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A Comparative Study Of The Family Background And Educational Achievement Of One Hundred Delinquent Negro Boys And One Hundred Non-Delinquent Negro Boys Of One Hundred Non-Delinquent Negro Boys Of Houston, Harris County, Texas

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FAMILY BACKGROUND AND EDUCATIONAL
ACHIEVEMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DELINQUENT NEGRO BOYS AND
ONE HUNDRED NON-DELINQUENT NEGRO BOYS OF
HOUSTON, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

A Thesis

Presented to the Graduate Division
of Prairie View State College
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the

Degree of
Master of Science

By

John Eddie Gooden

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Prairie View, Texas
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my wife and three children, Lillian, George, and John, Jr., who made many sacrifices that I might complete my work leading to this degree.

The late Principal James D. Ryan and Professor W. S. Holland, Assistant Principal, Park Avenue High School; Professor Lee Bryant, Principal of Parker S. Taylor High School; Professor E. C. Smith, Principal of Myrtle Street High School; Professor W. L. Davis, Principal of Warren Avenue High School; Professor W. L. DePue, Jr., Principal of The Vander Meer Elementary School; Professor E. H. Henderson, Principal of Green Elementary School; Professor
Chicago, July 15, 1937

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*Deceased, July 14, 1940

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- John E. Gooden -

BIOGRAPHY

The writer of this thesis was born three and one-half miles southwest of Hempstead, Waller County, Texas, October 23, 1896.

He attended the village school one year, after which he entered the Sam Schwarz High School, Hempstead, Texas, from which he graduated in May, 1914.

After completing his high school course, the writer had to work in order to raise money with which to enter Prairie View College, from which he graduated, two-year normal course, May, 1920. His college work was interrupted by his enlistment in the United States National Army in September, 1918.

In 1920, the writer entered the Mergenthaler Linotype School, Brooklyn, New York, and completed an eight-weeks course in linotyping. Returning to Houston, Texas, he operated the linotype machine for the Western Star Publishing Company. In 1921 he accepted a position with the Houston (Baptist) College located on San Felipe Road. The writer severed his connections with the college in May, 1922, and accepted the principalship of Sweet Home Rural High School, which position he held until May, 1926.

In 1928, the writer received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from Prairie View State College, and in 1938, summer session, he entered the graduate school of Prairie View State College working toward a degree of Master of Science in Educational Administration.

The writer is indebted to a kind and devoted mother, who did all a poor widowed mother could do to help her child in his struggle for an education.

The writer has been employed by the Houston Independent School District since 1926, in the science department of the Jack Yates High School, which position he now holds.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

The writer is mindful of the fact that the progress in the sciences underlying mastery of the principles of human behavior necessarily suffers in comparison with the progress made in the sciences of inert matter. Man is largely a stranger in the world he has created. The inventions he has made, and the great number of discoveries brought to the fore have him entangled in a web similar to that woven by the spider. The science of life has not kept pace with the knowledge of inert matter.

As a partial offset to the excessive attention given to technological achievements in the modern world, social scientists, and psychologists are now stressing the need for study of human beings as something quite as important as anything that has been done or might be done in material resources.¹

Statement of the Problem: - The problem of this study may be stated in the question, "What are the Differences in the Home Background and Educational Achievements Between a Group of Delinquent Negro Boys and a Group of Non-Delinquent Negro Boys?"

This investigation is an attempt to study the community life that surrounds a delinquent group of Negro boys, and the community life that surrounds the non-delinquent group of Negro boys to discover, if possible, the causes for one group exhibiting one type of

¹W. Carson Ryan - "The Common Wealth Fund" - Oxford University Press, London, 1938, pp. 18-19.

behavior pattern, and the other group exhibiting a different type of behavior pattern.

Definition of Important Concepts of Study: - The boys in the non-delinquent group were those pointed out by their teachers as manifesting undesirable traits to such a limited extent as not to exceed normal expectations. They were selected from the schools in the same districts where the delinquent boys lived.

Recognition of an offender as a juvenile delinquent places him in the jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts of Criminal Procedure, it gives him the status of ward of the state, and subjects him to administrative authority of direct judicial control rather than to the processes of criminal law. The procedure is primarily protective and educational rather than punitive, and the commission of a child to a correctional institution is deemed to be for his welfare, and not for the sole purpose of inflicting penalty.

This difference must be noted between an adult offender and a minor. When an adult comes before the court, his guilt or innocence is based largely on the evidence produced pointing directly to the crime committed, but when the juvenile comes before the court, attention shifts from his act to his total situation in relation to the community. The word delinquent is used primarily to avoid applying the term criminal to children.¹

There are many, and varied definitions for the term delinquent, but the writer desires to quote one here which more nearly fits this problem.

¹Miriam Van Waters - "Juvenile Delinquent" - Social Science Encyclopedia, Vol. 8, pp. 528-529, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1932.

Delinquency implies a social situation, and a social judgment. It is a behavior situation and a conduct situation. As such, it implies, and is a state of relationship, and not a trait. It is a social constellation, arising out of the conduct of an individual in relation with his fellows, and other factors of environment. A case of delinquency is, therefore, not the body of the delinquent which symbolizes it, but is the social situation or set of relationships organically related through this personal focus. What the delinquency plexus has become internal to the personality or organized into the physical organism does not mean it is any the less a social situation.¹

Home background in this study shall mean the religious pattern, the economic status, and the age level of the parents of the delinquents, both delinquent and non-delinquent boys.

Educational achievement shall mean the school grade attained by the delinquent and non-delinquent boys in this study.

The Texas Juvenile Delinquency Law: Except for perjury, children less than nine years of age cannot be punished. Those who were nine, but less than thirteen years, could be punished unless they could prove in court their inability to understand, and the illegality of the act. Children sixteen years of age or less might not be given the extreme penalty of death. Boys whose sentences for felony were less than five years, and who were not

¹Edwin H. Sutherland - "Criminology" - L. B. Lippincott and Company, New York, 1929, p. 57.

sixteen years old, might serve their terms in a separate institution known as a House of Correction, or Reformatory.¹

Significance of Study: - Years ago when men had only a tribal form of government, the simple rules were violated by members of the tribe, and as simple as those rules were, they constituted a law by which the tribe was governed.

It is possible to trace the evolution of law down to the present time. As society has changed, new laws have evolved to check the criminal behavior of the members of society.

All modern governments have spent large sums of money in an attempt to eradicate crime.

Most criminals begin their career while in their teen age. If we can guide the youth until he reaches the ages of 18 or 21 years, in most cases he is safe and his behavior pattern is well grounded.

The importance of this study is shown in the fact that after the real causes for delinquency have been discovered, there are known means by which we can treat such cases in an intelligent manner. The problem of delinquency is a great disturbing factor in our social and economic life, and its proper adjustment will relieve society of one of its greatest burdens.

If in this study we can discover any plan or method by which young people can be helped to retain their status in society, this effort will be worthwhile.

¹Bureau of Research in Social Sciences - "Texas Children" - The University of Texas, Austin, Vol. 3837, p. 184.

The study of the criminal is a study of human behavior, and not a study of a special biological variety of the human race. The study of the individual, of the reaction of the organism to its environment, falls in the field of psychiatry and psychology.

The person is an individual who has status. We come into the world as individuals, we acquire status, and become persons. The individual has some status in every social group of which he is a member. Sudden loss of status, the collapse of one's social world, is perhaps the greatest catastrophe in the life of a person. It is important that we study the delinquent because it is a fact that every crime is not prompted by the same motive.¹

Haynes classified the causes of crime as follows: the biological, affecting the hereditary equipment of the individual; the social, affecting his social training and adjustments; psychological, affecting the person's moral decisions momentarily. It ought not to be difficult when we have traced crime to these three different roots to find ways of controlling, if not eradicating it.²

Crime, as such, must of necessity be studied in conjunction with the criminal committing the act, and only with other criminals, and their crimes for deduction and generalization.

An examination of the literature of the field discloses many discussions on the nature of crime, but Stutsman's views on this topic are:

¹Fred E. Haynes - "Criminology" - McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1935, pp. 33-35.

²Ibid.

"Crime is the product of the aggregate social surroundings during the formative, and more receptive periods in the life of the child from both the hereditary, and environmental viewpoint.¹

The statement made at the Prison Conference at Boston in 1923 that seventy-five per cent of the prisoners in Sing Sing were under twenty-one years of age shows that crime is definitely a problem of youth.²

Trends in Delinquency Cases: - The criminal in the social family has existed for a long time in spite of the fact that society has expended large sums of money for his eradication. A recent study by the United States Department of Labor tends to show delinquency on the upswing.

Trends in delinquency cases, 1929 to 1937, are based on statistics received from 28 courts in widely separated districts of the United States. Court records studied were the only ones serving a district of 100,000 population or more that have reported comparable figures for the nine-year period.

In the areas served by the 28 courts, the number of delinquency cases in 1927 was 11 per cent more than in 1936 (31,038), as compared with 27,849 and almost 2 per cent greater in 1935.

Most of the children (41 per cent) were between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

Stealing was the reason for referral in 53 per cent of the cases.

¹Jesse O. Stutsman - "Curing the Criminal" - The MacMillan Company, New York, 1926, p. 10.

²Miriam Van Waters - "Youth in Conflict" - New Republic, New York, 1932, p. 5.

The police were the primary source of reference for cases to the juvenile court; 69 per cent of all cases were referred by this source.

In slightly more than one-third of the cases, the children had been before the courts previously in 1937 or in earlier years.¹

Survey of Literature of the Field: - Some of the earlier students of the delinquent problem advanced the idea that crime is inherited or at least inborn. Just as a cat is always the offspring of a cat, and the dog of a dog, and men gather no grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, so it is argued that criminals tend always to reproduce his kind, and the delinquent child is the foredoomed legatee of ancestral depravity and vice.

If the analogy is a sound one, if inheritance is the sole and central key, then our theoretical questions are already solved, and the practical issue concerning the possibility of reform is answered by a hopeless negative. What is inherited cannot be uprooted; what is inborn can never be cured.²

Changing Concept of Delinquency: - After careful study of many types of delinquents, a new hypothesis is put forward based on long experimentation and careful analysis.

Crime in itself, therefore, is not inherited. The hereditary constitution of the criminal, such as it is, we can regard as having at most but an indirect effect. The family temperament first manifested in the lawlessness of his parents is not at the bottom

¹Frances Perkins - "Children in Courts" - Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1940, pp. 9, 40.

²Edwin R. Sutherland - "Criminology" - J. P. Lippincott Company, 1924, p. 284.

of an essential criminal nature, transmitted as such, but a vague, and more general endowment; analogous rather to the congenital enfeeblement that may affect temperament, intelligence, or physique as a whole -- extreme degree of common weaknesses to which a restricted measure we all are more or less susceptible. Such weaknesses, when excessive, may favor a moral lapse in later years, that in no way constitute a fatal and exorable propulsion toward it.¹

Many authorities on the delinquent problem stress the significance of mental delinquency, but the writer believes that there are other forces operating that influence the habits of an individual.

Originally, children were tried and treated for violation of laws in the same ways as adults, with the exception that a child under seven years of age was regarded as not responsible and, therefore, incapable of committing a crime, while a child between the ages of seven and fourteen was regarded as having the possibility of such discernment as would make him responsible, and this was to be decided in each case by an examination. A child under seven years of age, therefore, could not be punished by order of the court, while a child between the ages of seven and fourteen could be subjected to all forms of punishment that were suitable for adults.²

This view point relating to the child as a criminal persisted for many years, and late as December, 1920, the state prison of

¹Fred E. Haynes - "Criminology" - McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1932 - pp. 5-6.

²Edwin H. Sutherland - "Criminology" - J. B. Lippincott, New York, 1924, p. 284

Georgia had 14 inmates who were fourteen years of age or under.

Recent Behavior Theory: - The most recent study in an attempt to explain physical abnormalities is called endocrinology, or the study of glandular activity. The followers of this school of thought claim that the functioning of certain glands controls instincts, emotions, and temperament. The subject is still too young, and there is too much disagreement about its workings to allow any definite conclusions at this time.¹

Maladjusted Behavior: - The delinquent is not hard to understand. He is one who inherited defects, or from great misfortune, especially circumstance, is not able to make the necessary adjustment to fit him to his environment. Seldom is he a person of average intelligence, almost always he is below the normal in intelligence, and in perhaps half of the cases very much below. Nearly always he is a person of practically no education, and no property. One who has given attention to the subject of crime knows exactly where the criminal comes from, and how he will develop. The crimes of murder, violence, and the lesser crimes against property practically come from those who have been reared in the poor and congested districts of either cities or large villages. The robber, burglar, pick pocket, and thief are from those surroundings. He has little chance to go to school, and could not have been a scholar no matter how regularly he attended school.

¹Fred E. Haynes - "Criminology" - McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1932, pp. 5-6.

Early in life he does desultory work in casual occupations. His playground is the street. The railroad yards or vacant lots are too small for real play, and fit only for a loafing place for boys like himself. These gather nightly, and talk of incidents that interest most people, mainly the abnormal things of life, and generally of the crimes that the newspaper makes so prominent to satisfy the public demand. He learns to go into vacant buildings, and steals the plumbing, and he early learns where to sell it. From this it is only a short step to visiting occupied buildings at night. In this way he learns to be a burglar as other boys learn to play baseball or golf.¹

The literature of the field surveyed revealed the fact that the delinquency problem in Harris County is somewhat similar to the delinquent problem in general, but the environmental conditions, the home life, and the educational opportunities, may be such as to render a different pattern of delinquency to that found in other cities.

The Gang Instinct: "The records of the Harris County Probation Department revealed the fact that rarely does a delinquent operate by himself. In most cases, there are one, two, or more in the gang of the delinquent. Thrasher explains this situation in this manner:

"The traditional explanation of the gang, and one supported by the older type of individual psychology had been to dismiss gang behavior as due to an instinct.

¹ Clarence Darrow - "Crime, Its Causes and Treatment" - Thomas Crowell Company, New York, 1922 - pp. 57-59.

The gang instinct is a natural characteristic of our social order and it would be impossible to uproot it or destroy it. The gang instinct is recognized in the formation of the small group clubs. Somewhere about the age of ten the little boy begins to develop the gang forming instinct."¹

Method of Study: - This study involves a study of one hundred delinquent Negro boys, and one hundred non-delinquent Negro boys. The concept delinquent and non-delinquent used in this study are objective, and can serve as tools in research.

The present investigation was begun during the summer of 1939. It was prompted by the fact that there are in the City of Houston a large number of Negro boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years wandering the streets at will. These Negro boys present a problem for the school authorities and the Department of Juvenile Delinquency. The writer decided to make a comparative study of the Negro boys regularly attending school, and the Negro boys who wander the streets and have juvenile court records.

The data necessary to evaluate the behavior pattern of the delinquent Negro boys and non-delinquent Negro boys were taken from the following sources: (1) The court records of the Harris County Juvenile Delinquent Department, (2) records of the following Negro schools in widely separated districts in the City of Houston:

Jack Yates High School, Booker T. Washington High School, Phyllis Wheatley High School, Harper Junior High School, Blackshear Elementary School, Bruce Elementary School, and Burrus Elementary

¹Frederick M. Thrasher - "The Gang" - University of Chicago Press, 1927, p. 43.

School. The records in these schools were selected because a study of the Harris County Juvenile Court records showed that a majority of the delinquents lived in these school districts; (3) books, (4) magazines, and (5) parents of non-delinquents.

GENERAL SETTING OF THE PROBLEM

Characteristics of Population: - The total population of Houston is above 300,000. The occupational pattern of the people is varied because of the large number of industrial plants located in the city. The general classification of the city's population is White, Negro, and Mexican.

Geographical Setting of our Problem: - Harris County is located in Southwest Texas. It was organized in 1836 and named for John R. Harris, an early settler. Houston, Texas, largest city, is the county seat of Harris County.¹

The commission from our government for a progressive municipality has proven remarkably useful, and under the able management of the board of commissioners, who have retained their several offices during continuous terms, is a convincing evidence of the value of this form of government in the management of local affairs.

¹The Texas Almanac - p. 420, 1939-40.

Economic Setting: - The city is rapidly forging to the front as a city of financial progress and responsibility. There are many financial institutions, among which is the Houston Branch of the Federal Land Bank. The location of this bank in Houston will mean the concentration of the local banking business, and will enable the Houston banks to meet the demand for large loans to farmers and other persons without being compelled to apply to the headquarters bank at Dallas.

A large number of people have been attracted to Houston by business, financial, and economic conditions prevailing here. They are seeking homes and business opportunities within her borders. As a consequence, the erection of new buildings, both for residential and industrial purposes, has been vastly accelerated. Building permits in 1936 were over \$24,000,000, far above any other Texas city.

Publishing plants, breweries, bakeries, food processing plants, flour mills, rice mills, chemical plants, foundries, machine shops, steel lubricating plants, cotton textile mills, furniture factories, and great oil refining industries are located in this area.

The Houston Ship Channel is a most valuable contribution to the commercial and financial progress of this section of the country, particularly of the city of Houston. Houston's combination of transportation by land, air, rail, and water makes it an excellent distributing point for industries.¹

¹Texas Almanac - p. 420, 1939-40.

The oil industry of Houston has assumed such gigantic proportions until the city ranks as the largest oil district in the world.

Educational Setting: - The public school system of Houston is unquestionably fully in line with the most advanced thought of experienced educators of the country. The Negro schools of the city are classified as follows: twenty-five elementary schools, one elementary-junior high school, and three senior high schools. The curriculum for the entire system was raised to include the twelfth grade in the spring of 1940. The Board of Education operates a four-year state accredited college for Negroes. Houston has a well rounded educational system.

Houston is one of the leading cotton exporting centers in America. We have located in Houston large cotton compresses and oil mills. Houston is the home of the world's largest distributors of cotton, the Anderson-Clayton Cotton Company.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE PROBLEM

In the previous chapter, an attempt has been made to set forth some of the prevailing ideas as they relate to the problem of delinquency, and to define certain terms that are pertinent to this study. With the foregoing definitions, and concepts clearly outlined, we can enter upon an analysis of our problem.

The Nature of the Problem of Delinquency in Houston: - In Houston, the delinquent boys are involved in crimes of burglary, theft, and habitual truancy.

Nature of Delinquent Offenses: - The type of crimes committed by delinquents are not confined to any special type of goods, but most of their criminal acts are confined to the field of petty theft and burglary. The type of crimes committed are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY DELINQUENTS

Type of Offense	Number	Per Cent
Burglary	44	44
Theft	34	34
Robbery	2	2
Assault	1	1
Forgery	1	1
Criminal Negligence	1	1
Murder	2	2
Habitual Truancy	15	15
Totals	100	100

In Table I each delinquent is counted one time in the group where the majority of his criminal acts were committed, notwithstanding the fact that the number of crimes committed by some individual delinquents range from one to twenty-seven. Burglary

constitutes 44 per cent of the crimes committed, and theft 34 per cent. The probation record showed that in a large number of the burglary cases the delinquent was either seeking food, money, or jewelry which he could sell at the pawn shops and secure money with which to buy food or obtain amusement. The delinquent learns early where to market his goods. A deterrent to delinquency habits would be a refusal on the part of the public to purchase stolen goods.

Thus, when one views the congestion in poor dwellings in crowded neighborhoods, the lack of recreational facilities, and the presence of unwholesome artificial devices where Negroes may spend their leisure, the occupational opportunities making Negroes the marginal worker, the total lack of scientific formulae for guidance and training in vocations, the Negro is a working class that will be diseased, criminal, ignorant, and dependent. One is forced to conclude, however, that the experience gained so far indicates that the volume of crime among Negroes is susceptible to improvement by effecting changes in the factors underlying the crime.¹

Spatial Distribution of Delinquents in the City: - The criminal operations of the delinquents are not confined to any one district in the city. The majority of the crimes are committed in densely populated Negro sections or districts adjacent to Negro districts.

Table II shows the type of crime committed and the district in which it is committed.

¹John M. Gries and James Ford - "Housing and the Community" - Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1932, pp. 126-127.

TABLE II. CRIME COMMITTED BY DELINQUENTS
ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

Type of Crime	Locations By Wards						Total
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Hts	G P	
Burglary	10	14	13	1	6		44
Theft	8	12	10	1	3		34
Robbery					2		2
Assault			1				1
Forgery						1	1
Criminal Negligence	1						1
Habitual Truancy	2	5	8				15
Murder			2				2
Totals	21	31	34	2	11	1	100

Table II shows that the greatest number of crimes committed by the delinquents were burglaries, and theft ranked second. A large number of crimes committed are due to stress of some kind, and usually the strain is poverty.

Personal Characteristics of Delinquents and Non-Delinquents: -

The extent to which a human being is involved in crime is indicative in a large measure of his personal characteristics as they pertain to society.

The educational pattern of the delinquent and non-delinquent boys naturally will vary because the habits of the two in relation to school are different.

Table III shows the distribution of delinquent boys as to grade level.

TABLE III. AGE-GRADE-PLACEMENT OF DELINQUENT BOYS

Age	None	Grades										Totals	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
16	2	1	1		2	3			2		2	1	14
15		1		1	5	6	1	2	2			1	18
14				1	3	5	6	3	6				24
13	2	1		1	3	2	2	2	3				16
12			1		5	4	5	1					16
11			1		3		1						5
10		1			3	2	1						7
Total	4	4	3	3	24	22	16	8	13		2	1	100

Is the cause of the development of mental traits such that there are periods of relatively rapid growth, and relatively slow growth, or is the process continuous and gradual?¹

Thirty-eight per cent of the one hundred delinquent boys found in Table III are below the fifth grade. The age range for these boys is from ten to sixteen years. In this group of boys, there are three who are making normal progress. Thirty-five per cent have been retarded. Twenty-one per cent of the delinquent boys are enrolled in the fifth grade; of this group two boys are making normal progress and nineteen are retarded. In the sixth grade, one boy of ten years of age is accelerated; six boys are making normal progress and ten boys are retarded. Of the remaining twenty-five per cent of the delinquent boys, sixteen are making normal progress and nine are retarded.

The chronological age is not a good index of the mental development of individuals. Some individuals grow faster physically, others socially, and still others mentally, as shown by the grade achievement of delinquent and non-delinquent boys.

Table IV shows the age-grade-placement of the non-delinquent boys.

¹Alexander, Inglis - "Principles of Secondary Education" - Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1918, p. 1.

TABLE IV. AGE-GRADE-PLACEMENT OF NON-DELINQUENT BOYS

Age	Grades										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16									9	7	3
15						2		9	6	8	4
14						3		5			
13							5				
12					6	7	6				
11			1		6	4					
10				4	5						
Totals			1	4	17	16	11	14	15	15	7

Five boys of the delinquent group are below the fifth grade. Fifteen of the non-delinquent group are in the fifth grade and are making normal progress. In the sixth grade, five boys are retarded. There are sixty-two boys enrolled in grades seven through eleventh.

From close observation of Table IV, we observe that the ages of delinquents and non-delinquents are nearly identical, which, to some degree, insure physical, mental, and social development.

Table V shows the age distribution of delinquent and non-delinquent boys.

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF AGES OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS

Age	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
10	7	9	7	9
11	5	11	5	11
12	16	19	16	19
13	16	5	16	5
14	23	8	23	8
15	19	29	19	29
16	14	19	14	19
Totals	100	100	100	100

Table V shows that the aggregate life years for the one hundred delinquent boys are 1356. The mean age of the delinquent boys is 13.56 years. The aggregate life years for the one hundred non-delinquent boys are 1355. The mean age for the non-delinquent boys is 13.55 years.

Institutional Characteristics Compared: - The educational level attained by children is generally marked by the regularity with which they attend school. The regularity with which they attend school is dependent upon many factors, three of which are cited: (1) Attitude of parents toward school, (2) attitude of children toward school, and (3) economic position of family.

Table VI shows the age-grade-placement of children of delinquent families.

TABLE VI. AGE-GRADE-PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN OF DELINQUENT FAMILIES

Age	Grades											College				Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4
22					2	2						2					6
21					2				1								3
20																	
19				1	4												5
18					4		3					1	1	1			10
17			1		1												2
16			1	2	1	5	4			1	2						16
15		1				4	2	2	1								10
14					3	2	2	3	3	1							14
13				5	4	3	3	2		1							18
12				5	3	6	2	5	2								23
11		2	5	6	11	1		2									27
10			1	6	8	5		4									24
9		1	4	11	1		4										21
8		3	7	5													15
7		4	4	1													9
6		9															9
5	6																6
4	4																4
3	6																6
2																	
1																	
Tot	16	20	23	42	44	28	20	18	7	3	2	3	1	1			228

The attitude of the parents will be reflected in the behavior pattern of the children. In Table VI, we have 228 children, sixteen of whom are under school age, 157 are enrolled in the elementary school, 45 are enrolled in the junior high school, and 9 are enrolled in the high school.

The environmental conditions under which children live are reflected in the progress made by them in school.

Table VII shows the age-grade-placement of children of non-delinquent families.

TABLE VII. AGE-GRADE-PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN OF NON-DELINQUENT FAMILIES

Age	Grades											College				Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4
22																	
21																	
20																	
19												1	1	1			3
18																	
17							1	1	1								3
16						2			1	2	3						8
15					1		1		3	5	4						14
14						7	3	3	2	2							17
13				2		5	12	4	2								25
12					2	4	7	3	4								20
11			2	3	4	2	1	2									14
10		1		3	3	8	4										19
9				3	1	1											5
8			2	6	1												9
7		1	6														7
6		2															2
5	2																2
4	1																1
3	2																2
2	1																1
1																	
Totals	6	4	10	17	12	29	29	13	13	9	7	1	1	1			152

Table VII shows that there are 152 children in the non-delinquent families. The status of these non-delinquent children may be summed up as follows:

1. Six (6) are under school age
2. Seventy-two (72) are enrolled in the elementary school
3. Fifty-five (55) are enrolled in the junior high school
4. Seventeen (17) are enrolled in the senior high school
5. One (1) has entered first year college
6. One (1) is enrolled in second year college
7. Forty-one (41) children of the non-delinquent families are retarded
8. Eighty-three (83) children are making normal progress in school
9. Twenty-two (22) are accelerated.

Retardation is a big factor in causing delinquent habits. The White House Conference referred to this fact thus:

"Children of normal intelligence who are not interested in abstract learning and dull children who lack ability to master it become bored or discouraged by repeated failing and leave school to try work. Especially does the dull child develop habits of failure, lose interest in school and confidence in himself, resulting in some cases of truancy and delinquency."¹

The general outlook upon life is determined by many factors, but one of the main factors is age. Parents who are unduly young or are very old do not have the holding power over children as do those of middle age.

Distribution of ages for parents of delinquents and non-delinquents are found in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Age	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
24	2		1	
25				
26	5	3	2.5	1.5
27	11	4	5.5	2
28	15	12	7.5	6
29	16	4	8	2
30	14	10	7	5
31	9	4	4.5	2
32	10	18	5	9
33	9	10	4.5	5
34	1	9	.5	4.5
35	5	18	2.5	9
36	7	13	3.5	6.5
37	2	7	1	3.5
38	5	11	2.5	5.5
39	7	22	3.5	11
40	6	9	3	4.5
41	2	4	1	2
42	3	13	3	6.5
43	3	6	1.5	3
44	4	4	2	2

¹Ray Layman Wilbur - "White House Conference on Child Health and Protection" - Section II, The Century Company, New York, 1932, p. 20.

TABLE VIII. (CONTINUED) AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Age	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
45	6	4	3	2
46	6	4	3	2
47	3	3	19	1.5
48	6	4	3	2
49	2	1	1	.5
50	3		1.5	
51		1		
52				
53	4	1	2	1
54		2		
55	5		2.5	
56				
57	4		2	
58				
59	3		3	
60	4			1
63	2		1	
Unknown	14		7	
Total	200	200	100	100

Table VIII shows that parents of the delinquents have an age range of 39.

The parents of the non-delinquents have an age range of 28. Eleven per cent of non-delinquent parents are thirty-nine years old, and 3.5 per cent of the delinquent parents are in this group. Job turn-over is greater among older people which results in less stability of the family income. The value of this data will be indicating whether age of parents may be considered a factor in juvenile delinquency.

The stability of the home life has much to do with the delinquency problem. Table IX shows the marital status of parents of delinquents and non-delinquents.

TABLE IX. MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Marital Status	Delinquent	Non-Delin- quent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
Broken Homes	45	14	45	14
Unbroken Homes	55	86	55	86

Table IX shows that 45 per cent of the delinquents' homes have been disorganized, and 14 per cent of the non-delinquents' homes have been disorganized.

Children deprived of the parental care and protection are more easily to fall prey to evil influences than those who are protected by their families. The facts shown in the foregoing table are common.

Divorce as a form of family disorganization is common to the whole of the United States, except for South Carolina where the law does not provide for it. This absence of a divorce law does not mean that family disorganization does not exist in South Carolina. Divorce seems to be steadily increasing. In 1870 there was an average of 28 divorces granted for each 100,000 persons; in 1924, this ratio had increased to 151.¹

In most cases the size of the delinquent family is larger than the non-delinquent. During times of economic stress and strain, it is a tendency of the larger families to disorganize.

Table X shows the composition of the families of both groups.

TABLE X. FAMILY COMPOSITION OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Family Type	No. Families	Fathers at Home	Mothers at Home	Boys	Girls	Others in Home	Total	Average Size
Delinquent	100	55	59	137	91	59	401	4.01
Non-Delinquent	100	86	86	70	82	38	362	3.62

¹Ernest R. Mower - "Family Disorganization" - The University of Chicago Press - p. 38, 1932.

The average delinquent family is 4.01. The average non-delinquent family is 3.62. Others included in family sizes are aunts, uncles, and grandparents living in homes of delinquents and non-delinquents.

The general tendency in America is toward smaller families. In most cases, where the families are large, the home is too small for comfortable habitation.

The sizes of families of delinquents and non-delinquents are shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI. FAMILY SIZES OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Family Size	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
2	15	12	15	12
3	35	42	35	42
4	20	27	20	27
5	14	11	14	11
6	5	7	5	7
7	5	1	5	1
8	3		3	
9	3		3	
Total	100	100	100	100

We find in Table XI that 50 per cent of the delinquent families have less than four persons per family. Fifty-four per cent of the non-delinquent families have less than four persons per family. Five per cent of delinquent families have seven persons per family; one per cent of non-delinquent families have seven persons per family.

The size of homes occupied by parents in a large measure reflects the economic status of the family. In a large number of cases the homes are overcrowded, which makes for unsanitary conditions.

Table XII shows the size of homes occupied by delinquents and non-delinquents.

TABLE XII. SIZE OF HOMES OCCUPIED BY DELINQUENTS
AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Number Rooms	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents	Per Cent	
			Delinquents	Non-Delinquents
1	12	9	12	9
2	8	13	8	13
3	41	18	41	18
4	23	36	23	36
5	11	18	11	18
6	5	6	5	6
Totals	100	100	100	100

The aggregate number of rooms in the homes of delinquents is 328. The total number of persons in delinquent families is 401. The average room space is .8 room per person.

The aggregate number of rooms in the homes of non-delinquent families is 359. The total number of persons in families of the non-delinquent is 362. The average room space is .9 room per person.

Table XII shows that 41 per cent of the homes of the delinquent families is of the three-room shotgun type. Twelve per cent of the delinquent families live in one room. Nine per cent of the non-delinquent families live in one room.

With but few exceptions, in all of the cities there is a chronic overcrowding in Negro dwellings, when considered as a whole. At least three types of social pathology have been observed to have a high and inescapable correlation with the character of Negro residence areas. These are:

1. A high rate of delinquency
2. A high mortality rate
3. A distorted standard of living¹

Religion is a great stabilizing force in the home life of a people. The behavior pattern in the home is greatly influenced by the religious teachings in the home.

¹"The President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership" - Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., pp. 10, 52.

Table XIII shows the distribution of delinquents and parents of both groups according to their religious beliefs.

TABLE XIII. RELIGIOUS PATTERN OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT FAMILIES

Denomination	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
Baptist	56	97	28	48.5
Methodist	21	26	10.5	13
Sanctified	5	7	2.5	3.5
Catholic	2	4	1	2
Presbyterian	3		1.5	
Church of God	12		6	
Non-member	101	66	50.5	33
Totals	200	200	100	100

Table XIII shows that 50.5 per cent of the parents are non-members of the church, and 33 per cent of the non-delinquent parents are non-members of the church. The delinquent families are 28 per cent Baptist, and the non-delinquent families are 48.5 per cent Baptist.

The religious influence of the home cannot be overestimated.

Shackford emphasized this fact:

"The Christian religion roots in the individual's life. The individual, and the social aspects of the Christian religion are not in opposition but are counterparts, the one of the other. Good laws and institutions, wholesome conditions in work, and in the world. The character of society must unquestionably be an expression of the character of the people who make up society."¹

Careful moral teachings in the life of the young are very helpful in aiding them in overcoming the stress and strain of the adolescent period.

Table XIV shows the religious pattern of delinquent and non-delinquent boys.

¹John W. Shackford - "The Program of the Christian Religion" - The Methodist Book Concern, New York, 1917, pp. 16-17.

TABLE XIV. RELIGIOUS PATTERN OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS

Denomination	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
Baptist	26	46	26	46
Methodist	8	25	8	25
Catholic	2	4	2	4
Presbyterian	2		2	
Sanctified	6	4	6	4
Non-member	56	21	56	21
Totals	100	100	100	100

Table XIV shows that 56 per cent and 21 per cent of the delinquents and non-delinquents, respectively are non-church members.

The question arises - Does Religion increase or retard delinquent habits? Reference to this question was made by Sherman, Dewey, and Shackford.

A basic truth which must hold us is that there is no adequate substitute for childhood religion. Nothing in later life can take the place of the shaping of Christian character at home.¹

What we need in education is a genuine faith in the existence of moral principles which are capable of effective application.²

The housing conditions among Negroes in Houston is so very acute until the Federal Government has undertaken a slum clearance project for the city. There will be three projects for Negroes. One of the projects is nearing completion, and the land has either been purchased or condemnation proceedings are under way for the other two.

As a general pattern the homes occupied by Negroes are unsightly. Their homes are unpainted and otherwise in a run down condition.

¹Homer Henkel Sherman - "Education and Religion" - Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tennessee, p. 16.

²John Dewey - "Moral Principles in Education" - Houghton-Mifflin Company, New York, p. 57, 1909.

Table XV shows the number of homes owned and the number rented by the two groups studied.

TABLE XV. HOME OWNERSHIP OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT FAMILIES

Family Type	No. of Families	Renters	Home Owners	Per Cent	
				Renters	Home Owners
Delinquent	100	88	12	88	12
Non-Delinquent	100	73	27	73	27

Table XV shows that 88 per cent of the delinquent families are renters; 12 per cent of the delinquent families are home owners, and 27 per cent of the non-delinquent families are home owners, while 73 per cent of the non-delinquent families are renters.

The stability of the family renters as against home owners was emphasized by John M. Gries and James Ford.

Renters and Home Owners: - The home owner owns his home because he thinks it is cheaper, because it is a means of saving, because he secures a larger degree of independence, privacy, and, in a few cases, he gives as a reason for owning the obtaining of a better place for his children.

The importance of the renting problem in the United States is indicated by the fact that over one-half of the families in the country live in rented homes. The question of whether or not one rents is an individual one. Renting solves the problem of adjusting cost of housing to needs and income.

Probably nothing creates greater stability in government than a wide distribution of property ownership on the part of the people interested in that government. If we could count on an average of 75 per cent of the population living in owned homes, we should have a safe

majority of our people with a social and financial stake in the neighborhood community.¹

The occupational pattern for Negroes in Houston is varied. There are many large industries in which they are employed. The majority of the workers fall in the unskilled group, which is shown in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI. OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Occupation	Delinquent		Non-Delinquent	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
I. MANUFACTURING AND MECH. INDUSTRIES:				
Plumbers (helpers) apprentice	1			
Carpenters	6			
Printers			2	
Builders and building contractors	2			
Dressmaker and Seamstress (not in factory)		9		9
Automobile factories, garages, and Repair Shop	2			
Painters	1			
Paper Hangers	2			
Plasterers and Cement finishers	1			
Shoemakers and Cobblers (not in factory)				
Bakeries				
Electric Light and Power Plant				
II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:				
Longshoremen and Stewardess	10			17
Chauffeurs and Truck Drivers	3			

¹John M. Gries and James Ford - "The Large Scale Housing and Decentralization" - Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., pp. 30-31.

TABLE XVI. (CONTINUED) OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Occupation	Delinquent		Non-Delinquent	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Laborers, straw and street railroad	11		2	
Laborers, road and street			14	
Brakeman, railroad			2	
Mail Carriers			3	
III. TRADE:				
Clerks in Stores				
Laborers, porters in lumber yards and warehouses	8		6	
Real Estate Agents and Officials			4	
Grocery Store (Porter)	5		1	
Yard Men	19			
IV. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE:				
Clergymen			3	
Teachers (school)		1		2
Official of Lodges			1	
Nurses (Trained)				
Nurses (Untrained)		23	17	17
Barbers, Hair Dressers		2	7	4
Boarding House Keeping		3	5	
Boot Blacks	2		2	
Cleaning and Pressing Shop	8			
Laborers	11		11	

TABLE XVI. (CONTINUED) OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Occupation	Delinquent		Non-Delinquent	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Janitors and Sextons			21	
Laundress (not in laundry)		19		16
Porters (railroad)	3		3	
Cooks (Hotel, restaurant)		3		12
Other Cooks	5	31	7	14
Midwives (nurses not trained)		13		
Total	100	100	100	100

The majority of the 200 families studied are unskilled workers, which means that they do not receive very much of an income. It is very difficult to take care of a family of average size on a meager income. Family incomes should be adequate enough to provide for the basic needs.

The Negro is the marginal worker in industry. Hence, the incomes of the majority of them are below the standard set by the U. S. government, as shown by Table XVII.

TABLE XVII. TOTAL INCOME (WEEKLY) OF FAMILIES OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Income	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
\$ 1				
2	3	1	3	1
3	5		5	
4	6	2	6	2
5	9	3	9	3
6	2	2	2	2
7	3	1	3	1
8	1	1	1	1
9	5	1	5	1
10	8	7	8	7
11	1	1	1	1
12	3	7	3	7
13	3	1	3	1

TABLE XVII. (CONTINUED) TOTAL INCOME (WEEKLY) OF FAMILIES OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Income	Delinquent	Non-Delinquent	Per Cent	
			Delinquent	Non-Delinquent
\$ 14	3	5	3	5
15	6	12	6	12
16	3	1	3	1
17	3	3	3	3
18	5	4	5	4
19	3	2	3	2
20	1	5	1	5
21	3	2	3	2
22		4		4
23	2	2	2	2
24	1	1	1	1
25	3	5	3	5
26	1	3	1	3
27				
28	1	2	1	2
29				
30		6		6
31		1		1
32		1		1
33				
34				
35		6		6
36	1	1	1	1
37		1		1
38				
39				
40		2		2
No Definite Income	15	4	15	4
Totals	100	100	100	100

Income of Family: - Table XVII shows that 25 per cent of the delinquent families have a weekly income of less than seven dollars; 8 per cent of the non-delinquent families have a weekly income of less than seven dollars. Fifteen per cent of the delinquent families do not have any definite income; four per cent of the non-delinquent families do not have any definite income.

The total average weekly income for one hundred delinquent families is \$10.36; the total average weekly income for one hundred non-delinquent families is \$18.31.

Table XVII shows that the amounts given include income from all sources. The habits of members of the family are determined in a large measure by the income of the family. Simkhoovitch and Stecker emphasize this point:

There are two essentials upon which everyone who sincerely desires a dynamic, progressive, democratic state insists wages that will permit a standard of life in which the worker can contribute his best to the whole and a mode of life that is satisfactory to the community, apart from the consideration of wages.

The essential soundness of American ideals is indicated in the growth of social legislation during the past decade.¹

A study of the working man's budget indicates that from \$1,000 to \$1,200 is the income that the city family must secure in order to maintain the American standard of living.²

The untold thousands who fall below this line indicate the magnitude of the problem that still waits for solution.³

¹Mary Kingsbury Simkhoovitch - "The City Worker's World in America" - The MacMillan Company, 1917, pp. 43, 46, 59.

²Ibid

³Ibid.

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY

Synthesis of Findings: - Since the summary of the findings are given following each table in order that the reader might see the total situation easily, only a synthesis of the findings seems necessary at this point. Regarding the comparison of the home background and scholastic achievements of the delinquent and non-delinquent Negro boys, the following are accurate statements of the results as revealed by the tables used in investigation of this particular group.

1. The comparison of the delinquent boys with the non-delinquent boys revealed that the progress of the delinquent in school is slower than the progress of the non-delinquent.

2. The comparison of the delinquent boys and the non-delinquent boys in regard to religious inclination revealed that the delinquent boys are less religiously inclined than the non-delinquent boy.

3. The mean age of the delinquent boy is slightly higher than the mean age of the non-delinquent boy.

4. The religious inclinations of the delinquent parents are less than that of the non-delinquent parents.

5. The weekly income of the delinquent family is less than the weekly income of the non-delinquent.

6. The number of broken homes in the delinquent group is greater than the number of broken homes in the non-delinquent group.

7. The age range of the delinquent parents is greater than the age range of the non-delinquent parents.

8. The average size of the family for delinquents is greater than the average size of the family for non-delinquents.

9. Burglary is the criminal pattern exhibited by the delinquents.

CONCLUSION

In making a comparative study of the delinquent and non-delinquent boy, the fact is revealed that there are good and bad traits manifested in both groups; the difference is found in the degree rather than the kind.

A concluding statement from Haynes is appropriate and equally satisfactory to this investigation:

"Lack of provision of opportunities for suitable recreation produces Juvenile Delinquency. Our prisons probably train more criminals than they deter or reform when education and training are the essential needs, we compel the performance of a routine labor for which there is no local need.

"In the old medical treatment of tuberculosis, the disease was first recognized when well established. Almost nothing was accomplished until another type of attack was used - investigation of how the disease begins and how it spreads. As a result, prevention was attempted, and within a generation such progress has been made that we are largely rid of it. Analogous progress is the way out of our crime problem.

"Prevention may be described from another angle. Investigation seems to show that if an individual reaches young adult age without the development of criminal tendencies, the work of prevention in nearly every case is done. If by the age of eighteen to twenty-one decent ways of living have been established, there is very little chance of departure from desirable social conduct."¹

¹Fred E. Haynes - "Criminology" - McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1932, pp. 5-6.

SUGGESTIONS

1. A campaign to arouse the public consciousness to the problem of delinquency.
 2. More provision be made for wholesome recreation.
 3. More rigid enforcement of the laws for parental support of delinquents.
 4. A home in Harris County for the less hardened delinquent.
-

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF NON-DELINQUENT

I. FAMILY HISTORY:

A. Name of Non-Delinquent _____

Address _____ Age _____

Birth Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

B. Characteristics of Forebears:

(1) Father's Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ Birth Place _____

Condition of Health _____ Living _____

(2) Mother's Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ Birth Place _____

Condition of Health _____ Living _____

(3) Is non-delinquent legitimate? _____

Parents living together? _____ Divorced? _____

Remarried? _____

C. Industrial and Financial History of the Family:

(1) Occupation of father _____ Weekly income \$ _____

(2) Occupation of mother _____ Weekly income _____

(3) Other means of support _____ Amount _____

D. Account of Siblings:

Order of Birth - Age of Brothers - Age of Sisters - Grade in School

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

E. Educational History of Parents:

1. In what grade did father stop school? _____

2. In what grade did mother stop school? _____

F. Recreational Pattern of Siblings:

<u>Movies</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Art</u>
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____

II. Clubs Readings Sports III Church Joy Riding Dancing

1 _____	1 _____	1 _____	1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____	2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____	3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____	4 _____	4 _____	4 _____
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____	5 _____	5 _____	5 _____

G. Recreational Pattern of Parents:

Father _____

Mother _____

H. Environments:

General Surroundings and Companions:

Surroundings _____

Companions _____

I. Mental and Moral Development of Child Studied:

(a) How long attended school _____

Why left _____ Grade reached _____

Public School _____ Private School _____

Disposition: _____ Kind _____ Mean _____ Unconcerned _____

Mental Health _____ Physical Health _____

J. Housing:

Home Owned _____ Rented _____ Furnished by Employer _____

Living with Relatives _____ What Relation _____

Living with Friends _____ How many times family moved _____

(a) Type of dwelling _____ Single Family Dwelling _____

How many rooms _____ Apartment _____ How many rooms _____

Amount of rent per week _____ Per month _____

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT

Note to Enumerators:

For each delinquent investigated, select a control in that immediate neighborhood, select families that have not had a case of Juvenile Delinquency in their family.

I. Family History:

A. Name of Delinquent _____

Address _____ Age _____

Birth Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Birth Place: Town _____ County _____ State _____

Court Charge _____, _____, _____

B. Characteristics of Forebears:

(a) Father's Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ Birth Place _____

Condition of Health _____ Living _____

(b) Mother's Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ Birth Place _____

Condition of Health _____ Living _____

C. (a) Is Delinquent legitimate? _____

Parents living together _____ Divorced _____

Remarried _____

D. Industrial and Financial History of the Family:

(a) Occupation of Father at time delinquent was accused _____

_____ Weekly income \$ _____ Occupation of

mother at time delinquent was accused _____

Weekly income _____

Other means of family support at time delinquent was accused:

_____, _____ Amount \$ _____

E. Account of Siblings:

Order of Birth: Age of brothers - Age of sisters - Grade in School.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

F. Educational History of Parents:

(a) In what grade did father stop school? _____
 In what grade did mother stop school? _____

G. Recreational Pattern of Siblings:

1. Movies	Music	Art	Dancing
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____	4 _____
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____	5 _____

2. Clubs	Reading	Sports
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____

Street Play	Church	Joy Riding
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____
5 _____	5 _____	5 _____

H. Recreational Pattern of Parents:

Father _____, _____, _____
 Mother _____, _____, _____

I. Environments:

General Surroundings and Companions

Surroundings _____, _____, _____
 _____, _____, _____

Efforts to assist boy before custody _____

After Custody _____

J. Mental and Moral Development of Child Studied:

a. How long attended school? _____ Why left? _____

Grade reached _____ Public School _____

Private School _____

Sectarian _____

Disposition: Kind _____ Mean _____ Unconcerned _____

Did coming into hands of law change child any? _____

How many times sentenced? _____

How long each time? _____ Type of crimes committed _____

Number of others involved _____

How many times put on probation? _____

Mental Health _____ Physical Health _____

K. Housing:

Home Owned _____ Rented _____ Furnished by Employer

_____ Living with relatives _____ What kin _____

Friends _____ How many times has family moved? _____

L. Type of Dwelling:

Single Family Dwelling _____ How many rooms? _____

Apartment _____ How many rooms? _____

Amount of rent per week \$ _____ Month \$ _____

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF NON-DELINQUENT CASE

Age - 11
Sex - Male

Case - 27

A is a typical youngster. He lives with his parents at Avenue M. There are two children in the family. Both of these children attend public school and Sunday School regularly.

The father is a deacon of the Baptist Church. The mother is a member of the Baptist Church.

A is in the fifth grade.

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF DELINQUENT CASE

Age - 14
Sex - Male

Case - 52

B was charged with eleven cases of burglary. He lives with his family at Avenue K. There are five children in the family, also the mother and father.

The father's occupation is that of the common laborer. The mother is a maid. The delinquent was not employed at the time of charges. There was one other individual included in the delinquent act.

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