
Community Care
OF
Dependent, Delinquent,
and Handicapped
Children



ABBOTT H. THAYER. Courtesy of
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sonian Institution.

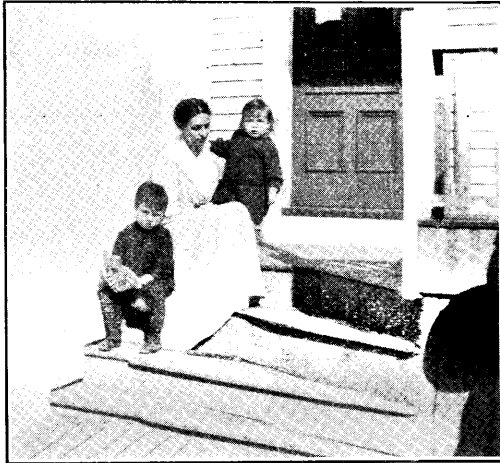
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CHILDREN'S BUREAU
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14-2348

PUBLIC AID TO CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Normal home life is the fundamental right of childhood.



The father of these children died, but the mother was able to keep the children with her because the State in which she lived provides financial aid to children in their own homes.

Thousands of children deprived of their fathers' support have been able to remain with their mothers because 42 States have recognized the wisdom of aiding children in their own homes

ADMINISTRATION OF MOTHERS' AID REQUIRES:

Adequate appropriation by State or county.

Careful study to determine the amount needed by each family.

Helpful supervision to insure the welfare of the children.

14-2348

FOSTER-HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

For the child deprived of his own home foster-home care is the substitute nearest normal.



These two brothers, whose parents were ill with tuberculosis, were placed together in a foster home in the country, where they had every opportunity for outdoor life.

FOSTER-HOME CARE SHOULD INCLUDE:

Adjustment of the child to the home through--

Study of the child--his family history, health, mentality, and personality.

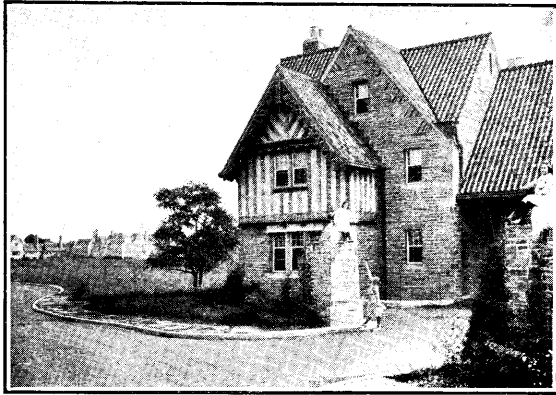
Study of the foster home--the character and intelligence of the foster parents; the environment and equipment of the home.

Supervision of the child after placement in order to safeguard his health, education, recreation, and moral and spiritual training

14-2343

INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

For the child in need of institutional care the institution should provide the nearest possible approach to family life.



The cottage organization, with cottages small enough to resemble family dwellings, provides an environment as nearly normal as possible for boys and girls who need institutional care.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE SHOULD PROVIDE FOR:

Regular and frequent examinations of the children by physicians.

Education, recreation, and religious training of the children.

Participation of the children in community life.

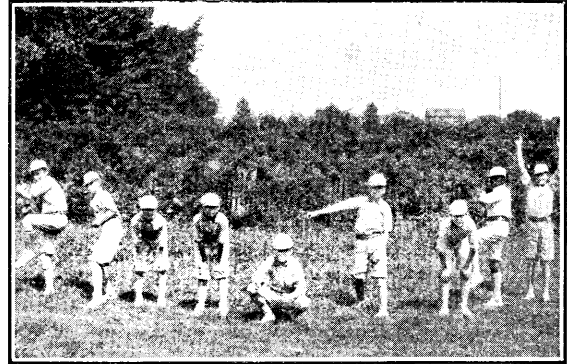
DEPENDENT CHILDREN SHOULD SPEND AS BRIEF A TIME AS POSSIBLE IN INSTITUTIONS

14-2348

THE DELINQUENT CHILD

PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

is brought about when the home and the community combine to give children good living conditions, interesting schools, and play space and play leadership.



Children who are healthy, happy, and busy rarely get into mischief

THE JUVENILE COURT

is equipped to help the child who does wrong and to keep him out of further trouble by:

Study of the causes of the wrong-doing.

Temporary care in a boarding home or a special detention home, if the child can not remain in his own home, until his case is heard.



Private court hearings and decisions based on the special needs of each child.

Probation officers who help to correct the causes of delinquency.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

should provide educational programs for children who can not be placed on probation.

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THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILD

Training in early youth has enabled many subnormal children to become useful and self-supporting members of the community.

In order to help the backward and the feeble-minded child the community should provide for mental tests and special classes in the public schools so that care and training for these children can be started as early as possible.



This little boy was unhappy at school. He worked hard, but he could not keep up with the other children. After a mental test he was put in a special class, where he was more successful and happy.

CARE FOR THE MENTALLY BACKWARD SHOULD INCLUDE:

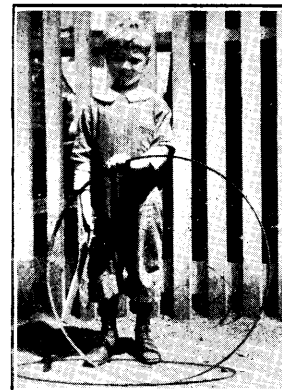
Special training in the public schools and community supervision for children who may safely remain at home.

Institutional care for children who can not be cared for and trained at home.

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THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILD

Modern surgery and medicine have helped to remedy many physical defects and rehabilitate children who, under former conditions, would have remained helpless all their lives.



Two and a half years ago this little boy's legs were absolutely useless. Now he can run and play like other children.

NO SCHOOL SYSTEM IS COMPLETE IF IT LACKS PROVISION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, THE BLIND, AND THE CRIPPLED CHILD



These blind children are learning to "see" with their fingers

A PHYSICAL HANDICAP NEED NOT BE A BARRIER TO AN EDUCATION

14-2348

IN THE UNITED STATES

approximately

218,000 dependent children are under the care of private and public agencies and institutions.

200,000 crippled, deaf, or blind children are in hospitals and special schools.

135,000 mentally defective children are in special schools and other private and public institutions.

200,000 children (dependent, neglected, and delinquent) appear before juvenile courts each year.

130,000 children are given public aid in their own homes.

WHAT IS YOUR COMMUNITY DOING FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE



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