number of interviews 21
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 15
- (3) Number of children discussed 30

3. Consultations

a. With parents

- (1) Number of interviews 30
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 30
- (3) Number of children discussed 32

b. With Children's Workers

- (1) Number of interviews 133
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 10
- (3) Number of children discussed 180

c. With Teachers or School Officials

- (1) Number of interviews 57
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 49
- (3) Number of children discussed 256

d. With Others

- (1) Number of interviews 132
- (2) Number of persons interviewed 59
- (3) Number of children discussed 173

4. Case Conferences

- a. Number of conferences 68
- b. Number of persons present 314
- c. Number of children discussed 332

5. Speeches

- a. Number of speeches 4
- b. Number of persons present About 200

G. Types of Recommendations Made

1. Institutional placement 123
2. Foster home placement 167
3. Education plans 295
4. Social treatment plan 93
5. Vocational plans 36
6. Medical examination or treatment 75
7. Miscellaneous 30

H. Distribution of Intelligence Quotients

Classification	Number	Per Cent
Feeble-minded	139	25.1
Borderline	106	19.1
Dull-normal	115	20.8
Average	163	29.4
Superior	20	3.6
Very Superior	10	1.8
Genius	1	0.2

Per cent average or better in intelligence 35

REFERRALS ACCEPTED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

	1937-38	1938-39
Referred through County or District Children's Worker	168	251
Referred through State Consultant (or to her)	0	120
Referred through Department of Children's Agencies	0	3
Total Referred through Subdivision of Child Welfare	168	371
Per cent referred through Subdivision of Child Welfare	88.4	83.7
Per cent independent referrals	11.6	16.3

REPORT OF SECTION OF CHILDREN'S AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The legal responsibility of the Subdivision of Child Welfare for the conduct of children's agencies and institutions was designated in the Iowa law by the Social Welfare Act of 1937, as was also the relationship between them in terms of duties and procedures. These responsibilities were not affected by any changes in the Iowa law at the last legislative session of the 48th General Assembly, and can be stated as follows:

To inspect and prepare reports on all private child caring agencies, agencies for the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, maternity hospitals, private boarding homes and private child placing agencies.

To designate, approve, and license all private boarding homes, private child placing agencies, and maternity hospitals.

To supervise the private child caring agencies or offices thereof, and the care of the children in private and county institutions to which neglected, dependent and delinquent children may be legally committed.

To receive and keep on file annual reports from the juvenile courts of the state, all institutions to which neglected, dependent and delinquent children are committed, maternity hospitals, children's boarding homes, and child placing agencies. The clerks of the courts

of Iowa shall send a duplicate copy of records on all petitions for adoption to the Subdivision of Child Welfare. Keep records and compile statistics on the prevention and cure of juvenile delinquency, and also on adoption.

To set standards and make rules and regulations as may be necessary or advisable for private child caring agencies, maternity hospitals, children's boarding homes, and child placing agencies.

To cooperate with other state departments, public agencies and organizations.

To see that all legal and social requirements regarding importation are carried out.

To care and plan for children where adoption has been annulled and guardianship given by the court to the Subdivision of Child Welfare.

The organization and conduct of the Section of Children's Agencies and Institutions was under the administrative jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Subdivision of Child Welfare and the direction of the Supervisor.

During the last fiscal year (1938-39), a general plan of work procedures was set up within the Section, as well as general standards of care for children within the agencies and institutions. The existing agencies were classified in categories of types of care, and a modus operandi for their inspection and supervision was established and rather consistently carried out. The objectives were clearly stated:

To approach children's agencies largely on an educational basis. (This policy meant, of course, the minimizing of vested authority on the part of the State Department, and the employment of case work technique.)

To develop a State Children's Conference. (A private agency membership.)

To continue to bring to light existing private maternity homes and children's boarding homes for the purpose of inspection, supervision, and licensing in order to insure the health and safety of children therein.

To increase purposeful visits to agencies and institutions with the objective of extending existing services in the Subdivision of Child Welfare.

To enforce minimum standards of care.

To institute research and special studies in the field of delinquency, illegitimacy, and adoption.

To attempt to set up a more uniform system of recording within the agencies.

To build a cooperative working relationship between the State Subdivision of Child Welfare and the children's agencies for the purpose of

establishing and maintaining an adequate program of child welfare in Iowa.

Seventy-six visits were made to the children's agencies and institutions during the year by two representatives of the Subdivision of Child Welfare. The records of those visits indicated not only that a good relationship had been established in the agencies visited, but that a considerable amount of service had been given, both consultation and actual case work service.

A State Child Welfare Conference of the children's agency representatives was organized in November of 1938, and the first conference was held on November 30 of the same year at the Kirkwood Hotel in Des Moines. The second conference was held in Burlington on May 18 simultaneously with the Iowa Association for Social Welfare. Minutes of those meetings (filed in the Subdivision of Child Welfare) show a trend in the State Department toward an integrated, cooperative, and unified state-wide program for child welfare, and one in which the private children's agencies and institutions would take a vital and very important part. The children's agencies were invited and urged to accept services available within the Subdivision with emphasis on psychological services in the actual study of children in the care of the agencies. The agencies were also urged to employ the services of county child welfare workers in their intake procedures.

The keynote of the Conference was established in the opening sentence pronounced by the Superintendent of the Subdivision of Child Welfare, "The relationship of the State Department to private agencies is one for strengthening and furthering work for children in Iowa."-----"If all of the resources now available for the care of children in Iowa, with no overlapping, were utilized to the fullest extent, we still would have only a meager beginning toward meeting all of the needs of children in the state. It is our conviction that the care of children in institutions is a very vital and important job in a general program of child welfare."

Several definite and important things were accomplished as a result of the Conference:

1. The Conference was voted a permanent organization, and a committee was appointed to draft its constitution,
2. An annual financial report form drawn up by a committee of the Conference was accepted by the group as permanent, to be used in making annual financial reports to the State Subdivision of Child Welfare as required by law. (Acceptance of a form to be used by agencies, and set up jointly in consultation with the State Department was the first visible symbol of a long hoped for unified and cooperative program of child welfare in Iowa.)
3. A conference Legislative Committee to study child welfare laws in Iowa was set up and named. (Request for such a committee was evidently the pleasure of the assembled group.)

The second Conference of Children's Agencies established the Constitution of the Iowa Conference of Children's Agencies:

(Adopted in business session May 18, 1939, at Burlington, Iowa.)

ARTICLE I

NAME

This organization shall be known as the Iowa Conference of Children's Agencies.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The purpose of this organization shall be to provide a medium for individuals and agencies to study and discuss common objectives and problems involved in the care of children; to interpret and stimulate community understanding of the needs of children; to promote constructive Child Welfare legislation; and to foster programs for adequate and intelligent care of children.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

- A. Participating membership shall be open to all agencies and individuals interested in Child Welfare.
- B. Voting membership shall be open to one official delegate from each children's agency in the state.
- C. One-fifth of the voting membership shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The officers of this Conference shall include a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, and Secretary-Treasurer or Secretary and Treasurer elected for terms of one year. These officers shall be selected from the participating membership.

These officers, together with Chairmen of Standing Committees, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The duties shall be those which usually pertain to those respective officers and such others as shall be assigned to them by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS

There shall be at least one meeting annually of the Conference at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee. Additional meetings, study groups, or sectional meetings shall be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

The Chairman may appoint any committees deemed necessary for the advancement of the work and activities of the Conference.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

Proposed amendments to this constitution must be submitted in writing by at least three members. All proposed amendments shall be submitted without discussion to the Executive Committee who must report back to the Conference with some recommendations at the following session of the Conference. After discussion, any amendment receiving a majority vote of the members present and voting shall be declared adopted.

Records of visits compiled by the state staff over the period of the last fiscal year contained much valuable factual information descriptive of the agency and its program. A summary of this material is contributed here as indicative of the painstaking analysis and research carried on by the Sub-division of Child Welfare.

THE AMERICAN HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION OTTUMWA, IOWA

The American Home Finding Association at Ottumwa was incorporated in 1899, and has continued to operate under the sponsorship of a private non-sectarian board for the purpose of providing care for dependent and neglected children from infancy to eighteen years of age. The agency is supported by donations, endowments, the Ottumwa Community Chest, and nominal fees for the maintenance of individual children. A large, old, brick house in the central closely-built up residence section of Ottumwa has been remodelled to afford institutional care for a capacity of approximately thirty children of school age. These children attend public school and participate in the religious and social life of the community. They are under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, who resides at the institution and controls the staff, matrons, and service employees in addition to being responsible for the placement program.

Infants are kept temporarily in the nursery of the Ottumwa Hospital and a small boarding home program provides foster care for pre-school age children in private family homes under agency supervision. Permanent placements are made in adoptive homes when the child has been released by the parents, or when the court has given the agency legal custody with authority to carry through adoption procedures. In cases where custody of the child remains with the parent or relatives or subject to further order of the court, an average fee of \$2.50 per week is charged for the maintenance of each child and is paid by relatives or by the county of the child's legal residence. District field agents collect funds throughout the state and act as investigators for the agency. Individual children in the home who are not placeable for adoption usually remain in the institution until other plans are made by relatives or by the county from which the child comes.

ARLINGTON HALL DES MOINES, IOWA

Arlington Hall, a new institution located in Des Moines, gives institutional care for eighteen to twenty dependent or neglected Polk County boys be-

tween the ages of six and fourteen years old. It was organized April 1, 1937, under the direction of the Superintendent. A private non-sectarian board under the Superintendent's leadership is responsible for the operation of the home, which is financed by voluntary gifts of money, food, and clothing, by the sale of rummage goods at the Arlington Opportunity Shop, by advertisements and subscriptions to the "Arlington News", and by payments of relatives for the boys' support when they are financially able. The organization receives no assistance from the Des Moines Community Chest.

The buildings used are two old houses set in a wooded section off a side street in the residence section bordering the Des Moines River near Sixth Avenue. The boys sleep and live largely in one of the houses, and the smaller one is used for a dining room and kitchen. A dormitory wing has been added to the large cottage this past year. A married couple lives in the home, and has direct charge of the boys as house mother and father. Other paid employees are a cook and a maid.

Boys may be admitted at any time by board members, and there is no set policy or regulation regarding intake, but there has been a waiting list. Boys attend the public schools and their own churches in Des Moines, and enjoy a great deal of personal freedom to participate in social events in the community. Boys are returned to their former homes at any time the parents wish to claim them.

THE CRECHE COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

The Creche, a small child caring institution located in Council Bluffs, was organized in 1901 for the purpose of giving a home to half-orphans, but later its services were extended to include children of two parents if they were not receiving suitable care in their own homes. It is managed by a private non-sectarian board of approximately twenty Council Bluffs women. Membership on the board changes frequently, but is self-perpetuating. Financial support is derived from contributions of board members and civic organizations, payments for care of children, an annual Tag Day, and an annual drive for solicitations. Children up to fourteen years of age, residents of Pottawattamie County, are accepted for care upon application of relatives or friends. Although designed to afford "temporary care" for children pending rehabilitation of their own family homes, in many instances children are allowed to remain for numbers of years, especially when relatives have moved away and contact with the child's own home has been lost. When relatives cease to pay, the children are kept on as charity cases.

The physical plant consists of a large frame house situated on a small lot on a main street in a thickly settled residential section of the city. There is a dormitory each for boys and girls and all ages of the same sex are housed in single large rooms. Approximately twenty children comprise the average population. They attend the public schools, the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School, and participate in the program of a nearby recreational center. The staff consists of a matron for the girls, a matron for the boys, a cook, and a laundress. The housekeeping staff is augmented by the occasional part-time services of WPA and NYA project workers. No one

person is definitely charged with the continuous responsibility of case work planning for individual children, but the staff makes a real effort to individualize children in their direct contacts and to provide adequate physical care.

BOONE BIBLICAL COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
BOONE, IOWA

The Boone Biblical College and Associated Institutions at Boone, a non-denominational organization founded in 1907, reincorporated in 1911, and again in 1930, maintains a boys' and girls' home for the Christian training of children. The plant of the Associated Institutions consists of five large dormitory style buildings covering a city block, and houses an Old People's Home, a Biblical College for training of Evangelical workers, a church, grade and high schools, a general store for the sale of dry goods and groceries, and a small radio station, KFGQ.

Children over five years of age are accepted for care from any place, and there are no limitations of intake, according to their policies which defines their sphere as world-wide. Their financial support is gained from "free will offerings" of cash, property, clothing, payment for boarding care, and the income from a farm which the institution operates.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOME
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

The Boys' and Girls' Home of Sioux City was incorporated in 1894 "to provide a home for friendless, neglected boys and girls, and to detain and care for truant and tramping boys and girls". The home is under the management of a Board of Trustees composed entirely of women. It is financed by the Community Chest, an endowment, by payment of board for care provided, and by private donations both in money and material. In recent years, due to current local practice, the home operates practically as a Woodbury County Juvenile Home and admission is through the County Probation Officer. The institution is the congregate type, with boys and girls housed on different floors. A modern brick hospital adjoins the home and provides medical care. Cell blocks for both boys and girls are in the basement.

There is a staff of four matrons and a practical nurse. There are also five service employees. The children, whose ages range from three to eighteen, attend public school and community churches. Since there are no recreational facilities in connection with the home, the nearest public park is used, especially in summer. Considerable freedom is allowed the older boys and girls. Although there is a great turnover in population each year, a number of the children have had long time residence in the home. Those not discharged to relatives or sent to state institutions remain in the home until they have finished school or are eighteen years of age. There is no social work service in connection with this institution.

BUREAU OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES
DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Bureau of Catholic Charities at Davenport, which governs the administration and policies of St. Vincent's Home, also operate an extensive foster-home placement service to children within the diocese, which includes twenty-two counties in the southeastern part of the state. Under the general supervision of the Executive Secretary of the Bureau, a children's case worker is employed at the central intake service and works with both institutional and foster-home programs, as well as with children in their own homes. Homes are carefully investigated, and the child's needs are thoroughly studied before a decision is reached as to whether he should be placed in the institution, a foster home, or should remain in his own home.

CEDAR RAPIDS CHILDREN'S HOME
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Cedar Rapids Children's Home began as an industrial school in 1879, became the Home for Friendless Children in 1884, and was incorporated as such two years later. The name was changed to the present one in August, 1938. The home cares for Linn County children, and is under the management of a private, non-sectarian board of Cedar Rapids women, several of whom have served many years. The board does not receive aid from the Community Chest, but is given contributions voluntarily. Four well organized auxiliary groups assume responsibility for specific departments in the institution. The nucleus of income is from a substantial endowment. The plant consists of one large three story building, a spacious playground with trees, and play equipment. Recent improvements eliminated the more serious fire hazards.

The children, whose ages range from infancy to twelve years, are admitted through personal application or through the Juvenile Court. Children whose care is paid for by the County Welfare are usually referred through the court. The staff is composed of six matrons and four service employees. There is no trained nurse. Medical care is given by call from community resources, and a complete physical examination is given at time of admittance. The children of school age attend public school and the Sunday School nearest the institution. There is no planned program for pre-school training. Discharge is by return to relatives, transfer to a state institution, or, occasionally, by transfer to foster home care. There is no social case work service connected with the institution.

CHRISTIAN HOME ORPHANAGE
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

The Christian Home Orphanage, the largest private children's institution in the state, is located in Council Bluffs. It was incorporated in 1882, is administered by a private non-sectarian board, and accepts for institutional care dependent and neglected children from infancy up to twelve years of age from any place in the United States. The current population averages around 175 children in residence in the Home. The placement program is a large function of the agency and children are placed in foster homes for adoption in any state in the union. Children remaining in the institution attend the

hool, but a few older boys and girls attend High School in
ols of the city.

quipment is extensive, including several large buildings. A
ncludes nurseries for babies, isolation quarters, infirmary,
, special diet kitchen, and dispensary, and is staffed by
urses. A physician calls daily. Other buildings house the
girls in large dormitories, and the dining rooms are suffi-
hat children and staff may assemble together. A great deal
equipment and the teaching staff take care of the recreation-
children and frequent participation of the children in
th community enterprises is made possible.

erintendent has lived in the home for many years and former-
founder in setting up and working out many of the original
ogram. A large clerical and office staff is under the di-
fficer who acts as treasurer and bonded bookkeeper and has
cations. One field agent assists the superintendent in mak-
ons of foster homes, placements for adoption, and in cooper-
rring agencies and relatives in their planning for individ-

CHRIST CHILD HOME
(DES MOINES CATHOLIC CHARITIES)
DES MOINES, IOWA

d Home, 2910 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, was founded in 1925
pendent and neglected Catholic and non-Catholic children from
years of age. This service has been extended to include
ed of convalescent care. Admittance is by personal applica-
social agencies, or through the Juvenile Court. The home is
st supervision of the Child Welfare Department of the Des
Charities. The plant consists of a large three-story stone
seven-acre plot with trees, and with an equipped playground.
nurseries - one for infants, another for toddlers and one
group. The toilet, bathing and kitchen facilities are modern
ly arranged.

the Humility of Mary are in charge of the home. Besides the
s home, there are a day nurse and a night nurse. A pediatri-
stor in charge of the home. The period of care varies accord-
ial needs, but it is considered temporary and only until the
turned to its own relatives or placed in a foster home.
work practices are carefully observed.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
(BUREAU OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES)
DUBUQUE, IOWA

the Good Shepherd at Dubuque, also known as Mt. St. Rose
erated by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd to care for de-
re-delinquent girls. There is no specific intake policy, and
an or agreement with the referring agency. The minimum age,

twelve, is occasionally waived to meet special requests. At least one year's
residence is urged. A physical examination is required at entrance, and
regular medical care provided when needed. The institution is well located
on a forty-acre tract outside the city limits. The large brick plant is a
result of growth through additions. The Convent is financed by board paid
by referring agencies, by contributions from the Catholic Bureau, and by in-
come from three work projects carried on in the institution for occupational
training and for profit; crocheting infant apparel, sewing women's wash
dresses, and doing laundry for some Dubuque concerns.

The girls live in large dormitories of forty beds each. The size of the
group, the small staff, and the problems presented by the girls themselves
seem to necessitate rather rigid discipline. It is planned that the girls
will work half days and attend classes the other half. High school work is
offered, and also commercial training. There are opportunities for musical
and dramatic participation for girls so inclined. Discharge is indefinite,
depending chiefly upon the referring agency. The Sisters frequently find
work in Dubuque for the older girls who no longer need institutional care.
There is no case work service in connection with the institution.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Convent of the Good Shepherd at St. Louis, also known as the Sacred
Heart Training School, is one of the many such institutions operated by the
Sisters of the Good Shepherd to care for delinquent and pre-delinquent girls
past twelve years of age. Venereally infected girls are accepted and given
the proper medical care, but the majority of the girls need only protective
care and training. Feeble-minded girls are not accepted. The public health
nurse calls regularly at the home, and the county doctor is subject to call.
The various functions of the institution operate under one roof, but a home-
making cottage separate from the main building is being prepared. A laundry
is operated for the two-fold purpose of supplementing the income and afford-
ing an opportunity for occupational training. The institution is supported
by the Community Chest and by board paid for the care provided.

Sister Mother Agnes Superior, Sister Joanne and six other sisters make up
the staff. They received their training at the Mother House in St. Paul.
In addition to the regular school courses, some commercial work is offered.
Through a community project, courses are given in weaving and other similar
arts. There is a small orchestra conducted by the resident priest, and
there is a pleasant variation of work and recreational activities. The
girls are allowed considerable freedom and personal initiative within the
institution, but do not leave the grounds unattended.

DES MOINES CHILDREN'S HOME
DES MOINES, IOWA

The Des Moines Children's Home, a small child caring institution located in
Des Moines, was founded in 1886 to care for children from three to fourteen
years who are orphans or whose parents are unable to care for them. It is
managed by a private non-sectarian board, and is financed by contributions

from the Community Chest, payment for care of children, and by private donations. The majority of the children are referred by parents or relatives; a few come through the court. Physical examination is made upon entrance. Frequently children remain for long residence. When the maximum age is reached, they are returned to relatives or referred to another agency for care.

The building is old and inconveniently arranged, but it is well-kept and good use is made of it. The staff is composed of the Superintendent, four matrons, and two service employees. The children are individualized in the home, and have community contacts through the school and through relatives who are encouraged to visit. There is no social case work service in connection with the institution.

ELIM LUTHERAN CHILDREN'S HOME ELK HORN, IOWA

The Elim Lutheran Children's Home at Elk Horn, Iowa, is under the auspices of the Danish Lutheran Church. The home will soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The managing board of five members keep in close touch with the institution, and all matters of importance are referred to them. Income is derived from the forty-acre farm, from contributions made by the church, and from board paid for the care provided. As a rule, only Lutheran children are accepted for long-time care. Because of the limited facilities of the small home, difficulties are encountered when referring agencies fail to make plans for the older children.

The staff consists of only the Superintendent and her assistant. No outside help is required to manage the home and the farm. All children of school age attend the town school and the church. The school and the community approve of the care and treatment which the children receive. Both boys and girls have opportunity to learn farm and household management. The children are friendly, and seem content.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN'S HOME MUSCATINE, IOWA

At Muscatine, under the management of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, dependent and neglected children are cared for in an institution which is operated in conjunction with a home for the care of aged. Children and adults are housed separately in extensive brick buildings of the congregate type on a high hill overlooking the Mississippi River. A 276-acre farm is operated by the agency, and provides some income to supplement the allotment made by the church society and individual contributions. Children up to eighteen years of age are admitted, and direct care costs of \$12.00 per month may be paid by the county of the child's residence or his relatives. Sometime relatives bring children, then lose contact, fail to pay, and the children are then dependent upon the institution until maturity. The agency carries on a placement program and finds adoptive homes, free and work homes for children in families of the Lutheran faith.

From between 90 and 100 children can be cared for in the separate dormitories. Living quarters are family type with a small number of children

grouped together for play, study and entertainment. Children attend school at the institution in a separate school building located on the top of the hill adjoining a private wooded park, which contains a variety of play equipment to which children have frequent and free access. Considerable freedom is enjoyed in shopping trips and entertainments in the town of Muscatine, and children are encouraged to develop initiative and ingenuity in the use of materials which provide creative experiences along vocational lines, and for the development of special aptitudes in music, art, or mechanics. The group comes together for meals, religious services, special festivities, dramatics, or organized sports. The teaching staff, who also supervise some of the recreational and vocational activities are college trained young people. Many of the matrons and housekeepers have been in residence over a long period of years.

HILLCREST BABY FOLD DUBUQUE, IOWA

The Hillcrest Baby Fold located just outside the city limits of Dubuque, was founded through private initiative to care for infants and children up to five years of age. The trusteeship has since passed into the control of the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Church, but the institution is managed by a board of local women. Although the original policy was to take care of children pending placement in foster homes, exceptions have been made and the institution frequently accepts children from a parent or relative for temporary boarding care. Children accepted for permanent care who cannot be placed in foster homes are referred to some other agency or institution.

The physical plant consists of a two-story building designed for this purpose. There is lawn and garden space. The institution is supported by church contributions, by the Community Chest, and by the board. Medical care is furnished by city hospitals and physicians. The Superintendent does most of the social work relative to placements. A staff of eight, including two registered nurses, cares for the children. There are six service employees. There is no social case work service in connection with this institution.

I. O. O. F. ORPHANS' HOME MASON CITY, IOWA

The I.O.O.F. Orphans' Home at Mason City was incorporated in 1902 to care for orphans and half orphans of bona fide members of the I.O.O.F. and Rebekahs of Iowa. The plant, which is a modern farm, includes a home for the aged but the services are kept entirely separate, except in the hospital where both the children and the old people are cared for, though in private rooms. A board of three trustees manages the home through a Superintendent and staff. Sources of finances are endowments, membership dues, voluntary contributions and the sale of surplus farm produce. Application for admittance to the Old People's Home is in excess of the capacity, but the population of the Children's Home is only one third its capacity.

The children, whose ages range from five to eighteen, live in three units in the large three-story brick building. The Superintendent and his wife are

in charge, and there is a matron for each unit. All children of school age attend public school and religious services are held in the home. Older boys help with farm work and the girls assist with the household work. Boys are permitted to have paper routes, and the girls also have occasional opportunities to earn spending money. The facilities of the University Hospital are used for physical and mental difficulties. Children are returned home or to relatives, when, in the opinion of the local lodge, the circumstances warrant this. Otherwise, they remain in the home until they have finished school or are eighteen years of age. As a rule, jobs are found in the vicinity of Mason City or the home community. There is no case work service but the children are individualized.

IOWA EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME
WAVERLY, IOWA

The Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society had its inception in 1863, and was incorporated the following year. Members of the Lutheran Church are eligible to membership, but the officers must be chosen from members of the Iowa Synod. The managing board is composed of fifteen members elected by the Society for three year terms. The home is financed through legacies, contributions from the church congregations, farm income, and board paid by the referring agency. The institution is of the congregate type, though the boys' home is a separate building. The Superintendent's home, the school, and the farm home are also separate buildings. The plant, including the 132-acre farm, is modern in construction and is in excellent condition.

Of the staff of thirteen members, three are deaconesses from the Mother House at Milwaukee. The two teachers are graduates of teachers' colleges. After finishing the eighth grade, the children attend high school in Waverly, and take some part in the school activities. The children attend the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Waverly in a body. There are no medical facilities in the home, but such service is available in Waverly when needed. The farm and the household tasks offer the only work training. Only occasionally is a child placed in a foster home. Children may be returned to relatives or to the referring agency; otherwise, they remain in the home until they have finished school or are eighteen, at which time an attempt is made to place them in jobs or in work and wage homes. There is no case work service in connection with the institution.

IOWA CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY
DES MOINES, IOWA

The Iowa Children's Home Society, which is located in Des Moines, has been in existence since 1888 and is sponsored by a state-wide and a county private non-sectarian board of prominent men and women. The agency carries on an extensive state-wide placement service providing foster care for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children from infancy to eighteen years of age in free, boarding, or adoptive homes. No institutional care has been provided since 1926, when the building was closed in favor of the boarding home program for temporary as well as long time placements. Approximately 150 children can be cared for under agency supervision at one

time. Financial support is derived from private contributions, endowments, the Des Moines Community Chest, and payments for care.

High standards of program policies and personnel entitle this agency to membership in the Child Welfare League of America, and it is the only agency in Iowa to meet their requirements. Under the leadership of an experienced Executive Director, a staff of six trained social workers provide skilled case work service to children in foster homes which are selected for the particular advantages they afford in meeting specific children's needs. Placements are made after careful study and evaluation of the child's personal and family history, his aptitudes and interests, as well as thorough evaluation of the particular foster home and the history of the parents with whom the child is to live. Case work service is extended to include follow-up guidance in planning for the child throughout the period of his contact with the agency, continued contacts with parents, relatives or other agencies interested in the child, and thoughtful decisions regarding discharge so that the child may be returned to his own people or go on to something better as soon as possible and desirable. The child's school program, his recreational social, emotional, and vocational needs are considered in helping to prepare him for normal family life in the community, and the services of physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other social agencies are utilized as resources toward this end. Records are complete, carefully preserved as confidential, and serve as valuable aids in making decisions affecting the children's future. A program of professional training provides for educational leaves of absence for staff members in addition to conference and discussion groups in service.

JUNIOR LEAGUE CONVALESCENT HOME
DES MOINES, IOWA

Organized in 1930, under the sponsorship of the Des Moines Chapter of the Junior League, who finance and manage it entirely, the Junior League Convalescent Home in Des Moines provides after-care for approximately twenty children between the ages of one and fifteen who are physically handicapped following release from hospitals, and who need, for a temporary period, more care and supervision than can be provided in their own homes.

The new brick building, which was thoughtfully designed for this specific purpose, is situated in a wooded park off a side street in an uncrowded residential district. It is located at the top of a hill overlooking the Raccoon River Valley, and presents a homelike appearance. A trained nurse, assistant, occupational therapist, and housekeeping staff are in residence. Des Moines physicians visit daily, and superintend the care of the children. The Des Moines Public Schools provide a regular teacher for the home, and League members serve as volunteers in assisting with the educational program. Although there is no full time paid social worker on the staff, six members of the Junior League are professionally trained social workers and volunteer time. Intake is carefully studied and controlled by a highly selective process, and there is usually a waiting list of pending admissions. No child is released unless discharged by pediatricians.

LUTHERAN HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION
FORT DODGE, IOWA

Under the auspices of the Missouri Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Church, a small receiving home in Fort Dodge is maintained to provide temporary care for children pending permanent placement in Lutheran family adoptive or free foster homes. The home is supported by dues of the Society which has about 3000 members, by private donations, county payments for direct care cost of children, contributions from various congregations of the church, and the proceeds from an annual Orphans' Festival. Children of any denomination are accepted from infancy to twelve or fourteen years of age from any place in the United States, but most of the children come from Iowa and all are placed in Lutheran homes.

The brick, home-like structure is situated on the outskirts of town near a wooded tract and is surrounded by a large lawn. Newly built for a specific use, the plant affords convenient facilities for the care of a maximum of twenty children. Provision is made for the needs of different age groups and equipment is carefully selected to promote healthful, physical, mental, emotional and character development. Children attend St. Paul's Lutheran Church and School, participate in some community activities, and enjoy social, recreational and vocational opportunities of the type afforded in a large, congenial family. Two physicians make regular calls, and provision is made for isolation, immunizations, and care of the sick. There is a fairly rapid turnover in the group, as placements are made. Records are carefully preserved, and an effort is made to acquire information of permanent value affecting decisions regarding the child's future.

MT. PLEASANT HOME
DUBUQUE, IOWA

The Mt. Pleasant Home at Dubuque was founded and endowed by private philanthropy to care for children and elderly women. It is managed by a Board of Trustees, several of whom have served many years and have been active in the actual management of the institution. Children from Dubuque County only are accepted. Although it is the expressed policy to keep boys until they are fourteen, and girls until they are sixteen, it is frequently necessary to waive this ruling since there is no definite link with an agency to do social planning. The only alternative has been to transfer them to Davenport. In a few instances, work homes were tried but with indifferent results. Difficult cases are, as a rule, referred to the probation officer. The completion of a separate building for women, which is now under construction, will eliminate the unsatisfactory arrangement of the two services in one group.

The staff is composed of three matrons and five service employees. The Community Chest contributes to the institution and the income is further supplemented by voluntary gifts and by board received for the care of children. Community resources are used altogether for medical care. The children attend public schools, a neighborhood church and may belong to community organizations. There is no social case work service connected with this institution except that done by a member of the board.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHILDREN'S HOME
BELOIT, IOWA

The Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home established at Beloit some fifty years ago operates under the Board of Charities of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, and receives financial support from that board. A social case worker in the employment of the church board makes investigations regarding intake and discharge and arranges for such services as psychological and physical examinations for children in the institution. Children are accepted by personal application and by court commitment.

The home is situated on a large farm in a rural area. Because of the marked decrease in population only a part of the plant is in use. One boys' dormitory and the manual training shop are closed. The main building houses the girls and younger boys. The older boys' dormitory is a separate building, as is the superintendent's home, the school and the church. The staff is composed of the superintendent and his wife, two teachers, one part-time teacher and office assistant, one matron and two service employees. The farm employees do not live at the institution. The modern dairy barn provides excellent training in that line. The boys took many first prizes at the county fair. Various opportunities, such as berry picking, are offered for the children to earn money. Each had a short vacation trip of some sort last summer. There are various out-of-door recreational facilities the year round. The placement program is chiefly for older children who are ready for free or work homes.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOME
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

St. Anthony's Home, located on a high hill adjacent to Sioux City, gives care to the dependent Catholic children of the diocese. The Superior and sixteen other sisters of the Order of St. Francis are in charge. Since the diocese does not have a Bureau of Catholic Charities, no social worker is available to make investigation prior to admittance or discharge of the children. The home is supported by diocesan funds and the Community Chest, supplemented by contributions of food or clothing from the parishes, and by payments for the care of the children by referring agencies. The home keeps cows and chickens, and raises vegetables for canning and table use.

The Sisters maintain their own school through the eighth grade. The school rooms are exceptional in attractiveness, and the teaching methods are modern. The city nurse calls regularly in the home, and a city physician is on call when needed. The dormitories are spacious, and toilet facilities adequate. Though all the children are in one building, they are allowed considerable freedom. They are also given the freedom of the extensive grounds surrounding the institution. If children have not been returned to relatives by the time they have reached the age of twelve, they are usually referred to some institution that cares for older children. Girls may be kept until sixteen. In case of above average school ability, an effort is made to send them to a Catholic boarding school.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANS' HOME
DUBUQUE, IOWA
(BUREAU OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES)

St. Mary's Orphans' Home in Dubuque is the child caring institution for dependent and neglected Catholic children of that diocese. Operated by the Sisters of St. Francis, it is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Catholic Charities, and has the services of a trained children's worker. The funds for its maintenance come through the Bureau. The institution is the congregate type, but is not crowded, especially since the addition of the new wing replacing the old frame part. The essentials of medical care are provided, but no routine physical examinations are made. One registered nurse is in residence.

An outstanding feature of the home is the recreation facilities both indoor and out. The large play rooms permit indoor activity, and the grounds are ample for any group sport. The chaplain organized the boys' teams, and arranges games with other Catholic schools in Dubuque. Younger children committed for permanent care are placed, when possible, in adoptive homes. A foster home program is being developed under the children's worker. Three placements have been made from St. Mary's the children having been selected because of individual needs. When girls have completed the eighth grade in the home, they are frequently sent to the adjoining girls' school. It has seemed necessary to make other plans for the boys by the time they are fourteen.

ST. MONICA'S HOME
DES MOINES

The object of the St. Monica's School in Des Moines is to give the twenty-eight adolescent girls placed there a normal home life and an opportunity to get practical domestic science training at the same time they are completing their high school work. All the girls are wards of the Polk County Juvenile Court. The board of the agency is private and while non-sectarian, the Articles of Incorporation require that the president of the board and the superintendent be Episcopalian. The Episcopal church takes a deep interest in the home. The girls sing in the Junior Choir at St. Paul's and spend two weeks each summer at the Episcopal Camp at Clear Lake.

The home looks very much like a well kept private home with two cottages in the rear. The fourth building is the school house. The three groups are arranged according to age and interests. The girls have attractive double rooms which show indications of individual tastes. Cleanliness is constantly emphasized in the home. Besides the superintendent, there is a well chosen staff of three young women who teach the school subjects and domestic science, and also supervise the work and recreation of the girls. When the girls are thought ready for public school, they attend Lincoln High. There are many community contacts. The staff and the girls do all the work in connection with the home including the yard work. As much freedom as possible is allowed in the individual case, and they are referred back to the Court when they need different treatment. Follow-up work is done by the superintendent after the girls leave the institution.

ST. THERESA'S HOME FOR BABIES
DUBUQUE, IOWA

St. Theresa's Home for babies in Dubuque was organized in 1930 and operated in its own building until 1932, at which time it was decided for financial and other reasons to use the Catholic hospitals in the diocese for maternity care and Mercy Hospital for the care of the infants until permanent placement could be made. St. Theresa's is, therefore, an infant's ward located in the children's wing of the hospital. The unit includes a large playroom with south and east exposures, a diet kitchen and the nursery. A registered nurse is in charge. There are on an average of five or six babies in the ward.

St. Theresa's is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Catholic Charities and the trained children's worker is responsible for the social plans for the children. Those who have been released for permanent care are placed in adoptive homes after the third month. The probation officer occasionally refers to St. Theresa's children under two who are in need of specialized medical treatment.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME
BUREAU OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES
DAVENPORT, IOWA

Under the program of the Bureau of Catholic Charities in Davenport an institution for dependent neglected children has been maintained since 1895, and is now being operated by the Sisters of Humility. Intake and discharge are regulated through the central office of the Bureau of Catholic Charities as reincorporated in 1929. A children's case worker with specialized training and experience works with the Sisters and the children's own families in planning for individual children. Prior to admission each child is given thorough physical examinations and immunizations. A parochial school nurse calls at the home daily and physicians visit on call. Complete and accurate up-to-date records are kept of the child's development and history.

The physical plant has a capacity for serving nearly a hundred children but effort is made to keep the population as low as possible. Children are grouped according to age and interests and enjoy small living and recreational quarters approximating the normal family size. They sit together as families at small tables in the dining room. Effort is made to make the plant serve the children's needs and provision is made for hobby interests and spontaneous free or organized play. St. Vincent's Home houses the Sisters of Humility's Demonstration Progressive School, which all children of school age in residence at the home attend, as well as other children in the neighborhood from private family homes who are enrolled as day students.

BENEDICT HOME
DES MOINES, IOWA

The Benedict Home, a maternity hospital and child placing agency located in Des Moines, is operated entirely through contributions from the W.C.T.U. which directs the whole organization. The large brick building used for the

home and hospital gives the appearance of an apartment house on the exterior, and is set in an extensive wooded park in a residential section of the city.

Unmarried girls who are pregnant for the first time are eligible for admittance from any place in the state of Iowa. The building is equipped to care for thirty girls in small individual rooms. The number of babies kept in sun-porch nurseries is usually considerably less than this, since they are frequently placed for adoption at the end of three months. The agency is the only one of its kind in Iowa to require that the girls remain in residence at the home for a full year without exception. No fees for maternity care are solicited from girls admitted to the home, but they are expected to perform required occupational assignments in housekeeping routines. Moral and religious training are emphasized as well as vocational, and recreational opportunities include both planned and free-time activities within the institution.

The Superintendent, who has been in charge of the home for approximately fifteen years, is responsible for both the institutional and placement programs, and makes all decisions regarding individual cases of girls under care, foster home investigations, and adoptive placements. She is assisted by a person in charge of the housekeeping, a nurse in charge of the confinement care and general health of girls and babies, and one janitor. Des Moines physicians call at the hospital to attend confinement cases, and make frequent examinations of patients.

FEUERHELM MATERNITY HOME
WAUKON, IOWA

The Feuerhelm Maternity Home has been inspected by the Division of Public Health Engineering, and is licensed for the care of three patients. Two physicians in Waukon use this home, and it has been used by the County Welfare Department. A one-patient room is located on the second floor, and a two-patient room is on the first. The sterilizing equipment is adequate if properly used. Mrs. Feuerhelm has not had nurse's training. She has been operating a maternity home for two years.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MATERNITY HOME
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

The Florence Crittenton Maternity Home at Sioux City was organized in 1903, and incorporated in 1904. The home belongs to the National Crittenton Association, but is managed by a local board of fifteen members. The home is open to any unmarried girl or deserted wife in need of maternity service. The man involved, or the parents, are expected to pay \$18.00 per month, but no girl is turned away because she has no money. The income received from the care of patients is supplemented by a contribution from the Community Chest.

The home has four dormitories for girls, and separate nurseries for infants and toddlers. A nurse is on duty full-time, and a pediatrician and an obstetrician are on call at all times. The girls are requested to come

during the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy, and are required to remain in the home three months after the babies are born. If the baby cannot be kept by the mother or her relatives, the home will handle arrangements for adoptions. A school program is carried during the year through the courtesy of the Sioux City School Board. Frequently, the girls are enabled to complete their high school courses. As the girls leave, efforts are made to help them find employment in case they cannot return to their own homes. A case worker employed jointly by the Family Welfare Bureau and the home does the investigating and follow-up work.

HALL MATERNITY HOME
WAUKON, IOWA

The maternity home operated by Mrs. Catherine Hall, Waukon, was formerly licensed for six patients, but can now accommodate only three, since the use of the upstairs has been discontinued. There are a delivery room and a nursery, though the latter is seldom used. The delivery room is equipped with a delivery table, a sterilizer, and other necessary small equipment.

This home has been inspected by the Division of Public Health Engineering and approved for use. It has the approval of the physicians in Waukon. The usual fee is \$4.00 per day. Mrs. Hall is a practical nurse, and has been operating a maternity home for sixteen years.

JEFFERS MATERNITY HOME
KNOXVILLE, IOWA

Mrs. Pearl Jeffers has made provision in her white, frame home in the residential section of Knoxville for the care of one maternity patient. A room on the first floor opens into a small reception room which has a separate outside entrance from that used by the family. The room is furnished to meet the standards of maternity hospital use and confinement care, and the prescribed regulations for surgical supplies and equipment are complied with, as well as those dealing with housing and sanitation. A private bath opens directly from the hospital room. Local physicians attend all confinement cases and supervise the prescribed procedures. The home has been inspected and approved by the State Department of Health and the Division of Child Welfare, and is licensed to serve one maternity patient. No unmarried mothers are accepted for admission.

JOHNSON MATERNITY HOME
OGDEN, IOWA

The Johnson Maternity Home at Ogden has been inspected and approved by the State Board of Health and the Division of Child Welfare, and is licensed to care for four patients at one time. A large, white, frame house located on the main highway in a residential part of Ogden, it affords four bed rooms, each equipped to serve one maternity patient, and they are used for this purpose only. A nursery has been equipped with facilities for four babies, and complies with regulations providing for sanitation and isolation. Strict standards of hospital procedures are carried out by a trained nurse, and her

r the supervision of attending physicians. Sterilized sur-
and supplies for the delivery of patients and care of in-
ained according to the prescribed regulations. No unmarried
itted for confinement care.

SALVATION ARMY BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
DES MOINES, IOWA

ices of the Salvation Army, the Booth Memorial Hospital in Des
maternity care to a maximum number of fifty-five unmarried
race or creed from any part of Iowa, providing they are free
infection. In addition to the support of the Salvation
ital receives some aid from the Des Moines Community Chest,
it of fees covering the cost of confinement. Girls may enter
ior to confinement and are dismissed six weeks after the
aby. When admission is made through a social agency that
onsible for carrying through plans with the girl. Girls de-
ase their babies for permanent adoption are referred to a
acing agency if no other previous plan has been made.

ospital is a large, rambling brick building situated in a
ar back from the highway on the outskirts of Des Moines.
t and cheery, and there is a warm home-like atmosphere car-
rnishings. Local physicians make regular calls and super-
nurses in the hospital and pre-natal health program. A
trained resident Salvation Army workers under the leader-
perintendent carry out the Agency's program of vocational
eation, and spiritual guidance in their direct contacts with

SELIX MATERNITY HOME
OTTUMWA, IOWA

c, in her two-story frame home located in the residential
e south side of Ottumwa, has arranged rooms on the first
nmodate three maternity patients in one ward, with nursery
d a separate delivery room with sterilized equipment as pre-
ate regulation. The home has been inspected and approved by
es of the State Board of Health and the Division of Child
is licensed for the care of no more than three cases at any
unmarried mothers are accepted for admission. In accordance
tandards of equipment and procedures, patients are confined
ysicians who superintend the care given by Mrs. Selix, a
se.

SHERMAN MATERNITY HOME
WAUKON, IOWA

maternity Home at Waukon is operated in a two-story frame house
idential section. Miss Sherman is in charge and has one
The four rooms, two upstairs and two down, are equipped for
and the other necessary

equipment. Since she can have only a maximum of four patients, a separate
nursery is not required.

The Sherman home has the approval of the physicians in the community who use
the hospital for maternity cases. The Division of Public Health Engineering
has approved the home, and it is licensed by the Iowa State Department of
Social Welfare. The usual charge is \$3.50 per day. Miss Sherman is a
trained nurse.

ST. MONICA'S MATERNITY HOME
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

St. Monica's Maternity Home, operated by the Sisters of St. Benedict, began
its work in 1910 and built the present home in 1923. Unmarried mothers are
accepted from Iowa and neighboring states regardless of religious affilia-
tions. No contact with a social agency is required. Arrangements are made
directly with the persons concerned for payments for girls entering the
home, although none are refused admittance because of lack of funds. Chil-
dren up to two and one-half years are accepted for boarding care at the rate
of \$16.00 per month. The institution is a Community Chest Agency and also
receives some private donations. The building is a two-story brick structure
with a full basement in which are located the dormitories and the service
facilities. The nurseries, diet kitchen and business offices are on the
first floor. The hospital proper, the Sisters' quarters and those of the
priest are on the second floor. The forty acre tract allows ample space for
playgrounds and gardens.

The superintendent is assisted by five Sisters, one registered nurse and
three girls employed in the kitchen and laundry. The patients are expected
to assist with the work and with the care of the children when their physi-
cal condition permits. An obstetrician, and a pediatrician are on call for
medical services. Serious illnesses are referred to St. Vincent's Hospital.
It is the wish of the Sisters that the girls remain in the home three months
after the birth of the baby but this is not compulsory. A case worker
employed jointly by the Family Welfare Bureau and St. Monica's does investi-
gation and follow-up work. Adoptions are handled by the Sisters and the case
worker when the mother is unable to make a home for her baby or provide for
its care. The girls are permitted to leave their babies in the home until
they can make plans to take them. Children who reach the age of two and one-
half years are transferred to St. Anthony's Orphans' Home.

CLINTON COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME
CLINTON, IOWA

The Clinton County Juvenile Detention Home consists of four rooms located on
the third floor of the city hall. Each room is furnished with a cot, a
lavatory, and a toilet. The windows are small, placed high in the walls,
and are barred. A man and his wife who act as caretakers of the building
have their living quarters on the same floor, and are responsible for the
physical care of the children while in the detention quarters. Police head-
quarters are on the second floor of the same building. The rooms are used
only for temporary detention until the probation officer can make other

plans. At one time, two girls remained almost a week until weather conditions permitted a trip to Mitchellville. Police records show the quarters are also used for temporary confinement of women prisoners.

JOHNSON COUNTY JUVENILE HOME IOWA CITY, IOWA

A large seventeen-room residence in the southeast section of the town of Iowa City is being used for the care of dependent and neglected as well as delinquent children who are under the jurisdiction of the Johnson County Juvenile Court. The Board of Supervisors are charged with the legal responsibility of managing the home, which is financed by county funds with occasional additional contributions from civic groups and private donations of individuals. The Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court actually carries on much of the administration in details of policy and personnel. All admissions come through her hands, as children are accepted for care only on court order. Children from two to eighteen years of age are cared for, the older ones attending public schools, and as many as 25 have been in the residence at one time. Medical care and health supervision are provided through the cooperation of local physicians and State hospital clinics, and the children participate to some extent in normal community social life. Although designed for temporary emergency care pending court disposition, the home has been used to serve as a placement plan for long-time treatment in some cases. The need for remodeling and refurnishing the plant to meet the needs of children has been recognized by the community and the board has taken steps to have necessary repairs made on the building.

POLK COUNTY JUVENILE HOME DES MOINES, IOWA

Supported by county funds maintained by separate tax levy, and under the administration of the Board of Supervisors, a detention home is operated on the outskirts of the East Side residential district of Des Moines for the care of Polk County's dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Children from infancy to eighteen years of age are admitted on order of the Juvenile Court and remain under supervision of the probation officers during the period of jurisdiction. Although the capacity has been set at 75 children, the actual population has at times exceeded that number, but crowded conditions have made it seem advisable to keep the number of children in residence considerably under the maximum. A school is maintained in the institution with two teachers in charge. Additional staff includes a superintendent, eight matrons and attendants, two cooks, and a custodian.

The brick building in which the children are housed affords comfortable and attractively furnished reception rooms, dining rooms, gymnasium, and office, boys' and girls' dormitories, nurseries, and isolated detention rooms for delinquents. A medical program is carried out through the services of local physicians and visiting nurses. Weekly religious services are conducted at the home. Psychiatric and social resources in the community are utilized to some extent by the probation officers in their planning for individual children during their stay in the home. The recreational program is under the direction of the teachers, and playground and field

equipment provide outdoor play facilities. Although designated as providing temporary care for children, the institution serves in some cases to provide long-time care, with individual children remaining in the home for a period of years. Discharge as well as intake is the responsibility of the Polk County Juvenile Court. There are no facilities for identifying or keeping separate children's possessions for their own individual use, and clothing is distributed as needed according to size and remains the property of the home.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY JUVENILE HOME COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

"Grand View Farm", the juvenile detention home maintained by Pottawattamie County, is situated on the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River southeast of the city of Council Bluffs. An old frame house which is in need of repair has been utilized at times for more than its maximum capacity of thirty children. Boys' and girls' dormitories are located on the second floor, and a few isolated detention rooms on the third floor have been condemned for use because of fire hazard. Living quarters and dining rooms are on the first floor. A forty-acre tract of farm land is attached to the institution, but it is possible to cultivate only a small garden plot because of the hilly layout and the poor condition of the soil. Cows, chickens, and pigs are raised on the farm.

The Juvenile Court commits children between the ages of two and eighteen on order for temporary care at the home. A number of older boys and girls transient from other states are received and detained pending the working out of plans with local authorities in their home towns. Although cases are presumably handled through the probation officer, a number of referrals come from independent sources. The steward and matron are in residence and superintend the children with the assistance of a cook and custodian. The matron takes an active part in planning for the children during their stay in the home, and sometimes carries out the instructions of the judge in making family adjustments or detailed treatment procedures after discharge.

The children attend public school in Council Bluffs and are transported each day by bus. Individual lunches are prepared at the home and sent for the children to eat at school. Recreation within the home is informal, and there is an attempt made to keep the social life as nearly as possible along the lines of the normal family mode. Children are occasionally allowed to visit or attend entertainments in town, and visits with relatives are permitted at the home at the discretion of the matron. No consistent policy of medical examination and supervision at the home is carried out, but children are taken to Council Bluffs physicians for diagnosis and treatment, and doctors are called to the home in emergency cases. A completely equipped medicine cabinet provides for first aid in cases of minor injury or illness, and the present matron has had some training in its use.

SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE HOME DAVENPORT, IOWA

In Davenport a comparatively small brick residence surrounded by a large lawn and play yard is used as a detention home for Scott County's dependent,

neglected and delinquent children. As others of its kind, the institution is supported by county funds under the administration of the Board of Supervisors, and accepts children on order of the Juvenile Court. Usually the population is kept under eighteen, and an effort is made to place no small children in this home, since there are other agencies in the community who provide boarding-home care for infants. In practice as well as in principle, children remain in the Juvenile Home for short periods of time, receiving only temporary care in emergency situations while more adequate treatment plans are being worked out. During their stay here, the children attend the nearby public school.

The staff is limited, there being only two women to do all the work of the home, including the care and supervision of the children as well as the cooking, housekeeping and laundry. Since children remain only a few days, and there is a rapid turnover, no planned program of recreation or vocational guidance is considered necessary. Local clinics provide physical examinations and treatment prior to admissions. Children are housed in small bedrooms with two or three single beds in each. The home operates as a small reception boarding home.

The home is located on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, between 1st and 2nd streets, and is a small, one-story building. It is situated on a lot of about one-half acre, and is surrounded by a low wall. The building is made of brick and has a gabled roof. It is divided into several rooms, including a kitchen, a dining room, a living room, and several bedrooms. There is also a bathroom and a small office. The home is well-kept and comfortable.

The Juvenile Court is located in the same building as the home. The court is presided over by a judge, and there are several judges who take turns. The court is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and hears cases involving children who are alleged to be delinquent or neglected. The court also hears cases involving children who are in need of care or protection. The court is a very important part of the juvenile justice system in this county.

The children who are brought to the home are usually referred by the Juvenile Court. They are brought to the home for a variety of reasons, including being neglected, delinquent, or in need of care or protection. The children are housed in the home for a short period of time, usually a few days or a week. During this time, they are supervised by the staff of the home and are given food, clothing, and shelter. The children are also given medical care if needed. The home is a very important part of the juvenile justice system in this county.

JOHN J. HARRIS, JR. JOHN J. HARRIS, JR.

In 1937, a report was made by a local resident who was a member of the local board of supervisors. The report stated that the home was in need of more funds and that the staff was overworked. The report also stated that the home was in need of more space and that the building was in need of repairs. The report was very helpful in identifying the problems of the home and in suggesting ways to solve them.