

DIARY OF AN INTERNSHIP IN THE PIMA COUNTY  
JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

BY

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**PART I**

**INTRODUCTION**

## Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this Diary is to record what has been learned and experienced as a student intern in the Pima County Juvenile Detention Home. In addition to recording the detailed accounts of daily activities, the first section of this writing will consist of a brief discussion of the history and present development of the Juvenile Court Law in Arizona and Pima County, a description of the physical plant and facilities of the Pima County Juvenile Court, the organization and professional staff of the Pima County Juvenile Court, and the functions and various aspects of the Pima County Juvenile Detention Home.

### History and Present Development of the Juvenile Court Law in Arizona and Pima County

The first juvenile court was established in Arizona by the Arizona legislature in 1907. Prior to its passage, juvenile cases were handled without

distinction (as to age) in the regular territorial district courts.

The enactment of law providing for juvenile courts in the territory was largely the result of a few leading citizens residing in Cochise County.

Mrs. Staurt French of Bisbee, as President of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs from 1905 to 1907, did much to arouse the various territorial women's groups to urge their legislators to enact a juvenile court law and to provide for the appointment of probation officers.

The juvenile court bill was drafted by E. E. Ellinwood, a Bisbee lawyer, and was approved by Edward Kent, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Steve Roemer, from Cochise County in the Twenty-Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, introduced the bill on March 5, 1907. On March 21, 1907 it was enacted into law. Thus, juvenile courts could now be created to handle cases of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years.

The law directed that probation officers make investigations as required by the court; to be

present, if possible, when the case was heard; and to furnish information and assistance to the court. Probation officers were to take charge of a child before and after trial as the court directed. They were appointed by and served during the pleasure of the court. They received no compensation for their work.

The Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs did not lose interest in the juvenile courts after the passage of the 1907 law. In 1909 the Federation petitioned the Twenty-Fifth Legislature to amend the Juvenile Court Law to provide for paying probation officers for the maintenance of children in their charge. A resolution of this nature was passed.

On February 14, 1912 the Constitution of the State of Arizona became effective. The only changes in the juvenile court system which can be attributed to it was the making of a maximum age limit, giving the juvenile court jurisdiction in cases concerning children up to the age of eighteen, and the requirement that the judges must hold, in advance of any criminal prosecution, an examination, in his chambers, of a child against whom proceedings are brought.

The board of supervisors had the duty of providing and maintaining a house or place separate from a jail, at public expense, in which to confine a child separate from adult offenders.

In 1913 there was established in Tucson a detention home for juveniles through arrangements with and in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Higgins. This remained in operation until closed by Mrs. Higgins in 1950. After that time, delinquent children were placed in the juvenile quarters of the county jail, and dependent and neglected children were placed in foster homes that were certified by the State Department of Public Welfare. This arrangement continued until the present detention facilities, named in honor of Mrs. Patrick Higgins, were opened in September, 1956. Mrs. Higgins estimates that, during the time she operated the county detention home, eleven thousand children were cared for, ranging from small babies to children twenty years of age. While Mrs. Higgins, often referred to as "Mother Higgins", took care of the needs of the children, her husband filled the position of probation officer until his death in 1930.

The "Juvenile Code," as it essentially is today, is embodied in the 1956 Arizona Revised Statutes and provides for a "Juvenile Court", which is defined as the superior court when exercising jurisdiction over a neglected, dependent, incorrigible, or delinquent child, or a child under the age of eighteen accused of a crime.

If a county has more than one superior court judge, one judge of the court will serve as judge of the juvenile court. This judge may appoint a chief probation officer and deputy probation officers, not to exceed one for each fifty persons on probation.

The Arizona Revised Statutes state that the powers of the court may be exercised upon the filing of a petition by any resident of the county, a peace officer, or the probation officer, stating that a child is neglected, dependent, or delinquent, and needs the protection and care of the court.

When the juvenile court has jurisdiction in a case, it has the power to make orders compelling the production of the child and the attendance of its parents. It may also require the attendance

of other persons having custody or control over the child and, in such cases, the parents shall be notified of the time and place of the pending hearing.

The child will be subject to the order of the court pending final disposition of its case. He may be permitted to remain in the control of his parents, guardian, or other persons having custody, such as the probation officer, a place of detention provided by the state or county authorities, or a public or private association or agency designated and authorized to care for delinquent, neglected or dependent children.

A decision by the juvenile court for or against a child will not impose any civil disability or classify the child as a criminal. The decision will not be considered a conviction, and a child will not be charged with or convicted of a crime in any court, except when the juvenile court refuses to suspend criminal prosecution.

The hearing of a juvenile case will be informal, in chambers, and without a jury. The judge will inquire into the facts, make a record of the child's name, age, place of birth, and names of his parents.

He may also order a medical or mental examination of the child.

The judge, in making an order for the commitment, custody, and care of a child, may commit a child to the care of its parents, subject to the supervision of the probation officer, to the care of a probation officer, to a suitable institution, to an association willing to receive it, to a reputable citizen, to an appropriate public or private agency authorized to care for children, to a suitable school, to the state industrial school for boys, or to an institution for girl offenders.

The court may order the parents to contribute to the support of the child, or it may make the support of the child a county expense. A summary of the court's information concerning the child shall be given to the institution or agency to which a child is committed.

The commitment of a child under twelve years of age to the state industrial school for boys or an institution for girl juveniles will be prohibited unless, after care given the child by probation, the court finds that the interests of the child and the welfare of the community require commitment. Neglected

or dependent children shall not be committed to a school of this type.

Every juvenile offender, before commitment to an institution, receives a medical examination, a part of which shall include an X-ray of the lungs and a blood test for syphilis. A record of the examination shall be made, and, if a child is committed to an institution, the record shall accompany his commitment papers.

After receiving jurisdiction over a juvenile, the court retains jurisdiction until he becomes twenty-one years of age, unless he is sooner discharged. If a child is admitted to the state industrial school for boys or an institution for girl offenders, the Board of Directors of State Institutions for Juveniles will have exclusive control over the child until the child's absolute release. The commitment of a child to a state institution will be for the term of the child's minority, unless the Board of Directors of State Institutions for Juveniles releases him sooner; however, no commitment will extend beyond the child's minority.

The judge of the juvenile court will order the clerk of the court to destroy the record of the

proceedings of a child upon the expiration of the probation period or two years after the discharge of a child from an institution to which it may have been committed. The superintendent of the institution will notify the clerk of the court when two years have expired after the discharge of a child. The records need not be destroyed if it appears that a child has been convicted of an offense under the laws of Arizona or another state prior to the expiration of the period.

The Twenty-Third Arizona Legislature, on the final day of its first regular session in March, 1957, passed a bill repealing the section of the Juvenile Code which required that juvenile records be kept in a separate docket of the superior court and that such records not be open for publication. Prior to the passage of this bill, Arizona was one of ten states prohibiting the disclosure of children's names. Sixteen states have no prohibitions of any kind and twenty-two place the responsibility with the juvenile court regarding what information should be released.

The Physical Plant and Facilities  
of the Pima County Juvenile Court

The Pima County Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, and Detention Home, dedicated as the "Mother Higgins Home" in September, 1956, is located at 332 South Freeway, Tucson, Arizona; it is a one-story red brick structure, especially designed for its purposes. It is one of the few in the United States that has the juvenile court, probation services, and detention services incorporated into a single building; this situation makes conditions ideal for working with the children.

Before deciding on the manner of construction of the building, Mr. Lyman Foster, Chief Probation Officer, and Mr. John McFarland, Superintendent of Detention, toured facilities in several areas on the West Coast to gain ideas for the construction of this "ideal" juvenile court facility. With the aid of the Tucson Community Council, who spearheaded the bond issue, and consultation with the National Probation and Parole Association, hereafter referred to as the N.P.P.A., and the final approval of the

and other activities that can be held in a fenced, asphalt surfaced area. The entire detention area is surrounded by a high woven wire fence, topped with barbed wire.

Within the front section of the building there are private offices for the chief juvenile probation officer and each of the deputy probation officers, a waiting room designed to accommodate thirty people, and recreation desk, the central office, and a file and storage room. Juvenile court hearings are held in a room adjacent to the waiting room. It seats approximately seventy people and it is also used for the traffic school and some public meetings.

Organization and Professional Staff of the  
Pima County Juvenile Court

The judge presiding in the juvenile court may appoint a chief probation officer, a deputy probation officer and such additional deputy probation officers, not exceeding one for each fifty persons on probation, as he deems necessary. In counties of the first class (which includes Pima County) the judge may appoint necessary office assistants.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Arizona Revised Statutes 8-204

While the Honorable Raul Castro, Juvenile Court Judge, is the head of the juvenile court, probation department and detention home, the chief juvenile probation officer is the functioning administrator of the Pima County Juvenile Probation Department and Detention Home.

The assistant chief probation officer is directly responsible to the chief probation officer and functions as the supervisor of the professional probation staff. Difficult casework and supervisory problems are brought to him by the field workers. He may also assume some of the duties of the chief probation officer in the latter's absence.

There are nine deputy probation officers, two intake officers and seven field workers, and the court social worker, who are subordinate to the assistant chief probation officer in the Tucson office. In Ajo, Arizona, one male, part-time deputy probation officer, and one female full-time deputy probation officer, who also functions as a part-time clerk-typist, are included as members of the professional staff.

The Arizona Revised Statutes state "The juvenile court shall supervise the detention home, and shall appoint the person to have charge thereof." The

superintendent of detention, who is directly responsible to the chief probation officer, maintains a staff of thirteen who run the detention home and handle the children detained there. This staff includes five women and five men detention supervisors, two cooks, and a maintenance man. The superintendent organizes and directs a program that runs every day of the year, twenty-four hours a day.

The general office staff consists of the chief clerk, who is responsible for the functioning of the office to the chief probation officer, two stenographers, a switchboard operator and receptionist, and a file clerk. There is also a deputy clerk of the superior court, who is assigned to the juvenile court, who prepares court orders and is present during court hearings.

Functions and Various Aspects of the  
Pima County Juvenile Detention Home

Detention is defined as the temporary care of children in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction or agency. A sound detention service - - one used for only those children who require temporary

secure custody - - has four basic interwoven objectives. They are secure custody, constructive and satisfying activities indoors and out, individual guidance through social casework and social group work, and observation and study of the child.

The Pima County Juvenile Court continues to operate its detention home on the basis of temporary care and custody, preferring whenever possible to avoid any substantial lag between initial referral and the development of a program of rehabilitation. For this reason, the average stay in the detention home remains comparatively short.

The detention home provides wholesome surroundings, good food, recreation and supervision for the children placed there. Children in detention are available for counselling at all times and the setting frequently serves as a place where the child can be properly prepared for the rehabilitation program planned by the court.

A singular budget is submitted annually to the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The amount allotted is derived from personal property taxes and is used to finance the cost of the Juvenile Court,

probation department, and the detention home. It is broken down into three basic categories; salaries, operating expenses, and capital outlay. For the operating year 1960-61, salaries totaled \$189,066.00, operating expenses \$35,475.00, and Capital outlay \$4,975.00 for a total of \$229,516.00.

As I have already pointed out, the average length of time that children remain in the detention home is relatively short. If the cases in which children are admitted and released during the same twenty-four hour period are discounted, we find that the average stay for the girls exceeds nine days; for the boys it is about five.

In summary, it is felt that the short stay in detention is beneficial, but it is also felt that the time spent in detention can be put to effective use through proper programming. The court has found detention to be effective as a period of observation, counseling and preparation for the permanent disposition it must make. Thus, while the therapeutic value of a detention home is limited, group counseling, supervised crafts, and recreation have added to the success of the over-all program.

**PART II**  
**DIARY OF DAILY ACTIVITIES**

The daily accounts set forth in this Diary are as they actually occurred. The names of juveniles are fictitious for obvious reasons; however, the accounts are given as they actually were experienced.

JULY 7, 1961

Student had a meeting with John McFarland, Superintendent of Detention. He explained briefly the duties of a detention supervisor, advised me on policy and procedure, and then arranged a schedule for the first two weeks of my internship. During these first two weeks I was to report at the detention home at 11:00 P.M. and remain until 7:00 A.M. Mrs. Ada Saxton, Detention Supervisor, was to instruct me on intake procedure and the various other duties attended to on this shift.

Mr. McFarland advised me that the primary duties of a detention supervisor were to maintain security, prevent disorder, and supervise the activities of those juveniles confined to detention. Although the detention home operates on a twenty-four hour basis necessitating three shifts, 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., and 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M., these duties remained essentially the same. However,

various other duties would be encountered by reason of the change in time of the particular shift. These will be enumerated in the recording of the daily events.

During the remaining part of the day, this intern was introduced to the staff and shown the facilities of the juvenile court, juvenile probation department, and the juvenile detention quarters.

It should be noted that the internship was conducted in a detention home. As a result there were no field investigations to be made and relatively little counselling could be done with the juveniles. As already stated, the primary duties of a detention supervisor are to maintain security and order, and to oversee the conduct and activities of the juveniles confined to detention. Obviously many of the duties performed by a supervisor are repetitious. In order to avoid being repetitious in this report, I have described only once the various duties attended to on a particular shift. The bulk of the material recorded in the diary consists of events that have occurred during the course of an eight hour shift in relation to the performance of duty.

JULY 7, 1961

Intern reported at the detention home at 10:45 P.M. Mrs. Ada Saxton, Detention Supervisor, began instructing

me on the juvenile admission procedure. Mrs. Saxton advised me that since all juveniles in detention were put to bed at 9:00 P.M., the 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. shift consisted mostly of security checks and the admitting of additional juveniles brought to detention by various law enforcement agencies. Mrs. Saxton advised that a juvenile under the age of eighteen could only be admitted when accompanied with a written report from a law enforcement agency or a written report from the probation department.

After accepting a juvenile for admission, an admis-<sup>\*</sup>sion form was filled out with pertinent information regarding the juvenile. Information such as the juvenile's name, address, telephone number, age, school and grade, names of parents and their addresses, physical condition of the juvenile, referring agency, and the time the parents were notified is recorded on this form. All of the personal possessions are then taken away from the juvenile and placed in an envelope for safekeeping. If the total amount of money is more than one dollar, it is placed in a separate envelope and kept in a safe provided for this purpose. Any items illegally possessed by the juvenile are not returned upon his release.

\*See Appendix

Following the completion of the admission procedure, a decision has to be made whether to hold the juvenile in custody or release him temporarily to the custody of his parents or legal guardian. Unless the offense committed is serious or the juvenile is presently on probation or parole, he would usually be released. However, if otherwise, it is required by detention regulations that the juvenile be detained.

When a juvenile is detained he is given a shower and then confined to a room in the detention wing. If it is determined that he is to be released to the temporary custody of his parents or legal guardian, they are contacted and instructed to report to the juvenile detention home as soon as possible. After the parent or legal guardian acknowledges a release order with his or her signature, they are further instructed to telephone the probation department for an appointment. The child is then released.

Regarding security checks, Mrs. Saxton advised that supervisors are required to check the detention rooms occupied by juveniles at least once every hour. The purpose of this procedure is to make certain the children are well and secure.

\*See Appendix

There were seven juveniles already in detention when I reported at the detention home. The night was without incident so I spent the remaining hours reviewing policy and procedure.

JULY 8, 1961

Shortly after my arrival at the detention home, the Tucson police department brought in two male juveniles. The police reports stated that both boys had created a disturbance at Johnny's Hamburger Restaurant and were under the influence of alcohol. I obtained the necessary papers from the officers and they left.

During the admission procedure I learned that the juveniles were brothers, aged sixteen and seventeen, and lived with their parents at a local Tucson address. Neither of the boys was on probation or parole. Mrs. Saxton advised that it was customary to release juveniles in this category so the parents could become aware of the child's behavior. This was done so that the parent might become impressed with the seriousness of the situation.

While waiting for the parents to arrive I tried to interview both juveniles. Because of their intoxicated condition, most of what they said was not

understandable. When asked where they obtained the alcoholic beverage they replied, "...found it by the side of a road." Mrs. Saxton said this was a typical answer given by juveniles brought to detention for consuming alcoholic beverages.

The parents arrived shortly and expressed much concern. They could offer no explanation why their boys had behaved in such a manner. I advised them to telephone the probation department on Monday morning so that an appointment could be arranged to discuss the offense. After obtaining their signatures on the release forms, I released the children to their custody.

The remaining portion of the night was without interruption. Seven boys remained in detention from previous days. All were well and secure.

#### JULY 9, 1961

Seven boys were in detention. No more were admitted. Mrs. Saxton supplied me with several annual reports to study. The night was spent reading these and the Arizona Revised Statutes pertaining to juveniles. Those in detention remained well and secure.

#### JULY 10, 1961

There were five boys in detention when I reported at the detention home at 11:00 P.M. Within a short

time, however, the Arizona Highway Patrol arrived with a juvenile they had arrested on the Nogales Highway. The youth was charged with drunk and reckless driving. Before the officer left he requested the youth be held at least twenty-four hours. Mrs. Saxton advised me that we comply with such requests since often a further investigation of the offense is necessary.

The youth resided at a local Tucson address. He stated that he had argued with his father and then decided to drive to Mexico. He further stated that he had consumed only two cans of beer; however, his physical appearance indicated that his alcoholic consumption was in excess of this amount.

After completing the admission procedure I had the boy shower and then assigned him to a room. About this time the father telephoned stating that the Arizona Highway Patrol had informed him of his son's situation. I confirmed the fact that the boy was at the detention home and advised the parent to telephone the probation department about 9:00 in the morning. The father replied, "the hell with him, keep the bastard locked up." I answered that he would be, at least for the night. He then hung up the telephone. I attached a brief statement of the father's remarks to the officer's report.

As Mrs. Saxton pointed out, this would possibly assist the probation department in disposing of the case.

After a short period of time the Tucson police department arrived with two juveniles charged with stealing a 1959 Mercury sedan. Both youths were on probation for a previous auto theft so I held both in custody. The parents were notified and asked to telephone the probation department in the morning.

The remaining part of the night was spent checking the occupied detention rooms. Eight boys were in detention. All were well and secure.

#### JULY 13, 1961

There were three boys already in detention. Since no more were admitted I spent the night checking those already in detention and discussed with Mrs. Saxton methods of handling and counselling children.

#### JULY 14, 1961

Mrs. Saxton was admitting a drunk Indian girl when I arrived at the detention home. The girl displayed much insolence during the admission procedure. At one point she kept repeating, "I'm going to get the hell out of here." When Mrs. Saxton asked her to quiet down she replied, "That's why I have a damn mouth, to talk." After filling out the admission form Mrs. Saxton

asked the girl to follow her to the girl's detention wing. At first she refused but after Mrs. Saxton informed her that she would have me assist her the girl cooperated. Mrs. Saxton later advised me that the girl had been brought to the detention home numerous times before for drinking. She was presently on probation.

There were eight boys in detention. Five had been brought in during the afternoon for stealing numerous items from a drug store. Since they had been in much difficulty before, the probation department decided to detain them. This would enable them to investigate their cases more thoroughly. The main purpose for keeping them at the detention home, however, was to observe their behavior.

I admitted four more boys during the night. Two were brought in by the Tucson police department for fighting. It was their first known offense so I released them to the temporary custody of their parents. The other two boys were brought in by the Sheriff's department. They were charged with attempted burglary of a gas station. A twenty-four hour hold was requested, so I assigned them to rooms in the boy's detention wing. This brought the total number of boys in detention to ten.

JULY 15, 1961

I admitted five boys during the night. The first was a seventeen year old Indian boy who weighed 270 pounds. He was brought to detention in handcuffs by the South Tucson police department and charged with disturbing the peace, resisting arrest, and being intoxicated. As I was letting the arresting officers out the door of the receiving room he attempted to escape and had to be restrained. After the officers departed I advised him to calm himself or I would have to handcuff him. He quieted down long enough for me to complete the admission form but when I requested him to follow me to the detention wing he became insolent and refused to move from where he was seated. Since talking with him was producing negative results I pinned one of his arms behind his back and in this manner was able to lock him in one of the detention rooms. Once inside the room he again went on the "war path," this time shouting curses, banging on the walls, etc. This behavior left me no choice but to handcuff him to his bed. I advised him that I would remove the handcuffs when he became quiet. For a short period of time he continued to shout curses but then quieted down. Through the small window in the detention room door I could see he had fallen asleep, so I entered the room

and removed the handcuffs.

The Tucson police department brought in the four other boys. They were arrested for drinking beer in a parked car at Johnnie's Hamburger Stand. Since none of them were on probation or parole and no hold was requested, I released the boys to the temporary custody of their parents. The remaining part of the night was without incident.

JULY 16, 1961

There were no boys brought to detention during the night. Nine boys were already in detention. I spent the night checking the detention rooms occupied by boys and assisting Mrs. Saxton in preparing a report requested by Mr. John McFarland.

JULY 17, 1961

The probation department had released all but three boys. However, before the night was over, the total number of boys in detention had risen to ten.

The Tucson police department brought two boys to detention for car theft. Both were parolees from Fort Grant, the boy's reformatory. A few minutes later the Sheriff's department brought in three more boys for stealing hub caps from cars. They requested a twenty-four hour hold. Since the first two juveniles were

on parole and the latter three were requested to be held, I confined all five to rooms in the boy's detention wing.

The Tucson police department brought in two more boys arrested for prowling. The police report stated that the boys had been caught at a local residence while looking in a bedroom window. A hold of twenty-four hours was requested for these boys.

Midway through the night I heard a pounding on one of the doors in the boy's detention wing. A check revealed a boy standing in front of his door in dripping undershorts. He said he had wet the bed and didn't know what to do. I had him mop the floor, change the mattress and linen, and return to bed. I then made a notation on the boy's admission form that he was a bed-wetter. In this way his water intake could be controlled with less chance that he would give a repeat performance. Mrs. Saxton also stated that the boy should be awakened every two or three hours so that he might use the toilet.

Mr. McFarland informed me before I left detention that commencing July 20th I was to start assisting Mr. Smith, the day detention supervisor, on the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift.

JULY 20, 1961

The duties of the day shift, although generally routine, are numerous. The day begins by holding reveille at 7:00 A.M. Those confined in detention have until 7:30 A.M. to wash, dress, and prepare themselves for breakfast. All meals in the detention home are served cafeteria style. Before each meal grace is said. At the completion of each meal one or more boys are assigned to assisting the cook in cleaning the kitchen. At the completion of the breakfast meal those boys not assigned to the kitchen detail conduct a general clean up of the detention home. Each room, the hallway, recreation area, and dining area is given a complete sweep down, the sinks and toilets are scrubbed, and the trash containers emptied. This work period is conducted under the supervision of the male supervisor. The women's supervisor would have the girls confined to detention attend to the cleaning in their detention wing.

After the work details are completed a recreation period is held. Most of the recreation is held outdoors. This usually consists of a short period of calisthenics and then some basketball or volleyball. On occasion the recreation is held indoors where ping

pong, pool, and television are available. At no time are the male and female juveniles permitted to participate together in any activity.

The morning recreation period ends at 11:00 A.M. At this time the juveniles are returned to their rooms to prepare for lunch which is served at 11:30 A.M. After lunch the juveniles are again returned to their rooms until the completion of kitchen clean up. Following this there is another recreation period which concludes at 2:30 P.M. At this time all juveniles are locked in their rooms to make ready for the shift change at 3:00 P.M.

Throughout the day, omitting those periods when breakfast and lunch was served, juveniles in detention are interviewed and counselled individually by their assigned probation officer. These interviews take place in the office of the probation officer. This necessitates the probation officer having to fill out a temporary release form on the juvenile. On this form is recorded the juvenile's name, the date and time of the juvenile's release, and the date and time of his return. This is a security precaution and assists the detention supervisor in maintaining security.

In the morning and afternoon of each Thursday and Friday hearings are conducted by the Juvenile Court

\*See Appendix

Judge. At the appointed time of the hearing the juvenile's probation officer fills out a temporary release form and escorts the juvenile to the courtroom. Normally at this hearing the juvenile learns the disposition of his case. However, in some instances a hearing is continued to the following week. This continuation is usually given to afford the probation department an opportunity to further investigate possibilities of disposing of a juvenile case.

Juveniles are permitted to have their parents, and other family members, visit them at the detention home. Visiting hours are from 1:00 P.M. to 3:30 P.M. on Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday, and holidays. During this time the juveniles who do not have visitors are confined to their rooms. Parents and relatives of juveniles in detention are permitted to bring with them clean clothes and other items needed for personal hygiene. All items must be given to the detention supervisor before the juvenile may have possession. At the end of a visit the juvenile is searched thoroughly, since the visit provides a good opportunity for the child to obtain items which are not allowed in the detention home.

During most of the day I assisted Mr. Smith. At the start of the shift there were nine boys in detention.

Four boys were scheduled for hearings during the day. As a result of the hearings one boy was committed to Fort Grant, and three were given probation and released to their parents.

JULY 21, 1961

There were five boys admitted to detention during the evening and night shifts, bringing the total to eleven at the start of the day shift. Mr. Green, the night detention supervisor, informed us before leaving that three of the boys were brought to detention by the Tucson police department for drunk and disorderly conduct. The other two were brought in during the evening shift after they were caught in the act of stealing hub caps from a 1961 Ford.

Mr. Smith had me assist him in supervising the daily activities. Three boys were scheduled for hearings. Mr. Smith advised that these three boys were to be confined to their rooms after breakfast until their hearings.

The first boy scheduled for a hearing was Abe Jackson, a sixteen year old Negro who had been charged with burglary. Upon his return to detention we learned that Abe had been committed to Fort Grant. As I was returning Abe to his room he informed me that the judge

and the whole lot of us were a bunch of "dirty bastards," and that as soon as he got to Fort Grant, if we succeeded in getting him there, he was going to "evacuate." I advised Abe that his attitude would only lengthen his commitment, and the best possible thing he could do now was to start demonstrating good behavior and a change of attitude. At this point he began crying and asked to be left alone.

Franklin Brassfield, another sixteen year old Negro, was the next scheduled for a hearing. He also was committed to the Fort. Unlike Abe, he had little comment about his commitment. I learned that his offense was assaulting another youth with a knife.

The third youth scheduled for hearing was a fourteen year old Mexican boy. He had been charged with shoplifting. He was given probation and released to his parents.

Later in the afternoon the boy committed to the Fort yesterday, along with the two committed today, was released to the probation officer assigned to transportation and taken to the Fort. I informed the probation officer of Abe Jackson's comments upon his return to detention. Before leaving detention he handcuffed Abe to prevent any possible attempt to escape while in route to the Fort.

The remainder of the day was passed routinely.

JULY 22, 1961

Seven boys had been admitted during the evening and night shifts so that we had a total of fifteen at the start of the day shift. Mr. Green, the night detention supervisor, informed us that none of the boys appeared too potentially dangerous, and that all the offenses were of a petty nature ranging from drinking to running away from home. However, since three were on probation and the police requested hold on the other four, all seven were held.

The day was generally a routine one. I assisted Mr. Smith and discussed some of the detention regulations with him.

During the afternoon the Tucson police arrived with three young boys charged with throwing stones at cars. All three boys were twelve years old and had never been to the detention home before. It was quite apparent that all three were fearful of their situation. As soon as they stepped into the admitting office they began to cry. After admitting the boys Mr. Smith released them shortly to their parents.

Mr. Smith advised that since the probation department was closed over the weekend, the day detention

supervisor was given the same authority as the evening and night supervisors in deciding whether or not to release juveniles brought to detention. Mr. Smith further advised that this authority did not exist during those times when the probation department was open, since a probation officer was available to interview the juvenile.

JULY 23, 1961

There were eighteen boys in detention at the start of the day shift. Three had been brought in to detention during the early morning hours charged with burglarizing a grocery store. The police report stated that the three were apprehended as they were carrying cases of beer out the side entrance of the store. The police requested a seventy-two hour hold and expressed the possibility that these juveniles might be responsible for other burglaries which had occurred in the same area. The morning was spent attending to routine duties.

This was visiting day at the detention home and at approximately 1:25 P.M. visitors began arriving. Mr. Smith advised each visitor that under no circumstances were items allowed to be given to the juvenile without first consulting him, nor were the juveniles permitted

to smoke. The visitors were then asked to be seated at a table in the dining room area while the juvenile was summoned.

The parents of Mitchell Brown, a juvenile in detention, came to visit with their son who had run away from home. However, the boy refused to leave his room, stating that he left home to get away from his parents and that he didn't wish to visit with them now. Mr. Smith informed the parents of the boy's refusal. They requested Mr. Smith to make one more attempt to have the boy visit with them. Mr. Smith complied with the request but Mitchell refused again saying that he didn't care if he never saw either one of them again. Both parents left looking rather depressed. Since the visiting period was not over until 3:30 P.M. or until after the shift changed, the evening detention supervisor was charged with the responsibility of searching and returning the juveniles to their rooms.

#### JULY 24, 1961

Although Mondays are usually filled with activity in the detention home due to new admissions over the weekend, this activity consists for the most part of the releasing of juveniles after the probation department has interviewed them. A total of nine juvenile boys

were released today to the temporary custody of their parents until they were to return for their hearings. I assisted Mr. Smith in releasing the juveniles to their parents. The remaining duties were disposed of routinely.

JULY 27, 1961

There were five juvenile boys in detention at the start of the shift. A check of the hearing schedule revealed that only one of these boys was scheduled for a hearing. However, five other male youths who had been released to their parents were also scheduled for hearing.

Dick Walker, the youth in detention scheduled for a hearing, had been charged with car theft. He was presently on probation for committing the same offense only two months earlier. The judge committed him to Fort Grant. The five other youths had been charged with destruction of property. They were given probation.

Before I departed from the detention home Mr. McFarland requested my presence in his office. After reviewing my progress he informed me that commencing August 1st I would start working the evening shift, 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

JULY 28, 1961

The hearing schedule had two boys in detention and three in the custody of their parents listed for hearings. The two youths in detention had been charged with shoplifting. Prior to this offense they had been in difficulty for shooting at street lights with an air rifle. Both boys were given probation. Of the other three boys, one was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct, another was charged with fighting, and the third was charged with stealing a bicycle. All three boys were given probation.

During the lax periods of the shift, Mr. Smith discussed the duties and responsibilities of the evening shift with me.

JULY 29, 1961

There had been no admissions during the evening and night shifts. As a result there were only three boys in detention.

The morning hours were spent attending to routine tasks. Because of the relaxed activity in the detention home, Mr. Smith had me assist him in an inspection of all the detention rooms. Mr. Smith informed me that on occasion items such as cigarettes, matches, and articles of weapon potential have been uncovered by such

inspections. During our inspection I found several cigarette butts under mattresses. Mr. Smith found two unsmoked cigarettes and some matches in a roll of toilet tissue. Also, Mr. Smith found three small nails during our inspection. He explained that these were often used to scratch names and so forth upon the paint on the walls.

JULY 30, 1961

During the night there had been one admission. Samuel Berger, a sixteen year old boy, was brought to detention by the Arizona Highway Department. This youth was found hitchhiking to Nogales, Mexico, at 2:45 A.M. Mr. Green, the night detention supervisor, informed us that he learned that Sam had run away from his home in New York City and that his father was an eminent heart specialist in that city. Mr. Green also told us that he had telephoned the father and that he was telegraphing airplane fare for the boy's return. Mr. Smith informed us that this procedure is often followed in cases of runaway juveniles. As soon as the money arrives the youth is placed aboard the means of transportation provided for his return by one of the probation officers.

During the morning I had an opportunity to speak to this boy. He appeared to be very bright and well informed. When I asked Samuel why he had run away he replied that he was becoming bored at home and had decided to embark upon an adventure. He stated that he had heard much about Canal Street in Nogales, Mexico, and was on his way there when the Highway Department picked him up. The boy displayed extremely good manners during our entire conversation. The only remark that could have been considered out of order came when he was advised that he was being returned home. To this information the boy said "damn it."

The routine duties of the day were uneventful. Three boys received visits from their parents. The visiting hour also ran smoothly.

#### JULY 31, 1961

The Tucson Police Department brought two boys charged with burglary to detention during the evening shift. The police report stated that the boys had broken into the home of a local resident who was away on a vacation. The boys were apprehended as a result of a neighbor calling the police. One of the boys, Mark Bloss, has a juvenile record dating back seven years. He had been sent to Fort Grant twice and was

currently on parole. The other youth had also been in previous difficulty and was presently on probation. During the afternoon one of the probation officers came to detention with a release order for Mark. He was being remanded to the adult court and we were to release him to the Tucson police.

Mr. Smith advised me that when the juvenile court feels that it can not be of assistance in helping the juvenile, or in exceptionally serious cases, the court will refuse to take jurisdiction over the youth and will remand him to the adult court to be treated as an adult offender.

The activities of the day ran according to normal procedure. As I was leaving for the day, Mr. Smith reminded me that I was to start working the evening shift the following day.

#### AUGUST 1, 1961

The duties of the evening shift vary to some degree from those of the other two shifts. Although the primary duty to enforce security and maintain order remains consistent with other shifts, the evening detention supervisor has more responsibility in the performance of this duty. This is due to the fact that during the evening hours he is the only male employee on the

premises. The only other employee in the detention home is the female detention supervisor who is charged with the responsibility of attending to the female juveniles.

One can get a better picture of the duties and responsibilities charged to the male supervisor if they examine them in a step by step process.

As stated earlier in this diary, the hours of the evening shift are from 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. At the beginning of the shift the supervisor takes an inventory of the youths confined to detention. Particular attention is given to such things as the number of persons already in detention, the offenses they committed, and the identity of those youths already committed to Fort Grant. As one will later see, there is good reason for following this procedure.

At approximately 4:00 P.M. a male youth is assigned to the kitchen to assist the cook in the preparation of dinner. Any youth who has committed a serious offense or has been committed to Fort Grant may not be assigned to this detail. Obviously, this is a security precaution. The remaining children are told to prepare themselves for dinner. Dinner is served at 4:30 P.M.

After dinner has been completed one or two youths, depending upon the number in detention, are assigned to kitchen clean up. The remaining juveniles are returned to their rooms. When the kitchen chores are completed the male supervisor escorts the juveniles outside the rear of the detention home to empty the garbage. Before returning the youths to their rooms, they are searched to make certain they have not carried anything away from the kitchen area. The kitchen is finally secured at approximately 6:00 P.M.

Each evening, unless some condition prevails which makes it unwise or impossible, the juveniles in detention are released from their rooms for a period of recreation. This usually consists of watching television, playing ping pong, etc. The evening recreation period is operated on an alternating basis. One evening the girls in detention are brought out for recreation while the boys are confined to their rooms. The following night this procedure is reversed. The recreation period usually lasts until 8:30 P.M. At this time the juveniles are returned to the detention wing to shower and prepare themselves for bed. The lights are usually turned out at 9:00 P.M. The radio is usually turned off at 10:00 P.M.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities already set forth, the evening supervisor is also charged with the duty of admitting new arrivals and then determining whether to retain them in custody or release them to their parents. Any other events that might occur regarding the detention home or pertaining to male youths in residence there must be handled by the male supervisor. If the need arises, the male supervisor also assists the female detention supervisor.

When I reported to detention today there were five boys confined. Their offenses consisted of the following:

Red Feather	- - drunk and disorderly
Bill Drum	- - car theft
Don White	- - burglary
Ray Wills	- - runaway
Tom Small	- - drunk

I assigned Tom to assist Mrs. Wilson, the cook, before and after dinner. Since it was the girl's night out for recreation, I permitted two boys to occupy one room and three to occupy another one. Mrs. Olsen, the female supervisor, informed me that games were available for the juveniles to occupy their time while confined to their rooms. I distributed playing cards and checkers

to them.

The evening was generally a routine one. There were no new admissions and all was secure when my tour of duty ended at 11:00 P.M.

AUGUST 2, 1961

Today I found that the same juveniles were in detention as yesterday with the exception of Tom Small, who had been released earlier to the custody of his parents.

At 6:00 P.M. I had the boys leave their rooms for their recreation period. All the boys behaved well during this time. However, Ray Wills asked permission to return to his room before the recreation period was over. Since Ray looked rather depressed, I asked him if something was wrong. He replied that he was scheduled for a hearing in the morning. He said he thought he would probably be committed to Fort Grant since he had run away from home several times before. At this point the boy began to cry. When asked why he had run away from home he replied that he could not get along with his step-father. He also said that his step-father often beat him. I attempted to comfort him but had only limited success in this effort.

At approximately 10:20 P.M. the Tucson Police Department arrived with a sixteen year old youth named

Dennis Opal. The officers stated that Dennis, together with two other boys over seventeen years old, had been arrested for fighting and having weapons (knives, clubs, etc.) in their possession. They further explained that Dennis had struck another youth on the head necessitating emergency treatment at Tucson Medical Center. The two youths over seventeen years of age were placed in the city jail. The police requested a twenty-four hour hold placed on Dennis, so I admitted him to detention.

AUGUST 3, 1961

There were six juveniles in detention when I reported to the home. They were as follows:

Bill Drum	- - car theft
Don White	- - burglary
Ray Wills	- - runaway
Dennis Opal	- - assault
George Olman	- - violation of probation
Larry Martin	- - violation of probation

Probation was given to Red Feather and Tom Small. Don White was committed to Fort Grant. Ray Wills' sentencing was continued to the following week. George Olman and Larry Martin were also committed to Fort Grant for violating probation. Both of these boys were

apprehended by the Tucson Police Department for drinking and fighting.

Since it was the girl's night out for recreation, I permitted two boys to a room. Everything was running smoothly until I heard noises coming from one of the rooms. A check revealed Dennis Opal and George Olman wrestling on the floor. I quickly separated them and returned Dennis Opal to his room. Neither one of the boys would inform me what they were fighting about.

A short time later Dennis Opal began pounding on his door. When I arrived at his room he insisted on speaking to his probation officer. I informed him that he would have to wait until morning to do this. At this point he began shouting curses and pounding on his door again. I ordered him to quiet down. When he refused to comply with this I handcuffed him to his bed. He continued to shout curses. I told him that unless he quieted down he would remain handcuffed. Reluctantly, Dennis stopped behaving in this manner and offered no further trouble.

AUGUST 6, 1961

When I arrived at the detention home I was surprised at the number of new juveniles that had been

admitted over the weekend. There was a total of eleven boys, nine of which were admitted the night before. The four boys committed to Fort Grant on August 3rd were released from detention to be transported there on August 4th.

Before leaving the detention home, Mr. Smith discussed the offenses committed by the new juveniles in detention with me. He also remained long enough to assist me in searching and returning the boys to their rooms. I found several cigarettes and some matches in the sock of one youth named John Novak. I immediately brought the discovery to the attention of Mr. Smith. He talked to the boy's parents before they left about this. The boy's mother admitted giving her son the cigarettes. She stated that all boys smoke. Mr. Smith advised the woman the incident would be reported and that her visiting privileges might be terminated. She became very angry and told Mr. Smith that "no damn person" would stop her from seeing her son. She further stated that she was going to see her attorney and have all of us sued. After she left, Mr. Smith advised me to write a brief report regarding the incident and place it on Mr. McFarland's desk. This was done so that he could be aware of what had happened in the event Mrs.

Novak telephoned him.

Before bringing the boys out for their recreation period, Mrs. Olsen informed me that the boys who have caused trouble in detention, the ones who are thought to be potentially dangerous because of the offense they committed, and the ones who have been committed to Fort Grant should be isolated in their rooms. Obviously this was another security precaution.

After returning the boys to their rooms for the night and turning the lights out, I started preparing the report concerning the incident that occurred during the visiting hours. Before completing this report I found, during a routine check of the detention rooms, two boys lying in the same bunk together. Since they had a sheet pulled over them I was not able to observe any other activity. I entered the room and inquired what they were doing. They said that the top bunk was uncomfortable so they both decided to sleep on the lower one. This was not the truth, obviously, so I placed them in separate rooms. I included this incident in my report to Mr. McFarland.

AUGUST 7, 1961

When I arrived at the detention home I found that the probation department had released most of the male

juveniles to their parents. Only five boys remained in detention.

After dinner I was escorting two of these juveniles outside to empty the garbage when one of them named Travis White asked me what I would do if they started running in opposite directions. I replied that I would catch at least one of them and instead of returning him to detention I would have him taken to the Pima County Hospital for treatment. This statement prompted no further questions from the boys.

During the evening I admitted two more boys. The first one was an Indian youth who was very intoxicated. He had vomited all over his clothing. All the information I was able to get from him was that he was sick and wanted to sleep. The officers who arrested him helped me place him in a room.

The other youth was a sixteen year old Negro named Leon Dant. He was brought to detention for shooting another boy in the shoulder with a twenty-two caliber rifle. After admitting Leon to detention I asked him why he shot the other boy. He replied that the other boy lived next door to him and was much larger than he was. He stated that after the other boy had "licked him," he went into the house, loaded the gun, and shot

him. He did not express regret or remorsefulness during our conversation. I asked Leon if he was sorry for what he had done. He replied in a quiet voice that the other boy was bad and that he was glad he had shot him. I noticed that Leon was wearing clear fingernail polish on his fingernails. I asked him why he wore this polish on his fingernails and he said because it prevented them from cracking. After our conversation was over I was of the opinion that Leon possessed feminine characteristics. He had a high pitched soft voice and made gentle motions with his hands as he talked. His physical size was small for a youth his age. He was 5' 1" tall and weighed 115 pounds. Because of the serious offense committed by this boy, he was admitted to detention.

Before my relief arrived, Leon's mother Mrs. Dant telephoned. I had difficulty understanding her because she was crying. She wanted to know if her "baby" was being well taken care of and so forth. I informed her that his every need would be cared for. She thanked me several times and hung up the telephone.

AUGUST 8, 1961

Six boys remained in detention. The Indian youth that I admitted last night was released to his parents. Mr. Smith informed me that Leon had asked to have the

blinds closed in his room. It seems that Leon's mother had visited him and told him that the boy he shot had been released from the hospital. Leon now expressed belief that this boy would come to the detention home and shoot him. It was Mr. Smith's opinion that Leon was looking for attention.

After dinner and kitchen clean up were completed I asked Leon to assist in taking the garbage outside. I really did not intend to have him help in this chore. Instead, I wanted to observe his reaction when I asked him to perform this job. The minute I mentioned going outside Leon's dark skin almost turned white. He replied, "No Sir, Mr. Joe. I'm not going out there. If I go out there that boy will kill me sure." I actually believe Leon was relieved when I returned him to his room.

It was the boy's night out for recreation. However, when I unlocked Leon's room I did not see him anywhere. Then I heard him say, "I'm under here, Mr. Joe." I asked him what he was doing under the bed. He replied that he felt safer under there. I felt that it was necessary to straighten this matter out with Leon. Therefore, I spent about thirty minutes talking to him and trying to convince him that he was safe and no one

was going to harm him. I believe that when our talk was over he was relieved, although not thoroughly convinced.

The balance of the evening was without incident.

AUGUST 9, 1961

This was a rather quiet evening at the detention home. Leon appeared to have lost his fear of being shot and seemed to be in good spirits. Except for a few minor complaints the shift was uneventful.

AUGUST 10, 1961

Three boys had been admitted during the day which brought the total number in detention to nine. Two of the boys had been picked up by railroad officials and turned over to the police. The boys had boarded a box-car in El Paso, Texas, and were headed for California until detected at the Tucson train terminal. Arrangements were being made for their return to El Paso. The other youth had been committed to Fort Grant as the result of his hearing.

Ray Wills (see Diary for entry on August 2) was being sent to a private boy's school as a result of his hearing. He appeared to be the happiest boy in detention on this date.

During the recreation period I learned from some of the boys that Leon was teaching them how to dance in various ways. I asked Leon if he would demonstrate his talent for me. He complied by showing us various dance patterns which he called "the fly," "the pony," "the shift," and "the clown." It truly appeared that Leon possessed the talent for making one laugh. The other boys expressed their approval, and Leon showed his appreciation by speeding up the dance routine. It was very obvious that he loved the attention they were giving him.

At the end of the recreation period the Tucson police brought a youth named Paul Boyer to detention. Paul had been involved in a fight with his father. While I was admitting him I noticed some bruises on his face and an abrasion on his left arm. I asked him how he had obtained these. Paul replied that his "half-ass father had knocked him down." He also stated that he had been able to get in a "couple of good swings" during the fight. From our conversation it was apparent that he had no respect for his parent, whom I learned was his natural father. As I was escorting this boy to a room in the detention wing he asked, "how long will I be in this God-damned place?" I replied in a strong voice that he would remain as long as we wanted him to. I also told him that if I heard

him utter any more profanity I would personally assist him in breaking the habit. The youth failed to comment on this statement.

AUGUST 13, 1961

Mr. Smith advised me that there were three boys in detention who should be treated with extreme caution since each of them was on parole from Fort Grant. He also informed me that each of the boys was of rather large size. One of the boys, Howard "Tatum" Black, had escaped from detention on a previous commitment. These youths had been brought to detention this time for violation of parole and car theft. The names of the other two juveniles were Pete Valdez and Martin Oliver.

The two boys that were apprehended by the railroad officials had been placed on a bus to return to their homes in El Paso, Texas. Three others had been given probation and released to their parents. Leon Dant and Ray Wills were still in detention, as well as two others who had not yet received hearings. There was a total of seven male juveniles in detention at the beginning of the shift.

Since this was the girl's night out for recreation, I kept the boys locked in their rooms. The three boys

that Mr. Smith had cautioned me about conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

Only one incident occurred in the detention wing which bears mentioning. At approximately 7:05 P.M. Leon asked to speak privately with me. In the conversation that followed he informed me that he was accustomed to having extremely large bowel movements. He further stated that these were so large that he would need a stick or some other similar object to break his stool up. Otherwise, he concluded, the toilet would plug up resulting in an overflow of water. I thought that this was a fabrication or at least nothing more than an exaggeration. I advised the boy to proceed with having his bowel movements and if he felt it became necessary to use a stick to call me.

About ten minutes passed after our conversation when Leon again summoned me to his room. I observed a towel covering the toilet. He informed me that he could not possibly flush the toilet and that he would definitely need a stick. All doubt in my mind quickly disappeared when he snatched the towel away from the toilet and unveiled the evidence. I was amazed to learn that everything he had told me was the absolute truth. A quick glance at Leon's stool showed it to be the size of a

small grapefruit or a large orange. There were three or four pieces all this size. At this point I hastened to find a stick.

Later I quizzed this youth and learned that this condition had persisted for the past three or four years. Leon attributed the condition to a "bad habit" of not emptying his bowels when the need presented itself. Instead, he restrains himself for as long as two weeks sometimes. He informed me that his current bowel movement was his first one in about two weeks.

Since this boy was built of slight stature, weighing only 115 pounds and being only 5' 1" tall, I thought the incident was significant enough to leave a detailed report for Mr. McFarland.

AUGUST 14, 1961

The same juveniles were in detention that were there the previous night. The dinner hour and recreation period ran smoothly.

At approximately 9:50 P.M. the Tucson Police Department brought a handcuffed youth named Benny Villa to detention. They informed me that this juvenile, who was intoxicated, had given them considerable difficulty. Even in the admitting room the youth exhibited insolence toward the police officers and myself. Due to his

attitude, the police officers were at first somewhat reluctant to remove the handcuffs. After they removed the handcuffs the juvenile continued to utter profanity. He pointed out to us that the handcuffs had been too tight and had left creases on his wrists.

During the admitting procedure this youth retained his belligerent attitude. However, he cooperated by answering the questions necessary to complete the admission form. After completing the admission form, I asked Benny to produce his personal possessions. He became insolent again at this request. He tore a medal from his neck and threw his possessions about. I advised him to calm down and follow me to the detention wing.

After placing Benny Villa in a room by himself he immediately began yelling, kicking the door, etc. Since another juvenile had just been brought to detention, I returned to the admitting room. During the ensuing period Benny became very loud in his room. Since the new arrival was a female and would be handled by the female detention supervisor, I immediately returned to the detention wing. I found that Benny had disrupted the entire room. He had taken the beds apart and thrown the mattresses on the floor. When I arrived he was punching the walls and window screen with his fists.

I entered the room and grabbed his arms, pinning him to the wall to prevent him from further injuring himself. If I had anticipated his conduct I would have carried handcuffs with me and cuffed him to the bed. However, after holding him against the wall and talking with him, he calmed down enough to release him. I ordered him to straighten up the room. Because of his intoxicated condition, I assisted him in doing this. Before I left the room I advised him to remain quiet and not force me to take further steps in correcting his behavior.

Since Benny had injured himself while confined in the detention wing, Mrs. Olsen suggested that I call Mr. McFarland at his home and inform him of the situation. I contacted Mr. McFarland who advised me to release the boy to his parents. This would enable his parents to observe his condition and have him treated if they wished to do so.

About 10:45 P.M. Mrs. Villa and a son came to the detention home. I advised her of her son's behavior and expressed a reluctance to release him. However, she assured me that he would be all right in her custody.

I brought Benny Villa to the admitting office.

His appearance was disorderly, his shirt unbuttoned, etc. I pointed out to Mrs. Villa what her son had done to his hands by punching the walls and window screen in the room. She made no comment. At this point a brief conversation in Spanish took place between Villa, his mother, and brother. I advised Mrs. Villa to telephone the probation office in the morning. Then they departed from the detention home.

Mr. Green arrived to relieve me. I informed him of the activities of the evening. He asked me how Howard Black, Pete Valdez, and Mark Oliver were conducting themselves. I replied that so far there had been no problems concerning the boys.

AUGUST 15, 1961

There were six boys in detention. Ray Wills had been released and was on his way to a private boy's school.

Since it was the girl's night out for recreation, I locked the boys up two to a room. The only unusual thing that happened during the evening occurred during the dinner hour. Howard Black, Pete Valdez, and Mark Oliver were seated at the same table. On occasion I observed them taking quick glances at me and talking in low tones. I informed Mr. Green of this when he

relieved me.

There were no new admissions during the evening.

AUGUST 16, 1961

The detention home smelled of fresh paint when I arrived. Mr. Smith informed me that the rooms in the boy's detention wing were being painted, and that certain rooms were not to be used.

Mr. Smith also informed me that four more boys had been admitted by Mr. Green during the night on a charge of burglary. He further stated that all four boys had previous juvenile records. He suggested that I keep all four youths locked in their rooms as a security precaution.

During the dinner hour I once again observed Howard Black, Pete Valdez, and Mark Oliver speaking in low tones. Suspecting that they were up to something, I told them to speak in normal tones or not to speak at all. They complied with this order and behaved well, even through the recreation period.

After the boys were in bed and the lights turned out, I remarked to Mrs. Holmes, the female detention supervisor, that I thought the boys were up to something. She suggested that I re-check the doors and make sure they were all locked. She also suggested

that I switch the speakers in the detention rooms from "radio" to "listen" position. I followed her advice and found all room doors to be locked. Then I switched the speakers to the "listen" position. Although it was not possible to understand clearly the conversations taking place in the rooms, I was able to hear some of it. The first conversation that I listened to was from Room 109. It was between Tom Burno and Andy Harps, two youths who had been arrested the previous night and admitted to detention by Mr. Green. Both boys were speaking in tones loud enough to be understood at least part of the time. At first they appeared to be calling Howard Black who was in the room directly across the hall. They asked him to come to the window. They then said the gang was ready to make the break. They asked Howard to call me to his room and start a fight with me so they could jump on me from behind. Due to a malfunction in the speakers, much of the conversation was muddled. We were able to sort it out later after other events occurred. The parts of the conversation that were clear amounted to:

1. Burno and Harps were making plans to leave their room.
2. They were asking Black to start a fight with me.

3. They were informing Black that the gang was ready.

4. They were informing the others that everything was set.

Conversation was also heard in other rooms. In Room 103 John Douglas and Burt White, the other two youths Mr. Green had admitted the previous night, were engaged in a similar conversation. At one point I heard Douglas tell White that everything was all set. After listening for about five minutes I knew that something was wrong.

I walked rapidly and quietly as possible down the boy's wing. As I approached Room 109 I saw Tom Burno opening his door to his room. I immediately grabbed him and placed him in Room 112 and locked the door. Black, who was in Room 108, apparently saw me catch Burno. At that moment Black started yelling, "it's now or never, fellows!" I quickly started checking the other rooms before the other boys could get out. As a result of this, I found three other rooms which had the doors open. These rooms were occupied by the following boys:

Room 104 - - Pete Valdez

Room 105 - - Mark Oliver

Room 107 - - Vacant (Since I had earlier transferred Howard Black from this room to Room 108)

I placed Oliver and Valdez in rooms that had locks in good working order. I re-checked all the rooms a second time to make sure that everything was completely secure. Throughout this entire incident there was a lot of cursing and yelling going on. While I was in the boy's wing the speaker in the office was still on, and Mrs. Holmes was able to hear much of what went on. She also witnessed me catching Burno coming out of his room. She also heard Black yelling, "it's now or never, fellows!"

For about another hour Mrs. Holmes and I continued to hear conversations from the various rooms. We heard remarks such as: "I got to get the hell out of this damn place"; "that son-of-a-bitch Joe"; "I'm going crazy in this God damned place". This sort of thing continued until almost 11:00 P.M. when the talk finally subsided.

Before I left the detention home I questioned Burno about the attempted break-out. He informed me that the locks were taken apart with a paint scraper during the earlier part of the day. They were fixed in such a way that after the door was locked the latch could be slid back, permitting the door to be opened from the inside. Parts taken from the lock mechanism were thrown down the

toilet.

Since Mr. McFarland was out of town and could not be reached, I wrote a detailed report covering the incident and left it on his desk.

AUGUST 18, 1961

Mr. McFarland was waiting to see me when I arrived at the detention home. His remarks regarding the attempted break-out the other night were very complimentary. He informed me that new locks had been installed, and that the boys responsible for the incident had been well taken care of.

I learned that Howard Black, Tom Burno, Andy Harps, John Douglas, and Burt White were committed to Fort Grant. Mark Oliver and Pete Valdez were remanded to adult court. Two other youths were given probation. This left only Leon Dant and two other juveniles who had only recently been admitted to the detention home.

During the dinner hour the Tucson police brought two more juveniles to detention. They were charged with attempted arson. The police requested a seventy-two hour hold on the youths. I learned from the officers that the boys had attempted to set fire to a local business establishment because the owner refused them employment.

As I was locking the boys in their rooms after

dinner, Leon informed me that he did not have anything to do with the escape incident that occurred the other night. He said that he would have told me about it if he had known about it beforehand. Leon seemed determined to make me believe him. He would not stop remarking about the incident until I assured him that I believed him. I thought one of Leon's remarks was quite amusing. When I assured him that I believed him, he stated, "No sir, Mr. Joe, I sure wasn't in on dat. You is too big for me to fool with."

It was the boy's night out for recreation. They behaved well so I allowed them to remain out until it was time for the lights to go out.

I admitted two other boys about 10:00 P.M. Since their offenses were minor and neither youth had been in difficulty before, I released them shortly to their parents.

#### AUGUST 19, 1961

The same five boys were still in detention when I arrived at 3:00 P.M. Mr. Carter, the male detention supervisor who had worked the night shift, had admitted three boys charged with drinking. He had later released them to their parents. Another youth had been brought to detention earlier in the day for shoplifting, but he was also released.

Shortly after dinner the Tucson police brought in a youth named Donald Dear. Donald had attempted to pass a forged check at one of the local grocery stores. The police requested a forty-eight hour hold on the youth. A short while later the boy's parents Mr. and Mrs. Dear arrived. They claimed that their boy was falsely arrested and demanded to take him home. I informed them of the offense the boy was charged with and of the forty-eight hour hold that was placed on him by the Tucson police. They insisted upon talking with the boy. Since this was contrary to regulations, I refused to admit them. I advised them that I was not permitted to allow visitors except during the regular visiting hours. Mrs. Dear then asked me what I would do if she took it upon herself to visit the boy. I said that she would leave me no alternative but to phone the police and have her arrested. At this point she became infuriated and threatened to sue me. I opened the outside door to the receiving room and politely informed them that I was only following regulations. I further explained to them that if they wanted to visit Donald they could do so the following day during visiting hours. Mr. Dear then said to his wife, "Come on hon. Let's go see our attorney." I spoke with Mr. McFarland over the telephone about the incident.

He advised me that I had handled the situation correctly and to forget it.

There were no other admissions and the remainder of the evening proceeded uneventfully.

AUGUST 20, 1961

I arrived at the detention home near the end of the visiting hour. Most of the parents and relatives had already left. However, seated at a table in the dining area were Mr. and Mrs. Dear and their son, Donald. In a few minutes they rose from the table and approached the detention office. Mrs. Dear walked over to me and said: "I'm awfully sorry for the way I acted yesterday. It's just that I was so upset." I replied that I understood. Mr. Dear also came over to me and apologized. I assured them that Donald would be well cared for. I reminded them to telephone the probation office the following morning.

After all relatives and parents had left and the children were returned to their rooms, Mrs. Holmes, the female detention supervisor on duty, informed me that she was having some difficulty with Carol Blake, a girl in detention, and that she might need my help. She stated that the girl had quarreled with her mother during the visiting period and had to be returned to her

room. After being confined to her room she attempted to hold the door open and cursed at Mrs. Holmes. I told Mrs. Holmes to call me if she needed my assistance.

During the dinner hour Carol acted up and Mrs. Holmes told her to return to her room. She hesitated at first but then obeyed. I learned that Carol had been brought to detention because she was incorrigible. She had left home on several occasions and her parents could no longer control her. Carol was a large Negro girl standing 5' 6" tall and weighing 155 pounds. On one occasion she had been admitted to the hospital for attempting suicide.

While I had the boys out for recreation, Mrs. Holmes asked me to come quickly to the girl's wing. I hurriedly locked the boys in their rooms so that I might go assist her. It seems that Carol had sharpened one of her hair pins by scratching it on the wall. She was blocking the door so that Mrs. Holmes could not enter. The girl was attempting to cut her wrists with this sharpened hair pin. I managed to push the door open and, after a brief struggle with the girl, retrieved the pin. By this time Carol was screaming loudly and shouting profanity that I had never even heard males use in my many days at the home.

After taking the hair pin from Carol, she started striking her head against the wall. With much difficulty I held her until Mrs. Holmes brought the handcuffs. After another somewhat longer struggle, we managed to handcuff her to the bed. She still continued her barrage of curses. She insisted that the only reason we had handcuffed her was because she was a "nigger." Mrs. Holmes told her in a gentle voice that she would remove the handcuffs if she would quiet down and behave herself. This only seemed to anger her more. At this point I pretended anger and told her to shut her damn mouth or I would jam a roll of toilet tissue in it. Within seconds she quieted down and promised to remain quiet. Mrs. Holmes removed the handcuffs. Carol layed in her bed and went to sleep shortly. Mrs. Holmes said that the girl evidently needs a disciplinarian to handle her.

The remainder of the shift was quiet.

AUGUST 23, 1961

Mr. McFarland asked me to come to his office as soon as I arrived at the detention home. He said he would like for me to continue working the evening shift. He stated that he thought I was making good progress.

I replied that I was willing to work any shift. I also said that I preferred working evenings because it permitted me to gain more experience, due to the increased activity during that period.

When I returned to the detention desk I found only three boys in detention. Leon was still there and informed me that he was scheduled for a hearing in the morning. Mr. Smith advised me that Leon was given a psychological examination a few days ago. Later in the evening I had an opportunity to read the evaluation of this examination. In summary, the report stated that Leon is very severely disturbed, and that the chances for therapy to be successful are not likely. It further stated that he is operating at a mentally defective level, is an overt homosexual, and has a neurotic fear of mutilation. This fear is so great, in fact, that he would kill others to remove it. The report went on to state that Leon's sociopathic tendencies makes him so dangerous to society that he should be institutionalized. It appears that the fears expressed by Leon when he first was admitted to detention offer further proof of the reliability of the psychological examination.

The other two youths in detention were those charged with attempted arson. Both were scheduled for hearings on Friday.

AUGUST 24, 1961

Three more boys were admitted to detention during the day as a result of their commitment to Fort Grant. Leon had also been committed, but unlike the others, he appeared happy about the entire situation. When I asked how he felt about going to the Fort he replied, "Mr. Joe, that's one place I'll feel safe." I also asked Leon if he had had a bowel movement lately. He answered: "Heavens no, I won't have another for a few days yet." It is interesting to note that the last bowel movement he had, at least that I was aware of, was on August 14th.

The evening passed routinely. There were no new admissions.

AUGUST 25, 1961

There were five new boys in detention when I arrived at 3:00 P.M. Leon and the other youths committed to Fort Grant were taken there earlier in the day. The two youths charged with attempted arson were given probation. Carol Blake, the Negro girl who had caused some trouble in detention (see Diary for entry on August 20), had been committed to the Good Shepherd Home for Girls in Phoenix.

Three of the new boys, Perry Tanner, Gene Adams, and Glenn Boyd, were admitted by Mr. Green during the

early morning hours. They had broken into a school and destroyed several hundred dollars worth of school property. The other two boys had been picked up by the Tucson police and brought to detention as runaways. Both youths resided in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Smith advised me that arrangements were being made for their return to Albuquerque.

I admitted three more boys to detention during the evening. The first was named Arthur Klien. He was charged with stealing a pushcart from one of the local grocery stores. He was presently on probation for shoplifting.

The second youth was a Jewish boy named Herman Berger. He had become involved in a family fight. He stated that if he were returned home he would only run away. Therefore, I decided to keep him in custody.

The third boy was brought in for drinking. The police officers who detained him informed me that he was the son of a prominent family in Tucson. The youth's name was Joseph Cartwright. Originally, I had intended to release the boy to his parents but decided differently after speaking with his father over the telephone. Mr. Cartwright asked me what his son had done. I informed the man that the police brought Joe to detention for drinking. Mr. Cartwright replied: "The

bastard is disgracing me. Lock him up and throw the key away. I don't give a damn if I never see him again." I tried to reason with the father but he insisted he wanted no part of the boy. This left me no alternative but to keep the boy in detention.

When I left the detention home there was a total of eight boys confined in detention.

AUGUST 26, 1961

Mr. Green had admitted two more boys during the night. This brought the total number of boys to ten in detention. The liquor authorities had brought the two new boys in for having several cases of beer in their possession. When the boys refused to state where they had obtained the beer, a forty-eight hour hold was requested to continue the investigation.

During a routine check of the rooms I caught Gene Adams writing on the newly painted walls in his room. I asked him where he got the pencil. He replied that he had found it under the mattress of his bed. I had him get a bucket of water, some soap, and a brush and scrub the wall down.

At 8:25 P.M. the Tucson police arrived with a very drunk youth named James Martin. While I was filling out the admission form the boy started to vomit. Since there

was not time to get him to a toilet or to get a waste basket, I told him to vomit in the cowboy hat he was wearing. When he had finished vomiting the hat was about half full. I was about to show him where to empty the hat. However, before I could say a word, the boy put the hat back on his head. For a moment all I could do was stare at him. Finally, I took him into the shower room and had him clean himself up a bit.

When Mr. Green arrived he asked me who had held the "booze party." His question prompted him to laugh a little. As he was opening the door to let me out of the admitting office, the Tucson police drove up with two more boys, both very drunk. I said to Mr. Green that it looked as though the party wasn't over yet.

#### AUGUST 27, 1961

There were still several visitors in the detention home when I arrived. Mr. Carter, whom I was relieving, informed me that he had placed Perry Tanner and Glenn Boyd in isolation after he caught them attempting to smoke coffee grounds wrapped in toilet paper. This meant that the boys would not be permitted out of their rooms for anything except to shower.

Mr. Carter also informed me that Mrs. Cartwright had visited her son earlier, but that Mr. Cartwright had stayed away.

During the dinner hour the Tucson police arrived with a seventeen year old youth. This boy was an enlisted man in the U. S. Air Force and stationed at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. He was charged with stealing a pint of liquor from a local grocery store. Mrs. Olsen, the female supervisor on duty, advised me to have the police contact the Air Force officials. A short time later the Air Police arrived and I released the boy to their custody. Mrs. Olsen informed me that this was the usual procedure followed with military personnel.

Since this was the girl's night out for recreation, I had the boys locked two to a room with the exception of Herman Berger, the Jewish boy admitted on August 25th. He stated that he was not feeling well and wished to be alone.

When making the routine checks of the detention rooms I never make them systematically. Often after checking the rooms I will re-check them again in a few minutes. As a result of using this system, I surprised Herman Berger performing an act of masturbation. As soon as he saw me he attempted to hide several magazine pictures of girls. I took the pictures away from him and attached a brief report to them before leaving them on Mr. McFarland's desk.

AUGUST 29, 1961

There were six boys in detention at the start of the shift. The evening activities were uneventful and there were no new admissions.

AUGUST 30, 1961

Mr. Smith had admitted two boys earlier during the day. He informed me that the probation department had authorized their release, and that their parents would arrive soon. The two boys had been brought to detention for stealing candy from a local store.

Later this evening the Tucson police brought a boy and a girl to detention. Both children had run away from their homes in Phoenix. They had traveled to Tucson on a motorcycle. The pair had registered at a local motel as man and wife. The management of the motel notified the police and they apprehended them. The boy denied having sexual relations with the girl. The girl told the officers that they had experienced intercourse about seven or eight times. Both juveniles were sixteen years of age. The Tucson police said that they would have the parents notified.

At the close of the shift there were seven boys in detention.

AUGUST 31, 1961

There were nine boys in detention when I reported to the home. The juvenile court had committed three boys to Fort Grant and two were scheduled for hearings in the morning. I seated those that had been committed to the Fort at different tables during the dinner hour. Then I locked each youth in a separate room for the remainder of the night.

At approximately 9:15 P.M. the Tucson police brought a sixteen year old boy named Francis Darling to detention. The police report stated that this youth was caught while engaging in a homosexual act with a forty-four year old man. A twenty-four hour hold was requested for this boy.

The South Tucson police arrived with a Mexican boy about 10:05 P.M. The boy had been in a fight and suffered a serious cut over his left eye. He was holding a soiled, blood-soaked handkerchief over the wound. I informed the officers that we were not equipped to treat such a serious injury and could not accept the boy in his present condition. Mrs. Holmes, the female supervisor on duty, suggested they take the boy to the Pima County Hospital for emergency treatment.

Before leaving the detention home I discussed the offense committed by Francis Darling with Mr. Green. He

informed me that, although the boy was not on probation at the present time, he had been involved in similar situations before.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1961

Five boys had been transported to Fort Grant earlier in the day. Another youth had been remanded to adult court. Two other boys had been given probation. Four boys remained in detention at 3:00 P.M.

At 3:30 P.M. the Tucson police brought two Negro boys to detention. Their names were Abe Stump and Harvey Washington. These youths were charged with shoplifting. After completing the admission forms for each boy, I started to search them. On Harvey I found cigarettes hidden in his socks, pant cuffs, and rolled in his shirt sleeves. Abe also had cigarettes in his pant cuffs and socks. I asked them where they had hidden the matches. They replied they did not have any. I escorted them into the boy's shower room and instructed them both to strip nude. Both boys had more cigarettes as well as matches in their underwear. Harvey even had two cigarettes stuck between the cheeks of his buttocks. I had the boys flush all the cigarettes in the toilet. I commented to the probation officer assigned to interview the boys about what they had concealed and how. He informed me that

both boys had been to Fort Grant before and knew all the tricks.

The Tucson police arrived at 8:20 P.M. with two Mexican boys. Both boys appeared to be somewhat intoxicated and sick. Remembering my past experiences with drunk boys, I made certain a waste basket was handy. The officers informed me that they were on their way to notify the parents, since both boys claimed to have no telephone.

While I was admitting these two boys they acted peculiar and gave the impression of faking drunkenness. The Tucson police telephoned to inform me that both boys had given false information regarding their home addresses. I said that I would check their personal effects to see if I could find their true addresses.

After removing all personal items from the boys, I locked them temporarily in a room. As I searched through their wallets I found a social security card that gave a different name from the one given us. Also, I found a wage earning receipt showing a different name from the one the other juvenile had given. I found some vegetable material that resembled marijuana in one of the wallets. I checked both names that I had found in the files of the record room and located their proper addresses. The records also indicated that both boys

were past the age of seventeen. I relayed this information to the police who then returned and took the boys into custody.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1961

There were seven boys in detention. Mr. Smith advised me to keep a close watch on Stump and Washington. Since it was the girl's night out for recreation, I locked all boys in their rooms.

The Tucson police brought in two boys at 5:20 P.M. They had been caught drinking beer in a local movie theater. The officers advised the parents were not at home and could not be notified. They said they would continue trying to reach them and would notify me if they succeeded in doing so.

While taking care of the admission duties, I learned that the two boys were brothers. I asked them where they had obtained the beer. They replied: "From our refrigerator." Since neither boy had a juvenile record and the police did not request a hold on them, I intended to release them to their parents. However, since their parents could not be reached, I placed them temporarily in a detention room.

About 9:30 P.M. the Tucson police telephoned and informed me that they had contacted Mr. and Mrs. Tavern,

the parents of the two boys brought in earlier. A short while later I heard a car drive into the detention home parking lot and come to a screeching stop. When I opened the door to the admitting room the man outside said: "My name is Tavern. I understand you have my boys locked up." I could smell the odor of intoxicants at once. However, I permitted Mr. and Mrs. Tavern to enter the admitting room. Before I could speak Mrs. Tavern, who also smelled strongly of intoxicants, asked: "I want to know why the hell you have my boys locked up." I informed them why the boys were brought to detention. Mr. Tavern was quick to reply: "That's a damn lie. I don't keep beer in my refrigerator." He continued talking and Mrs. Tavern kept trying to interrupt. This angered him and he turned to her saying: "You keep your God damn mouth shut before I shut it for you." She replied: "You just try, you bastard, you just try it." At this point I ordered both of them out of the detention home. At the same time I informed them that I could not release the boys to their custody. Mr. Tavern brought his arm back as if to take a swing at me. I stopped him short by advising him that if he struck me I would not only bodily throw him out of the office but would also sign a complaint for his arrest. They hesitated a moment

and then staggered out. I prepared a full report covering the incident and left it on Mr. McFarland's desk.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961

When I arrived at the detention home Mr. Smith informed me that, due to the long weekend, the day had been an extremely busy one. However, most of the juveniles that had been admitted had already been released to their parents. Only six boys remained in detention.

The only incident that occurred during the shift took place while I had the boys out for recreation. Mrs. Olsen, the girl's wing female supervisor, asked me to assist her. I quickly locked the boys in a room and entered the girl's wing. Mrs. Olsen informed me that a girl had fainted and was still unconscious on the floor. I observed no bleeding so I advised Mrs. Olsen to get some pillows to place under the girl to lower her head for a while. I went to the first-aid cabinet. I returned with an ammonia ampule and succeeded in bringing the girl back to consciousness. Then I asked Mrs. Olsen to prepare a cup of tea for the girl. After drinking the tea the girl said she felt better. We helped her into bed. Mrs. Olsen prepared a report on the incident and kept the girl under observation.

I returned to the boy's wing and escorted each youth to his own room since it was time to turn off the lights.

The remainder of the shift was quiet.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1961

Two more boys had been admitted to detention during the night for attempting to steal the tires from a car. Both youths were on probation for previous car theft.

I had the boys confined to their rooms since it was the girl's night out for recreation.

There was only one juvenile brought to detention during the evening. A twelve year old boy was caught putting a box of soap into a neighbor's swimming pool. I released the boy to his parents.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1961

Four boys had been given probation and released to their parents. Only four remained in detention.

At approximately 8:30 P.M. a Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to the detention home and wanted information regarding their son. I informed them that I had no information regarding the boy and that he had not been brought to the detention home. They appeared bewildered and stated that they had received a phone call

from someone telling them their son had committed a serious offense. They were also told to report immediately to the juvenile detention home. The parents stated that since the boy had not returned home from visiting a friend they were worried. I asked them to be seated. Then I called the Tucson police to see if they had taken anyone into custody answering the boy's name and description. The phone call produced negative results. I suggested the parents use the detention telephone to see if the boy had arrived home as yet. Mr. Wilson followed my advice and found his son to have recently returned home. We concluded that the phone call had been the work of a prankster.

A short time later I received a phone call from an anonymous person. They stated that a bomb had been planted somewhere in the detention home. The party then hung up. I felt certain that this was also the work of a prankster. However, I telephoned Mr. McFarland at his residence to inquire if I should do anything about it. I also told him about the phone call received by the Wilsons. He told me to call the police in order to be certain everything was secure. Within a few minutes after I phoned the police a fire truck and a squad car arrived. I let two firemen and

a police officer into the building while several others outside searched the roof and surrounding premises. I escorted them through the entire building but nothing was found. They did not find anything negative on the outside either. The only persons who appeared amused about the search were the juveniles in detention. Watching their expressions, I could not help but wonder whether at some future date one of them might also play such a prank.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

I learned from Mr. Smith that three boys had been committed to Fort Grant and were already on their way there. He also informed that the four boys who were in detention had created a disturbance by soaking toilet paper in water, rolling it in small balls, and throwing them at one another. He requested that I keep each boy locked up for the night. Since it was the girl's night out for recreation, I had no trouble in complying with his request.

Only one boy was brought to detention during the evening. The Tucson police apprehended him on the roof of a local store. They requested a twelve hour hold on him and charged him with attempted burglary.

Mr. McFarland telephoned me at the detention home about 7:00 P.M. He stated that Mr. Green had taken ill and asked if I would consent to working his shift, since it followed mine. I agreed to do this.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

When Mrs. Saxton reported for work I informed her that Mr. Green had taken ill, and that I would be working in his place. I also told her that this shift completed my internship. Mrs. Saxton and I had a conversation about the events that had taken place over the last ten weeks.

Since no more juveniles were brought to detention, I spent most of the night checking the detention rooms and organizing the material I had collected for my diary.

**PART III**

**SUMMARY AND PERSONAL REFLECTIONS**

Juvenile detention, except in jails and police lockups, is administered by six types of agencies -- court, probation departments, local welfare departments, private agencies, county commissioners or county boards of supervisors, and state agencies.

If a detention home is operated by the court, the superintendent, like the chief probation officer, is responsible directly to the judge who is ultimately responsible for the type of casework and care which the child receives pending disposition. This plan provides direct recourse to the judge when conflicts of philosophy and practice arise between the superintendent and the chief probation officer. It has the disadvantage of confusing judicial and administrative services. Few judges are familiar with the problems of detention home management, and administration of detention and probation services is not a judicial function.

A detention home operated by a superintendent responsible to a chief probation officer or director of court services has the advantage of being part of an administrative organization serving the court. Maximum intergration and a common philosophy of operation are more easily achieved. Furthermore, the child is more likely to have the benefit of a consistent

juvenile court experience when the agency responsible for intake, social study, and casework with the child and his family pending court disposition is also responsible for detention. This administrative plan makes it especially important that the chief probation officer be fully qualified and capable of securing the funds necessary for good detention as well as good probation services. However, it must be recognized that even a well-trained chief does not necessarily have both the requisite experience in and a sound philosophy of institutional care.

The superintendent of a court - or probation-operated detention home should develop the policies and practices of his institution within the overall policies of the court or probation department, as the case may be, presenting and justifying his detention home budget to the judge or to the chief probation officer. This budget would then be considered in relation to the probation department's overall budget requirements.

Detention homes operated by public or private non-court agencies have the disadvantage of lacking control over the intake of the institution for which they are responsible, or of carrying responsibility for the social study and casework with the child and his family pending

court disposition. However, this arrangement has the advantage of providing checks and balances: If intake is abused or length of stay excessive and efforts to change improper practices by interagency conference fail, these matters can be called to the attention of the court and the public. Likewise, improper care of children in detention by an outside agency can often be brought to light and corrected more readily than if detention is kept within the probation family.

Although detention is a public service and should be operated by a public agency, it has been successfully provided on occasion by private or quasi-public agencies purchasing it in part with private funds as a demonstration project until such time as a public agency can take it over.

In general, it is better to have the detention home operated by an agency outside the court only when it can be demonstrated that the court is already improperly staffed and that another agency is more likely to maintain good standards of detention care.

State operation of regional homes is bound to become a pattern for the future, except perhaps in the largest jurisdictions. Although regional is most successful when it is under a state or district juvenile

court with good probation services, it is not impractical for another agency to provide state detention services to local juvenile court jurisdictions.

The Pima County Juvenile Detention Home has a staff of fourteen. These fourteen people are responsible for the efficient operation of the detention home twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Needless to say, it would take an exceptional staff to handle the behavior of normal children confined against their wills. When emotionally deprived children are similarly confined, how much more exceptional must a group work staff be if the youngsters' problems are not to be compounded!

These detained children are forced to associate only with their delinquent peers; opportunity for legitimate satisfaction and success is severely limited. Improper handling of their problems produces further personality damage, thus setting the stage for further resistance to authority after release. Lack of a varied program of activities and the following four methods of dealing with detained youngsters are almost sure to make the detention experience delinquency-producing:

1. Repressive and punitive techniques.
2. Permissive techniques with emphasis on

"giving the kids a good time" but without social case-work and group work services to help them use the detention experience to come to grips with their problems.

3. Inconsistent techniques - - sometimes repressive, sometimes permissive - - not based on valid individual needs.

4. Giving children authority over their peers to assist the staff.

That some or all of these methods are found in most detention homes today points up the need for a treatment - - oriented approach to detention care. They may not result in serious damage to the normal youngsters with good family relationships - - but such a youngster should have not been detained in the first place. The emotionally deprived child, however, thumbs his nose at the "soft" approach and views the repressive and inconsistent policies as convincing proof that the world is against him, thus giving him added reason to fight it.

The essence of treatment is to help a youngster learn from his misbehavior as a means of better understanding himself in relation to others. Public and private schools and social agencies will profit by a good detention program as children in trouble are

returned to the community with a more constructive attitude toward authority and more information is available about their problems.

As a student I feel very fortunate to have been able to complete an internship at the Pima County Detention Home. The opportunity has not only afforded me the invaluable experience of working with a professional staff, but has also provided me with insight and feeling for the serious problems that confront our youth today. To those individuals who made my internship possible and to those persons who assisted me throughout the ten week period I am deeply grateful.

**APPENDIX**

APPENDIX  
ADMISSION FORM  
FOR PIMA COUNTY DETENTION HOME

School \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ SEX \_\_\_\_\_ BIRTHDATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Last) (First) (Middle)  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time Admitted \_\_\_\_\_ Probation Officer \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Living With \_\_\_\_\_  
 Physical Condition \_\_\_\_\_

Parents Notified by \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 Admitted by \_\_\_\_\_ Referring Agency \_\_\_\_\_

TEMPORARY RELEASE ORDER - PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

To: Superintendent, Pima County Juvenile Home Date \_\_\_\_\_

This will authorize temporary release of \_\_\_\_\_

Child to be released to \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

purpose \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Return \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

Released by \_\_\_\_\_

Received by \_\_\_\_\_

RELEASE ORDER - PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

To: Superintendent, Pima County Juvenile Home

This will authorize release of \_\_\_\_\_

Child to be released to custody of \_\_\_\_\_

on \_\_\_\_\_ 195\_\_\_\_\_ Release Authorized by: \_\_\_\_\_

Released by \_\_\_\_\_

Received by \_\_\_\_\_ Time & Date \_\_\_\_\_



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