1947

A study of eighteen boys discharged in 1944 who were in the care of the Boston Children's Aid Association less than six months

Hill, Robert Braintley

Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/18941

Boston University
A STUDY OF EIGHTEEN BOYS DISCHARGED
IN 1944 WHO WERE IN THE CARE OF THE
BOSTON CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS

A THESIS

SUBMITTED BY
Robert Braintley Hill II
(A.B. Dartmouth College, 1942)

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
The Degree of Master of Science in Social Service
1947
School of Social Work
May 28, 1947
1680
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## TABLE OF CHAPTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TABLE OF CHAPTERS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BODY OF THESIS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SCHEDULE</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DEFINITION OF TERMS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CASE STUDIES</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL CASES</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Statement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Purpose of the study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Scope of the study</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Method of study</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Plan of presentation of data</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER ONE: THE BOSTON CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION

### 1. TABLE OF CHAPTERS

- a. Organization and purposes of the association | 9

### 2. LIST OF TABLES

- Discharge in 1944 | 14
- Evaluation at discharge | 18
- Psychological testing | 22

### 3. BODY OF THESIS

- Referrals | 14
- Use of psychiatric resources | 58
- Discharge evaluations | 50

### 4. APPENDIX

- Referrals | 56
- Length of time problem existed | 55
- Problems presented at referral | 57
- Use of psychiatric resources | 58

### 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Psychological testing | 22

### 6. SCHEDULE

- Referrals | 14
- Use of psychiatric resources | 58
- Discharge evaluations | 50

### 7. EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE

- Referrals | 56
- Length of time problem existed | 55
- Problems presented at referral | 57
- Use of psychiatric resources | 58
- Discharge evaluations | 50

### 8. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Experimental Cases Considered as Unimproved | 68
- The use of psychiatric resources | 65
- Length of time problem existed as related to evaluation at discharge | 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TABLE OF CHARACTERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BODY OF TEXTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SCHEDULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DEFINITION OF TERMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CHAPTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER ONE</th>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Statement of problem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Purpose of the study</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Scope of the study</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Method of study</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Plan of presentation of data</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER TWO</th>
<th>THE BOSTON CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Organization and purposes of the association</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Size of agency</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER THREE</th>
<th>A GENERAL PICTURE OF CASES DISCHARGED IN 1944</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Referrals</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Problems</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Evaluation at discharge</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Nativity of parents</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Psychological testing</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER FOUR</th>
<th>CASE ABSTRACTS FROM EIGHTEEN RECORDS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Referrals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER FIVE</th>
<th>OBSERVATIONS DERIVED FROM THE CASES STUDIES</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Referrals</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Length of time problem existed</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Problems presented at referral</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Use of psychiatric resources</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Discharge evaluations</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER SIX</th>
<th>CONCLUSIONS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Experimental Cases Considered as Unimproved</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The use of psychiatric resources</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Length of time problem existed as related to evaluation at discharge</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHAPTER ONE  INTRODUCTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>. Statement of problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>. Purpose of the study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>. Scope of the study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>. Method of study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>. Plan of presentation of data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TABLE OF CHAPTERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHAPTER TWO</strong> THE ROLE OF CHILDREN, AID ASSOCIATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Organization and purposes of the association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Size of agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>CHAPTER THREE</strong> A GENERAL PICTURE OF CASES DISCHARGED IN 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>. Reference for problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>. Problem of guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>. Evaluation of guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>. Activity of parents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>. Psychological factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHAPTER FOUR</strong> RECORDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHAPTER FIVE</strong> OBSERVATIONS DERIVED FROM THE CASES STUDIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Reference for problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Length of time problem existed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Problems presented at referral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Use of psychiatric resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Discharge evaluations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Conclusions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. Experimental cases considered as unanimously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>. The use of psychiatric resources as length of time problem existed as refered to evaluation of guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

LIST OF TABLES

I SOURCES OF REFERRAL, PROBLEMS CAUSING REFERRAL, AND LENGTH OF TIME PROBLEM EXISTED FOR THE EIGHTEEN CASES STUDIED ...... 56

II PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, PROGNOSIS, AND EVALUATION AT DISCHARGE FOR THE EIGHTEEN CASES STUDIED ...... 59

III BASIS FOR EVALUATION AT DISCHARGE FOR THE EIGHTEEN CASES STUDIED ...... 61
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The field of child welfare has as its basis the rehabilitation of the child through the use of various techniques; such as, the actual placement of the child in a foster home, school, or group setting; manipulation of the home environment to permit better adjustment of the child in his native setting; or through skilled case work or psychiatric services more directly beneficial to the child. This latter technique is commonly referred to as direct therapy in contrast to the former methods called indirect therapy. The child placing agencies, by virtue of their name, have utilized environmental manipulation to a high degree, but have steadily come to recognize the importance of the visitor-child relationship in effecting a satisfactory solution to the child's problems.

The basis of any effort to help the child lies in a full understanding of the child as a product of heredity plus environment. His behavior responses at home, at school, and in the community must always be weighed in terms of his emotional needs and the degree to which these have been satisfied. A low degree of satisfaction or gratification will often result in some form of anti-social or socially unacceptable behavior, either in an effort to punish others for what the child has suffered or to gain increased attention in order to have his needs more completely fulfilled.

If the child's emotional needs continue to be unmet, the behavior pattern will continue, and over a period of time will become so internalized and deep-rooted, that its origin and causation become highly obscured.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The field of child welfare has as its basic the happy child.

The object of the child chapter is the care of various conditions

such as the social, educational, mental, and physical of the child, the

school, the home, the community, the environment, the child, and the

mental and physical growth of the child. The chapter in the

.arange of the community, the child, and the

child's environment is the recognition of the importance of early

child development in the establishment of a satisfactory setting of

the child's environment.

The problem of any group of the child's life in a

false environment is the recognition of the child as a product of

false environment. The decision responses of home, school,

and in the community are always in conflict in terms of the

emotional needs and the goals of which these have been

satisfied. A false degree of satisfaction or reorientation

will often result in some form of anti-social or socially
unacceptable behavior, either in an effort to punish others for what the child has suffered, or to gain increased attention in order to have his needs more completely fulfilled.

If the child's emotional needs continue to be unmet, the behavior pattern will continue, and over a period of time will become so internalized and deep-rooted, that its origin may well be lost sight of.

These emotional needs of long standing cannot be met in a week or a month, even by visitors highly trained to recognize and deal with them.

Consequently, the writer has selected a group of cases from the records of the Boston Children's Aid Association in an effort to discover how much could be accomplished with boys presenting personality adjustment or behavior problems, within a six month's period following referral.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study will endeavor to show in how far the agency was successful in recognizing the basic need or needs, especially when these differed from the need as seen by the referring person or persons; the methods of meeting these needs; and the situation upon discharge.

Was the agency justified in accepting these cases? Did the child recognize his problem and did he desire help? To what extent did heredity and environmental factors cause
unresearchable personnel, either in an effort to pursue office
or what the client may understand or be interested in.

In the opinion of some, needs cannot be completely fulfilled.
If the client's emotional needs continue to be unmet,
the paraprofessional will continue and often a feeling of
the client will become so important and fearful that the
attitude may well be reflected in.

These emotional needs of the individual cannot be met
in a week or a month even by active therapy because of
recognition and care with them.

Consequently, the writer has expressed a group of cases.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study will emphasize to show how far the limits
were necessarily in recognizing the basic need of
emotional, group, and social differences from the need to
emphasize personality or because of the methods of meeting
these needs; and the attention upon characteristics
were the expenses pertaining to recognizing these cases?

To what extent did the needs and environmental factors cause

the original problem and difficulties that may have led to
or affect the problem? Were the parents able to accept help? Were satisfactory resources available for meeting the boy's needs? Did the cause for success or failure of a case upon discharge lie in the boy or in the plan?

These will be some of the questions to be answered in this study, and will form the basis for the concluding remarks.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The material for this study is all taken from the records of the Boston Children's Aid Association by a process of selective sampling.

Although both girls and boys are cared for by the Association, this study will be limited in its case material to the records of boys discharged during the calendar year 1944 who had been in care for six months or less, and were between the ages of nine and eighteen years at the time of referral. These age limits have been somewhat arbitrarily selected; the lower one chiefly because it includes the pre-adolescent ages, when many problems begin to appear following the latent stage of personality development; and the upper one because it represents the maximum age which agency policy has set for accepting cases. The lower limit ruled out several cases of younger boys, while the upper limit, naturally, had no
in this graph, and will form the basis for the concluding remarks.

Scope of the Study

The material for this study is all taken from the records of the Hospital Children’s Aid Association of the process of selecting cases.

Although many cases may have been cases for the Association, this study will be limited to the cases

selected from the records of the hospital for children in care for six months or more, and more than three years of age. These two limits have been somewhat arbitrarily selected; the lower one because it includes the pre-schooldays stage of the problems: puberty and the upper one because the pre-schooldays stage of puberty begins, and the hospital records do not extend back to this period.

The lower limit of age is seven years, and no child under seven years of age is included in the study.
limiting effect. Thus, the ages included cover notably the "critical age"1 of pre-adolescence and adolescence, a period when children who may have had no incentive for self-discipline must learn to socialize their instinctual needs and their sources of gratification.

A further limitation has been imposed in an effort to limit this study: namely the restriction of cases selected to those concerned with a personality adjustment or a behavior problem. Thus, cases that provided temporary care while a mother was to be hospitalized were excluded while summer camp placement requests when there was a potential danger of delinquency if the child remained in the community, were included.

The writer believes that this representative sampling is adequate and valid because it includes all the cases within the imposed limitations, that were discharged during the full calendar year of 1944.

METHOD OF STUDY

The basis of this study is eighteen case records from the Boston Children's Aid Association which represent the total number of cases discharged in the calendar year 1944, which met the requirements noted in the preceding

1 Ernest R. Groves and Phyllis Blanchard, Mental Hygiene, p. 130
METHOD OF STUDY

The data of this study is derived from records

from the Boston Orthopedic Hospital Association's

nursing service. The cases studied are those where

the patient was treated for the same diagnosis as

the one treated in the Boston Orthopedic Hospital.
The choice of records of this particular agency was determined wholly by the facilities for study which were made available there while the writer was doing his field work.

Therefore, it seems fitting to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. Alfred F. Whitman, Executive Secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Association, for permission to make use of the case material; and to Miss Jean M. Kellock, Supervisor of Study and Training of the Boston Children's Aid Association, for extremely helpful criticisms and suggestions.

At the beginning of this study, the writer found himself confronted with 176 cases that were closed during the year 1944. The limitations of time were against making a study of this large number of records, and consequently the foregoing limitations were imposed in order to attain a body of material that could be carefully studied and conveniently handled.

In further explanation of the limitations that were imposed, the following rules governed the selection of cases:

1. Only cases involving placement of boys outside their own home were considered for the purpose of this study.
The scope of review of this particular research was determined more by the requirements of the study itself, which was to make a critical analysis of the work of the Boston Children's Aid Association. Therefore, it seems fitting to emphasize the importance of the need for a well-regarded, executive secretary of the association, who holds the position of the President of the Board of Directors, and who is responsible for the proper functioning of the association.

As the preliminary of this study, the writer has tried to

set forth some of the limitations of time, space, and information, and the limitations of time, space, and information, which make it difficult to present a full and comprehensive picture of the work of the association, which could be accurately studied and

comprehended. In order to express the limitations of the work of the association, the writer has

prepared the following table, covering the selection of cases:

| Case |...
|------|---
| Only cases involving placement of boys only |...
2. Cases where the only service rendered was summer placement for boys who did not present personality adjustment or behavior problems were disregarded.

3. Temporary cases where placement was for reasons other than the boy's own adjustment, such as hospitalization for the mother, were likewise disregarded.

4. In some instances, summer placement or temporary placement cases have been included in this study because there existed a potential behavior or personality problem if the child were allowed to remain in the community.

This selection of cases has placed the emphasis on the case work services offered by the agency in addition to the ostensible function of providing placement facilities. These include making a thorough study of the boy, his family background, his environment, and his behavior patterns; forming a working relationship with the boy that can be utilized to help gain a satisfactory adjustment; for him; and the use of psychiatric or vocational referral when necessary. All these activities better enable the visitor to match the needs of the boy with the available resources, and reduce in so far as possible the trauma connected with the actual placement.

On the basis of the analysis of a few cases, the writer drew up a schedule with a dual purpose: first, to govern the choice of case history material which would be needed for this study, and second, to show points of significant interest in the case history. A detailed explanation
The selection of cases for placement is the responsibility of the case worker's agency in collaboration with the community. These factors vary among the environment and the patient. Proper functioning of the program requires the patient's cooperation with the program. If these activities are continued, the patient's cooperation and reduction to zero as possible the program connected with the societal placement.

On the basis of the analysis of a given case, the writer gives an example with a great imbalance: First to evolve the concept of case history material which may be needed for future study, and second to show briefer introduction of a detailed explanation.
of this schedule will be found in the Appendix.

The writer then proceeded to study the eighteen cases, noting the factual data, and abstracting the case material in order to present a picture of the significant factors involved in each record. Some evaluation of the case work is self-evident from the abstracts, and whenever possible, the writer consulted the visitor who carried the case, to secure information in addition to that contained in the record.

PLAN OF PRESENTATION OF DATA

In this, the final section of the Introduction, it seems fitting to outline the plan for presentation of the subject matter to be presented. Chapter I, the Introduction, is self-explanatory. Chapter II deals with the history and organization of the Boston Children's Aid Association with a statement of its purpose and functions, and a picture of the setting in which it operates. Chapter III is based on a summary prepared by Miss Jean M. Kellock, of the cases discharged in 1944, and is included to describe further the work of the agency, and to form a background against which the cases selected may be viewed. Chapter IV contains the abstracts of the eighteen cases studied, together with such pertinent
information as could be gathered from the card file of
the Study Department or from the worker himself. Chap-
ter V attempts to sum up the significant points brought
out in the abstracts. Chapter VI contains the conclusions
reached by the writer in regard to the services rendered
in these cases, and some suggestions offered on the basis
of the observations made.

The Children's Aid Association is like a stream
formed by the union of a number of tributaries.
It now represents a combination of four agencies.
1. The Boston Female Asylum (the name was later
changed to the Boston Society for the Care of
Girls); 2. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum
(the name was later changed to Massachusetts
Babies' Hospital); 3. The Boston Children's
Aid Society; 4. The North End Mission.

The Boston Female Asylum, founded in 1800, dates
back to the beginning of organized aid for children,
and its history reflects the changes and advancement
in thinking through the years. Out of the asylum era
came the indenture system, which was used by the Society
until 1866, when foster home care became the chief area
of service, the children being carefully studied, and
matched with a home which had been equally studied.

1. Edith H. M. Baylor and Klio D. Nonacheasi, The
Rehabilitation of Children, page 479
Information as eonby be eep by the cae lile of
the Study Department of from the worker himself.

Ger A etmato to sum to the umen of the intelligent politics promote
and in the departed. Chapter IV contains his on national
research of the writer in regard to the services rendered
in these cases and some suggestions offered on the pesun
of the operational mass.
CHAPTER II

THE BOSTON CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION & PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Boston Children's Aid Association is an incorporated group of social agencies, each one having continued its special field of endeavor.

The Children's Aid Association is like a stream formed by the union of a number of tributaries. It now represents a combination of four agencies.

1. The Boston Female Asylum (the name was later changed to the Boston Society for the Care of Girls); 2. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum (the name was later changed to Massachusetts Babies' Hospital) 3. The Boston Children's Aid Society; 4. The North End Mission.

The Boston Female Asylum, founded in 1800, dates back to the beginning of organized aid for children, and its history reflects the changes and advancement in thinking through the years. Out of the asylum era came the indenture system, which was used by the Society until 1906, when foster home care became the chief area of service, the children being carefully studied, and matched with a home which had been equally studied.

---

1. Edith M. H. Baylor and Elio D. Monachesi, The Rehabilitation of Children, page 496
CHAPTER II
THE BOSTON CHILDREN'S AIDS ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION & PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Boston Children's Aids Association is an in

cooperated group of social agencies, each one having

continuing its special field of endeavor.

The Children's Aids Association is like a stream

flowing through a number of its tributaries. It

was organized for the purpose of a combination of its

humanitarian and social agencies of the same name. It

received the Boston Children's Aids Society

Hospih Hospital), The Boston Children's Aids

Society, the North End Mission.

The Boston Schools Aids, founded in 1880, was

back to the beginning of organized aid for children

and its history reflects the progress and advancement

in eliminating ignorance and prejudice. One of the stables

of the Association system which was needed was the

Schools of Science, the arts, and public education, and

meted with a home which had been equally splendid.

[Signature: W. H. Bryant and H. I. IIlrose, President]

Repetition of the Children's page 33.
It was about this time also that the use of a temporary observation home started.

The Children's Aid Society was started in 1863 with its first annual report stating the purpose to be:

Taking from the streets boys from seven to twelve years of age, who are living in such exposed and neglected circumstances as to be likely to fall into vicious habits, or those who have already taken the first step in crime; and in place of the wild life they have been leading, to train them for a while, as in a family, with love and religious care; to place them, if possible in better circumstances, and to maintain an oversight and influence upon them even after they leave us.¹

The Society early made use of farm placements for its boys, and in lieu of a congregate institution, set up a large temporary care home in one of the suburbs of Boston, where boys could stay pending foster home placement. For the first twenty years, the work of the Society was confined mainly to delinquent children, a service for girls also having been established. Cases were referred by the Chaplain of the Boston Court for placement, including those having just been before the court and those who had completed reformatory sentences. The work at this time was broadened to include the dependent as well as the delinquent child, but the activity of the state in the care of dependents soon relieved the

¹. Annual Report to the Board of Directors in 1864
The purpose of the 1965 Annual Report was to present and discuss the work of the organization.

The Citizens' Aid Society was established in 1962 with the first annual report including the preceding year's activities. The society's efforts were focused on providing assistance to those in need, particularly in the areas of education, healthcare, and housing. The report highlighted the society's commitment to ensuring that every person had access to quality services.

The society's early years were marked by various challenges and successes. Despite these difficulties, the society continued to grow and expand its services. The report discussed the society's achievements, including partnerships with local organizations and the implementation of new programs to address the needs of the community.

The work of the society was recognized for its dedication to the well-being of the community. The report highlighted the society's role in providing support and resources to individuals and families in need. It also emphasized the importance of community involvement and the need for continued support to sustain the organization's efforts.

In conclusion, the 1965 Annual Report provided a comprehensive overview of the society's activities and achievements, emphasizing the importance of community support and the ongoing need for collaboration to address the challenges faced by the community.
private agencies, so that services were restricted to children needing special care.¹

To facilitate medical attention for the children in care, which had been a serious lack in the overall program, a Preventive Clinic was established in 1915 in conjunction with the Boston Dispensary, and the Church Home Society. The Citizenship Training Division of the Boston Juvenile Court also uses this Clinic for boys placed on Probation.

The Children's Aid Society also started in 1884 the Home Library Plan, later to be called the Department of Neighborhood Clubs which drew together groups of children in various areas for reading and play. This department has continued to offer organized recreation to children, having served 374 in the year 1944.

By 1910, the Children's Aid Society had become a child placing agency in the modern sense, defining clearly its processes of investigation, home finding, and placement. The organization was serving as a model for other agencies, and a training center for professional social workers.²

¹ Baylor and Monachesi, op.cit., page 509
² Baylor and Monachesi, op.cit., page 513
the Gibraltarian AIG Society also included in 1984
the Home Interior Plan paper to be called the report
want of representation of which grew stronger and
of Gibraltarian to arrange these to looking and
this department was continued to offer acknowledge to
creation of Gibraltar, raising nearly 24% in the last

In 1980, the Gibraltarian AIG Society had become a
Gibraltar branch sworn in the World Serum Society, general
offers for proceedings of international, some thinking
and pleaded the organization was saving as a money
for upper members and a training center for brokers.

Anthony Sobriety Morton.

1. Elayon and Monopsony, op.cit., page 809
2. Elayon and Monopsony, op.cit., page 846
Close cooperation has continued with the Boston Juvenile Court which was founded in 1907, and its probation system under which many children are referred to the agency for placement. Acceptance of these referrals was always on a voluntary basis, with the Probation Officer retaining custody. Thus, when a child or his family objected so strongly that placement was impossible to carry out, the worker had to return the child to the Probation Officer, with a consequent evaluation of "Unimproved." Also, many of the cases had poor prognoses or were considered to be unaidable by the services the Association had to offer.

By 1922 the earlier-mentioned agencies had responded to the conviction that there were too many child-placing agencies, and they combined to form the Children's Aid Association in 1922. This new combination enabled the Association to deal with the welfare of every type of child regardless of nationality, religion, or situation. Under the management of Mr. Alfred F. Whitman there has been continually increasing interest in the search for causes and the study of treatment, evaluation of case work processes and the application of psychiatric concepts in methods of treatment.¹

¹ Baylor and Monachesi, op. cit., page 518
Close cooperation was continued with the
Fisheries Council which has importance in 1961 and the for-
ward trend has emphasized the necessity of placing our
emphasis on a multiplicity of resource, with the co-
operation of the Council. The future outlook is one of
continuity and the development of more comprehensive
measures.
SIZE OF AGENCY

From the small number of special cases cared for in the years of the nineteenth century, some 1000 children were cared for in 1935. In 1944, the year this study included, services were rendered to 1632 boys and girls. Seven hundred and twenty-eight were helped by the Department of Foster Care; three hundred and seventy-four were members of the Home Library Clubs; three hundred and thirty-three from courts and other agencies were given temporary care in foster homes, and one hundred ninety-seven were advised or referred to other agencies for service.

Despite the adverse factors of economic depression and international war which necessitated some curtailment of services due to financial and personnel restrictions, the Association has continued to enlarge its areas of service, and to keep abreast of the constantly changing thinking in the field of child-placing.
CHAPTER III

GENERAL PICTURE OF CASES DISCHARGED IN 1944

The total picture of discharges during the year 1944 has been well shown in a study made by Miss Kellock and her department. As previously mentioned, there was a total of 178 discharges for 176 children, two having been in care twice during the year. Of this number 123 had been in care less than fifty-two weeks, which seemed to indicate "a trend toward more children being given care for shorter periods of time." Of the total 176, there were eighty-seven boys, thirty-three girls, and fifty-six children under the age of three at time of referral. The eighty-seven boys were almost equally divided in the two age classifications set up, forty-five lying within the three to thirteen-year class, and forty-two in the thirteen to twenty-one year class. (This upper limit includes boys who had been in care for at least three years.) In the eighteen cases finally selected by the writer, this system of age classification was cut across, the ages ranging from nine years and one month to seventeen years and two

1. All quotations in this chapter are from Miss Kellock's report.
CHAPTER II

CRITICAL PROTOCAL OF TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSIS.

The recent advances in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis have led to a greater emphasis on preventive measures. However, the need for prompt and accurate diagnosis remains critical.

The protocol for tuberculosis diagnosis involves a careful examination of the patient's symptoms, history, and physical examination. Radiographic and pulmonary function tests are commonly used to identify potential cases. Early detection is crucial to prevent the progression of the disease.

Treatment options include medication, which is tailored to the specific strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Supervised therapy is often necessary to ensure compliance and prevent the development of drug-resistant strains.

The importance of vaccination cannot be overstated, particularly in endemic areas. Accurate case reporting and effective follow-up are essential for controlling the spread of tuberculosis.
months. However, such a classification would place four boys in the first group, and fifteen in the second.

In the referral of cases "the recognition of the possibilities of help for children through foster home placement continued to be largely by workers in social agencies, rather than by parents, relatives, or other interested individuals." One hundred and thirty-eight children were referred by social agencies (including the Probation Offices of the courts) while only forty were referred directly by parents or other individuals.

In a consideration of the outstanding problems presented, in the total picture of 176 cases, the largest group was found under the heading of "Behavior with associated problems" which accounted for sixty-three children. The second largest group concerned the problem of illegitimacy and accounted for forty-six children. Problems growing out of the death of one or both parents, the illness of one or both parents and separation of parents accounted for the bulk of the remaining sixty-seven children.

Upon discharge, for evaluation purposes, the children were divided into those under care more than one year and less than one year. Of the fifty-three children in the former class, only seven were considered
conclude. However, upon a closer examination, many of these concerns may prove to be the result of a lack of recognition of the possibilities of participation in other forms of non-school leisure activities. The recognition of such forms is essential to the development of a balanced, active, and healthy lifestyle.

The proposition of leisure as a component of social studies (as mentioned in the text) is a compelling one. By recognizing leisure as a central component of social studies, educators are encouraged to develop programs that integrate leisure activities into the curriculum. This integration not only enhances the overall educational experience but also promotes a more active and engaged student population. The focus on leisure as a central component of social studies is, therefore, a fundamental step towards fostering a more active and engaged student population.

In a comparison of the curriculum programs in different educational settings, the presence or absence of leisure education programs can significantly impact the overall educational experience. The inclusion of leisure education programs is not only beneficial to the student population but also to the broader community. By integrating leisure activities into the curriculum, educators are not only promoting a healthy and active lifestyle but also preparing students for a more fulfilling and productive future.

The importance of leisure education cannot be overstated. In our society, where the pace of life is constantly accelerating, the need for leisure and relaxation becomes even more critical. Leisure education programs can provide a much-needed break from the stresses of daily life, allowing students to unwind and recharge their batteries. This, in turn, can lead to increased focus and productivity in the classroom.

In conclusion, the importance of leisure education in the curriculum cannot be overstated. By integrating leisure activities into the curriculum, educators are not only promoting a healthy and active lifestyle but also preparing students for a more fulfilling and productive future. The inclusion of leisure education programs is a key component of a well-rounded educational experience.
"Unimproved" while eighty-seven cases were "Improved". (See Appendix for definition of these terms.) Of the thirty-six cases considered "Unimproved", twenty-nine were in care less than six months. "This included children accepted as experimental cases from the courts or the Judge Baker Guidance Center where, at the outset, the prognosis was known to be doubtful, and where placement was used chiefly as a diagnostic tool to learn the extent of the child's problem."

The Children's Aid Association is non-sectarian in its intake policy but does impose some restrictions. Thus, children brought up in the Episcopal Church are referred to the Church Home Society; Jewish children are referred to Jewish agencies unless they are living outside of areas served by such agencies, and Roman Catholic children under three years of age are referred to Catholic agencies. Children of all religious faiths and cultural backgrounds are cared for by the Children's Aid Association within the limits and divisions set up by inter-agency agreements. One hundred and five children had parents of the same nationality, eighty-seven of these being American. Parents from Italy, Ireland, Greece, Canada, Albania, Armenia, Syria and France made up the rest. Twenty-nine children had one parent born in the United States and ten had parents born in two
The association with people from the same community and culture can bring a sense of belonging and identity. It is important to understand and respect the cultural traditions and values of different communities.

In the United States, the provision of enrichment programs and resources can help bridge the gap between different communities. These programs can provide opportunities for cultural exchange and understanding.

Twenty-five million American children have done a year in two.

In the United States, many have a sense of pride and identity in their culture.
different countries. Only a few Negro children are placed by the Association, three appearing among those discharged in 1944.

The examination of the religious picture showed ninety children had both parents of Protestant faith, forty-three had both parents of Roman Catholic faith, and five both Greek Catholic. Parents of thirty children had different faiths.

Psychological testing of ninety of the 176 children discharged showed that seventy-four possessed average or better intelligence, while thirteen were in the dull normal range, and three were considered retarded. The group of superior children were evenly divided between "Improved" and "Unimproved" at time of discharge, the children in this group frequently presenting the greatest problems in adjustment. In reports of testing prior to placement, prognoses were often omitted, making it difficult for the Children's Aid Association to evaluate the results of their efforts.

The writer feels that the statistics given in the preceding pages will constitute a background of the total agency picture against which the selected cases may be better seen as representative samples.
The examination of the children's hearing showed

that their hearing had been impaired by previous

contact with kaufen. They were sent to the clinic

for further examination.

The examinations of the children were

performed by a team of experts. The results were

recorded in a report which was submitted to the

association for the children's health.
CHAPTER IV

CASE ABSTRACTS

Case #1

Samuel Arthurs, born February 26, 1931 was referred on June 21, 1944 by the Division of Child Guardianship for placement and case work. He had been before a local court on charges of Breaking and Entering, his mother stating that he had been stealing for five years, and that she was completely unable to control the boy. He had been under the care of the Division of Child Guardianship but had failed to make a satisfactory adjustment in two foster homes. The Division of Child Guardianship felt it had no further plan to offer, and that intensive case work was needed. Samual was temporarily accepted for study and care on application date.

This boy was the sixth of eight children born to a Swedish father and Italian mother. The mother had been receiving Aid to Dependent Children since the father, an alcoholic, had deserted. The father was Protestant but the children had been brought up in the mother's religion, Roman Catholic. The parents had been forced into marriage, and neither seemed to feel much responsibility toward the children.
VI. BETRAYAL

STANDARD HEAD

Case 47

Samuel Valentine, born February 26, 1888, was later
began on June 15, 1904, as the inflammation of the right arm.
A high fever was present and case wound. He had seen the plate
and with her physician's consent have been admitted to the large
a few weeks on account of toxic and expectoration on
motor without any relief and had been admitted to the large
and that the case was considered hopeless to continue the patient.

He had been under the care of the Division of Clinical
endocrinology and had followed to make a satisfactory re-

Interne to make a personal report. The Division of Clinical
endocrinology sent me to have an interview with the other case
that I received. The case work was marked. Several new tempo-
rental xerostomy for tooth and bone on application gale
There you see the steps of single application gone to

A medical letter and Italian woman. The woman had
been receiving A.A. to prevent arthritis since she was
married. An interview and casework. The letter was
presented and the application had been presented to
the woman's letter. Roman Catholic. The woman
had been looking into the matter of her case to

last week and therefore I conclude the application.
Samuel had been psychologically tested, found to have border line intelligence of seventy-five, and the recommendation was made that he would respond better to male than female supervision because of the mother's weakness in the home situation.

Since he had not adjusted in previous foster homes, the boy was placed in a temporary home pending the selection of a small group placement where he could form a relationship with a father figure, tempered by the contact with other boys of his age level. However, the boy ran away two weeks after temporary placement, having been quite resistant, and unappreciative of any attempts to help him fit into the group. Since the court would not allow him to stay in his own home, a foster home was selected where the foster mother works very well with difficult boys, but the boy ran away from his own home before the placement could be effected.

A good deal of time was spent in the preparation for placement by the visitor, but the boy seemed afraid of all new situations, expressed strong feelings of inferiority and lack of self confidence, and seemed inaccessible to the idea of placement away from home in any form.
to have played the role of a loyal and obedient member of the community, and to have contributed to the welfare of those around me. However, I have found it difficult to maintain a consistent level of commitment and engagement in the community. I have often felt isolated and disconnected from those around me, which has made it challenging to contribute effectively to the community. I have also struggled with the demands of my personal life and the expectations of others, which has put pressure on my ability to contribute to the community.

I have also faced challenges in finding a sense of purpose and meaning in my life. I have often felt a sense of emptiness and lack of direction, which has made it difficult to engage with others and contribute to the community. I have struggled with feelings of anxiety and depression, which have made it challenging to maintain a positive outlook and engage with others.

In the past, I have tried to address these challenges by seeking support and guidance from others. I have sought out mentors and advisors who have provided me with guidance and support, and who have helped me to develop a clearer sense of purpose and direction. I have also sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects.

I have also sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects. I have sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects. I have also sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects.

I have also sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects. I have also sought out opportunities to engage with others and contribute to the community, such as through volunteering and community service projects.
Samuel was remanded to the court and the case was closed as Unimproved on November 1, 1944.

Return on January 10, 1944 by the Preparing Officer of a local school for foster home placement, while on unsuspended sentence for three counts of breaking and entering. He was temporarily accepted for care and study on application date.

Norton was one of eight children born to Italian parents. The family had a long record of support to public agencies, both parents being irresponsible. The mother, thrice-married and remarrying, the father shirking, heavy drinker and shiftless. The home was filthy, the neighborhood poor, and the boy had consistently been exposed to drinking, stealing, fighting, lying and abusive neglect. Norton had no standards of good conduct, had no constructive traits or interests, and considered his activities as leader of the youth may be a perfectly proper way to obtain things he wanted.

He was immediately placed in a temporary boarding home for eighty, where he showed some promise of better behavior, although requiring constant supervision and direction. Two months later he was placed in a foster home also a good many hope to determine if he could continue his improvement without close supervision. Within a month he had organized a gang, and broken into another
Case #2

Enrico Petrillo, born November 14, 1930 was referred on January 18, 1944 by the Probation Officer of a local court for foster home placement, while on suspended sentence for three counts of Breaking and Entering. He was temporarily accepted for care and study on application date.

Enrico was the sixth of eight children born to Italian parents. The family had a long record of support by public agencies, both parents being irresponsible, the mother dominating and demanding, the father shiftless, heavy drinker and illiterate. The home was filthy, the neighborhood poor, and the boy had constantly been exposed to drinking, stealing, cheating, lying and abusive neglect. Enrico had no standards of good conduct, had no constructive traits or interests, and considered his activities as leader of the robbery gang as a perfectly proper way to obtain things he wanted.

He was immediately placed in a temporary boarding home for study, where he showed some promise of better behavior, although requiring constant supervision and direction. Two months later he was placed in a foster home with a good many boys to determine if he could continue his improvement without close supervision. Within a month he had organized a gang, and broken into another
home. Application was made at Children's Village, a small institutional resource, and to Connecticut Junior Republic, these two being virtually the only institutional and school resources that afford close supervision, but neither place would accept him.

The case was referred back to the court, and closed as Unimproved on April 3, 1944 because of lack of available resources to reeducate the boy properly, with his long history of poor family and environmental influences. Because of his organizing abilities, a controlled setting was indicated for this program of social reeducation, and the Children's Aid Association has only the two above-mentioned resources.

Since an older brother had been successfully placed by the Association in a farm two years earlier, and then joined the Navy, Thomas wanted to have some such plan made. On August first, he was placed in a temporary boarding home for one week to await farm placement, and although he tried to be reliable and helpful, he showed a great lack of personal cleanliness and responsibility for clothes. The farm placement was made as scheduled, but after ten days he ran away and could not be located. Since there was no court custody the case was closed on
The case was referred back to the county and given
as Unlimited to County of 1960 case of farm of land

The settlement of the county has been

The case was referred to a continuing

and the Giffords' widows' association has only the

Two county association resources
Case #3

Thomas Reilly born on May 11, 1927, was referred on July 17, 1944 by a local Probation Officer for farm placement for general health reasons. The court had had contacts with the family over a long period, in connection with thirty years of marital discord following the forced marriage of the parents. Both were of Irish descent, the father was an alcoholic and a gambler, and the mother, after several attempts at suicide, finally disappeared following the desertion of the father.

Thomas was the youngest of eight children, and never had much of a home life, living irregularly with relatives, none of whom could assume responsibility for his care.

Since an older brother had been successfully placed by the Association on a farm two years earlier, and then joined the Navy, Thomas wanted to have some such plan made. On August first, he was placed in a temporary boarding home for one week to await farm placement, and although he tried to be reliable and helpful, he showed a great lack of personal cleanliness and responsibility for duties. The farm placement was made as scheduled, but after ten days he ran away and could not be located. Since there was no court custody the case was closed on
August 16, 1944 as Unimproved, although certain medical and dental services had been rendered. The visitor felt that Thomas was insufficiently mature and responsible to handle a job at present, although, because of his age, vocational counseling rather than placement seemed indicated. However, no referral was made by the worker since the boy's whereabouts were not known.

Donald had superior intelligence, and a good deal of artistic ability. He acknowledged his inability to get along with other children, and did not consider himself entirely "normal." He accepted the plan to go to Children's Village without much critical thought or consideration of the reality of going away. Within one week after placement, he became so dissatisfied, disillusioned and unhappy, that he wrote to his mother-
Year 1916 to 1920 asumphong of Tiron busy. The situation was serious and pressing. The French were in a difficult position and faced with serious problems. The French government and the military were working hard to overcome these difficulties. The situation was tense and the outcome was uncertain.
Case #4

Donald Crumm, born in 1928, was referred on September 17, 1943 by Dr. Burns of the Judge Baker Guidance Center for placement. The boy had originally gone to the Judge Baker Guidance Center for help with a speech defect, and showed a good deal of insight into his own mental sickness. His parents were both Americans and Protestants. Some three years before, the father had committed suicide by an overdose of medicine that the boy, who was an only child, had gotten for him, and there was a good deal of guilt about this incident. Speech training greatly improved the stuttering, but Dr. Burns felt that continued conflict between the mother and boy, and her inability to control his activities, necessitated placement in a small semi-custodial school where psychiatric treatment or advice was available.

Donald had superior intelligence, and a good deal of artistic ability. He acknowledged his inability to get along with other children, and did not consider himself entirely "normal." He accepted the plan to go to Children's Village without much critical thought or consideration of the reality of going away. Within one week after placement, he became so dissatisfied, disillusioned and unhappy, that he wrote to his mother.
Case 4

Denny Crane, born in 1882, was sentenced to ten years in prison for the murder of John Gentry. The prosecution argued that Crane had intentionally killed Gentry after a heated argument the previous evening. The jury deliberated for hours before reaching a verdict of guilty. Crane was sentenced to ten years in prison, and spent the next decade behind bars. Upon his release, he was estranged from his family and struggled to reintegrate into society. Despite his efforts, he found it difficult to find work and was often in conflict with others. He eventually succumbed to a drug addiction and passed away in his early thirties.
requesting to be taken out. The mother, in spite of having applied for help at Judge Baker in the first instance, had objected to this plan of placement, although the worker felt she had superficially accepted it as a real help for Donald. She withdrew Donald at the end of the first week, against the advice of the Village authorities, and since there was no court control, Children's Aid Association closed the case on January 18, 1944 as Unimproved. The reason for discharge was both the mother's and boy's inability to stand the separation inherent in placement. The case had been accepted only as an experiment because it appeared that both the mother and boy were emotionally sick, the boy too much so to benefit from any plan other than long-term psychiatric treatment.
The worker to be taken only
participating in the rehab of
jobs not necessary to the
labor.

The worker first one may be
partially occupied in a

and then later for

an

or the

and those there are no

Children's Aid Department other than the case on

is then as

the case now being

expression important in

society only as

the worker may you more emotionally

the true and seen to parallel their own plan other

their home elsewhere department.
Case #5

John O'Malley, born May 10, 1930 was referred by the Citizenship Training Department of the Boston Juvenile Court on November 16, 1943 for foster home placement following his arrest and suspended sentence to Lyman School on charges of being a runaway and a delinquent. Both parents had been born in Ireland, Roman Catholic, and came to this country following the birth of their oldest child and just preceding the birth of John. There were four younger siblings, and the parents said John was the only one who had not turned out well. The father had been bedridden following an industrial accident, and the mother was considered a stern disciplinarian, having caused John's most recent runaway by hitting him with a milk bottle and dislocating his jaw. His history of delinquency dated back three years when he started running away, and was involved in some petty larceny.

Prior study of the boy by the Department of Mental Health Clinic indicated a severe behavior problem directly related to his unsatisfactory environment. He was also considered quite suggestible, and had an Intelligence Quotient of 86. At the time of the clinic visits, early in 1943, it was believed that he had many personal assets and that a change in environment and
psychiatric help would develop a better behavior pattern. The family did move, and he continued to be seen by the psychiatric social worker, but his delinquent behavior continued and he was referred for placement because of the undesirable family situation, and as a last resort before commitment to Lyman School.

John was currently on a runaway episode when the referral was made, and was brought to court on November 29, 1943. He was placed on a suspended sentence pending the formation of a plan by Children's Aid Association. The boy was very unresponsive, not wanting to go to Lyman but not caring for any plan the worker had to offer, resenting the "interference." He was placed in a temporary foster home where he stayed one week, fulfilling his threat to run away as soon as he had the chance. Because of his long standing pattern of running away, he could not adjust to placement, and the Association did not have any "maximum security" resources. The case was closed as Unimproved on January 11, 1944 with the feeling that prognosis was good only if the proper psychiatric environment were available. The boy had been given a chance to live apart from the family setting but could not accept any restriction of activities.
The family who come may be committed to any one of the
opportunities to gather together for vacation, or to meet at
the neighborhood family gathering, and as a last resort
generate community to learn and grow.

Our community is a support group for parents and
parents with young children. We meet once a week to go
on a family field trip or an often-unexpected "adventure" as
the children of the neighborhood see fit.

This is the period to do something in scope as soon as we can get the
resources to do it, such as building better or improving our
housing. We did not have this "material security" ourselves, but
the leaders of the neighborhood saw how only if we build
beneath that environment more satisfying. They had
been given a chance to live apart from the family set-
and now could not accept and participation of activities.
Case #6

Richard Wells, born September 15, 1930 was referred for placement on December 13, 1943 by the Probation Officer of a local court which had placed him on a suspended sentence to Lyman School on a stubborn child complaint, larceny, and running away. He lived with his mother and her fourth husband, an alcoholic, who was a stepfather. The parents were Roman Catholic and the third and fourth marriages had not been recognized by the church because of the preceding divorce from Richard's father.

Richard had not been seen psychiatrically, but school testing gave him an Intelligence Quotient of 108 although he was performing poorly in school. He said he had previously worked on a farm, and wanted to be placed on one immediately, not even wanting to spend the approaching Christmas at home. He was placed on December 16, 1943 and seemed to adjust well, but within a month was detected by the police laying plans for larceny of farm equipment, was returned to the court by the police, and committed to Lyman.

Since Richard had never had a strong father figure to identify with, he seemed unable to adjust his behavior to satisfy the community, even when the setting he requested was supplied by the Children's Aid Association. Thus the court had to commit the boy to protect
Case No.

SNEPAGE Wills, born September 14, 1890, was receiving

for placement at the age of 12 years, 6 months. She lived with her father and

sister in a temporary home for a short period with good conduct.

The parents were both good Catholics and the child and young

witnesses had not been exposed to the danger of

the batching process from the factory.

Inquiries had not been seen satisfactory.

Support services have not been interfered or complement of

medical services have been discontinued due to

injuries to the bone.

He was discharged from the Department of

as a result. He was discharged on

December 15, 1929, and was to continue to the battle laying plans for

incentive to last employment. New training for the combat

by the Police and committed to the

Since training has never had an effect on his

to hospital with the same motive to substantiate

Veto to satisfy the community, even when the actions

inadequate and supporting of the Commonwealth. Any attempt

Thus the committee GUI commit the fact of
the community, and Children's Aid Association closed the case as Unimproved on January 27, 1944, although the boy's request had been fulfilled. The worker felt that the pattern of delinquency was too well established and only a surface adjustment had been made in the few weeks in placement.

Robert was born prior to the marriage of his parents, and for the last ten years his father had been in a state hospital with a manic depressive psychosis. The mother was of questionable morality, was providing aid to dependent children for her younger siblings, and Robert had lived alternately with the mother and maternal grandmother, both women over-indulging him and shielding him in his delinquent acts. He had an average intelligence quotient and was a mediocre student, but had to leave school because of his standing.

The boy had been known to be delinquent for the last three years, but there had been no official action until just prior to the referral date. At this time, prognosis was considered poor by the social worker and Probation Officer, but because the boy had never had an opportunity to develop decent standards, they felt he should have the opportunity of a better environment before being sent to Shirley.
the community and subject and Associationicago. The case as
uncovered at several 3, 1944. Accordingly
the action is opened and been initiated. The manner 1946
first the purpose of gathering was the chief accomplishing
and only a single era of the matter had been made in the few
weeks in December.
Case #7

Robert Saylor, born on January 17, 1929 was referred for placement on November 1, 1943 by the Probation Officer of a local court which had placed him on suspended sentence to Shirley School for several counts of larceny.

Robert was born prior to the marriage of his parents, and for the last ten years the father had been in a state hospital with a manic depressive psychosis. The mother was of questionable morality, was receiving Aid to Dependent Children for two younger siblings, and Robert had lived alternately with the mother and matern- nal grandmother, both women over-indulging him and shielding him in his delinquent acts. He had an average Intelligence Quotient and was a mediocre student, but had to leave school because of his stealing.

The boy had been known to be stealing for the last three years, but there had been no official action until just prior to the referral date. At this time, prognosis was considered poor by the social worker and Probation Officer, but because the boy had never had an opportunity to develop decent standards, they felt he should have the opportunity of a better environment before being sent to Shirley.
You can see the text here.
Robert was placed at Children's Village on November 19, 1943 but ran away six times during the first month, and the director felt that the boy could not be helped by his staff in view of his unwillingness to cooperate, that his behavior pattern was too deep-seated, and that "very strict discipline and authority over an extended period of time" was necessary. Since the Children's Aid Association could not offer any such resource, the boy was returned to the court and the case was closed on April 29, 1944 as Unimproved, when an uncle promised to take him to Florida and give him an opportunity for a fresh start.

Private resources were not available to hold the boy long enough for a case work relationship to be established and since the boy was so severely delinquent, it was felt he should have been committed to Shirley at a much earlier date.
Eugene Hall, born August 5, 1929 was referred on June 23, 1943 for placement by the Probation Officer of a local court when the boy had come to the attention of the police for exposing himself to the male owner of a store, and was believed to be having homosexual relationships with another boy. His mother said the difficulties in controlling the boy had started when the father had gone into the Army in 1942. The case was not prosecuted because of the father's friendship with the Chief of Police.

During the next three months, visits were arranged at the Judge Baker Guidance Center, at which the boy was openly antagonistic, and the mother used the doctor as a threat. The only conclusions reached were that the boy should have a good masculine influence since the father and older brothers were in the Army. (Eugene was the seventh of eight children; parents both American and in the middle income group.) It was felt Eugene could be swayed to either a homosexual or heterosexual pattern by his relationships in this period. Since the boy and mother were both opposed to placement, the case was held in abeyance until there was court control, or the family desired placement.
The latter request was made on September 19, 1943 as the boy felt he could no longer continue to get along with his mother and she felt that he needed stricter discipline than she could give. The father, by mail, supported the plan of placement at Children's Village, which was effected October 14, 1943.

While in this group placement Eugene ran away twice but started to show improvement in his relationship to the group, was promoted in school, and showed no evidence of homosexuality.

On October 23, 1944 the father became permanently stationed in California and, by agreement with Village officials and the Children's Aid Association, Eugene and his family went to live there. The case was closed on that date as Improved with the feeling that the boy's susceptibility to homosexual and delinquent behavior had been counteracted by the placement, and that the presence of the father, with whom the boy strongly identified, would prevent any future detrimental relationships.
The fact remains we were on board the ship as the dock was in use and no longer continuing to port. As this dock felt to being on the other side of the harbor, a suggestion was made that we should give the Leoncino a try. This idea was supported by a group of American citizens who were on board the ship.

Altogether, we arrived at the dock on October 14, 1924, while it was lunch time. However, I was very much interested in the conversation that was taking place at the dock. We had to make sure we knew the name of the ship and the port it was going to.

On October 15, 1924, the dock became crowded with citizens interested in the Leoncino, and by removing with the citizens, I was able to see and be close to the sea, as we were close to the shore. The case was clear, as the sea wind was blowing strongly, and the shore was crowded with people. This made it easier for me to feel the sea and to see the ships and the dock.
Case #9

John Di Carto, born January 30, 1930 was referred for placement on January 7, 1944 by the Probation Officer of a local court where he was on suspended sentence to Lyman School for car stealing and larceny known to have been going on for over a year, and more recently, truanting. Both of John's parents were born in Italy, the mother coming over at an early age and the father later. The family was Roman Catholic, and there were three younger siblings, all girls, who were well adjusted at home.

The Probation Officer felt that the home situation was difficult for the boy, the mother being a very dominating woman who constantly held the girls up to him as examples of good children, and discriminated against him. John wanted to go to work rather than continue to attend school, despite average intelligence. An investigation was made while the boy was in his own home and the idea of Connecticut Junior Republic appealed to him. He was seen at the Department of Mental Health Clinic, but no report is available. Placement was made on January 19, 1944.

At first there was a bad period of homesickness, with many unrealistic letters being written home of the "horrible" things done to him.
June 26, 1926

Your letter of June 15th was received.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the condition of the woolen industry is not yet available. The report will be printed and circulated as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
There seemed to be a period of slight adjustment but the original emotions returned, and the boy ran home on March 30, 1944 despite efforts to convince him to continue in placement. His extreme feelings of remorse and homesickness and even physical illness, caused such a withdrawal from activity that the boy could not benefit from placement. The boy continued to be seen in his own home. The case was finally returned to the court on July 6, 1944 since the Children's Aid Association had no available group placement to offer. The boy was considered "Slightly Improved", but the attachment to the family was felt to be too strong for the boy to be able to accept placement. However, the boy presented no behavior problem during placement, which was the basis for the improved status at discharge. No case work was done with the family since the court was carrying that responsibility.
There seems to be a delay in sight restoration
but the patient sensation remained. Say you ran
home no matter how late the patient allowed to continue to receive.
We assume that the patient's 
condition was not sufficiently improved.
If he can be seen in the next 
home, the case can be best
continued. The patient was sent 
to the court on only 6.44 since the difficulty
of acquiring the money so suitable for the patient.
We believe that the patient may be able to secure placement.
However, the patient presented no personal problems and the
placement, which was the best for the patient was
still accepted. No case were we gone with the family
since the court was certain that compensation...
Case #10

Harry Merlanian, born March 20, 1929 was referred for placement on November 16, 1943 by the Probation Officer of a local court where the boy was on a suspended sentence to Shirley School for larceny and truancy, both dating back to September 1942.

Both parents had been born in Armenia but were married in France before coming to this country. They had been in dependent circumstances, but due to the war were self-supporting, and had four children of which Harry was the third.

At time of referral the boy's parents were greatly concerned, wanting to prevent commitment to reform school, and somehow give the boy opportunity to use his superior intelligence to good advantage. His poor attitude toward the Citizenship Training Program of the court indicated a need for group training and stern discipline. However, since the boy did as he pleased despite the suspended sentence he was on, a tentative plan for Children's Village was dropped because it was felt he would run away. He was placed on December 3, 1943 on a farm where he could be closely supervised. There was some improvement in behavior here, although his stealing continued.
Case of

Heart Williamson—Case 1069 of 1922, was treated
for angina in November 1922. He was operated
Upon December 7, 1922, at the Memorial Hospital.
He was discharged on January 1, 1923. He was readmitted
October 23, 1923, for a resection of the aorta and the
veins. He was discharged on November 1, 1923.

Both procedures have been done in the meantime. The

mending to during a period of convalescence, and to the

date. The whole was well supported, and they took advantage of which

heart was the center.

A fine of $100, for a pro's benefit, were charged

concerning, wanting to breach commitment to restore

school, and someone gave the pro opportunity to use

the superior intelligence to good advantage. The poor

situation caused the Citizenship Training Program to

the campus inspired a need for group training and

special criticism. Moreover, since the pro 9th and 10th

planned carefully the supervising sense of was only

myers, plan for children's villas was dropped for

cause of lack of money. The pro had

no December of 1922 at the Lincoln School, where he could be assisted

sufficiently. There was some improvement in physical

case, especially the physical condition.
When the boy became sixteen the Judge allowed him to return home under pressure of the parents, and by agreement, the Children's Aid Association closed the case on March 22, 1944 as Improved since he had spent four months doing healthy outdoor work under close supervision, but it was felt to be of doubtful lasting value because of the short period of time. The boy returned to a mother who neurotically loved, protected, and indulged him, without exerting any discipline. Because of the family interference, a longer placement would not have been acceptable to the boy, although such a continuance under court control was felt to be a plan that would have lasting benefit.

John was placed on a farm on March 2, 1944 where he was reported as surly, argumentative and acting like an over-indulged child. On the sixth day of placement, he was arrested for having attempted to wreck a train, and was immediately sentenced to Concord Reformatory.

Children's Aid Association closed the case on March 22, 1944 as Unimproved, but felt that the boy had been given a chance even though he could not make
When the boy becomes sixteen the Judge allows him to return home under the control of the parents any day he sees fit. The Children's Aid Association knows the case on account of its importance since he has spent some months going about outdoors, working under a superintendence and it was not fit to be determined favoring the boy. It is not possible at the short notice of this case to present the report of a medical without extraneous influences, and the possibility of future improvement a longer discussion. The case of the family interestingness a longer discussion must not have been expected to the point at which a conclusion might be able to be reached that would have lasting benefit.
Case #11

John Meserve, born June 8, 1929 was referred for farm placement on February 17, 1944 by the Probation Officer of a local court where he was on suspended sentence to Shirley School on charges of Breaking and Entering and larceny.

There had also been a problem of behavior and truanting at school, although his work had been satisfactory and his Intelligence Quotient 115. The father said he was unable to manage the boy since the death of the mother in 1942, John being the one who found her dead in bed. This was quite traumatic since he was an only child and had been spoiled and indulged by the mother. His delinquent behavior was believed to have started soon after this.

John was placed on a farm on March 2, 1944 where he was reported as surly, argumentative and acting like an over-indulged child. On the sixth day of placement, he was arrested for having attempted to wreck a train, and was immediately sentenced to Concord Reformatory.

Children's Aid Association closed the case on March 11, 1944 as Unimproved, but felt that the boy had been given a chance even though he could not make
Copy

Join Messrs. Joan Adams & 1330, with I 1935, we take the

term pleasure on this matter if

Officer of the first count were we no on suspension

sense to St. John School no change of principle and

Exerting any pressure.

There have also been a number of personal and

Graduate of School, especially the work of the class-

teacher and the intelligence of the class. The later

well be sent home to manage the post since this

felt need to be. This was during the winter since we

were no only able and had been detecting any

of the weather. He intelligence of the police we noted

and have expressed soon after this.

John was pleased on a team on March 8, 1944, when

he was reported as sick, straining and calling

the over-riding advice of the doctor for

Unemployment, we were suggested for many activities to

seek a friend and we immediately suggested to our-

Social Referral.

Citizens' Aid Association clothe the case on

Marp 8, 1944 as unimportant, but felt that the pop-

had been given a chance even though he only

were not able to make
use of it. In view of the severity of the problem, there was a doubtful prognosis and the case was accepted only as an experiment at court request. Welfare Society worker. The boy had become a behavior problem at home and school, habitually truanting, and staying out late nights. In the initial interviews the boy said his troubles started because of home conditions. The family was Roman Catholic, American, and self-supporting. The father was in another state, having joined the Navy, and the mother worked six days a week in a nearby shipyard. Roland said sailors were constantly visiting his mother and sisters, and there was no peace in the home so that he could do his homework. For these reasons, boarding school placement was readily acceptable to him.

He was psychologically and vocationally tested at the Southard Clinic and found to have an Intelligence Quotient of 122, spoke freely of his discontent at home, and seemed eager for boarding school. But he continually failed to keep appointments with the Children's Aid Association worker, gradually felt that he wanted foster home placement near enough so that he could visit home occasionally, and finally seemed to be contented with conditions at home. Fell into a shiftless life of not going to school and hanging out
In view of the survey of the problem, there was a surprising proportionality and the case was so complex only an expert in the field of contact resistance.
Case #12

Roland Mallory, born March 23, 1929 was referred for placement on March 27, 1944 by a local Family Welfare Society worker. The boy had become a behavior problem at home and school, habitually truanting, and staying out late nights. In the initial interviews the boy said his troubles started because of home conditions. The family was Roman Catholic, American and self-supporting. The father was in another state, having joined the Navy, and the mother worked six days a week in a nearby shipyard. Roland said sailors were constantly visiting his mother and sisters, and there was no peace in the home so that he could do his homework. For these reasons, boarding school placement was readily acceptable to him.

He was psychologically and vocationally tested at the Southard Clinic and found to have an Intelligence Quotient of 122, spoke freely of his discontent at home, and seemed eager for boarding school. But he continually failed to keep appointments with the Children's Aid Association worker, gradually felt that he wanted foster home placement near enough so that he could visit home occasionally, and finally seemed to be contented with conditions at home, fell into a shiftless life of not going to school and hanging out
Case No.

Robert Metcalf, born in Wuppertal, Germany, in 1935, was born in West Berlin, Germany. He lived in three different countries over the course of his life: Germany, France, and the United States.

The family moved to France in 1955, where Robert attended school and became fluent in French. His parents had difficulties finding stable employment, and the family struggled financially. Despite the challenges, Robert remained dedicated to his studies and excelled academically.

In 1965, the family moved to the United States. Robert attended high school in New York City and graduated with honors. He was actively involved in extracurricular activities, including sports and music.

Throughout his life, Robert has been passionate about music. He has composed several pieces of music, and his compositions have been performed in various cities around the world.

In conclusion, Robert Metcalf's life has been marked by a commitment to education and a love for music. His story is a testament to the power of persistence and hard work.
with a gang. The worker recognized the danger of this and placed him in a summer camp where the prospective foster parents were employed. His adjustment was very poor; he was resentful of discipline and ran away twice, the second time joining a traveling circus, with whom an older brother worked. The worker finally made arrangements for a working permit to be granted and the case was closed on September 30, 1944 as Unimproved. Failure of placement plans was due largely to the boys' own instability, his attachment to his family and the worker's tendency to "give the boy more responsibility than he could handle."

In cases where his behavior improved considerably, although his academic progress was slow in view of average intelligence as reported by the Judge Baker clinic. Both the mother and boy seemed pleased with the placement, but upon the father's release from prison they both became anxious about the father's visits to see the boy because of their harmful and disturbing nature. In view of the feelings of both mother and boy, further placement was not pressed and the case was closed as Improved on December 16, 1944.

It was felt the boy had developed a good deal socially, and had found more acceptable outlets for
Case #13

George Clark, born July 13, 1930 was referred for placement on April 20, 1944 by a local Friendly Aid Society worker. This agency had been interested in the family because of an impending divorce, the father serving a sentence for rape.

George was the oldest of three children, began stealing about four years prior to the referral, and had been pretty well ostracized by the community, although there had been no official action.

He was placed on May 26, 1944 in a small boarding school in New Hampshire where his behavior improved considerably, although his academic progress was slow in view of average intelligence as reported by the Judge Baker clinic. Both the mother and boy seemed pleased with the placement, but upon the father's release from prison they both became anxious about the father's visits to see the boy because of their harmful and disturbing nature. In view of the feelings of both mother and boy, further placement was not pressed and the case was closed as Improved on December 16, 1944.

It was felt the boy had developed a good deal socially, and had found more acceptable outlets for
George was the object of much criticism, and Eria was the object of much affection.

Geography was the object of much affection, and Eria was the object of much criticism.

In view of extensive intelligence, as reported by the judge, the matter and your seeming pleased with the placement, put down the letter, to receive from previous year's report become existence amount the latter's attitude to see the place as one of giant place.

In my grammar native, I view of the lettering of both matter and your potential placement was not pleasing and the case was closed as important on De-

Georges Clarke, born July 17, 1930 we remember to

place myself on April 28, 1944, as a local legend, and

George worked. This legend had been interested in

the family because of an impending situation, the letter

seriously a sentence for rape.

Georges was the object of much criticism, and Eria was the object of much affection.

Eria's place is the object of much appreciation.

In view of extensive intelligence, as reported by the judge, the matter and your seeming pleased with the placement, put down the letter, to receive from previous year's report become existence amount the latter's attitude to see the place as one of giant place.

In my grammar native, I view of the lettering of both matter and your potential placement was not pleasing and the case was closed as important on De-

Georges Clarke, born July 17, 1930 we remember to

place myself on April 28, 1944, as a local legend, and

George worked. This legend had been interested in

the family because of an impending situation, the letter

seriously a sentence for rape.

Georges was the object of much criticism, and Eria was the object of much affection.

Eria's place is the object of much appreciation.

In view of extensive intelligence, as reported by the judge, the matter and your seeming pleased with the placement, put down the letter, to receive from previous year's report become existence amount the latter's attitude to see the place as one of giant place.

In my grammar native, I view of the lettering of both matter and your potential placement was not pleasing and the case was closed as important on De-

Georges Clarke, born July 17, 1930 we remember to
his feelings about his family than the stealing. The boy returned to his own home against Children's Aid Association advice as they felt that the boy would have greatly benefitted by longer placement.

The boy had habitually truanted over the last year, disliked school, and stayed out late nights. The mother felt unable to cope with the boy. A year previously he had been put on probation for a few burglaries and returned to Judge Stal's guidance stances. Their report stated an intelligent, talented child of 13, least of discipline and recommended placement. However, a home foster home placement made by the mother, and resulted in the experience of the boy being wrongly accused of stealing and both mother and son were successful in placement plans.

The neighbourhood attending was important for the boy, since if he was "good" they could give him a job, and if he went out with them, they would ignore him. The mother applied for placement with Detective the Probation Officer, when the boy became involved in a serious larceny, said she was going to place him or he would go to prison instead.

George was placed in the temporary study home to satisfy the Probation Officer, while a plan could be
The lesson span the family grew the spending.

you return go the own home strange Cifiano. AIG

recognition simple as early 12 as the you may

have already benefitted by longer placement
Case #14

George Thurston, born April 1, 1932 was referred for placement on May 3, 1944 by his mother upon suggestion of the local school attendance officer. This was a colored, Protestant family, with the parents separated. The boy had habitually truanted over the last two years, disliked school, and stayed out late nights. The mother felt unable to manage the boy. A year previously he had been put on probation for a sex incident and referred to Judge Baker Guidance Clinic. Their report showed an Intelligence Quotient of 87, lack of response to discipline and recommended placement. However, a previous foster home placement made by the mother, had resulted in the experience of his being unjustly accused of stealing, and both mother and boy were resentful of placement plans.

The neighborhood situation was impossible for the boy, since if he was "good" his own gang beat him up, and if he went out with them, his mother whipped him. The mother applied for placement only because the Probation Officer, after the boy became involved in a serious larceny, told her she would have to place him or he would go to reform school.

George was placed in the temporary study home to satisfy the Probation Officer, while a plan could be
George Turner, 904 Valley St., was reported
for placement on May 4, 1944, at the Fort Leavenworth
School for Boys. The boy had previously attended
a parochial, Protestant family, and the parents were
otherwise interested in the boy. The report showed
strangely out of line, with the parents expressing
that they had wanted to move to a better home and
prefer a Protestant family. However, the report
received home placement made of the matter had resulted
in the experience of the family not being satisfied with
placement plan.

The neighborhood situation was impressive to the
boy, since it was "good" the area, clean, neat and
attractive, and it was outlet with clean, the mother swimming,
and the situation appealing for placement only because the boy
wanted to move to a Protestant family. After the boy became involved in a
serious traffic offense, 207th per., the mother never to place him
outside the Protestant family with a plan contrary to

devised, but he ran away the second day and could not be located for several days. Due to his questionable character and the lack of resources for colored boys, it was felt the Children's Aid Association could offer no placement plan that would be of value since the boy did not want placement.

The case was closed on June 1, 1944 as Unimproved and the boy sent to Lyman School. The worker felt that the problem was one for a child guidance clinic rather than a placement agency.

The boy was placed in the temporary study home, and appointments were made at the Habit Clinic which resulted in a psychiatric diagnosis of epilepsy based on a history of convulsions and hyperactivity. He had an Intelligence Quotient of 104. Recommendations were made for placement and the use of dilantin to control the hyperactivity.

Following out of the latter recommendation greatly helped the boy's adjustment to the group in the temporary home, although his behavior was still unpredictable and impulsive during the next month and a half while awaiting camp placement.

The camp placement, started on July 1, 1944, was very successful, the boy adjusting well to the handling of responsibility, and benefiting from the group experience. Since there was confusion about the fall placement, the Children's Aid Association continued...
be fostered, but to that was to the second why and calling
be fostered, but to the second why and calling to the understanding
arrest was any the fact of resemblance can colony pay
as we left the Children's Aid Association, only after
no improvement plan that money of a given since the pay
ear not want placement.

The case was closed on June 1944 as Unplaced.

The worker felt that the prepuce were one for a plight ranging of the report
that a placement report.
Case #15

John Nelson, born December 30, 1934 was referred on May 16, 1944 by the Probation Officer of a local court for temporary summer placement, pending a fall placement to be arranged by the mother. The court reported that he was spending most of his time on the streets, truanting, and was completely out of control at home.

The boy was placed in the temporary study home, and appointments were made at the Habit Clinic which resulted in a psychiatric diagnosis of epilepsy based on a history of convulsions and hyperactivity. He had an Intelligence Quotient of 104. Recommendations were made for placement and the use of dilantin to control the hyperactivity.

Following out of the latter recommendation greatly helped the boy's adjustment to the group in the temporary home, although his behavior was still unpredictable and impulsive during the next month and a half while awaiting camp placement.

The camp placement, started on July 1, 1944, was very successful, the boy adjusting well to the handling of responsibility, and benefiting from the group experience. Since there was confusion about the fall placement, the Children's Aid Association continued
Case No.

John Meloney, born December 30, 1909, was transferred on May 19, 1936, from the Probation Office at a local court for campamento in Mountain View, pending a fall placement to be estimated at the hospital. The camp was temporarily suspended, and the boy was committed to the Federal Penitentiary and was completely out of contact with home.

The boy was placed in the campamento early this year and was sent to the Probation Office with the probation officers. He was found to have a mental defect and was definitely maladjusted. He had no history of contacting any psychiatrist. He had a history of involvement with the law. Recommendations were made for placement and the boy was admitted to the campamento

Following are the latest recommendations:
- Help the boy's adjustment to the camp to the extent that he is not a threat to the other boys.
- Keep the boy's安置 and the boys in general were still beneficial.
- Help the boy's adjustment during the next month and a half.

The camp placement started on July 1, 1940, and

very successful. The boy's adjustment well to the hand

of re-education and penitentiary staff. From the recent
experience, since there was continuous support the fall
placement, the applicant, a high association continuing.
to care for the boy in a foster home, where he did not benefit as much as he had at camp. The fall placement did not materialize because of the possibility of epilepsy, and since the original purpose of referral had been accomplished and resources were not available for long-term placement due to his condition, the boy was returned to the court and the case closed on November 22, 1944 as Improved. Medical services and diagnosis had been provided, satisfactory summer placement had been effected, and some interpretation had been made to the family to help them accept the handicap of an epileptic-form disorder.

Tests showed that the boy had only dull normal intelligence, a fact which frustrated the boy in the face of his father’s high ambitions for, and demands on, him. The father was quite punitive and restrictive, and not accepting of the boy’s limitations, making plans for a special school, at the same time he was having interviews at the Judge Baker. David was quite proud of his family and wanted to be a success, but felt frustrated that he could not satisfy his
to care for the boy in a foster home, where he did not
penetrate as much as he had at camp. The fall placement
and not the placement because of the possibility of seri-
seriously, and since the original purpose of placement had
been accomplished and resources were not available for
long-term placement and to the condition, the boy was
sent home. The court and the case closed on November
18, 1944 as improved.

Medical services and guidance had
been provided, satisfaction with the placement had
been achieved, and some interpretation had been made
to the family to help them accept the placement at

...
Case #16

David Verbotti, born March 3, 1929, was referred for temporary care on June 30, 1944 by Doctor J. of the Judge Baker staff. The boy had been going to the Judge Baker for about a year because of poor school work, and because he had run away from home several times during the last year. On the referral date he refused to return home and was placed immediately in the Children's Aid Association temporary home.

The Judge Baker record showed that David's father had been born in Italy, coming here at an early age, had been one of three brothers who graduated from college, and had married an Irish girl who played a passive role in the family constellation. David was the oldest of three children, the other two doing well in school.

Tests showed that the boy had only dull normal intelligence, a fact which frustrated the boy in the face of his father's high ambitions for, and demands on, him. The father was quite punitive and restrictive, and not accepting of the boy's limitations, making plans for a special school, at the same time he was having interviews at the Judge Baker. David was quite proud of his family and wanted to be a success, but felt frustrated that he could not satisfy his
David and Joseph, born March 2, 1889, were referred
for examination at the age of 10. The boy had been sent to the
Judge Baker School. The girl had been sent to the
Judge Baker School for a year because of poor school
work and because she had run away from home several
times during the last year. On the recommendation in
letter to return home and was placed immediately in
the Children's Aid Association's emergency home.
The Judge Baker School showed that David's father
had been born in Israel, coming here at an early age
had been one of these pioneers and established a
farm. He had married an Irish girl and had their two
children. He was a member of the family congregation. David was
the oldest of three children. He entered two grade well
in school.

Tests showed that the boy had only reading
intelligence, a fact which I referred to the boy in the
letter of this letter's high admission for any rema-
"in," the letter was due to narrowing and test.
ive and not diagnostic of the boy's limitation. The
boy is now at a special school at the same time he
was Raven in the mornings at the Judge Baker. David was
also playing at the family and wanted to be a musician.

The last statement that be known was satisfi-
father.

At first, he felt guilty about living away from home, but later said he had been happier there than he ever was at home, and showed no desire to return home. It was felt that little could be done to modify the father's attitude and on August 4, 1944 the father appeared at the foster home to take the boy away, even though the latter wanted to stay. Since Children's Aid Association had no legal rights, the worker advised the boy to go.

As nothing further was heard, the case was closed on September 30, 1944, as Slightly Improved, with advice having been given, and the demonstration that the boy could be happy when not having to meet the demands of his father. There was a possibility that the family had gained some insight into the boy's limitations.
At first I felt mighty sort of thing was from home, but later said he had been talking to some who ever was at home, and being on service to return home if we felt that little can be gone to Mother the letter's attachment may be heard. In 1944 the letter appeared at the letter's meaning to speak. Since differences, and through the letter wanted to speak. Since differences, and the world's knowledge of the world to shop. The world's knowledge of the world to shop and the world's knowledge of the world to shop. The world's knowledge of the world to shop. The world's knowledge of the world to shop.

The notice 'notice' was heard. The case was closed on September 30, 1944, as 'nearly impossible' with so after having been trained. And the government that the government knew that the family of the letter. There was a possibility that the family had reached some material into the world's knowledge of the world to shop.
Case #17

John Woods, born 1930, was referred for placement by Doctor G. of Judge Baker Guidance Clinic on July 13, 1944. Both of his parents were dead and he had been living with a married sister who could no longer care for him. He was on probation from a local court on suspicion of accosting a small girl, and had been truanting and stealing for over a year.

Psychological testing showed him to have an Intelligence Quotient of 140, and one of the staff doctors had taken him into his own home on a work basis, but after four weeks of inactivity, and some "pathological attachments to people in the home", the boy was taken out, the feeling being that he needed much more constant attention.

At acceptance, the boy seemed confused and bewildered, and despite his high intelligence, it seemed doubtful that any long-time constructive plan could be devised, due largely to the shortage of capable training facilities. However, placement was made on July 28, 1944 at the Connecticut Junior Republic, and the boy seemed at first contented although he didn't get along well with the other boys. However, after two weeks John ran back to his sister. In the light of the exploratory nature of the Republic placement,
Dear Mr. Smith,

Due to the recent developments, we are writing to discuss the situation of
Doctor C. of the People's Health Office. As of July 1944, 50% of the
services were canceled due to reduced services.

I wish to convey a personal appeal to consider an increase in our
resources. The loss of a family of six is a great hardship for them.

I am enclosing any materials you may need for a report.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. The transportation situation appears to have improved.

The current Council of 194, any one of the final selection
has decided to introduce the new policy, but after some weeks of investigation and some "persecution"
stimulus to people in the home, the policy was taken
and the sitting parties that have received many more.

[Signature]

At some instance, the post seemed contrary, and prevents
words, and besides, the high intelligence, it seems
impossible that the long-time concurrence plan could be
rationalized. The letter is to the professor of economics.

The letter, however, pleads that we make no public
speech, as the Committee on Public Relations and the
SEC, 1944, of the Committee on Public Relations and the
post seems to find considerable attention to the Agit. Get
some mail with the action done. However, after two
weeks John has been in the theater. In the light of
the extraordinary nature of the Repatriation Disposition,
return was not insisted upon but after two weeks, he returned to the office requesting replacement at the Republic. This was done but he ran away twice in the next two weeks.

The worker considered this case untreatable, and since a local court had authority, referred the case back to it on November 29, 1944 as Unimproved. Placement had been provided but the boy seemed emotionally unable or unwilling to accept the type of care which would have been of lasting benefit to him. He was felt to be prepsychotic and too sick for placement.
The workers need a new case management and since a recent court order supports the letting of the case back to the 12 September 29. They are experiencing many problems and while they have been brought up to speed on case management they need to use full resources to handle them. They need to be prepared and to plan for placement.
Case #18

Joseph Noxon, born November 10, 1933, was referred for placement by the Probation Officer of a local court on September 6, 1944. The father was alcoholic and epileptic. The mother was of low mentality, and Joseph had been born seven years before the marriage. In spite of obvious neglect, as shown by an investigation by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, no such finding was made in court. Joseph had developed into a serious behavior problem in the community in the last three years. Many social agencies had tried to help the boy and family without avail.

The boy was treated at the Judge Baker and found to have an Intelligence Quotient in the low nineties. Foster home placement was advised. He was placed in a temporary study home but ran away twice in the next two months. However, after that he made an effort to adjust himself to the placement and was soon placed in a small foster home according to plan. In the next two weeks he ran away twice for no reason he could give except that he wanted to see his mother, which he could have done on a planned basis, but just acted impulsively.

The visitor felt that the boy could not be controlled without constant supervision, and therefore the case was returned to the court and closed on
Case 18

You need to improve the interpreter of a local court.

The decision of the interpreter of a local court is based on the interpretation of the relevant law and the specific facts of the case. The interpreter must have a deep understanding of the legal principles and their application in the context of the case.

It is important to review the relevant laws and regulations to ensure that the interpretation is accurate and fair. This requires a thorough analysis of the legal materials and a detailed examination of the case facts.

The interpreter should also consider the social, economic, and cultural factors that may affect the outcome of the case. This requires a comprehensive understanding of the local community and its values.

The interpretation should be clear, concise, and precise. It should be written in a way that is easy to understand and accessible to all parties involved.

In conclusion, the interpreter must have a strong grasp of the legal principles and their application in the context of the case. This requires a thorough analysis of the legal materials and a detailed examination of the case facts. The interpretation should be clear, concise, and precise, and should take into account the social, economic, and cultural factors that may affect the outcome of the case.
October 27, 1944 as Slightly Improved. The Children's Aid Association had given the boy an opportunity to made an adjustment away from a poor home situation, and felt that future chances for adjustment were greater than if he had not had this experience of receiving some kind treatment, and made a somewhat appreciative response. However, the boy was so tied to his own mother he could not accept placement. Psychological and medical testing had also been done.
CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS DERIVED FROM THE CASES STUDIED

Several significant points of interest are evident in the foregoing case material. In the matter of the referral source, Miss Kellock's comments, expressed in her annual report, are confirmed by the cases selected. The community as a whole does not seem to know of the possibilities for help offered by the agency. Eleven of the referrals or 61 per cent were made by Probation Officers; six or 33 per cent were made by Social Agencies. Only one referral or 6 per cent was made by a parent or relative. Thus it may be said that 94 per cent of the referrals were made by people professionally interested in helping children. (See Table I, page 56)

This seems to indicate that no help is provided until the problem is of long standing and of sufficient severity to warrant attention by those who are employed to safeguard the interests of the community, or render aid to extremely disturbed children. This is also supported when one notices the length of time these problems, or anti-social behavior patterns, existed. (It must be remembered that these periods are only approximations since they are colored by the source of referral.)
CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONAL EVIDENCE FROM THE CASES STUDIED

Review significant points of interest to the situation in the following case material. In the matter of the relations between Hellers, an automobile company, and the community as a whole, there seem to be a great many possibilities for help offered by the organization. However, the community's role is not clear, as far as the opportunities to help are concerned.

The relations of the automobile company to the community are often neglected, and only one substantial point of comparison is made of the different interests. The relation of the automobile company to the community is often neglected.

In special criticism (see Tape III, Page 38)

This seems to indicate that we help is required. It is not possible to form an opinion without the proper information. However, the facts are so many and so complicated that it is difficult to determine the interests of the community, or to evaluate the automobile company's application. This is also true.

To make one possible conclusion, the community of the automobile company may be considered a supporter, a partner, or a partner in a joint enterprise. There is no doubt that these partners are only supported by the automobile company's presence from the community. This conclusion is only possible.
### Table I

Sources of referral, problems causing referral, and length of time problem existed for the eighteen cases studied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Referral Source</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Time Problem Existed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 11 6 7 9 6 2 3 5 2 4 1 1 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table indicates that different sources of referral and problems causing referral exist for each case. The length of time the problem existed ranges from 1 to 5 years, with some cases having unknown durations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>CONNECTION</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>REASON</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS: 117
Five cases or 28 per cent were reported to be of one year's duration before referral; two cases or 11 per cent existed for two years; four or 22 per cent presented problems for three years; one each or 6 per cent were of four year and five years' duration; five or 28 per cent were of unknown length. These periods of time can be considered to indicate only the observance of overt symptoms, and not the early signs of approaching difficulty. The severity of the problem can definitely be indicated by the function of the source of referral. Thus, since the majority of referrals were made by Probation Officers, this group appears to offer serious problems of personality adjustments and behavior patterns.

A study of the problems represented in the referrals shows that many of the cases offered difficulties in more than one area. The writer recognized the limitations of the referral reports, but from the information available, there were seven cases that presented multiple problems such as stealing and truanting, or truanting and pre-delinquent behavior. Five cases presented the sole problem of delinquency, but the writer believes, because of the ages involved, that there was probably a problem of truancy also present, although there was no official recognition of it. There were
The cases of 25 per cent were reported to be of one
year's duration before treatment; two cases of 11 per
cent extracted for two years; two cases of 25 per cent plus
case histories for three years; one each of 5 and 6 per
cent were of 10 year and 15 year's duration; one case of the
25 per cent were of unknown fertility. These results
at 25 per cent were of considerable importance. The
seventy of the patients can
be considered to indicate only the open
ience of ovarie symptoms and not the early signs of sp-
breaking difficulties. The seventy of the patients can
generally be interpreted as the function of the source
of fertility. The thirty of the majority of patients
were made by propagation of tissue, with strong evidence to
attain several problems of breastodymphenomena and
paration of the patient.
A survey of the problems presented in the letter
falsely shows the manner in which the case of altered difficulties
were given to my one patient. The writer recognizing the time
in which the letter reports, but from the intentions
from available, there were seven cases that were seen
without difficulty, and the patient's examination and examination of
an adequate sequence, and the following are three.
Problems in the sequence of genital and breast.
involving the sole problems of genital and breast, but the writer
prepared a paper of summary and discussed the
problems on the basis of necessity. There were
there were no objections to recognition of it.
only two cases referred which involved a child's health, in one case that being the sole cause for referral, and in the other, a combination with truancy and delinquency. Three referrals involved sex conduct, in one of which that was the only problem, and in the others there was an attendant problem of truancy.

The value of using psychiatric resources for testing and diagnostic purposes is clearly shown by the twelve cases or 67 per cent studied either prior to referral or while being seen by the Children's Aid Association worker. (See Table II, page 59) A consideration of the twelve cases at discharge shows that three cases were evaluated as Improved, three cases as Slightly Improved, and six as Unimproved. Of the six cases that were Unimproved, four had received poor prognoses as a result of psychiatric study, and were accepted chiefly on an experimental basis. Of the twelve cases seen psychiatrically, the prognosis for seven cases was good, four were poor and no prognosis available in one instance. The seven cases with good prognoses showed three cases Improved, two cases Slightly Improved, and two cases Unimproved. Thus five cases of the seven supported the prognosis. There were four cases seen psychiatrically which had a poor prognosis, and again the prognosis was confirmed as all four cases were
In the case that the note case for retainer and
in the instance a commission with charge and caution,
I was asked to prepare my next note. In one or which
these letters the following was connected. To one of which
there was the only objection, and in the entire, care was

An additional property of language.

The nature of any particular bearing to greatest prone of the
and any analogous property to greatest prone of the
twenty cases of the book was already before shown to be-
to but on white paper seen of the illustrations' AEd, Wescott.

By some means, (see Table II, page 88) a comparison
of the twenty cases of the preceding shows that since cases
were exaggerated as important, these cases as substantial
importance and mix as understood or the six cases that
were important that they may be regarded poor business as
a result of having at the same time, may be acceptably apply
an unexpressed element. To the twenty cases seen
by some means, To the twenty cases seen
by some means, seen
by some means.

The seven cases with good business people.

These cases important were seven. These seven
were important and the seven cases of the seven
important the property. These were even cases seen
important the property and a good business is seen.

The business was continued as if the seven cases were.
TABLE II

PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, PROGNOSTIC, AND EVALUATION AT DISCHARGE FOR THE EIGHTEEN CASES STUDIED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE NUMBER</th>
<th>PSYCHIATRICALLY STUDIED</th>
<th>PROGNOSIS</th>
<th>DISCHARGE EVALUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BEFORE REFERRAL</td>
<td>AFTER REFERRAL</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION AT DISCHARGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR THE NINETEEN CASES STUDIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CASE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | TOTALS |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
|      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |     |
considered Unimproved at discharge. The one case where the psychiatric report was not available was considered as Slightly Improved at discharge.

The six cases not seen at a psychiatric clinic presented four poor prognoses and two good, as seen by the referring agency or intake worker. The four with poor prognosis showed three to be Unimproved at discharge and one Improved. Both of the cases with good prognoses were Unimproved at discharge.

The writer was interested in discovering a close correlation between the cases evaluated as Unimproved and the number of children who could not accept placement because they were too disturbed or because of too strong family ties. This either led to the failure of the placement or prevented the formulating of a placement plan. Each of the eleven cases considered Unimproved gave as the chief reason for failure the fact that the child could not, or would not, accept placement. This also reflected, in three of the cases, the lack of an acceptable resource to meet the boy's needs. (See Table III, page 61)
The magnetic moment of a particle can be determined by measuring its precession in an external magnetic field. The angular frequency of precession, \( \gamma \), is related to the magnetic moment, \( \mu \), and the magnetic field, \( B \), by the equation:

\[
\gamma = \frac{\mu B}{I}
\]

where \( I \) is the angular momentum of the particle.

The magnetic moment is also proportional to the angular momentum of the particle, with the proportionality constant being the gyromagnetic ratio, \( \gamma \). This relationship is expressed as:

\[
\mu = \gamma I
\]
### TABLE III

**BASIS FOR EVALUATION AT DISCHARGE**

| COULD NOT ADJUST TO PLACEMENT | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COULD NOT ACCEPT IDEA OF PLACEMENT | M | M | M | M | | | | |
| ADEQUATE RESOURCES UNAVAILABLE | M | M | M | | | | | |
| BETTER ENVIRONMENT PROVIDED | | | | | | | | |
| SLEETLY IMPROVED | | | | | | | | |
| PLACEMENT HELPED FAMILY SITUATION | M | M | | | | | | |
| PURPOSE OF TEMPORARY PLACEMENT FULFILLED | | | | | | | | |
| SOME SOCIAL RE-EDUCATION GIVEN | | | | | | | | |
| IMPROVED | | | | | | | | |
| PREVENTIVE PLACEMENT SUCCESSFUL | M | M | | | | | | |
| CASE NUMBERS | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 | 11 3 3 1 2 1 1 2 | TOTAL |
CONCLUSIONS

From the afore-mentioned cases and discussion, several factors can be seen to enter into the measurement of the results of the services and help rendered by the Boston Children's Aid Association. It is important to remember that a good many of these cases presented a doubtful, if not poor, prognosis and were accepted by the Children's Aid Association only on an experimental basis, and as a demonstration of the help the Association could provide. Since such a large majority, 61 per cent, were considered Unimproved at discharge, the advisability of pursuing such a policy is doubtful. Certain basic services were rendered, such as medical and dental care, supervision, and the opportunity for adjustment to a new environment. However, it was noted in fifteen cases that the child could not accept placement or was not ready for placement. This seems to point out the need for longer study of the child in his own environment before placement is attempted. In some cases, of course, a child's ability to accept placement can only be discovered by the actual placement, and community pressure
CHAPTER VI

COMMUNICATION

From the above-mentioned cause and occasion.

Several factors can be seen to come into the sequence

want of the resources of the services and help rendered

by the Boston Organization. If it is

prudent to remember that a large part of these cases

presumably a concept. It not seen, where any more

success of the Organization. It Association only on an

experiment of a part, and as a demonstration of the help

the Association can bring about. Since such a large me-

count, to get direct where concentrated knowledge of

acquaintance, the experience of one's own and a policy

to conform. Certain basic services were rendered

which as means and general case, observation, and the

opportunities for adjustment to a new environment.

Some, it we noted in the cases that the crisis

could not escape because or was not ready to escape.

want. This seems to point out the need for longer

study of the crisis in the own environment. To the

placement is attempted. In some cases, of course,

attention's and to secure placement can only be the

convey of the various placements and community placements
may be such that the child cannot be allowed to stay in his own home. However, the writer feels that a more thorough knowledge of the child by the worker would reveal those children who cannot or should not be placed. In the case of the exceptions mentioned above, there should probably be available a temporary study home managed by people with professional training and experience in working with children, who can share on a cooperative basis with the worker, the task of studying a child, and preparing him for placement, if placement is indicated.

The value of using psychiatric resources for personality adjustment problems or deep-rooted anti-social behavior patterns is indicated by the close correlation between the prognoses and the eventual status at discharge. To have a child seen by a psychiatrist either while staying in his own home or in the temporary study home, would not only aid in a better selection of placement, within the limitations of available resources, but would reduce the incidence of the traumatic experiences of unsuccessful placement both for the child and for the foster parents. This would also avoid unnecessary expense, and the subsequent curtailment of placement opportunity and services to other children with a better prognosis, all of which are important considerations in a private child placing agency with
may do more that the child cannot be allowed to stay.

In the case of home

would not assist these children who cannot or would not

be placed. In the case of the educational

schools there should be available a placement

such house management by a family with preparations, and

and any experience in working with children, who can

spare a cooperative period with the worker, the work

of a child's and preparing him for placement.

If placement is not feasible

The nature of many psychological resources you have

socially associated develop a need for some sort of social

partnership between two factors in the cooperation of the

home. To have a child seen by a psychologist after

written material in the two homes to the democratic family

home, would not only shift a perfect selection of place.

when within the limitations of available resources.

must not because the importance of the democratic order

and for the future parents. This must also make an

necessary expense, any the improvement and development of

placement opportunities and resources to other children

with a pattern program of which is important

consideration in a decision of child placement.
limited financial resources.

Finally, there is the consideration of the time element in the cases studied. It has been pointed out that some of the cases were known to the referring source as long as five years before referral was made. Therefore, it seems that workers in public agencies who have dealings with many families in which there are children who present a problem, should make an earlier referral to the Children's Aid Association. This would enable the Association to do case work preferably within the family unit, and assure a better prognosis if placement seems necessary.

The community as a whole should be more aware of the help and services available through the Children's Aid Association, to the extent of at least utilizing the agency for advice, and not allowing a slight difficulty to grow until it becomes a problem that constitutes a major threat to the boy's development, the family unit, and the community.

Approved

Richard K. Conant
Dean
Immediately financial resources

Preliminary plans to the cooperation of the time

element in the case studied. It has been pointed out

that some of the cases were known to the referring

source as long as five years before referral was made.

Therefore, it seems that workers in public agencies

who have contact with many families in which there

are children who present a problem, should make an

earlier referral to the Children's Aid Association

This would enable the Association to do case work

promptly within the family unit and secure a better

placement if placement seems necessary.

The community as a whole reports of more severe of

the problem and services available through the Children's

Aid Association to the extent of at least criticizing

the agency for inaction and not offering a specific aid

should to some extent it becomes a program that can

secure a major degree to the problem development, the

family unit and the community.

Approved

**Signature**

Director, C.A.A.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Alcorn, August, Hayward Youth New York: Viking Press, 1936


Glueck, Sheldon, and Eleanor T. Glueck, One Thousand Juveniles Delinquents Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1934


Haley, William and others, Reconstructing Behavior in Youth New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1933

Thurston, Henry W., The Dependent Child New York: Columbia University, 1930

Unpublished Material


Kellock, Jean M., A Report of Cases Discharged in 1944 by the Children's Aid Association
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


Thurston, Henry W., *The Dependent Child* New York: Columbia University, 1930

Unpublished Material


Kellock, Jean M., *A Report of Cases Discharged in 1944 by the Children's Aid Association*
PILLOWSPARK

Booka

Accession Number: New York: Wright Press, 1926


Kuress, Edward A. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1929

Defrancesco, Federico. Mene: Harter University Press, 1929


The Department of Health, New York: University of Health, 1930

Unpublished Material


Kellogg, John W. A Report of These Meetings in 1944 of the Citizens' Aid Association
Explanation of Schedule

Schedule

An Outline for Study of Eighteen Cases Discharged
In 1944 Who were in Care Less than Six Months at the
Boston Children's Aid Association

Notes of Significant Interest in the Case Histories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number:</th>
<th>Obvious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Child:</td>
<td>Names and Case Numbers have been disguised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthdate of Child:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Application:</td>
<td>This item and the preceding one combine to show age at time of referral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Referral:</td>
<td>The agency or person who applied to the Children's Aid Association for help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of Significant Interest in the Case Histories:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Number:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Child:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of First Signs of Difficulty:</td>
<td>The approximate time when the boy first showed signs of the difficulty for which he was referred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthdate of Child:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Application:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Referral:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Referral:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of first signs of Difficulty:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Psychiatric Resources:</td>
<td>Was boy sent to a psychiatric clinic for examination and recommendations?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Situation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Psychiatric Resources:</td>
<td>The date of placement in foster home, group setting, or institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Placement:</td>
<td>Date of Removal is included, and refers to the placement immediately preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation While in Placement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Discharge:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Discharge:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency's Evaluation at Discharge:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reason for Discharge: As seen by worker.

Evaluation at Discharge: As assessed by the Study Department.

(See Definition of terms)
Schedule

An Outline for Study of Eighteen Cases Discharged in 1948 Who Were in Case Less than Six Months at the Boston Children's Aid Association

Note of Significance Interesting in the Case History:

Case Number: 
Name of Child: 
Birthplace of Child: 
Date of Application: 
Source of Reference: 
Reason for Reference: 
Date of First Sign of Difficulty: 
Family Situation: 
Use of Psychiatric Resources: 
Date of Placement: 
Situation While in Placement: 
Date of Discharge: 
Reason for Discharge: 
Agency's Evaluation of Discharge:
Explanation of Schedule

Case Number: Obvious

Name of Child: Names and Case Numbers have been disguised and are fictitious.

Birthdate of Child: Obvious

Date of Application: This item and the preceding one combine to show age at time of referral.

Source of Referral: The agency or person who applied to the Children's Aid Association for help.

Reason for Referral: The reason for which the referring agency or person applied to the CAA

Date of First Signs of Difficulty: The approximate time when the boy first showed signs of the difficulty for which he was referred.

Family Situation: This includes financial, when known; the marital situation; and the boy's position in the family. Also, any pertinent factors affecting the referral problem are included.

Use of Psychiatric Resources: Was boy sent to a psychiatric clinic for examination and recommendations?

Date of Placement: This is the date of placement in foster home, group setting, or institution. Date of Removal is included, and refers to the placement immediately preceding.

Situation While in Placement: That is, the continuation or cessation of behavior or evidence of poor personality adjustment that caused the placement.

Date of Discharge: The date the case was closed by the worker, which may often be a date later than when the last contact was made by worker, due to the carrying of heavy case loads.

Reason for Discharge: As seen by worker.

Evaluation at Discharge: As assessed by the Study Department. (See Definition of terms)
Definition of Terms

Discharge Evaluation

This is the assessment made by the Study Department at the time of discharge. It refers to any change or lack of change in the situation that caused referral. It is based almost entirely on the worker's discharge summary. The three categories, Improved, Slightly Improved, and Unimproved seem self-explanatory.

In Care

To be considered in care, a child must have been placed at some time after acceptance in a foster home or group setting. During the time of such placement, the child may be referred to as in placement status, but in care denotes that the child has been placed or is living at home following a placement.

Prognosis

This represents the result of psychiatric study, the opinions of the referring source, or the opinion of the intake worker at time of referral, as to the probable result of the help and services that the Children's Aid Association could give in modifying behavior or aiding in personality adjustments. The three categories commonly used are Good, Doubtful, and Poor.

Psychiatric Study

This refers to actual interviews by a psychiatrist, for purposes of either diagnosis or treatment. Testing and examination is to be considered as included in such interviews, but is not sufficient in itself to warrant the use of this term.
Definition of Terms

In the above assessment made by the Health Department at the time of assessment. It refers to any change or lack of change in the physical health of the person and the work environment. The above categories emphasize the slight improvement and utilization seen in self-exploration and care.

In the above statement, it was found that precautions have been taken to prevent or avoid some disease states associated with some of the working conditions. It is common knowledge that some precautions have been taken to prevent or avoid such diseases. The problem of the health and prevention of some diseases that are being studied is to reduce the risk of having any of these diseases. Precaution, and look for further study areas.

The above statement is the result of a personal study. It is obtained from the latest source of the problem. One of the factors is that the health association has been able to carry out a satisfactory presentation of the decision in the matter of the three categories commonly seen in the Good, difficult, and poor.