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A Study of the Children's Receiving Home, Maywood, Illinois ; An Institution for the Care of Dependent Children

Alvina Marie Sandholm
Loyola University Chicago

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A STUDY OF THE CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF
DEPENDENT CHILDREN

by

Alvina Marie Sandholm

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Social Work

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LIFE

Alvina Marie Sandholm was born in Geneva, Illinois on September 30, 1900.

She was graduated from the Sycamore High School in June, 1918, from the Northern Illinois State Normal School in August, 1921, and the Chicago Lutheran Bible School in 1924. She received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree from the Loyola University in June, 1948.

From 1918 to 1920, she taught a rural school in Virgil, Illinois and 1921 to 1922, in the elementary school system of Chicago Heights, Illinois. In conjunction with the Bible school training, church parish work was done, and following graduation from that course, full time employment was secured with Lutheran churches in Chicago from 1924 to 1927. During the period 1927 to 1942, she was registrar and cashier at the Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital in Chicago. She worked at the Chicago office of the General Outdoor Advertising Company as book-keeper from 1942 to 1948. In the fall of 1943, she enrolled in the evening school at Northwestern University, and later took courses at DePaul and Loyola Universities and completed the required courses for college in January 1948. Since April, 1948 she has been employed as Case Aide and later as Social Worker at the Children's Receiving Home in Maywood, Illinois. After attending three quarters at the School of Social Administration at the University of Chicago, she transferred to the School of Social

Work at Loyola University, where she completed the prescribed courses towards the Master's degree in Social Work.

She has been a member of the Association of Social Workers since April 1949, first as a Junior member, but in April 1950 became a Senior member. She also has membership in the National Lutheran Association of Social Workers and the Associated Church Social Workers.

PREFACE.

The plan to make a study of the program and policies of the Children's Receiving Home in Maywood, a project of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago and vicinity, was originally made because it was of special interest to the writer, who was employed at the Home and who realized that there was a need for such a study. As the problems of admission and of discharge and future planning for the children of the residence were discussed in the meetings of the case committee, it became evident that there was need to clarify the policies and aims of the agency.

A survey of the historical data revealed that there were three definite periods of development: first, the early years from the founding until the new building was built; then the ten years between 1926 and 1935, up to the time the study of the Home by the Council of Social Agencies was made in 1936; and then the latest period, when greater strides were made in conforming to the high standards for child-caring institutions. Thus, it was possible to observe the trends in each period.

Although there was a large collection of historical data available, such as recorded minutes, annual reports, etc., it was found that the majority of the material was concerned with the struggle of keeping the finances in good condition for the regular maintenance of the Home, and attempting to promote the expansion of facilities to give care to more children.

It was extremely difficult to obtain the information desired concerning the policies and the program, except as retrenchments or advancements were made, either from financial encouragements or discouragements, or from pressures from outside forces.

The first chapter, containing historical information about the founding of the organization and the establishment of the Children's Receiving Home, relates the principles which guided the leaders of that time. Chapters two and three follow the general pattern of the description of the physical set-up; changes which were made in the provision of facilities; the activities of the two Boards; the development of policies for the admission, discharge, in-residence care, and follow-up procedure of the children; the changes in personnel policies; the evolution of a case-work program; accomplishments in the field of inter-agency relationships, and the status of the agency in the community.

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CHAPTER I

THE FOUNDING OF THE CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME AND ITS DEVELOPMENT TO 1925

The Children's Receiving Home, a project of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago and vicinity, is a congregate type institution with a capacity of fifty-seven children, located at 809 Madison Street, Maywood, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois. It provides care for dependent and neglected children,¹ many of whom are referred through the Family Court of Cook County. Both boys and girls of elementary school age are served, and a few siblings of both pre-school and high-school age.

This Home, as it now stands, had its early beginnings during the year 1919, when Esther M. Hunt, Martha Baker Lottich and Louise Valbracht made application on April 16th for the incorporation of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago and vicinity. After a "careful investigation" and approval by the Division of Visitation of Children, Department of Welfare, State of Illinois,

¹ Many children and young people require care and training, temporarily or permanently, apart from their families. These include children who have no families or who have been relinquished by their parents or removed from parents legally found unfit or incapable of caring for them. They may be children needing care because of death, desertion, divorce, or illness in their families. They may be unmarried mothers, runaway children, young people in need of social control and training or children without legal guardians. Derrel, Elizabeth W., 1951 Social Work Year Book, 93

the charter was granted by the Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson.² It was filed under Certificate 1657 on May 20, 1919. The object of the Lutheran Woman's League was as follows:

To promote and advance the interests and activities of the Lutheran church; to collect or otherwise acquire and to hold, administer and dispose of funds for benevolent, charitable, educational or religious objects; to establish, maintain and operate without profit, a home or homes for the shelter, care, support and maintenance of dependent children; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold and dispose of any real and personal property which may be necessary, convenient, or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes herein enumerated.³

The letter which accompanied the Charter, when it was approved, made comments, "that their objects were laudable and that it would be to the best interests of dependent children, who would be committed by the courts."⁴ This incorporation was the beginning of a new era for the Lutheran Woman's League, which had been in existence since 1894.

It is interesting to note how this organization was founded, and how the idea of working together on a social welfare project developed through the years until it became a reality twenty-five years later in 1919.

During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, a "Religious Congress of the Lutheran Women of the World" was held September 14 and 15, 1893. It was the first time such a gathering of Lutheran women had taken

2 Letter from Illinois Department of Welfare, Division of Visitation of Children, Chas. Virden, State Agent; dated May 20, 1919, sent to Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson.

3 Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago, Copy of Certificate Number 1657, Year Books 1920-1950, Maywood, Ill.

4 Letter from Illinois Department of Welfare to Secretary of State, dated May 19, 1919.

place in the world's history, and was called for the purpose of having the women meet, "so that the position, duties, privileges and power of the Lutheran women of the world may be better and more fully understood."⁵ The planning committee for this Congress, with Mrs. Emmy Evald as chairman, was comprised of eighteen women from Chicago, who met together frequently during the three years prior to the meeting. The undertaking was very successful, as there were about three thousand in attendance, with speakers and representatives present from seven different Lutheran countries.⁶ On the following day, September 16, 1893, the Lutheran Women's International League was organized, but did not continue to function.⁷

A wonderful spirit of unity, however, had been engendered among the women who had labored together on the committee for the Religious Congress, enabling them to overlook synodical boundaries, which were sharply drawn at that time. Those were the days before woman suffrage, when the majority of women were unaccustomed to voicing their ideas in public or carrying on the work of a delegate society. Those women, who were leaders in their own respective synodical groups, were sufficiently interested in continuing their contacts with the leaders of the other groups, hoping thereby to bring about

5 Lutheran Woman's Religious Congress, Program for September 14-15, 1893, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois

6 Invitation sent to participants in the program of the Lutheran Woman's Religious Congress, September 14-15, 1893, Chicago, Illinois

7 Dr. Emmy Evald, "In Retrospect", Historical Souvenir Booklet, Maywood, Illinois, 1944, 15 and 16.

Lutheran unity, that they met on October 19, 1894, and organized as "The Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago". Their constitution purposed, "to advance the interests of our beloved Lutheran church and the Kingdom of Christ."⁸ The women held regular quarterly meetings sometimes in the homes of the members, but more often in the various churches, as the membership increased. Their programs were well planned for the entire year in advance and the speakers were usually representatives from the various synods. Also a part of each meeting was devoted to an interchange of information about the happenings of the synodical groups.⁹

There was a steady growth as was indicated in the membership report in the Year Book of 1903, which listed 300 members from 21 churches, representing eight synods.¹⁰ In planning their Tenth Anniversary, the organization obtained wide publicity, as it held a large meeting at the historic Immanuel Lutheran Church, Hobbie and Sedgewick Streets, on November 20, 1903.¹¹ Also, the Historical Souvenir, a compilation of brief histories of the Lutheran bodies, the synodical institutions and the local churches, proved to be the means of making the organization more widely known.¹²

8 LWLoFC, Constitution, adopted September 30, 1898. Printed in Year Book for 1898.

9 LWLoFC, Minutes of Quarterly Meetings 1894-1919, Historical Files Maywood, Illinois

10 LWLoFC, Membership Report, YearBook 1903, Historical Files, Maywood, Illinois

11 LWLoFC, Tenth Anniversary Program, November 20, 1903, Scrapbook

12 LWLoFC, Historical Souvenir, 1903, Scrapbook

At a meeting held on July 19, 1904, mention was made by the president, Mrs. Emmy Evald, that a Lutheran home should be established, and she urged the members to unite their efforts in planning for such a project. There is no evidence that this suggestions was accepted but the idea may have taken root in the minds of the women.¹³

The first opportunity for the women to show what they could do as an organization in the field of welfare work, came to them in 1906, when they gave assistance to the victims of the San Francisco disaster¹⁴ by having a "Relief Day" at the Immanuel Lutheran church, on May 8, sending seven boxes of clothing and in addition, money to be used for the purchase of bedding.¹⁵

The next mention of a Lutheran home was in the minutes of their annual meeting on January 15, 1907, when a discussion was held, but again, there was nothing specific resulting therefrom.¹⁶ Their programs continued to follow the line of interest in the field of social welfare, as the speakers came from the Courts,¹⁷ Association House Centers,¹⁸ and the Lutheran Rescue Mission League.¹⁹ The first indication of any activity in the social

13 LWLofC, Minutes, July 19, 1904

14 LWLofC, Minutes, June 6, 1906

15 LWLofC, Minutes, May 8, 1906 (\$66.00 raised on May 8, 1906)

16 LWL ofC, Minutes, January 15, 1907

17 LWLofC, Minutes, April 25, 1905 (Honorable Judge R. Tuthill, speaker)

18 LWLofC, Minutes, July 11, 1905 (Mrs. Marie Helgesen, speaker)

19 LWLofC, Minutes, January 14, 1908

welfare field was in the investigation of a local project of the Lutheran Rescue Mission, in response to a letter from the Superintendent, Rev. Mortenson. He had proposed that the Lutheran Woman's League should cooperate with that organization in the work of social uplift in the slum areas of the city. The Executive committee discussed his proposal, and a committee was appointed to investigate whether they should engage in that type of activity. After one report, when the committee asked for more time, the matter was dropped.²⁰

At the same time pressure was brought on the Lutheran Woman's League by the leaders of the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, as they presented their needs to the women, requesting financial help²¹ in furnishing the kitchen and dining-room on their new campus at Maywood, Illinois. The women were asking themselves the question, "What can we do?" and so they became enthusiastic over this opportunity to be of service. Since it was an intersynodical Lutheran school, it especially appealed to them, and they voted to accept this project.²² Although it took them eight years to complete the payments on their \$2,000.00 pledge they realized their financial possibilities and were spurred with the idea of obtaining a membership of one thousand members.²³

20 LWLoFC, Minutes, Executive Committee, February 18, 1908

21 LWLoFC, Minutes, April 21, 1908

22 LWLoFC, Minutes, June 9, 1908. Request presented by Rev. E.E. Jensen.

23 LWLoFC, Anniversary Year Book 1944, President's Report, 1913 to 1915, Mrs. Carl Christenson, President, Page 22.

Through a special program committee,²⁴ many noteworthy speakers were given opportunities to bring their messages to the women, in the years following 1911. Miss Ethel Bird of the United Charities agency of Chicago, spoke on the work being done among the poor in the city.²⁵ Mrs. V. Tengwald spoke about the work that she and her husband were doing in the Inner Mission field (Augustana Synod) in Chicago.²⁶ On January 14, 1913, Mr. Eugene T. Lee, presented the unfortunate condition of the poor of the city, and asked for financial assistance "to care for the children taken from the Juvenile Court, who would be the future American citizens." ²⁷

The women of the League made a special effort to get their members and friends together for the celebration of their Twentieth Anniversary at a banquet at the Oriental Hall, October 14, 1914, when a splendid program was presented, inspiring them to go forward, as they were reminded of the "beginnings and the present opportunities of the League." ²⁸

The next appeal to the women to carry on a local project, was made by Rev. Carl Christenson, a representative of the Inner Mission Society of Chicago (Augustana Synod). When he met with the Executive committee of the Lutheran Woman's League on January 12, 1915, and presented the great need for a nursery for children under two years of age, he suggested that they might

24 LWLoFC, Minutes, March 10, 1911, April 18, 1911

25 LWLoFC, Minutes, April 18, 1911

26 LWLoFC, Minutes, June 20, 1911

27 LWLoFC, Minutes, January 14, 1913

28 LWLoFC, Anniversary Banquet Program, LWLoFC Scrapbook

be able to establish one.²⁹ Later that day, the matter was presented to the members at their regular meeting,³⁰ but they referred it to the Executive Committee, which tabled it, as they still felt obligated to continue with the payments to the Seminary Fund. Furthermore, that was the meeting when Mrs. Emmy Evald presented a plan which was accepted, and which kept the League members active the next three years. The plan was for a large celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Reformation, to be held November 8-11, 1917 in Chicago. For this purpose the "Committee of One Hundred" was organized.³¹

Another meeting, April 11, 1916, at which two local pastors, Dr. J.R.E. Hunt and Dr. J.F. Seibert, led a discussion on "The Lutheran and Christian Welfare", stimulated the women into giving further consideration to some phase of welfare work, as the great needs were presented. The speakers urged the League to make the year 1917, memorable (400th anniversary of the Reformation), "by beginning at that time some Christian welfare work, even as the World's Fair Year, 1893, was made memorable by the organization of the Lutheran Woman's League." Dr. Seibert made the recommendation that great work could be done along several lines, such as Day Nursery, Industrial and Rescue Mission work, or a Training School for Lutheran workers in Chicago where Lutheran young men and women might be trained to do Christian welfare work in their

29 LWLofC, Minutes, Executive Committee, January 12, 1915

30 LWLofC, Minutes, January 12, 1915

31 LWLofC, Minutes, Executive Committee, January 12, 1915

congregations. Since the program followed the business part of the meeting,³² the recommendations were not considered, but there was much publicity given to the talks in the reports in the various church papers.³³

It was a strange coincidence, that at the very time the women were listening to the discussion on Christian welfare, a letter was being sent to them from the Board of the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society at Edison Park, Illinois,³⁴ which marked the beginning of a definite challenge to the officers, and which later resulted in the establishment of the Children's Receiving Home. The letter stated that "there was a long-felt, crying need for a Lutheran representative in the Juvenile Court of Chicago to avoid having the Lutheran children turned over to the Catholics, and asked for suggestions and advice for a co-operative plan in that matter."³⁴

At the next Executive meeting, the letter was read, and was later presented to the regular quarterly meeting, June 13, 1916. Action was taken by the appointment of a committee of three, composed of Sister Tillie Jones, Mrs. Lars Harrisville and Mrs. A. Oefstedahl, which was to investigate the situation and report at the next meeting in the fall.³⁵ Their report and recommendations made at the Executive meeting, October 10, 1916, indicated a willingness to cooperate with the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society in placing a representative in the Juvenile Court and a recognition that pro-

32 LWLoFC, Minutes, April 11, 1916

33 LWLoFC, Clippings in Scrapbook, Chicago General Synod, United Norwegian Synod, General Council Synod, The Lutheran, the Lutheran Church Work & Observer May 1916, Chicago Herald April 1916

34 LWLoFC, Correspondence File, Original letter, April 16, 1916

35 LWLoFC, Minutes, June 13, 1916

vision should be made for a nursery or homes to care for the children. To accomplish this they felt it was necessary that a "greater interest should be aroused among the women."³⁶ After a lengthy discussion, in which it was made clear that the League had obligated itself to concentrate all its efforts and money on the Quadricentennial celebration, the committee was requested to be retained, and the report was tabled until the next meeting, January 1917,³⁷ at which time the secretary, Mrs. E.F.Krauss was instructed to communicate with the Board of the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home. The reply explained the reason for the delay, and showed that they were in sympathy with the project, and the committee was being retained for the future.³⁸

During the months following, the "Committee of One Hundred" worked diligently and all preparations were made, even to the extent of having the programs printed,³⁹ when it became necessary for them to send out letters withdrawing the invitations, due to the entrance of the United States into World War I.⁴⁰

The League had just expanded itself, by the organization of a group of younger women, called "The Daughter's Auxiliary of the Lutheran Woman's

36 LWLoFC, Committee's report, October 1916

37 LWLoFC, Minutes, October 1916

38 LWLoFC, Minutes, January 1917

39 LWLoFC, Original of Printed Program, scheduled for November 8-10, 1917, at Immanuel Lutheran Church

40 LWLoFC, Original of Withdrawal Notice, sent out September 1917

League of Chicago"⁴¹ and it was looking forward to accomplishing great things in the future. Through the close fellowship they thus enjoyed, together with the demonstrations of successful accomplishment through co-operation, the women realized that they should be doing something definite.

Since their program for the Quadricentennial celebration had been geared to the various phases of woman's work in the church, in work with children, in the fields of missionary endeavor, and in education as well as in the Church's institutions, their interests had been aroused to see the great needs and the possibilities of serving, even as one potential speaker had quoted in her letter of acceptance, "The past is good for nothing but to make a future out of."⁴²

Thus, when their last payment to the Seminary Fund had been made, the League members were ready to follow through on their promise to co-operate with the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society. At the June 11 meeting in 1918, the original committee was asked to make another investigation and report at the next meeting in October, whether "the League might become actively engaged in the work, either in connection with an existing organization or independently."⁴³ This was a commendable act, inasmuch as the country was actively engaged in war activities, and the League women were busy in

⁴¹ LWLofC, Poster announcing organization, planning for 1000 charter members, at Immanuel Lutheran Church, July 1, 1917; Minutes, October 1917; President's report for year 1917, January 1918.

⁴² LWLofC, Letter from Mrs. O.R. Kreps, July 31, 1917

⁴³ LWLofC, Minutes, June 11, 1918

Red Cross projects carried on in their own local churches.⁴⁴ At the fall quarterly meeting, October 8, 1918, the committee was not ready to report, but after a long discussion the group decided that the Executive committee should consider the matter at a special meeting on October 23, 1918 to determine some definite plans. Perhaps the message given at that meeting, when Miss Jennie Beardsley spoke on the work of the Juvenile Court, stimulated the women as they began to realize more fully that having a representative at the Court was not sufficient, and that placement, when needed, could not be made unless there was a home to which the children could be taken.⁴⁵

It was evident from the letter sent by the President, Mrs. William Eckert, October 10, 1918, that the leaders were interested in going ahead and desired the co-operation of all the members of the League.⁴⁶ The special committee met October 22, and offered the following recommendations to the group which convened on October 23:

First: There is an urgent need for a representative at the Juvenile Court to care for the welfare of the Lutheran children.

Second: A Receiving Home must be established.

Third: The Children's Homes in the different Synods be visited, and conferences had with the Boards of the Edison Park Home, and the Augustana Children's Nursery to find if children taken

44 LWLofC, Minutes, June 11, 1918, October 8, 1918

45 LWLofC, Minutes, October 8, 1918

46 LWLofC, Letter sent by Mrs. Eckert, October 10, 1918 (Scrapbook)

from the Juvenile Court could be placed in these Homes by the Lutheran Woman's League; through their representative at said court, and under what conditions it could be done and the approximate cost of each child so placed.⁴⁷

Following the presentation of these recommendations, there was considerable discussion at the meetings concerning the need of homes for children, for, without such homes, the children could not be released from the Court. It was also felt by those in attendance that the Homes then in operation were in an overcrowded condition. The statement was then made, that perhaps the time was ripe for the League to conduct a Home of its own. The members of the committee became very enthusiastic, but they were very concerned about how it could be accomplished on dues of fifty cents a year. Immediately, ten dollars was offered by Mrs. C.O.Lindell to start a fund, which was increased by the offer of another ten dollars by Mrs. Olgen. Some of the members volunteered to serve on the committee to investigate the other children's institutions, both Lutheran and otherwise.⁴⁸

At their meeting, November 20, 1918, much valuable information was given which enabled the committee to get a clearer idea of the problems connected with Social Mission work, as the report was given by the special committee. Both the Augustana Nursery and the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home at Edison Park expressed a desire to co-operate. It was found that the Nursery received children only under two years of age, and did not keep them after three years of age. The Inner Mission Society of the General Synod was

47 LWLofC, Minutes of Special Committee, October 22, 1918

48 LWLofC, Historical Sketch, compiled by Mrs. Wm. Eckert

also anxious to have the League co-operate with them, but they had no building. It was difficult to know how to proceed, but it was suggested by Mrs. Kropf, that a form of questionnaire should be prepared and sent to the Lutheran institutions securing information which would help them to come to a more definite idea of procedure. It was thought that children from the Juvenile Court could perhaps be cared for in the homes then in existence, such as the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home in Edison Park, or the Byron Street Home of the Lutheran Home-finding Society through payment of a certain sum weekly by the League.⁴⁹

During this investigation, it was found that several thousand children were under the care of the Court because their homes were broken and the parents could not properly care for them, and that some were placed in foster homes, others in orphanages, and many were under temporary care.⁵⁰ This situation found to be prevalent throughout the country, and especially in the larger cities, was no doubt due to the uncertainty and unrest caused by World War I.

Indicative of this great need was the action on the part of the Home Finding Division, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America (Eastern Division) to obtain a Lutheran representative at Juvenile Court. They chose Sister Caroline Williams, former Superintendent of the Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home. Sister Caroline began her duties January 1918,⁵¹ and was accepted into

49 LWLofC, Historical Sketch, compiled by Mrs. Wm. Eckert

50 LWLofC, Esther Gerberding Hunt, Unto The Least Of These, Maywood, Illinois, 2

51 Statement of Sister Caroline Williams in Interview

the group of Juvenile Court workers which met weekly to discuss various cases.⁵² Sister Caroline Williams had been an active member of the Lutheran Woman's League and served on the committee of investigation.

At the annual meeting of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago January 4, 1919, held at the Unity Lutheran Church, Chicago, the Committee on Investigation presented its report. As the recommendations were adopted, item by item, the enthusiasm became contagious, and all other reports and business forgotten. The members voted that:

1. a Receiving Home should be established for children
from the Juvenile Court, and other Dependent children;
2. the Lutheran Woman's League have full control of the Home;
3. a fund be started at once for such purpose.

Through the leadership of Mrs. M.L.Kropf, subscriptions were received at that meeting, amounting to \$1,170.00. She was thereupon elected as President of the Board of Directors of the proposed Home, and Sister Caroline Williams was called upon to be the Treasurer of the new fund. The entire meeting was disrupted, due to the great interest manifested. The usual business was not carried on, except for the election of new officers. The speaker, Dr. Gerberding, was given only a few minutes and limited his comments to commendation of their undertaking.⁵³

52 LWLofC, Annual Report of President, Yearbook 1918

53 LWLofC, Minutes, January 4, 1919

After the annual meeting, one of the first steps taken, was the revision of the constitution,⁵⁴ changing the letter, but not the spirit, so that the organization could be incorporated,⁵⁵ obtain a charter, and thus be able to lease or buy property. Mr. E.J.Mosser, the husband of one of the members, gave them much valuable assistance, conferring with the State agent for the Department of Public Welfare and the members of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran Woman's League.⁵⁶ The incorporation took place on April 16, 1919⁵⁷ and the charter was issued on May 20, 1919.⁵⁸

During this same period, two of the members, Mr. A.F.Olgen and Sister Caroline Williams, had been active in finding a suitable location, where they might rent. They found the task most discouraging as it was necessary to get the signatures of all property owners on both sides of the street, where they wanted to locate. In desperation they appealed unsuccessfully to use the vacant parish-house of the Wicker Park Lutheran church. Yet, the contacts made with the Church Council and the Pastor, Dr. Simon Peter Long, proved most valuable during the years following. On the very day of the April 14 meeting of the League, the committee, together with Mrs. Louise Kropf and

54 LWLofC, Minutes, April 14, 1919

55 The Law, Formation of Corporations, 29,30,31,32,33,34. Section 10D. of Chapter 53, Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois

56 LWLofC, Historical Sketch, compiled by Mrs. Wm. Eekert

57 LWLofC, Copy of Charter, Yearbooks, 1920-50

58 LWLofC, Act of Incorporation, April 18, 1872, State of Illinois, 1-Name of Corporation, 2-Object, 3-Management, 4-Names of first Board of Managers, 5-Its location.

Dr. S. P. Long, met and looked over a piece of property in Maywood, Illinois, once used as a Crippled Children's Home, and which seemed to be the answer to their needs. When the report was given, that it was impossible⁵⁹ to find any place to rent, but that this property was for sale, it was decided at that meeting, that steps should be taken to purchase it.⁶⁰ At the same meeting, Dr. Long volunteered to raise the funds, and his offer was accepted with gratitude. He was asked to enter into a contract for the property for \$10,000.00 if possible. This was accomplished, and on April 14, \$500.00 was paid down as security, and by July, the contributions amounting to \$3,200.00 were paid in, and Dr. Long's congregation, the Wicker Park Lutheran church of Chicago, Illinois, went security for the remaining \$6,800.00.⁶¹

Although June 30, 1919 was the recorded date of purchase of the property, the building was not available for use until early fall. In the meantime, the women were busy making ready for the opening of the new home, sewing linens and obtaining the necessary items to furnish it. Mrs. Mone Shunck was secured as the first matron of the Home.⁶²

On September 27, 1919, the formal opening of the Children's Receiving Home of Maywood, Illinois, was held on the beautiful grounds, with approximately seven hundred people in attendance. They came, carrying bundles of provisions in response to the unique and attractive invitations, which announced:

59 LWLoFC, Hunt, Unto The Least of These, 6

60 LWLoFC, Minutes, April 14, 1919

61 LWLoFC, Original Reports of Dr. S. P. Long, in file

62 LWLoFC, Historical Sketch compiled by Mrs. Wm. Eckert

"At last the big day is coming. Be sure to
come to the party and bring your bundle." ⁶³

Many of them came early, trudging along, carrying bundles of various types and sizes, containing canned goods, jams and jellies, soaps and flour, cereals, sugar, and even whole hams and slabs of bacon. According to the report of the Chairman of the Board of Managers, the provisions were valued at \$400.00. The meeting which followed, led by Dr. S. P. Long, proved that the people were interested in the establishment of the Home, as they pledged⁶⁴ themselves to give \$3,600.00. An inspiring program was presented, followed by a hot-plate supper, served under a tent erected on the grounds, free to all who attended. This festive event also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago.

The first child was received into the Home on October 20, 1919.⁶⁵
The first report from the Board of Managers of the new home, given at the annual meeting of the League, January 3, 1920 included statistics about the children, stating that up to that time, twenty had been admitted, five had been released to their parents, and of those remaining, there were plans for ten of them to be sent to other Homes, or they were awaiting further developments in their parents' homes. Of those admitted, fourteen had been placed there through the Juvenile Court.⁶⁶ One year later, the statistics showed that

63 LWLoFC, Original Invitation, Historical file

64 LWLoFC, Report, Chairman Board of Managers, January 3, 1920

65 Registration Record, Children's Receiving Home, 1919

66 LWLoFC, Report, Chrm.Brd.Mgrs. January 3, 1920, Yearbook 1920-21

forty-five children had been admitted, twenty-seven released, and that fifty percent had been cared for free of charge.⁶⁷ The length of time under care during the first few years was short, mostly under three months.⁶⁸ By 1922, however, seven of those discharged had been there two years, showing that the Home was giving more than temporary care. The children were of both sexes and represented varied age groups, but infants and pre-school aged ones predominated.⁶⁹

According to the article published in "The Lutheran" April 7, 1921, the policy of admission was:

We take no delinquent children, as the charter reads "care for dependent." The majority come from the Juvenile Court. In admitting children, we do not discriminate as to religion or nationality; if there is room for only one, and two were applying, preference might be given to the Lutheran. The only reason for refusing any dependent child would be for lack of room.⁷⁰

Sister Caroline Williams, the Lutheran representative at the Juvenile Court, assisted with the arrangements for the admissions, particularly those cases referred from the Court, while the Superintendent and the members of the Board of Managers made the decisions on those referred through the Lutheran churches, by League members or by voluntary application. The records indicated that the admissions were not limited to only Lutheran cases, as there were also Jewish, Episcopalians, Catholics, Protestants, besides those which had a com-

67 County Boarding Funds were not in force until 1923.

68 LWLofC, Report of Sister Caroline to Bd. Of Mgrs. Feb. 6, 1922

69 LWLofC, Study of Children's Receiving Home by Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Statistics "A-2"

70 LWLofC, Files, clipping "The Lutheran" April 7, 1921

ination with the Lutheran.⁷¹ The reports showed that the need for placement had arisen because of the breakdown in the family life in the homes of the children, either through death of a parent, or by desertion, separation or divorce of the parents.

The name adopted for the Home stated the purpose, "The Children's Receiving Home." This was interpreted to the local community in the Maywood Herald, September 15, 1922, by the cover picture, entitled "Now I Lay Me", showing little children at prayer at the Home, and an accompanying article, which stated that "it was a receiving home, only a temporary shelter and not intended to be an orphan home. The children were to be retained there until other provision could be made for them in permanent homes or until their own homes were rehabilitated."⁷²

The discharges were handled through the Board of Managers, who were advised by Sister Caroline Williams and the Superintendent. Most of the children were returned to their own homes, but some were transferred to other child-caring agencies for institutional or foster-family care. A few were placed with relatives.⁷³

The facilities of the Home were described in the leaflet, distributed at the Lutheran Inner Mission Conference, held in Chicago, May 12-15, 1922, as having "one dormitory for girls, one dormitory for boys, and a Baby ward, with a graduate nurse in attendance, who was also the Superintendent.

71 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 37

72 LWLofC, Historical Files, Scrapbook

73 Registry records of CRH-L

The capacity was fifteen, but often urgent cases had to be refused because of the lack of room."⁷⁴ During the summer of 1922, no cases were admitted, as several of the children had whooping cough. One baby, five months old, died on July 9th.⁷⁵ This experience showed the women the importance of having isolation quarters in time of illness. They were aware of other needs, also, such as facilities for laundry and store-room, suitable quarters for the staff personnel, for recreation and for another boy's dormitory (since there were greater demands for placement of boys).

During the first period (1919-25) when the Home was operated in the original old brick residence, there was a distinct "homey atmosphere," which was engendered and transmitted by the members of the Board of Managers to⁷⁶ those who were working directly with the children. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, there had been several changes of personnel in the management of the Home, as the children had received a mother's love and care from each one, namely: Mrs. Mona Shunck, Miss Nina Anderson, Miss Rebecca Rorem and Miss Esther Carlson. But the Chairman of the Board of Managers continued in her labors, giving her own reasons for urging the women to support the Children's Receiving Home:

"Because it is a real home, not an institution.

Because the children are kept off the streets, the fenced-in grounds being ideal for a playground.

⁷⁴ CRH-L, Publicity Material, Inner Mission Conference, May 12-15, 1922, Scrapbook, Historians file.

⁷⁵ CRH-L, Minutes, Board of Managers, September 7, 1922

⁷⁶ LWLoFC, President's Annual Report, Yearbook 1922-23

"Because the seed of good-will, kindness and thoughtfulness is being diligently nourished.

Because it is for dependent children who might otherwise be sent to a state institution on account of lack of room in such as ours.

Because the children entrusted to the care of The Children's Receiving Home, Maywood, are receiving a Christian upbringing; their daily life is one of right living.

Because our children attend Sunday School and church service regularly.

Because our children love the Home as you would never doubt when you look into their happy faces.

Because the true family life is lived, and each child knows that he or she is a unit of this family group and the very best is expected of each one.

Because when our children are ill, they receive watchful care. Because at all times they are appropriately dressed; warm clothing for cold weather, simple washable clothes for summer."⁷⁷

With such high standards and encouraged by their success in having their debt entirely cancelled, just one year from the date of purchase, the women began to talk about expansion. They realized the inadequacy of the building then occupied to meet the ever-increasing needs.⁷⁸

The first mention of expansion was found in the minutes of the Board of Managers only a few months after the Home was started. In May, 1920 three meetings were held by the officers to discuss the possibilities. At first, on May 3, it was thought that the frame building at the rear of the house, could be remodeled and used as a boys' dormitory, store-room, dining-hall and bed rooms for the employees. The consulting architect advised against it.⁷⁹ At the next meeting, May 13, the matter was laid before the

77 LWLofC, Hunt, Unto The Least of These, 28-30

78 LWLofC, Minutes, Board of Managers, May 13, 1920

79 Ibid, May 3, 1920

Board of Trustees, and it was decided that the Trustees should present the need to the members of the League at the June meeting, and that another meeting be held on May 27, to consider plans for financing a new building and the repairing of the old frame building.⁸⁰ A gift of \$1,000.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hanson on their fiftieth wedding anniversary to be used towards the contemplated new building, gave added impetus. Definite plans were made and presented at the June meeting, for the erection of a new building and the remodelling of the old frame building on the property of the Children's Receiving Home, for the sum of \$15,000.00. The erection was to take place as soon as the labor conditions proved favorable.⁸¹

In September, 1920, when the final payment had been made on the property, another offer of assistance was made by Dr. Simon Peter Long,⁸² and accepted by the Executive committee, which resulted in a campaign for a building fund of \$15,000.00. In an effort to stimulate interest in the Home, providing publicity, the Board of Managers decided to print a yearly report even though it meant the elimination of the names and addresses of the members from the Year Book.⁸³ In the President's Report for 1921, the statement was made that the members of the Board of Trustees had recognized the fact that the time had come to "go ahead, as many of our members have visions of

80 LWLofC, Minutes, Board of Managers, May 27, 1920

81 Ibid, May 27, 1920

82 Ibid, September 21, 1920

83 Ibid, November 1, 1920; November 16, 1920

what could be done with our beautiful Maywood property, they have visions, not only of a boys' dormitory, but also of a girls' dormitory, an isolation cottage for the sick, a central heating plant, etc."⁸⁴

The building of the new dormitory was delayed for several years because of high cost of building materials, unsettled labor conditions and the fact that the women found it more difficult than had been anticipated to raise the necessary funds.⁸⁵

Despite the increasing attention being given to the expanding of the physical facilities, the Board of Managers recognized that very little interest had been taken in the keeping of records of their meetings. Consequently, it was decided that a Historical Sketch should be compiled by the Secretary, Mrs. William Eckert, recording the activities of the committee which had worked to establish the Home, and also to replace the unrecorded minutes of the first Board of Managers for the year 1919.⁸⁶ Her notes were approved by the other members of the Board, who were also familiar with the happenings, and then recorded in a special book, designated as the "Historical Sketch."⁸⁷ This was the beginning of "Policy Formation," as the data thus recorded could be used for future reference. Also, in accordance with proper procedure of institutional management, three sets of application blanks were prepared and

84 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1922-23

85 LWLofC, Hunt, Unto The Least Of These, 32-33

86 LWLofC, Minutes, Board of Managers, March 28, 1921

87 Ibid, March 20, 1922

printed, so that the records of the children admitted could be uniformly kept and conform to the regulations of the State of Illinois.⁸⁸

Although there was no case-work program, other than the work done through the efforts of Sister Caroline Williams, there was a desire on the part of the leaders, not only to care for the material and physical needs of the children, but to co-operate with other agencies, releasing the children whenever it was possible.⁸⁹

The administrative duties were vested in the Board of Managers, which divided the responsibilities through the committees, and to the Superintendent.⁹⁰ The three committees which functioned regularly were: Pantry Supplies, Clothing and Linen. Mrs. Louise Kropf referred to those first years in her Annual Report at the January 11th meeting, 1927, stating:

Since our Home opened in 1919, five of the children have been confirmed in St. John's Lutheran church in Maywood. It is encouraging to us to watch the development of children who have been with us over a period of years; children who, when they came to us seemed apparently to have little to offer, either mentally or physically, have come along with surprising progress. This is a practical demonstration of what environment can do along with proper nourishment.⁹¹

One of the first opportunities of the Home to be recognized as an agency in the field of Child-care came in 1922, when a request came for them to enter their exhibit at the first Inner Mission Conference of Lutheran agencies, which was held in Chicago, May 12-15, 1923. The women responded by dis-

88 LWLofC, Minutes, Board of Managers, February 26, 1922

89 LWLofC, Report of Sister Caroline to Bd. of Mgrs., Sept. 7, 1922

90 LWLofC, Report, Chrm. Bd. of Mgr., Yearbook, 1921-22

91 Ibid, Yearbook 1927-28

playing a set of mounted pictures and distributing 2,000 folders, which were specially prepared to give publicity to the needs of the Home, and to tell of the plans for expansion,⁹² with the building of a boys' dormitory housing thirty boys.

Another evidence of recognition had come in 1922, when the Lutheran Woman's League procured the endorsement of the Chicago Association of Commerce.⁹³ In order to qualify, the accounts of the League had to be audited by a public accountant.⁹⁴ Through the approval of the "Subscription's Investigating Committee," they also became eligible for membership into the "Children's Benefit League," entitling them to the privileges of "Tag Day."⁹⁵ The first "Tag Day" netted the treasury of the Home \$2,005.15.⁹⁶ Their first budget was made out by the Board of Managers, as recommended by the Board of Trustees, and it proved to be very helpful in their financial planning.⁹⁷ Thus, the women showed that they realized that they should be linked with the planning of the community program, if they were to make progress.

92 LWLoFC, Report of Mrs. Wm. Eckert, Chairman Exhibit Committee, together with original folder, Scrapbook

93 LWLoFC, Letter from Chicago Association of Commerce, dated March 1, 1922.

94 LWLoFC, Golden Anniversary Booklet, 23

95 LWLoFC, President's Report for 1922, Yearbook 1923-24

96 LWLoFC, Auditor's Report for 1922, Yearbook 1923-24

97 LWLoFC, Minutes, Bd. of Mgrs., November 20, 1922

From the beginning, there was much free care given, as many of those needing a home, came from families which were unable to make either regular or substantial payments. Further, the Home was unable to obtain funds from the County, as it was not incorporated as an industrial or manual training school.⁹⁸ Their clothing needs were provided through the Needlework Guild of America by its Oak Park chapter. The members of the League were generous in their contributions to the "Pantry Supply" requests, and many of them gave their time to the mending of the clothing and linens at the Home.⁹⁹ It was felt that the services could be extended to serve more children without increasing the per capita cost.

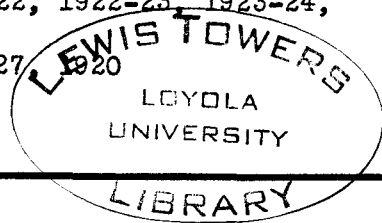
This desire to give loving care to a greater number of children was welcomed by many as an opportunity to give expression to the Christian love within their hearts. At times the rooms were so crowded that some of the helpers were placed in rooms in the neighborhood.¹⁰⁰ Although originally established to provide temporary care for children received through the Juvenile Court, as early as 1923 the League members were aware of the fact that they were of necessity having to provide permanent care for some children, as the President stated in her report for that year:

We find that the Home is developing partly into an Orphan's Home, as we have received children who are destined to re-

98 LWLofC, Report of Chrmm. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1940-41, 21-22

99 LWLofC, Ibid, Yearbooks 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27

100 LWLofC, Minutes of Brd. of Mgrs., May 27, 1920



main there for some time. There are children whom for various reasons cannot be placed for adoption, and there are others whom no family wants to adopt. The big problem before us is more room so that we can accommodate more of the ever-increasing throng of homeless and unfortunate children, seeking shelter from the abuses of a merciless world.¹⁰¹

This idea regarding the expansion of function became the basis of the program which was to be developed. On the basis of these findings, the Board proceeded to make plans for a larger building, recognizing at the same time that they were expanding their function.

The members of the organization were in close touch with the program of the Children's Receiving Home, showing their interest by attending the special affairs in addition to the regular quarterly meetings, and by responding to the publicity material sent to them in conjunction with the fund-raising campaign for a new building.

The Building Committee, which had been chosen in 1922, continued active until 1925, when they were able to present complete plans and specifications to the Trustees for a new building. The Trustees accepted these plans and on September 27, 1925 the corner stone for the new building was laid. During the following months, the building was completed, and dedicated on October 3, 1926. The new structure cost approximately \$100,000.00 and was built to accommodate sixty children rather than the original plan for thirty boys.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Home, which was also the Thirtieth 102 Anniversary of the League, was celebrated by the sale of the Lutheran Woman's

101 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1924-25

102 LWLofC, Golden Anniversary Booklet 1944, Mrs. Mosser's report,

League Cook Book at the Anniversary luncheon, October 27, 1924. The receipts of the "Cook Book Fund" helped in purchasing needed equipment in the Home.

Thus, in that short span of time from 1919-1925, a good foundation was laid for the future progress of the Children's Receiving Home, as the women were closely knit together in their unifying project, realizing to the fullest extent their original purpose, "To advance the interests of the Lutheran Church and the Kingdom of Christ." 103

103 LWLoFC, Original Constitution, Historical Files

CHAPTER II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAM AND POLICIES

DURING THE PERIOD 1926 - 1935

Since decades are usually considered a good means of marking divisions of time, the period of 1926 through 1935 will be set apart as a distinct era of adjustment in the new building, which allowed the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago and Vicinity to care for a greater number of children. There were many more problems than was anticipated, as it was the period which included the "Depression Years" (1929-35).

The minutes of the Board of Managers revealed that the new building of the Children's Receiving Home was set up for the care of all age groups, with special facilities on the third floor for the babies and nursery children. There, the younger group had its own sleeping quarters, as well as kitchen and dining-room, where the children were cared for by a Nursery matron, assisted by the older girls. Also on the third floor the boys occupied the two seven-bed dormitories and the five double rooms. The girls were on the second floor, having two dormitories with seven beds each, and three double rooms. The Kindergarten room was in one part of the second floor, as was the quarters of the Superintendent. Some of the rooms on both second and third floors were used for living quarters for the staff personnel, and one room on each floor was set aside as a library or living-room for the children. The first floor was ar-

arranged to have the office, reception room, two cloak rooms, and the kitchen and dining-room, equipped to serve fifty people. The partial basement housed the heating plant and the laundry equipment.¹ The entire building, including floors and partitions were made of tile or concrete, being therefore fire-proof. The grounds, surrounding the building were nicely landscaped and provisions were made for a play-ground area.²

All of the furnishings were in good taste, having been projects of interested friends and church societies. The presence of well-filled book-cases and attractive pictures helped to create a pleasing and restful environment.³

Not only the physical appearance, but something deeper than the physical, helped to create a deep regard for the Home, as a former resident expressed her feelings in a letter:

As I think of the days I spent at the Home, my heart fills with gratitude, first to God, and then to the dear friends who have made such a Home possible for me and many others. My life has been richly blessed, not only with earthly gifts but with things I count far greater. It was at the Home I found the greatness of God's love, also the true value of real friends, friends that will inspire me to the better things in life. All that I ever hope to be, will be but a reflection of the friends the Home has given me. Though I have been away for several years my heart is always there. It is my Home. Memories still call me back. I shall always be proud of it.⁴

Thus, there was an appreciation of the program which the Home carried out--developing the inner resources, and ever striving to adhere to all the requisites for good physical care made possible by the type of structure provided.

1 LWLofC, Brd. of Mgrs. Minutes, 1925-26

2 LWLofC, Hunt, Unto The Least of These, 38-39

3 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., June 4, 1929

4 LWLofC, Hunt, Unto The Least of These, 53-54

The reports found in the Year Books during this period showed that the Board of Managers continued to function in all areas: managing the physical plant; and co-operating with the Superintendent in carrying out the procedures for admission, discharge and in-residence care of the children.⁵ Much valuable information relative to the situations of the children, was obtained through the regular reports of the Superintendent and Sister Caroline, given at the meetings of the Board of Managers, and the quarterly meetings of the League.⁶ As many of the problems brought to the meetings for discussions centered on the delinquency of the Board payments, it was necessary for Board members to make some investigations, and report on their findings. Because of their experiences, they thought "it would be desirable to have a case-worker." Their concern about financial matters was enough to cause them to have a lawyer to collect the unpaid accounts.⁷ The delinquency in payments may have been due in part to the lack of interest of the parents, and in part to the stresses brought by the "Depression." As a consequence, the children were affected, as expensive presents were discouraged, and if the board bills were in arrears the music lessons were discontinued until the account was paid.⁸

Having a larger group under care in the new building, it was necessary and helpful to form policies. Accordingly the Board considered the matter of week-end visits of the children;⁹ some of the members visited other

5 LWLofC, Brd. Mgrs. Reports, Yearbooks, 1927 - 1936

6 LWLofC, Quarterly Meetings reports, Historical Files, 1926-35

7 LWLofC, Brd. Mgrs., Minutes, May 20, 1931

8 Ibid, March 13, 1931

9 Ibid, January 20, 1931

Homes to learn about their policies.¹⁰ They talked over the simplest rules and regulations--regarding holiday visits,¹¹ the need for the children having definite schedules of responsibilities according to age and ability,¹² and the courtesies to be shown the parents whenever the Board was in charge of a social affair at the Home.¹³ It was significant that the slogan of the Chairman of the Board, Mrs. Martha Louise Krepf, "Do the right thing by the children,"¹⁴ was basically sound, as her influence was felt throughout the organization and also by the staff and the children.

One of the functions of the Board of Managers was to attend to the provision of the proper environment. The physical care, given by the staff, was according to high standards of cleanliness, as house-keeping problems were not difficult in the new building. There was evidence of individualizing the children's belongings by having them kept in special convenient lockers and in drawer space in the dressers of their rooms. In the dining-room they were served good, nourishing meals at tables seating eight persons. The younger children were supervised by matrons, but the older ones sat together by themselves. The boys and girls were usually separated, allowing the matron to be with her own group.¹⁵ At first, the younger children had their meals on the third floor, but after June 1929, their table and chairs were placed in the

10 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., March 13, 1931

11 Ibid, Sept. 12, 1927; June 18, 1929

12 Ibid, May 10, 1929

13 Ibid, January 28, 1930

14 Ibid, September 20, 1929

15 LWLoFC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 31-33

first floor dining-room, leaving only the babies of the nursery upstairs. The rules of good hygiene were stressed, and consistently maintained, and showed good results, for many of the children needed guidance.¹⁶

The admissions during the period under consideration in this chapter, were not confined to Lutheran children.¹⁷ The records showed that there were many children from other Protestant groups, a few Roman Catholics and Greek Catholic children and one Jewish child.¹⁸

The question of age groups came up for discussion September 10, 1928 when the Board members were concerned whether they should keep the children through High School.¹⁹ From all indications, many of them were remaining as no other plans could be made. On April 23, 1929, it was decided that no children under two years of age were to be admitted.²⁰ Thus, the nursery program started on the downgrade, and was closed in June, 1933.²¹ However, both of these problems continued to arise, as it was not unusual to have requests for large groups of children from one family. Then, after acceptance, it was difficult for the Home to make any other arrangements for transferring them. Many requests for such placements came from Lutheran pastors, who had a sympathetic and continuing interest in such families.²²

16 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., June 4, 1929

17 LWLofC, Annual Report, Chairman, Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1932-33

18 CRH-L, Registration Records

19 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., September 10, 1928

20 Ibid, April 23, 1929

21 LWLofC, Annual Report, Superintendent, Yearbook 1934-35

22 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Sept. 20, 1926. Cases of Kmet, Harbushka, Olsen, Applications reviewed.

In September 1928, a revised application blank was proposed,²³ but was not printed until November 11, 1929.²⁴ Another form, printed in 1931, outlining the information requested from applicants interested in adopting a child²⁵ was used by Sister Caroline Williams. Some adoptions, particularly of very young babies, had been carried out through regular court procedures, although the Home did not have a license for child-placement.²⁶

There was a large turn-over, many coming, others leaving during each of the years in this period. The most admissions and discharges occurred in 1928, with thirty-four children being admitted, thirty-five discharged, and seventy-seven under care. Of those discharged, twenty-eight were there less than a year.²⁷ Since the records were meager, it is impossible to ascertain what the social situations might have been. The following year, on November 11, 1929, the Superintendent reported that there had been seventy-five applications from August 1, 1929 to that date.²⁸

The discharging of the children was ordinarily accomplished with little planning as there was no casework program during this period. According to the Registry Book and the case-record cards, the greatest number of those discharged were returned to their parents or to relatives. In some instances, pressure was exerted upon the parents to assume the responsibility of caring

23 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., September 10, 1928

24 Ibid, November 11, 1929

25 LWLofC, Original Form, Scrapbook

26 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 64-66

27 Ibid, Appendix "A-2"

28 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., November 11, 1929

for their children.²⁹ Oftentimes where that was not possible, placement in free or wage homes was effected, arranged through the Superintendent, Sister Caroline or an interested Board member. Some homes were not officially investigated, nor supervised except in an informal manner.³⁰ Transferring some of the children to other Lutheran agencies, after short periods of stay, indicated that the Home was fulfilling its original plan, of being a Receiving Home. The Lutheran agencies involved were:- Lutheran Child Welfare Association, Addison Illinois (Missouri Synod); Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society, Edison Park Illinois (Norwegian Lutheran Synod); Lutheran Children's Home, Joliet Illinois (Augustana Synod); Nachusa Lutheran Children's Home, Nachusa Illinois (United Lutheran Synod).

In some cases, the boys had to wait before being accepted into a special type of boy's institution.³¹ The Home served as a "Boarding-home" for several cases placed there by the Lutheran Home finding Society.³² The Juvenile Court assisted in placing some of the older boys in foster homes or with relatives while some of the girls were supervised through the Child-placing division of the Juvenile Court, being mother's helpers in private homes.³³

A study of the records of those children who remained for many years, until they were released on their own responsibility, revealed that they

29 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., June 15, 1933, November 11, 1929 and Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, October 9, 1931, June 19, 1933

30 LWLoFC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 62

31 Cases #78, 170, 172, 173, 223

32 Cases #75, 145, 162

33 CRH-L, Registration Book, 1926-1935

had been placed because of the death or continued illness of one or both parents. (See Appendix VI, 1936-40). Since they were in family groups, it seemed difficult to arrange for transfers to any of the existing Homes, and further a sense of permanency had been inculcated so that they felt it was their real home. Continued interest of the staff and Board members of the Home in the welfare of these children, resulted in arranging opportunities for further education; one entered the ministry, three girls entered the professional occupations, and twelve other children took up business careers.³⁴

Three deaths were recorded, but in each instance, the child had been in the Home only a short period.³⁵

There was increased interest in placing more of the children back into their own homes, whenever possible, after the depression affected the employment of the parents. Through the re-establishment of their homes, the families were eligible for assistance from the Emergency Welfare Fund. In this way, the agency was relieved of carrying such cases on a non-paying basis, and there was room for others to be admitted.³⁶ (Since the Children's Receiving Home did not qualify as a Manual Training or Industrial School, it was not eligible for funds from the County.³⁷ In 1932, however, they did receive a monthly donation from the Emergency Welfare Fund.³⁸)

³⁴ CRH-L files, Cases: #65 and 66; 40,41,42,and43; 123 and 124; #133,134,135,136; #140,141; #193

³⁵ Ibid, #186, aged 2 months; #216, aged 4 years; #233, aged 3 years

³⁶ LWLoFC, Report, Chrmn. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1934-35

³⁷ LWLoFC, Letter dated 10/1/28 in answer to letter sent to the Cook County Board of Commissions.

³⁸ LWLoFC, Auditor's Report for 1932, Yearbook 1933-34

Concerning the provisions for the educational program for the children, an interesting description of the Practices in vogue at the time of the "Study of the Council of Social Agencies" is herewith presented;³⁹

The public schools of Maywood are used by the children of the Home, those of grammar school age attending the Emerson school, while those of high school age attend the Proviso Township High School; both schools are within walking distance of the Home. School books are provided free to the children in the grammar school, while in the high school, a small rental fee is charged; free tuition is given at both schools. The Superintendent receives regular reports on the children in school and these are filed in the case records. She makes occasional visits to the school to check on the behavior and progress of the children.

The School Superintendent, who has been connected with the Maywood school system for a number of years is an alert, socially-minded young man, active in an executive capacity in Boy Scout activities and showing also a great personal interest in school children as individuals. When interviewed during this Study, he seemed to have considerable knowledge of the two-child-caring institutions which are located in the village, both of which he has visited on occasion, i.e. the Receiving Home and the Central Baptist Home. He remarked on the comparison between the two homes, stating that the degree of liberty given the children in the Receiving Home far exceeded that in the Central Baptist Home, at least until the last year when there was a change of superintendents at the latter.

The School Superintendent spoke understandingly about problems which were noticed in certain of the Home's children, but stated that generally speaking, they had made excellent adjustments in the school group and as far as faculty and other children are concerned there is nothing to set the children from the Home apart from those coming from the average home. He remarked particularly about the Superintendent's interest in the welfare of each child as demonstrated in her visits to the school and while he stated that she was not active in Parent-Teacher Association work, she had attended meetings occasionally prior to 1935-36 and appeared to have an understanding of the need of participation of children in the community activities. As a result of the discussion with the school's superintendent, it

39 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 42,43,44

appeared that children from the Home are accepted in the school group as are other children and they have been assimilated without special attention being given them.

Furthermore, in one instance of a boy, who is considerably retarded, the School Superintendent had procured knowledge from the Home as to the social situation in the child's family and his inherent inability which accounted for his lack of progress in school. Adjustments to meet his needs have been made by putting this child in a special class, even though he is a much larger boy than the others in that room. It was apparent that there was a willingness on the part of the school to make special provisions where this seems to be needed and generally the co-operation between the Home and the School is excellent. It was noticeable, particularly in view of the fact that the Superintendent has intimate knowledge of children from the Home who form but a small part of the 400 or 500 pupils who are in attendance at this school.

Only a few of the group were in attendance at any period at the Proviso Township High School, since the majority of the children were in the elementary school age group.⁴⁰ Among the latter group, the report indicated that the majority of the children were correctly placed according to their ages; two were advanced each one year, but twelve were retarded, six for one year each, but the others for two, three, or even four years. Out of the last group, two had been referred to the Institute for Juvenile Research for psychological tests.⁴¹

During the period 1928 to 1933, the younger children were given kindergarten training, the expenses being paid by the Daughter's Auxiliary of the Lutheran Woman's League together with some supplies paid through the Educational Fund from the Wicker Park Lutheran Church.⁴²

40 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, Appendix

41 Ibid

42 LWLofC, Reports, of Brd. of Mgrs. and Superintendent, Yearbook

The Superintendent had reported in January, 1929, that "the work is thorough and the influence on the children is wonderful."⁴³ Since there had been some changes brought about by limiting the age of those admitted, there were fewer children in the nursery group, and the kindergarten program was not so necessary.⁴⁴ In June 1933, it was discontinued because of financial difficulties.

In addition to the physical care program for the children and the opportunities for their education in the kindergarten or the public schools, the religious life was also an integral part of the total program. The children of Sunday-school age were regularly enrolled in the classes of the St. John's Lutheran Sunday School, only a few blocks distant. Those who were of intermediate age or older usually remained for the church service, which followed the Sunday-school hour. Daily devotions were held in the dining-room following the morning and evening meals,⁴⁵ while bed-time prayers were supervised by the matrons in the dormitories or rooms. Confirmation instruction was given to those in the eighth grade, and the confirmation rites were usually held at the St. John's church on Palm Sunday. Those who were to be confirmed looked forward to this day, as it was traditional at the Home to invite the families to dinner, and to present each one confirmed with a copy of the Church Hymn Book.⁴⁶ Encouragement was given to the children to participate in all

43 LWLofC, Minutes, January 8, 1929, Superintendent's report

44 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, June 13, 1933

45 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 41, 42

46 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, March 19, 1928

programs, picnics and festivities sponsored by the Church and Sunday-school.

Another type of training program was brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees, when an offer was made by the Executive committee of the Slovak Lutheran Synod to place a teacher of the Slovak language in the Home to teach the language to the children who came from Slovak families. There would be no charges for her services, as she would also travel throughout the Slovak Lutheran churches soliciting funds for the Home.⁴⁷ After due consideration by the members of the Board of Trustees, a reply was sent on April 21, 1929, stating that the offer could not be accepted, "as it would be a deviation from the policy, it was not a school, it was not an orphanage, but a receiving home, where the children were continually changing."⁴⁸

Without some provision for the recreational needs of the children at the Home, there would not have been the progress made, which they experienced. The boys and girls were given the same opportunities to participate in the extra-curricular activities at school, as any of the other children in the neighborhood. The boys were active in the Boy Scout program, often holding their meetings at the Home. The activities were not closely supervised at the Home, but they were given freedom to use the play-rooms provided for them, and to romp around the play-ground and adjoining walks. When granted permission, they were allowed to visit with other children in the neighborhood, and other children were often invited to come to the Home for a visit. Roller-skating,

47 Letter from Rev. J.M.Bellan, dated March 15, 1929, sent to the Board of Trustees of the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago.

48 LNWofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, April 9, 1929; also copy of letter sent in reply, April 29, 1929, in files.

ice-skating, sledding and bicycling were the leading forms of activities, aside from the regular routine of ball-playing.⁴⁹

With certain staff members directing them, the children were allowed to use their leisure time profitably, by learning to do various types of handcraft. The girls sewed articles, and the boys made wooden toys which were sold at the Children's Booth at the June Sale.⁵⁰

Special trips to parks, museums, beaches and swimming pools, were arranged for the children, accompanied by staff members. Many of the church groups were active in providing for picnics,⁵¹ programs on special occasions and well planned parties. Frequently the children were requested to participate in the programs at such times, in addition to their regularly scheduled performances at June meetings, Founder's Days, and their own Christmas Festival.⁵² Music lessons, given by a local teacher, were free to those unable to pay, but a charge of twenty-five cents was made to those who could pay. They were privileged to attend the local movies in groups or pairs, free admission being given to them through the use of slips, bearing their names.

The Educational Fund, supplied by the Sunday-school of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church of Chicago, was used for spending allowances and for church

49 Interviews with former residents of the Home.

50 LWLoFC, President's Report for 1930, Yearbook 1931-32

51 LWLoFC, Annual Report of Daughter's Auxiliary President; First annual picnic given at the Home, August 1934; Yearbook 1935-36

52 LWLoFC, Printed Programs for June Meetings, Founder's Days and Children's Christmas Festival, each year in Yearbooks 1926-to 35.

contributions for the children needing them.⁵³

The regular Sunday visitation of the parents was encouraged, and by 1931 it was found that the room was too small,--they were filling the hall-way of the first floor. Steps were taken to provide a larger room, attractively furnished.⁵⁴ The children were allowed to visit their families regularly, whenever practicable, thus helping to strengthen the family ties, and giving the children opportunities to get away from the institution.

Summer vacations during the period under consideration, proved to be happy times for some of the children, who were allowed to go for visits with families in near-by communities in Indiana and Michigan, being brought there by the Superintendent.⁵⁵ Beginning in 1934, about ten of the children were provided the opportunity of spending the entire vacation period in free homes in Iowa and Wisconsin. The homes to which the children went were selected and visited by the matron or the assistant superintendent who formerly lived or worked in those communities. Some of the older boys worked on the farms, but the younger children were not expected to do anything more than usual household tasks. There was no awareness about the legal restrictions in any of those States with respect to importing dependent children, but there was close contact with the families.⁵⁶ The plan proved to be stimulating for the children, as many of them had no other opportunity to observe family liv-

53 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs. February 11, 1930

54 LWLoFC, Annual Report, Chrmm. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1932-33

55 Interview with Superintendent

56 LWLoFC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 1936, 29-30

ing. The letters written by the children to the Superintendent showed that they had enjoyed being away but were lonesome for their playmates. In many cases, the children continued to return to the same homes, and carried on regular correspondence with their special family during the winter months.⁵⁷

The medical program at the Home during the period prior to 1936 was carried on according to special needs, when a local physician made calls gratis. Before admission, the children were required to have a medical examination by a doctor, and bring a written statement that "they were in good health, and free from contagious disease."⁵⁸ As early as 1927, the approved medical record forms of the Child Welfare League were in use, but were not completely filled in.⁵⁹ In 1929, steps were taken to have all of the children inoculated against diphtheria and later immunizations and vaccinations were arranged for routinely either through a private physician or the public school.⁶⁰ According to the minutes of the Board of Managers, the staff nurse was to have the title, "Superintendent of Health."⁶¹ Whenever additional medical care and hospitalizations were needed, the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital was available with "free care."⁶² Only during the first part of 1931 was there an epidemic of sickness, when two of the workers and one of the children died of "flu" and

57 Case records, containing letters, 1929-35

58 Medical statements as found in case-records

59 Ibid

60 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs. March 13, 1929

61 Ibid, September 9, 1929

62 LWLoFC, Annual Report, Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1938-39

pneumonia.⁶³ Again, the Board members realized the need for isolation, and continued to make definite plans as soon as funds were forthcoming. According to the yearly reports of the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Board of Managers, the general health of the children was usually good.⁶⁴

The children's needs for dental care were met by allowing the children to have appointments when necessary with a local dentist, who billed the Home at twenty-five cents a call, except those requiring long-time or special treatment.

A report from the State Welfare Department in 1929 showed that there was a shortage of staff, according to the number of children under supervision.⁶⁵ However, in a report from the Superintendent, they were described as being "good Christian workers--a strong influence for good among the children--their co-operation makes a congenial and happy family circle; we are one big happy family."⁶⁶ Their faithfulness and loyalty was tested during the depression era, as "they took a ten-percent cut willingly, received no Christmas gift, and in time of illness, twenty cases were cared for without calling in extra help."⁶⁷

The position of administrator of such a family is an important job,

63 LWLofC, Annual Reports, Brd. of Mgrs. and Supt., Yearbook 1932-33

64 Ibid, various years, 1926-35

65 LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 39

66 Ibid

67 LWLofC, Superintendent's Report, Yearbook, 1931-32

68 LWLofC, Report, Chairman Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1932-33

as the duties were catalogued in the report of the Chairman of the Board of Managers, as being concerned with the children's health, their clothing and meals, the staff, being a good hostess, having a good relationship with the children, and besides, doing a good maintenance job.

When the new building was completed in September, 1926, it was necessary for the Board to procure a new Superintendent. Mrs. Hadley came then, in time to get everything settled. She remained until December 1, 1929, when ill health forced her to give up. The Board had given much thought to the choice of her successor, and were fortunate in securing Miss Mina Lichtner, who came in December 1929, and has continued up to the present time in that position. The writer of the publication, "Unto the Least of These," was aware of the requirements, as she was President of the League, when the Home was founded. She wrote in 1939:⁶⁹

It was most fortunate that just at this time the Home secured Miss Lichtner as Superintendent. To step into a work which calls for constant supervision over more than fifty children is no small task. Miss Lichtner, however, proved herself equal to the task in every way Too much cannot be said of her unfailing tact and sympathy, her gift for organization, and her good influence over the children's lives.

The verbal and written reports, given by the Superintendent to the meetings of the Board of Manager, Board of Trustees and the quarterly meetings of the Lutheran Woman's League, have revealed a deep insight into the problems which are a part of the job.⁷⁰

69 LWLoFC, Hunt, Unto The Least of These, 1939

70 LWLoFC, Superintendent's Reports, Yearbook 1929-36

While the functions of the Board of Managers lay in the supervision, administering and future planning for the Children's Receiving Home, the Board of Trustees continued to carry on the task of promoting the program of the Lutheran Woman's League. To this end, the leaders and various committees made use of opportunities to publicize their organization, and their special project, the Lutheran Home in Maywood.

The "Year Book" of the Lutheran Woman's League continued to be published annually, and was constantly used by the members to keep informed of the "Red Letter Days," the regular meetings, the names and addresses of all members, names of committees and officers, as well as the various reports.

Despite the additional expense involved, a new feature was launched in 1930, by the publication of a four page quarterly, called "The Children's Home Herald," edited by Mrs. George P. Lottich. It was considered inexpensive yet worthwhile publicity, as it followed the principle, 'Ask God and tell people.'⁷¹ "It was favorably received and justified itself in increased attendance and informed interest." Some of the articles were written by the children, allowing them to "give expression to their thoughts and ideas. It was considered as the connecting link between the Home and the League members."⁷²

1930 was also the year when the Board of Managers instituted their "Christmas Appeal Letters for Checks," and when the results were gratifying, the custom has been continued annually. Since the appeal was usually for some spe-

71 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1931-32

72 LWLofC, Report, Chrm. Brd. of Mgrs. 1934-35

cial project, the interest of the givers was stimulated.⁷³

Reports of the Press Committee and clippings found in the files, showed that the Chicago and various neighborhood papers had been used to disseminate information about their regular meetings and special events, especially Founder's Day and Anniversary programs.⁷⁴ One clipping from the "Wilmette Life," the weekly newspaper in this northern suburb, describing the annual sewing day of the ladies of the Wilmette Lutheran Church, when they made garments for the children at the Home from funds furnished by the Philanthropy Division of the Wilmette Woman's Club, included an historical account of the founding and development of the Home.⁷⁵ In the Chicago area of Lutherans, they co-operated with the Lutheran Council News letter, writing articles for publication.⁷⁶ Extra copies of the Children's Home Herald were distributed in 1933 at the Century of Progress exposition, and 2,000 copies were ordered for that same purpose in 1934.⁷⁷

Among Lutheran groups elsewhere, the officers of the League received requests⁷⁸ from the News Bulletin of the Lutheran Women's Leagues, and in one instance, this resulted in a request from the President of the Denver League, for a copy of the Year Book.⁷⁹

73 Copies of Christmas letters in Historical files.

74 Reports and clippings in Historical files

75 Clipping from "Wilmette Life", dated March 29, 1935

76 Clippings in Historical files.

77 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, June 12, 1934

78 Ibid. re: letter from Mrs. Kretschmer. Also copy of News

Bulletin

79 Letter from Mrs. H.S. Lawrence, Historical files

The agency was recognized in the community, as was indicated by the request received from A.F.Kuhlman, Associate Director of the University of Chicago Libraries, asking for information relative to their publications and annual reports, to be used in connection with "Welfare and Agencies and Institutions Records" in the John Crerar, Chicago Public and Municipal libraries.⁸⁰ The Inner Mission Board of the United Lutheran Church of America, with headquarters in New York City, requested pictures and charts to be exhibited at the Synodical Convention at Savannah Georgia.⁸¹

In the area of co-operative service, the League members had continued to serve on "Seminary Day" at the Maywood campus but there was a definite break in the close relationship in 1930, when a letter of withdrawal was sent to the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, stating that the "Association of Commerce had regulations which barred the Children's Receiving Home from getting benefits from the Children's Benefit League (Tag Day), unless all of their funds were used for the Home."⁸² A letter of thanks was sent to the League by the Seminary President, Dr. L. Franklin Gruber, at the time of the withdrawal.⁸³ Thus, the organization understood that their focus was to be centered exclusively on the activities of their special project.

80 Letter from A.F.Kuhlman November 18, 1934 and Copy of reply sent to him by the Secretary of LWLoFC Board of Trustees, Files.

81 Letter from ULCA Inner Mission Board, meeting to be held October 17-24, 1934 at Savannah Georgia

82 Letter of withdrawal sent by Lutheran Woman's League to Dr. L.F. Gruber, May 7, 1930

83 Letter from Dr. L.F.Gruber to LWLoFC, June 9, 1930

Another type of co-operation, which was discontinued at the same time,⁸⁴ and probably for the same reason (although no evidence was found) was that of representation of the Lutheran Woman's League on the Board of the Women's Church Federation Protectorate during the years 1926 to 1931.⁸⁵ Being united intersynodically as Lutherans, it was possible that the women were also interested in being united with other Protestants in an interdenominational organization. The "Suitcase Committee," listed in the Lutheran Woman's League Yearbooks, indicated the kind of activities carried on among many homeless and lonely young women, some of whom were stranded in the big city.⁸⁶

Of greater importance and value was the affiliation of the Children's Receiving Home with the Council of Social Agencies; being a member of the Child Welfare Committee, making contacts with other child-caring agencies and discussing common problems. This community organization of Chicago proved helpful by co-ordinating the activities and giving assistance in setting standards for all types of social service organizations and institutions.⁸⁷

During the years, there also had been co-ordination between the Home and the Joint Service Bureau, which was a private referral and co-ordinating agency, particularly interested in the placement of children from the Juvenile Court. In 1929, the Trustees of the League did not accede to the request for a special contribution for the investigation of boarding homes, due

84 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, February 2, 1931

85 LWLoFC yearbooks, 1926-1931

86 LWLoFC, Minutes of meetings, January 13, 1931

87 LWLoFC Yearbooks, 1923 - ff, Standing Committees

88 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., July 1, 1929

to lack of funds, and because the project did not fall within the function of the Home directly.⁸⁸

Another opportunity for co-operation in the area of civic and religious activities was presented to the Lutheran Woman's League through the Interdenominational Committee of the Century of Progress Exposition, which resulted in the appointment of a "Worlds' Fair Committee."⁸⁹ According to the Year Books, this committee functioned from 1931 to 1934, by sponsoring the Lutheran exhibits, arranging for a "Lutheran Day," and acting as hostesses to the visitors from other Lutheran Women's Leagues. The Century of Progress Luncheon, with Miss Jane Addams as the speaker,⁹⁰ on June 19, 1933, was followed by a tour of the Home in Maywood,⁹¹ and was attended by many out-of-town visitors.

Another development of inter-agency activity was in the study of the agency by the Associated Church Charities of Chicago in July 1933, in conjunction with their "survey of the social service needs among the Protestant churches and affiliated organizations and institutions."⁹² In 1935, the Children's Receiving Home was admitted to the group, which was "a union of representatives of all the charities of the Protestant churches," and had as its object, "To study adequate methods of financing, raising the standards, promoting co-operation among themselves and with other agencies."⁹³ Two members

88 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., July 1, 1929

89 LWLoFC Yearbooks, listed Committee's names.

90 LWLoFC, Program and Invitations, Scrapbook

91 CRH-L, Records of Guest Book, June 19, 1933

92 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., July 3, 1933

93 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, November 5, 1934

of the Board of Trustees were elected as representatives and the initial membership fee and regular dues were authorized.⁹⁴

Although this affiliation was a step in the direction of greater co-operation among the groups of Protestant agencies, the Home was led by necessity to be aligned with the other Lutheran agencies within the framework of the Lutheran Council, in 1936.⁹⁵ This group, developing in 1930 as an organized services to Lutherans who were in need of financial help,⁹⁶ continued as a Lutheran committee. (1939, Committee incorporated as the Lutheran Charities--considered fully in next chapter).

One of their first attempts to obtain financial assistance from a public source was in 1929 when an appeal for subsidy from the Office of the Commissioners of the Cook County Department of Welfare was refused, as the Home was "not incorporated under the Industrial or Manual Training School Acts, and was not listed in the group of four qualified child-placing agencies." Although it was suggested in the letter that a change of incorporation could be easily effected,⁹⁷ the Board members did not give it serious consideration, but continued to carry the large number of Court cases on a free basis.

When the pressure of meeting their obligations became too great, the leaders were forced to appeal to the Governor's Commission in 1931, obtaining help from the Lutheran Relief Council and the Council of Social Agencies in

94 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, Feb.12,1935 and Mar.4,1935, Yearbook 1936-37 included in President's Report.

95LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, November 16,1936

96 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1931-32

97 LWLofC, Letter from Joseph Moss, Director Cook County Dept. of Welfare, to Anton J.Cermak, President Brd.of Commissioners, re: appeal; in files

submitting their financial reports.⁹⁸ As a result, funds totalling \$1,851.60 and work relief, valued at \$330.00 were received.⁹⁹ Thus encouraged, application was made in 1935¹⁰⁰ for financial aid from the Community Fund and monthly financial reports were submitted,¹⁰¹ but it was not until 1937¹⁰² that they received the "good news" that an allocation of \$3,389.00 would be allowed for 1938.¹⁰³

During this same period of financial concern, there was also a growing awareness of the need for a case-work program in the Home. According to the reports given by Sister Caroline Williams to the Board of Managers and the League members at their regular meetings, there had been community contacts with the other agencies, investigations had been made, and referrals to relief agencies and some planning for the discharge of the children in the Home.¹⁰⁴ This information was not recorded into the case-histories, as only very meager information was given there.¹⁰⁵ On one occasion the Superintendent reported that "there was a great need for investigations to be made in reference to the possibility of discharging the children, to obtain information about the home

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- 98 LWLoFC, President's Report, Yearbook, 1932-33
 - 99 LWLoFC, Auditor's Reports, Yearbook, 1933-38
 - 100 LWLoFC, President's Report, Yearbook, 1936-37
 - 101 LWLoFC, Financial Reports, Files, CRH-L
 - 102 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, May 17, 1937
 - 103 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, November 15, 1937
 - 104 Reports of Sister Caroline, sundry occasions, 1926-35
 - 105 Survey of Case-records and Registry, CRH-L Files

conditions and whether possible to return the children to the parents, to know about the parent's working records, and to determine the status of the re-marriages."¹⁰⁶ As early as 1931, the Board of Managers were authorized by the Board of Trustees to "try to get a case-worker free of charge to investigate cases that need attention."¹⁰⁷ During that summer, one of the Board members made a number of investigations and reported to the Board on her findings.¹⁰⁸ Thereby, they realized the need for a social case-work program.

Another indication that they felt the need of case-work service was that they--the Board--had taken each individual child and tried to determine what they could do to help toward its betterment.¹⁰⁹

Through the Community Fund (then known as the Allied Chicago Charities, Inc.), there was an offer to reimburse the League to the extent of \$472.00 if a social worker was employed on a part-time basis, from March to September in 1934.¹¹⁰ Since there was no person available, this offer could not be accepted.¹¹¹ This lack in their program was constantly brought to their attention through their contacts with the Council of Social Agencies, and was clearly explained in the "Study of the Children's Receiving Home" in 1936.

¹⁰⁶ Report of Superintendent, not dated, in LWLofC files.

¹⁰⁷ LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, May 20, 1931

¹⁰⁸ LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., October 9, 1931

¹⁰⁹ LWLofC, Report, Chrmm. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1932-33

¹¹⁰ Letter from Community Fund (Allied Chicago Charities, Inc.), May 8, 1934, LWLofC files

¹¹¹ LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1935-36

Considering the total program and the unusual circumstances which they were required to face, this chapter about the development of the program and policies of the Children's Receiving Home, can be closed with the quotation from the President's report in the 1935-36 Yearbook, which expressed the courage and ideals of those women:

Our organization has made a place for itself in the civic and religious life of this City and I trust that we will continue to maintain the high standards which we have set for ourselves.¹¹²

The next chapter will trace the development of the policies and the expansion of the program during the period of 1936-1950, as the League members were challenged to hold to the standards of child-care which were being developed during that period.

¹¹² LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook, 1935-36

CHAPTER III

THE EXPANSION OF THE PROGRAM OF THE CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME AS A CHILD-CARING AGENCY FROM 1936 THROUGH 1950

The period of years between 1936 and 1950 was one of advancement in the development of policies and expansion of the Program at the Children's Receiving Home. Although there had been a gradual and continuous growth during both of the previous eras--at first, in the small building, and later, the first decade in the new building--yet, there were two factors to be considered in evaluating the changes which took place in this later period.

The first factor was the study of the agency made in the summer of 1936 by the Council of Social Agencies, in collaboration with the Community Fund, which brought to light many of the strengths and weaknesses, as "it was an attempt to assist the agency in evaluating its own work in the light of the best standards in the field; and although it was critical, there was also a realization of the difficulties confronting the agency in attempting to meet the standards."¹

The other factor was the influence exerted upon the officers of the Lutheran Women's League and the members of the Board of Managers of the Chil-

¹ LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA., June 20, 1936, Quotation from Forward, Files CRH-L

dren's Receiving Home by the Lutheran Charities of Chicago, which was incorporated in 1939, but had been functioning as a Lutheran Council since 1936.

By a strange co-incidence, these two factors were working together at the same time, beginning in 1936, and continuing as the recommendations of the Council of Social Agencies were being interpreted to the representatives from the Children's Receiving Home by the Lutheran Charities.² The measures taken by the Board of Managers to conform to the standards, together with changes made in their policies, will be considered in this chapter.

At the time the Study was made in 1936, other child-caring institutions were also being studied, and when the entire field was surveyed, a meeting of the leaders and administrators was held at the Palmer House, and the reports were discussed. This meeting, as well as the written report, stimulated the League members and they began to develop along prescribed lines, realizing that they could not receive funds unless they qualified.

The entire report gave criticisms and suggestions for improvements, in accordance with the phase of the program being studied, but the "Conclusions of the Study of the Home" stated the following recommendations:⁴

A. Organization

1. That the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers be united as a single Board for the Home, with committees appointed from it to carry on, under the Board's general supervision, the various activities now carried separately by both Boards.

2 Statements of Mrs. L.O. Cooperrider, Chairman, Brd. of Mgrs., personal interview

3 Statements of Superintendent, personal interview

4. LWLoFC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 1936, 17-18

2. That these committees include the following in addition to the two (Finance and Membership) provided by the By-laws: i.e. an Executive committee, one on policy-making and social case-work, a committee on medical and dental care, and one on clothing and allowances.
3. That provision be made for the infusion of new interest in the direct management of the Home, by the election to this single Board of interested League members who as yet have had no opportunity to assist in the active management of the Home's affairs. This would make it possible to retain the services on the Board of some of the women who have gained experience in the work, at the same time permitting rotation of executive responsibility among other members who possess leadership and an interest in the community aspects of the Home's work.

B. Program and Staff

1. That a professionally trained social worker with experience in the field of child care be employed either directly by the League or in cooperation with one or more other agencies or institutions engaged in similar work to organize and maintain a program of social casework for the Home.
2. That provision be made for an adequate program of medical care as a part of the Home's services through the employment of a qualified physician and dentist, either on a part-time or fee basis.
3. That the Home make provision in its budget for clothing and allowances for the children who do not receive them from parents or relatives.
4. That the full or part-time services of a relief matron be provided at the Home.
5. That added provisions be made for the office and stenographic services which will be needed in connection with the development of the program suggested in this report.
6. That salaries of staff members be increased so that they are more in line with those paid for similar positions in the local child-care field.

With respect to the place of the Home in the local program of child-care, questions were raised at the time of the study by the Council of Social Agencies.

concerning duplication of the type of care, whether this duplication resulted from a primary interest in its own program rather than an objective approach to the problem as a whole, whether the great financial cost warranted its continuance if the care was found elsewhere, and whether, by cooperation or by affiliation with one or more Lutheran agencies the Home could adjust its program as to make possible the provision of specialized care of various types to children for whom no such resources now are available.⁵ This thinking was reflected in the following recommendations of the Realignment Committee, as mentioned in the Study:

(1) The standards of work in the Lutheran child-caring agencies should be raised, and (2) their services for children should be coordinated either within the group of Lutheran agencies, or between the Lutheran group and the non-sectarian agencies, preferably the latter. The ultimate community plan will depend upon the recommendations of a committee of the Community Fund, which is working with the Lutheran agencies.⁶

All of the recommendations were accepted by the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers as goals for their future planning.

Being a federation of Lutheran agencies, with an original plan, "whereby Lutheran agencies might be related to the Community Fund,"⁷ Lutheran Charities developed into an organization in 1947, which had as its functions:

1. To represent its member agencies in their dealings with the Community Fund, reviewing budget and planning committees and Board of Directors.

⁵ LWLofC, Study of CRH-L by CSA, 1936, 18-20

⁶ Ibid, 20 in Summary

⁷ Annual Report, Lutheran Charities, September 1949, 6

2. To participate as a Lutheran representative in the planning activities of the Council of Social Agencies, Board, Executive Committee and Special Projects.
3. To act as spokesman for both our agencies and churches before City, County and State bodies--having to do with administration, planning and supervision of welfare work.
4. To establish and maintain a good working relationship with both public and private welfare agencies, in order that the work is co-ordinated properly with the community and our people are served effectively.⁸

By 1949, their program was explained in their publication, as being one of four C's:

Consultation, Comity, Coordination and Cooperation, being four degrees of working together. It has been possible to carry on a unified Lutheran welfare program integrated into the life of the community without trespassing upon the sovereignty or in any way lessening the autonomy of the organizations involved.⁹

One of their first considerations was the continued maintenance of the property and the addition of improvements to the physical plant. This included the installation of hot water boiler and water softener,¹⁰ new oil burner,¹¹ roof on the residence,¹² and reconditioning and redecorating of both buildings. A house-warming tea was held on December 6, 1938 when the residence was re-opened for the employees, thus making room for additional children. It also provided for a sewing room for the menders on the second floor, and a

⁸ Annual Report, Lutheran Charities, Sept. 1947, 5

⁹ Lutheran Charities of Chicago, Vol.V, No.2, May 1949

¹⁰ LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook, 1937-38

¹¹ Ibid, Yearbook, 1938-39

¹² LWLofC, Auditor's Report, Yearbook, 1939-40

recreation room for the children in the basement.¹³ The girl's playroom was moved to the second floor, allowing for more supervision.¹⁴

During the years of World War II, little was accomplished because of the restriction placed on material and equipment, with the exception of a new roof and tuckpointing in 1943.¹⁵ Later, sanitary repairs were made, and the purchase of new kitchen equipment such as: dish-washing machine,¹⁶ electric refrigerator, deep freeze unit,¹⁷ stove, ventilating fan, and work-table.¹⁸ The two hospital rooms on the third floor were completely refurnished with hospital equipment.¹⁹ Due to lack of fire-escape facilities, it was necessary to install a separate bath-room adjoining the nursery to be used as an isolation unit for the younger children. The installation of fire-resistant stair wells was another special project accomplished in 1950 to comply with the State regulations.²⁰ The dining-room, parent's reception room, and sleeping rooms were refurnished by individuals, societies,²¹ clubs,²² and through special

13 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1939-40

14 Statement of Superintendent, personal interview

15 LWLofC, Report, Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1944-45

16 Ibid, 1946-47

17 Ibid, 1947-48

18 Ibid, 1950-51

19 Ibid, 1942-43

20 Ibid, 1951-52

21 LWLofC Auxiliary, Birthday Club of LWLofC

22 Service Club of Chicago, Financial Reports

funds, giving the Home an attractive appearance. Handmade quilts for the nursery beds, beautiful oil paintings, and valuable art items donated by interested friends have helped to create a wholesome atmosphere. Pianos, radios musical instruments have been donated, as was a television set for the large living-room.²³ A small, but significant addition to the property, was the attractive wrought-iron sign placed above the front entrance, informing those who pass by that the building is a "Children's Receiving Home."²⁴

Play-ground equipment was added to that already in use out of doors, including sand-boxes, teeters, baby slide, horizontal bars and ladders.²⁵ The old barn was remodelled into a play-house, and the dedication ceremony was held by the children.²⁶ After 1947 many of the improvements were suggested and supervised by the House and Grounds committee.²⁷

As regards the applications, during World War II, "there were many requests from the wives of husbands, who had been inducted into the Armed Forces, desiring placement for their children, so they could work."²⁸ Such cases were not considered. Reports indicated that the greatest number of the children admitted came from homes where the parents were separated or divorced

23 Elks Club of Oak Park

24 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., October 10, 1950

25 Ibid, May 19, 1947

26 LWLofC, Superintendent's Report, Yearbook 1940-41

27 LWLofC, Reports of House & Grounds Com. Brd. of Mgrs. meetings.

28 EWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., March 20, 1944

and where normal home life was not possible.²⁹ Although the report of 1940, for the Reviewing Committee of the Community Fund, showed that "the children were admitted according to need rather than age,"³⁰ the Board of Managers made a recommendation January 20, 1941, that "the children under three years of age should not be admitted."³¹ Special action was taken to accept "one teen-age displaced boy," in June 1946,³² who was sponsored by the Resettlement Committee of the Lutheran Charities, and placed by the Lutheran Home-finding Society. According to his record, he served as an assistant to the Boy's Matron during his stay,³³ completing his High School course and starting his college work.

In 1946, following the report of the National Lutheran Council which had made a survey of the Lutheran agencies in Illinois, "it was felt that the Children's Receiving Home was best fitted to handle children of grade-school age."³⁴ In 1947, it was decided that Negro children of the Lutheran faith would be accepted,³⁵ and in 1949 the policy was extended to cover Lutheran boys and girls of all races.³⁶ This action showed a willingness to meet the problem of racial discrimination.

29 LWLofC, Report of Supt., Yearbook 1937-38; Minutes of Brd. of Mgrs. 1936-50; Reports of Case-worker, 1939-47; Minutes, Case Committee 1947-50

30 Service Committee of Council of Social Agencies, 1940

31 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., January 20, 1941

32 Ibid, June 24, 1946

33 Case #480, In residence July 18, 1946 to December 3, 1948

34 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, September 8, 1946

35 Ibid, September 8, 1947

36 Service Report, Council of Social Agencies, 1949

The latest development in "Admission Policy" was the definite recommendation regarding age, submitted by the Case Committee in 1949, stating that "only children under six years of age, who were siblings of school age children be admitted."³⁷

Discharges were like-wise affected by the adoption of the newer policies of having only grade school children, as was shown by the statistics. Since some of the children mentioned in Chapter II as requiring long-time care were in residence during this period, many of them were discharged as "self-supporting."³⁸ The average length of stay was thereby greatly increased but was offset by the larger percentage of those having short-time care as shown by the graph (see appendix V). The increased interest in the planning for the children through the case-worker not only was evidenced in the length of time under care but also in the disposition of the children (see appendix VI). Many more of the children were being released to their own homes in the period 1936-1950 in comparison with the previous periods.

Releases were made to the Juvenile Court for placement for some of the children, when there were no other plans available,³⁹ while some were transferred to the Lutheran Home at Nachusa through the family.⁴⁰ The Lutheran Charities was used in later years as a channel for placement in other

³⁷ LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., September 26, 1949

³⁸ Case Records: 66,120,123,124,135,136,140,141,193,217,261,272,
302,311,407

³⁹ Case Records: 243,262,364,365,416

⁴⁰ Case Records: 385,386

Lutheran agencies,⁴¹ or community child-caring agencies.⁴² Problems which arose concerning the releasing of the children made the Board of Trustees decide in 1947 that "no dismissals should be made without the consent of the Case-worker, and the Case Committee, and that the Case-worker should do all the intake and discharging."⁴³ In accordance with the program of caring for school-age children, it was recommended in 1949 that the Case-worker should work out plans on an individual basis for the girls of High school age.⁴⁴ The records showed that there were contacts made by the Superintendent and Case-worker with the families of the discharged children, indicating a continued interest in their welfare. Many of the children returned to their former home for visits.

From the perusal of the minutes of the Board of Managers throughout the years between 1919 and 1940, it was interesting to note that with the exception of one year, Mrs. Martha Louise Kropf served as chairman of that board. Her interest and loyalty to the task, and her leadership were recognized at a Luncheon given in her honor at the time of her retirement.⁴⁵ In the subsequent years, the chairman of that group, elected annually, has served from one to three terms only, thus allowing for more frequent changes in leadership.

In 1947, the members of the Board of Managers followed the urgent

41 Case Records: 429,457,480,481

42 Case Records: 485,505

43 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, Sept. 9, 1947

44 Ibid, May 5, 1949

45 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., March 18, 1940

recommendations of 1946, by having Committees appointed to work in the various areas: Social, Case-Work, Education and Recreation, Health, Personnel, and House and Grounds.⁴⁶ Each committee was chaired by a member of the Board of Managers. Their functions were explained in the 1949 report of the Chairman of the Board:

They study and review the needs of our Home, its staff, its children and the physical plant, and endeavor to keep our standards high and such as are required by the supervising agencies.⁴⁷

Besides dividing the responsibilities of the Board of Managers, there was an increased interest of the additional committee members, which resulted in many changes in the policies and program of the Home.

The Case-work Program was slow in developing, as finances did not warrant it,⁴⁸ but the pressure exerted by the Reviewing Committee of the Community Fund in 1938⁴⁹ and the application of a qualified Lutheran case-worker, resulted in the establishment of that position on the staff in January, 1939.⁵⁰ Frequent changes of personnel have hindered it from being as effective as it was hoped to be, but through close correlation of the work with the Superintendent and the Board of Managers, the work has been continued. To facilitate the work, a new set of application blanks, face sheets and medical forms were approved,⁵¹ clearings on all of the cases in residence, was made

46 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, Final report, Sept. 8, 1947, listing names of all members of committees

47 LWLoFC, Annual Report, Chrmn. Brd. of Mgrs., 1950-51

48 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, August 30, 1937

49 Ibid, October 11, 1938

50 LWLoFC, Minutes, League meeting, January 10, 1939

51 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., January 16, 1939

with the Social Service Exchange of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago (formerly known as the Council of Social Agencies), and all records were set up and placed in files with pertinent available information attached.⁵² To fulfill the recommendations of the 1946 report from the Division of Child Welfare of the State of Illinois, a master card file and alphabetical ledger were set up in 1947.⁵³

Beginning in 1940 (following the establishment of the Case-work program in 1939) "the cases were discussed by the Case-worker in the meetings of the Board of Managers, relative to admission, discharges, financial situation, problems and help given."⁵⁴ This procedure was changed in 1947 with the formation of the Case-Committee, which arranged for regular monthly meetings and adopted the following policy:

to study each child's needs, making suggestions and arrangements along with the Superintendent and the Case-worker so that the best possible program for each child can be worked out....and in touch with the Lutheran Charities for consultation and supervision.⁵⁵

The committee functioned well, the Chairman reporting to the meetings of the Board of Managers, thereby keeping them well-informed. Although matters of admission and discharge were often discussed, their attention has been centered on the problems of the children in-residence.

52 LWLoFC, Minutes, League meeting, January 9, 1940

53 Excerpt of letter from State of Illinois Dept. of Welfare, recorded in Chairman of the Brd. of Mgrs. report, Yearbook 1948-49

54 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., February 12, 1940

55 LWLoFC, Report, Chrmn. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1950-51

The Case-worker's reports showed a knowledge and use of the Community resources, in her work of helping applicants with their problems. Referrals were made to the Joint Service Bureau, Catholic Charities, United Charities, Chicago Welfare Department, American Red Cross, Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois Children's Home and Aid, Baptist Home, Hephzibah Home, Lake Bluff Orphanage, Lawrence Hall, and the Lutheran agencies: Augustana Nursery, Lutheran Home Finding Society, Danish Lutheran Home, Edison Park (Norwegian Lutheran), and Lutheran Child Welfare Association.⁵⁶ After 1944, referrals and applications were arranged through the Lutheran Charities office.⁵⁷

In one report, the Case-worker pointed out the great need for foster homes, and stated that there were no vacancies in any of the Lutheran agencies.⁵⁸

An important part of the Case-work program was the activities centering around the admissions and referrals of children through the Juvenile Court. Prior to 1939, the Superintendent of the Home co-operated with the Lutheran Representative at the Court, attending the hearings and accepting custody of the children but this was done by the Case-worker during the years 1939 to 1950.⁵⁹

The work of Sister Caroline as the Lutheran Representative at the Juvenile Court for over a quarter of a century had proved to be of inestimable

56 Application Record Book, 1936-50

57 Annual Report of Lutheran Charities, Sept. 1946, 7

58 Case-Worker's Report, Quarterly Meeting, LWL, April 9, 1946

59 Interview with Superintendent, 1950

value in channeling the cases of the Lutheran children into Lutheran agencies. After her retirement in March 1945, her work was taken over by the Social Service department of the Lutheran Charities, thereby coordinating the cases through a recognized social service agency, where complete files were available.⁶⁰ Referral of some cases were made, in order to obtain County Boarding Funds, when the parents showed negligence in payments and in concern for their children.⁶¹ With some, there were cooperative arrangements with the Children's Division of the Chicago Welfare Department.⁶²

A valuable adjunct to the Case Work program of the Home was the "Child Guidance Clinic" of the Lutheran Charities. It was set up to "help in understanding and dealing with behavior problems and personality difficulties arising among the children of the agencies, as there was a real need for psychological testing, study and counseling with children." Beginning in February 1946 with a psychologist, Prof. Schmieding of Concordia College, the service was expanded in 1949 to include another psychologist, and a psychiatrist, and in 1950, a psychiatric social worker. All referral, appointments and reports for clinic cases were made by the Case-worker, but recommendations for treatment were discussed in the meetings of the Case-committee, and appro-

60 Annual Report of Lutheran Charities, Sept. 1946, 10

61 Cases: 302,482,483,510,518,519,520,521

62 Cases: 477,478,479,485,511. Co-operation with Family Service Division; Page 38 "Fiftieth Anniversary Report of Juvenile Court of Cook County", 1949, William N. Erickson, Pres. Board of Commissioners, Cook County, Illinois

priate plans considered. The case-worker represented the agency as a member of the advisory committee (formed from the social work staffs of the affiliated Child-care agencies) to give assistance in directing the program of the clinic.⁶³

Additional interest in the promotion of the Case-work program through the Case-committee, was accomplished by the Joint-meetings with case-committees of other Lutheran child-caring agencies, arranged through the Lutheran Charities. The programs helped by interpreting the function of the Case-committee, and by the presentation of cases showing particular problems in panel discussions, followed by audience participation.⁶⁴

Closely allied with the Case-committee in the work with the children was the development of the educational, recreational and religious program through that special committee. Previously, the Superintendent and supervisors had cooperated with the schools attending the Parent-Teacher Association meetings and regular functions of the school, but with the addition of professional staff workers, and the committee members, a greater interest was aroused. The children responded well, realizing that they were not alone.⁶⁵

During the period 1936-1950, the children continued to attend the Emerson Elementary and Previso Township High schools. The pre-school

63 Annual Reports, Lutheran Charities; 1946,10; 1949,7; 1950,11

64 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., October 23, 1950

65 Interview, Chairman of Board of Managers

children were enrolled at the Bethlehem Lutheran Parochial school up to the time the Kindergarten room was opened at Emerson.⁶⁶ Fulfilling the recommendations "to have a man on the professional staff,"⁶⁷ the Committee has arranged with Concordia Teacher's College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary to provide a director for the recreational and educational program at the Home. His time is divided with tutoring the retarded children, supervising indoor and out-door activities, planning special programs and arranging for tours to museums and parks. Movies were shown at the Home by the Maywood Volunteer Film Association, and the boys and girls were privileged to attend the local theatre when it was deemed advisable as to time and/or picture shown. At Christmastime 1949, the Lions Club of Oak Park presented the Home with a television set; these programs replaced movie-going to a large extent, and proved to be more convenient.⁶⁸

The parents were urged to make their visits on Saturday and Sunday after-noons,⁶⁹ so that it would not interfere with the program of the children. Vacations with the family of the child were encouraged, but in many cases, it was not possible. There were some opportunities for camping, and for vacations on farms in Iowa. After 1944, in cases where a child was to stay longer than a month, parental consent and clearance with the Iowa Department of Child

66 LWLoFC, Report, Chrm. Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1947-48

67 LWLoFC, Report, President, Yearbook 1948-49

68 LWLoFC, Reports, Brd. of Mgrs. Yearbooks 1948-51

69 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., May 23, 1949

Welfare was obtained by the Case-worker as recommended by the Illinois State Welfare Department.⁷⁰ The Case-worker also corresponded with a former staff member in Iowa who kept in close contact with the children and the foster parents.⁷¹

The Superintendent reported to the writer that throughout the years the children had been allowed to use their leisure time with handcrafts, being encouraged by the staff members. Some of their articles are on display in a cabinet in the front entrance lobby, while the dining-room windows have flower boxes, and the napkin rings are on the tables, all made by the children. The girls always had their sewing bees, and the boys sewed on buttons, while listening to the music of the player-piano. Through the Boy Scout and Cub Scout program of Troop 72 of Maywood, the boys of that age group have been able to enjoy camping trips, as well as learn the fundamentals of scouting. Organizations such as Lions, Kiwanis, and Shriners have made it possible for the children to attend entertainments, parties and circuses. The Waterworks Playground and Bellwood swimming pool were used by the children in addition to the playground equipment available on the Home grounds. Flooding the play area in the winter provided a good skating pond, much enjoyed by all. Those with musical talent were encouraged to develop it, and the children were often included in the orchestra groups at the school. Piano lessons were available

70 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgr., March 20, 1944; May 23, 1944

71 Correspondence Files of the Case-worker

at reasonable rates.⁷²

The Sunday-school and church facilities of the St. John's Lutheran Church continued to be used by the children, and almost every year there was a "Confirmation Dinner" at the Home. Two year classes for catechetical instruction were begun in 1944.⁷³ Every Easter Sunday the children were privileged to enjoy the thrills of an Easter Egg Hunt, either on the grounds or in the building. The Christmas holiday season, with the many programs and festivities, was always ushered in with the Advent Candle-lighting ceremonies held every evening in the dining-room with the children reciting from memory appropriate scripture verses. The daily devotional periods, morning and night, were aimed to hold the children and staff members together with a common interest and inculcate the spiritual ideals.⁷⁴ Through the Religious Educational Program of the Maywood, Melrose Park Church Council, the children in the fourth grade and above received additional training on released time from the Public Schools.⁷⁵ The Superintendent, in order to preserve close contact with the children, occasionally held separate meetings for the boys and girls, at which time problems pertaining to their social adjustment were presented by the respective matrons and openly discussed.⁷⁶

The matter of children's allowances was given special attention

72 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Sept. 16, 1942

73 LWLofC, Minutes, League Quarterly Meeting, Supt.'s report
April 10, 1945

74 Interview with the Superintendent

75 Report cards found in record files, from Religious Education
director.

76 Report of Supt., League meeting, April 10, 1945

by the Board of Managers by arranging for each child to have spending money in his own envelope.⁷⁷ Through the will of Miss Marie Hanson, \$100.00 was to be given each year for ten years so that each child could have a dollar for purchasing gifts for others at Christmas time.⁷⁸ The Superintendent arranged for money to be available for those who have no families to provide for them.⁷⁹

At the time, when there were many promising High School graduates, interested friends offered to give them financial aid to further their education. In 1943, an Educational Fund was established, providing for loans to worthy students who were former "Home residents," by the Superintendent, who was the beneficiary of the \$2,000.00 insurance policy of one of the boys killed in World War II.⁸⁰ Due to the prevailing situation of active service or obtaining their education under the "G I" plan, or not desiring to be obligated to repay, it has not been used.⁸¹

Helping the children to adjust to their social situations and giving direction to their educational, recreational and religious activities would not have been possible if their physical condition was not up to par. This was the concern of the Board of Managers until the Medical and Health program was formulated by the Medical Advisory Committee in 1947.⁸² There had been a growing awareness of the lacks, in not meeting the standards, but the reports of

77 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., April 19, 1942

78 LWLoFC, Report, Brd. of Mgrs., 1946-47

79 Interview with Superintendent

80 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, September 7, 1943

81 Interview with Superintendent

82 LWLoFC, Annual Report, President, 1948-49

the Superintendent told of the accomplishments, such as more thorough entrance examinations, regular annual check-ups, demanding immunizations, and working out definitely scheduled dental visits. Special needs, such as eye, ear, speech, heart conditions were treated by the special clinics or doctors. In emergency cases, both the Joslyn clinic and the West Lake hospital were available, and when surgery was indicated, the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital provided free care. The medical records since 1939 when the Case-work program was started, showing the progress of each child, and any illnesses, accidents or operations, proved to be of value in the study of the child.⁸³ Prior to the adoption of the policies, and even afterwards, the annual examinations were held at the Home, when the staff physician, assisted by public health nurses, and the Superintendent, accomplished the task in a few hours.⁸⁴ However, the constant change in population made it necessary for some to go to the Doctor's office, so on December 6, 1950, the Health Committee reported that the Doctor would come only when called, as the children took turns making semi-weekly calls at his office for their examinations. In cases of suspected pulmonary involvement or when the family medical history would indicate, such children were sent to the Forest Park Office of the Cook County Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Further, when there were positive reactions to the patch or Mantoux tests, referrals were made to the Maywood Health Center. With the addition

83 Study of cases referred to the Child Guidance Clinic during period 1948-50

84 Interview with Superintendent

of the Nursery bathroom in 1947, the facilities for isolation were increased.

Good nutrition was constantly stressed, and since 1936, menu suggestions of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund were followed, providing for variety in the diets.⁸⁶ (See Appendix III).

Considering the number of children cared for during the span of years, there was very little sickness; according to the annual reports of the Superintendent, who supervised the Health program of both children and staff.⁸⁸

Although chiefly concerned with the needs of the children, the Board of Managers attempted to provide more adequately for the staff by increasing salaries, as a group⁸⁷ and individually⁸⁸ and in accordance with the annual budgets presented to the Community Fund.⁸⁹ Pressure from the Lutheran Council to conform to the eight-hour working law in 1940,⁹⁰ resulted in working out a system in 1943,⁹¹ requiring a relief matron on part-time⁹² basis at first, but later in 1947 on full-time.⁹³ Compensation and personal liability insurance for employees was considered in 1937,⁹⁴ but not taken out until 1938.⁹⁵ For the protection of those responsible for the transfer of money, bonding insurance was arranged for in 1944.⁹⁶ Long vacations were encouraged,

85 Service Reports, CSA, in files 1936-50

86 Annual Reports of Superintendent, Yearbooks, 1936-50

87 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, March 17, 1938

88 Ibid, Sept. 28, 1944

89 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., April 29, 1946; Sept. 15, 1947;

Dec. 6, 1950

90 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, March 4, 1940

91 Ibid, October 12, 1943

92 Ibid, March 15, 1943

94 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Sept. 20, 1937

95 Ibid, June 14, 1938

96 LWLofC, President's Annual Report, Yearbook 1945-46

allowing two weeks with pay, and two weeks without pay;⁹⁷ later, this was increased to three weeks with pay to those who had been employed five years or more,⁹⁸ and again extended to a month for those who had been there over ten years. (See Appendix IV). Close attention was given by the Board of Managers to the changes of personnel, the types of persons employed, and the good morale existing.⁹⁹ Appropriate recognition of the staff, evidenced by complimentary luncheons or teas,¹⁰⁰ Christmas gifts,¹⁰¹ and bonuses,¹⁰² proved helpful. With the organization of the Personnel Committee,¹⁰³ the new features of Blue Cross Hospital Plan¹⁰⁴ and the retirement plan of the Lutheran Brotherhood¹⁰⁵ were instituted, and arrangements made for Social Security coverage in 1951.¹⁰⁶ Interest in the health of the employees was indicated in the provisions made in the policies of the Health and Medical program. (See Appendix III). A special fund, started in 1941, for purchasing a car for the Home was another indication of the interest of the League members in the activities of the Superintendent and her co-workers, in caring for the needs of the children.¹⁰⁷ Staff members were encouraged to attend meetings, such as the Child

97 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., May 19, 1941

98 Ibid, March 19, 1945

99 LWLoFC, Yearbooks, Reports of Presidents and Chairmen 1936-50

100 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Dec. 12, 1941, May 8, 1947

101 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, Dec. 6, 1948

102 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Nov. 27, 1950

103 1946 Report for Community Fund Reviewing Com. (CSA, Chicago)

104 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Nov. 15, 1948

105 Ibid, April 28, 1950

106 Ibid, Oct. 23, 1950

107 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, Jan. 15, 1940; Feb. 3, 1941

Welfare Conference of Illinois,¹⁰⁸ Institute of Institutions,¹⁰⁹ and House-parent's Training Courses,¹¹⁰ whenever possible to aid them in the discharge of their duties.

Closely linked with the personal attention given to the Staff members, and the concern about the physical and mental welfare of the children, was the work of the House and Grounds Committee. Much of their accomplishments has already been recognized in the changes brought about in the physical plant. The members of the committee were engaged in observing many things which could be done to help the staff and children to make the work easier and to make the Home more attractive, such as "new rugs and spreads for the helpers' rooms, re-upholstering of chairs received; purchase of shrubs and metal lawn chairs and benches; a power-driven combination lawn mower and snow-shovel; in addition to recommendations for repairing and re-conditioning the building and equipment."¹¹¹ The chairman of the committee reported regularly to the Board of Managers about the progress of the projects.¹¹² The committee was especially commended by the State for their choice of the dining-room furniture and the plastic dishes, and the colorful type of metal beds and additional bed-room furnishings on the sleeping floors.¹¹³

108 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., Oct. 12, 1943

109 Ibid, Feb. 1, 1949

110 Ibid, March 27, 1950

111 LWLofC, Minutes, House & Grounds Com., April 16, 1948; May 6, 1949 and May 24, 1950

112 LWLofC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., April 19, 1948 to 1951

113 LWLofC, Report-annual, Chrmm, Brd. of Mgrs., Yearbook 1950-51

Though the various committees were held responsible for making the suggestions and working through the details of the programs as outlined, the duties of coordination of all the activities remained in the province of the Superintendent. Since coming in 1929 her service was continuous throughout this period. She served in various capacities: the Director of the entire program of both staff and children, Nurse and Counsellor of the children, Purchasing Agent of all supplies, Hostess of the Home on all occasions, Controller of all statistics and financial reports of the Home, Publicity representative to various gatherings of affiliated churches, and Agency representative to meetings of the inter-agency groups.¹¹⁴

All matters of administration continued to be channelled through the Board of Managers to the Board of Trustees, which made the final decisions. One of their functions was the matter of "fund-raising," which was so well done that by 1944 their efforts for "Debt Reduction" were realized¹¹⁵ and another project, "Anniversary Expansion Fund" started, celebrating the "Golden Anniversary of the League, and the Silver Anniversary of the Home."¹¹⁶

As was explained in Chapter II, the Community Fund was helpful in giving encouragement to the inauguration of expanded services, such as the

114 Reports to Brd. of Mgrs., and Trustees, and Quarterly meetings during the period 1936-50

115 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook, 1945-46

116 Report of Anniversary Committee, Yearbook 1946-47, Anniversary Luncheon with Governor Green as speaker, Oct. 7, 1944. Service of Praise and Thanksgiving with Rev. Ross Edgar Tulloss, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., Pres. Wittenberg College, as speaker

Case-work program. Through the close supervision of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, the agency was able to comply with the "Illinois standards"¹¹⁷ as a child-caring agency and was thus enabled to receive Community Fund allocations. Many of the needs, being non-budgetary items, were approved, and the needed funds were raised through the Lutheran Woman's League. As usual, the committees, such as Linen supply, Pantry Supply and Clothing committee, continued to provide for those special needs, through their own projects.¹¹⁸ Also, the Auxiliary of the Lutheran Woman's League was actively engaged in fund-raising projects, and contributed annually to the support of the Home, wherever needed.¹¹⁹

Continuing with the two publications, the Children's Home Herald and the Lutheran Woman's Year Book, the members were well-informed about the regular meetings, special events, and the current happenings at the Home. Press announcements gave publicity to the organization, both in the local newspapers,¹²⁰ and in church papers,¹²¹ together with the reports submitted to church welfare organizations.¹²² Special programs at meetings,¹²³ and

117 "Standards of Illinois", published 1946 by the Dept. of Welfare, State of Illinois, Division of Child Welfare

118 Annual Reports of Committees, Minutes of Quarterly meetings, recorded in Minutes of Brd. of Trustees, 1936-50

119 LWLofC, Reports of President and Treasurer, Yearbooks 1936-50

120 LWLofC, Clippings, Press Committee, various years, Historical files

121 "Olive Leaf", Augustana Synodical Sunday School paper; short article about the CRH-L, November 23, 1941

122 Letter to Board of Social Missions, July 5, 1945 for 1945 Year book, United Lutheran Church of America

123 Play, "Our Maywood Receiving Home" by Mrs. Anderson, produced at "Pantry Supply" Benefit, May 16, 1939

on the radio,¹²⁴ interpreted the service of the Home for "dependent and neglected children." Results of the efforts were shown by the increasing amounts contributed through Life Membership, In Memoriam, Birthday Club, Christmas appeal, and the legacies and donations received.¹²⁵

Another type of publicity, correlated with the two anniversary celebrations and planned as a means of raising funds, was the sale of two publications, sponsored by the Board of Trustees. In 1939, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Home, and the forty-fifth of the League, a book was written, which gave the history of the Home. At first it was to be called, "Twenty Years of United Service," but for some unknown reason, it was changed to "Unto the Least of These." Mrs. Esther Gerberding Hunt, the author,¹²⁶ had served as President of the League during the early years of the Home, and was well qualified to record the facts as she found them in the records, and to relate some things as she remembered them.¹²⁷ Before it was released for publication, the members of the Board of Managers sanctioned the copy.¹²⁸

124 "That Men May Live" - Script in Historical Files, arranged Brd. of Trustees Minutes, June 19, 1944; Produced, Jan. 27, 1945

125 1947 Christmas Appeal, 3000 letters, income \$1262.50, President's Annual report, Yearbook 1948-49

126 Mrs. Esther Gerberding Hunt, author (died Nov. 7, 1946), wrote "Green Timbers," receiving the Runge prize. She was president of LWLoFC 1919 to 1921, and served two terms as President of Women's Missionary Society of the Chicago Conference of the Illinois Synod, United Lutheran Church of America

127 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, "to be sold as an Anniversary Souvenir, receipts to be returned to the Debt Reduction Fund."

128 Ibid; Approval of the Brd. of Trustees, Sept. 11, 1939

Five years later, in 1944, when the League was planning to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of the League and the Silver Anniversary of the Home, it was decided to have a special booklet printed for distribution at a nominal cost of fifty cents, entitled "Anniversary Booklet." It was dedicated to Sister Caroline Williams, "who for twenty-five years had faithfully served our Home and children."¹²⁹ From all indications of the financial reports in the year books regarding the financial results of these two efforts to "tell others" about their accomplishments, it may not have been as successful as was anticipated, but the efforts may have resulted indirectly in increased interest.¹³⁰

All correspondence, notices of meetings, mailing of the Children's Home Herald, and distribution of the Year Books was handled through the business office of the Home, making that the center of all activity connected with the Lutheran Woman's League. By using the "Bulk Mailing Fee" of \$10.00 for the calendar year, the expense of mailing the quarterly publication was lessened.¹³¹

Because of the close affiliation of Sister Caroline Williams with the development of the Children's Receiving Home, considerable attention was directed to the Home on both the occasion of her retirement in 1945 and the celebration of her Golden Anniversary as a Deaconess in 1947. The children and staff of the Home showed their regard by giving her a silver coffee service May 19, 1947, and in 1950 the League honored her by making her a life member of both the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers, in "appreciation

¹²⁹ Dedicatory Page, 2, Souvenir Booklet

¹³⁰ Anniversary Report, Deficit, \$338.23, Yearbook 1946-47

¹³¹ Interview with Superintendent, CRH-I

of her faithful and unselfish service."

Through the publicity, the agency became recognized in the community and was the recipient of many fine gifts, such as Radio-phonograph combination from WLS Radio Station, which also contributed a movie projector and screen; wheel chair and blood-pressure machine. The Elks Club of Oak Park gave blankets and a medicine cabinet for the hospital room,¹³² while the Maywood Elks placed a bronze plaque in the front vestibule¹³³ honoring the boys in the service in World War II, who had been former residents of the Home. They were also included with other agencies to receive their share of the "Surplus Commodities" distributed by the Government.¹³⁴

As in past years, the Joint Service Bureau continued to give assistance to the agency as a referral center until 1948. The Children's Receiving Home was represented by two Board members, who kept informed on the activities.¹³⁵ In 1943, The Bureau provided case-work service, investigating three cases prior to their admission.¹³⁶ After 1948, the referral service was assumed by the Community Referral Service, and the consultation and information by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, but the Court worker continued.¹³⁷

132 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., March 17, 1947

133 Ibid, June 16, 1947

134 Ibid, November 15, 1948

135 Committee listings, Yearbooks 1945-48

136 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., June 21, 1943; Brd. of Trustees, June 28, 1943

137 Letter read at meeting of Brd. of Mgrs., March 15, 1948

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago (until 1949 known as the Council of Social Agencies), continued its services, providing supervision, guidance and stimulation, by personal contacts, meetings, institutes, correspondence and literature. Through the Child-care Division, the problems of the agencies were thoroughly discussed and possible solutions offered, and the participating representatives were led to a broader view of the place of the agency in the welfare field.¹³⁸ According to the reports of the Presidents since 1940, the officers and Superintendent, and sometimes others were in attendance at various meetings of the Council.¹³⁹ The reports written up by the Home with a clearer understanding of its accomplishments and its shortcomings,¹⁴⁰ thereby receiving encouragement or a challenge. The Board members responded to the requests received from the Council regarding legislation,¹⁴¹ by following the proper procedure in such matters,¹⁴² and received replies. One of the Board Members, Mrs. John Forch, was elected to membership in the Women's Division of the Community Fund in 1948.¹⁴⁴

Their interest in legislation led them to join the Illinois Committee of Child Welfare Legislation Committee in 1947.¹⁴⁵ Through attending

138 LWLoFC, President's Report, Yearbook 1944-45

139 Ibid, Yearbook 1941-50 inclusive

140 Original Reports, 1937-1950

141 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Mgrs., March 5, 1945

142 Ibid, March 13, 1947

143 Ibid, November 3, 1947

144 LWLoFC, President's Report, 1949-50

145 LWLoFC, Minutes, Brd. of Trustees, March 3, 1947

the conferences sponsored by the Illinois Welfare Association, the Board members, Superintendent and Case-workers established and perpetuated inter-agency contacts.¹⁴⁶

Through the close supervision of the State Welfare Department, many changes were suggested in both policies and program, enabling the agency to function according to the best standards of a child-caring agency.¹⁴⁷

An outstanding service in cooperation was that given through the Lutheran Council and the Lutheran Charities, as previously mentioned, for the services offered first as a co-ordinating agency, developed into a recognized clearing house for all types of Lutheran welfare problems. In the services accorded to children, which affected the program of the Children's Receiving Home, was the Social Service department, which gave consideration to applications of children for placement by diagnosing the need, arranging for care, and working with the parents or guardians. Having a family court representative at the court to assist in that area was helpful, as the Case-worker was often excused from Court attendance. Through the Child Guidance clinic a great service was rendered, as many of the children presented problems, and were better understood after being examined there.¹⁴⁸ Besides the social service activities in the areas of referral, consultation, and child guidance,

146 LWLofC, President's Report, Yearbook 1949-50

147 Excerpt of Letter from State; President's Report, Yearbook 1948-49

148 Annual Report, Lutheran Charities, 6-11, September 1950

"the budgeting department also assisted the Home by analyzing the budget, preparing it for presentation to the Fund, and by receiving and dispensing the allocation. The public relations department, being active in the area where Lutheran charities touched the community, city, county, and state, not only represented and sought recognition for Lutheran welfare, but integrated the program into that of the community."¹⁴⁹

Many of the changes, which developed during this period of 1936-1950, were directly influenced by the many inter-agency relationships, especially those with the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, the Child Welfare Division of the State of Illinois, and the Child-care Division of the Lutheran Charities¹.

¹⁴⁹ Annual Report of Lutheran Charities, Sept. 1949, 7

SUMMARY

The program and policies of the Children's Receiving Home, as outlined in the chapters of this Study, were considered within the framework of each period such as, 1919-1925, 1926-1935, and 1936-1950. These periods coincided with (1) the early years when the Home began, and began making plans for larger quarters, (2) the early years in the new building, when "The Depression" was being weathered, and (3) the years of greater advancement in following recommendations after the study of the Home by the Council of Social Agencies, in qualifying for receiving assistance from the Community Fund, and in co-ordinating with other Lutheran agencies of the Lutheran Charities.

The opening of the Children's Receiving Home in 1919 was accomplished by the Lutheran Woman's League of Chicago and vicinity after twenty-five years, when the members were developing a stronger interest in the field of social welfare. Their decision was the result of a careful investigation of the need for a temporary home for the dependent Lutheran children who were under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court of Cook County. It was not intended to duplicate any work being done by other Lutheran child-caring agencies, as it was geared to the idea of "temporary placement" on a broad, inter-synodical basis.

The continued interest of this organization in the Home has been

shown by the reports in the Year Books and their quarterly publication, the Children's Home Herald, indicating that they have given not only of their time and interest, but also, their money. The organization has been completely identified with the project, being forced to relinquish other interests such as, "Seminary Day", in order to obtain funds from the "Tag Day" and "Community Fund." According to the financial reports, the Lutheran Woman's League has been responsible for a big task, and has progressed in a commendable manner through the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers of the Children's Receiving Home.

After the purchase of the property in Maywood, Illinois in 1919, the original house was reconditioned, but afforded limited accommodations. With the new building in 1926, attempts were made to provide more adequately for a larger number according to the highest standards, and fulfilling their desires to make it a real Home for the children. In spite of financial difficulties, labor problems and shortage of materials, the Lutheran Woman's League not only built the structure, but have maintained it, making improvements whenever necessary and possible.

With the establishment of the Home, there was, also, the beginning of policies and programs, which were quite indefinite at first, but later developed into those which prevailed at the close of the period of study, 1950.

The policies of intake changed from accepting boys and girls of all ages (including infants) to limiting them to those over two years' old

in 1929, to those over three years in 1941, and finally increasing the requirement, to children over six year of age in 1946, unless they were siblings of school-age children. In 1947, it was decided that Negro children of the Lutheran faith would be accepted, and in 1949, this was extended to include Lutheran children of all races. Although originally planned for the care of Lutheran children, throughout the entire period, there were some who were of other religious affiliations found in the Home, other Protestants predominating, although some were Catholic, Jewish or Episcopalian. No delinquent children were admitted, only dependent children whose needs could be met through placement.

Although originally planned to give short-time care, a review of the discharges revealed that there was a definite up-surge from 1935-45, among those remaining for long periods of care. In most cases, this was due to the family circumstances, but could have been changed if other resources were made available and transfers could have been considered desirable. Accordingly, the average length of stay was three years. (See Appendix V). Some changes were instituted with the establishment of the Case-work program and the co-ordination within the Lutheran Charities group, in the later period. Definite steps to release those children of high school age were taken in 1949, as the program of the Home was necessarily geared to those children of the elementary school age. The study of the discharges also revealed (See Appendix VI) that the majority were released to their parents or relatives; comparatively few were transferred

to other institutions or to foster-home placement; and among those who remained long periods, many were "released to self-support."

All intake, discharges, and transfers were arranged by the Superintendent with the assistance of the Board of Managers and Sister Caroline (Lutheran representative at the Juvenile Court), during the years prior to the establishment of the Case-work program.

The activities of the Board of Managers increased with their responsibilities for the expanded program. The long tenure of office of the Chairman, who served twenty years during the twenty-one years, (1919-1940) was not followed by her successors. The work of supervising the house and grounds was assumed by the members of that special committee in 1947, resulting in lessening the burden of the Chairman. Other committees functioned within other programs in similar manner, reporting regularly to the Board. Particularly noticeable throughout all three periods was the response of the Board to the pressures from without, and their willingness to promote social welfare ideals with limited resources. Their primary interest was in the needs of the children and the social aspects of the problems presented. They attempted to align themselves with other recognized agencies and thereby receive help. Their activities were recorded carefully and preserved, using the office of the Home as a center. Many of the Board's responsibilities were lessened with the establishment of the Case-work program, but they continued to be interested by having regular reports from the Case-committee Chairman and the Case-worker.

Pressures were brought to bear by the supervising agencies (Welfare

Council of Metropolitan Chicago, and State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare) to fulfill requirements as a child-caring agency. In 1939 the Case-work program was instituted by the addition of a professional Case-worker to the staff. All applications were then given to her for investigation; integration of services rendered to the children was accomplished; transfers and discharges were planned and completed. This correlation of the functions of the Home through the Case-work program resulted in greater movement of the cases, as graphically portrayed in the chart (See Appendix V). As the Case-work program developed, particular emphasis was placed upon understanding and interpreting the behavior symptoms of the children. Valuable assistance in diagnosis and recommendations for treatment were rendered thru the Child Guidance Clinic at Lutheran Charities, which began in 1946.

Throughout the entire period under study, 1919-1950, there was much similarity in all three programs listed as Educational, Religious, and Recreational, as they were based on the idea of the complete development of the Child, Mind, Soul, and Body. The children attended the Maywood public schools, both elementary and high school. The younger ones of kindergarten age were supervised within the Home (1928-1933), and attended the kindergarten of the Bethlehem Lutheran School until the opening of the public school kindergarten in 1950. The ideals of higher education were stressed, many of the children being encouraged to go beyond high school. The Educational Fund, a loan fund, established in 1943, is for the use of former "Home Residents."

The religious education program at the Home was given special importance by virtue of the fact that the Home was founded by a group of church women. Therefore, the Home provided ample instruction as well as the opportunity for child participation in devotions, programs, etc. Confirmation classes at St. John's Lutheran Church, Maywood, Illinois, were attended by all children in the 8th Grade.

Shortly after the Children's Receiving Home was opened, the Board of Managers began to talk about the need for recreational facilities but their dreams were never fulfilled, and they still look forward to expanding by having a "Recreation Building." Through the purchase of playground equipment; encouraging the right use of leisure time by handicrafts; attending Boy and Cub Scout organizations; and participating in church, school and community activities, the Home attempted to meet the recreational and social needs of the children. Picnics, tours, parties, and vacations were arranged by the Superintendent and Board for the children. The Committee on Recreation and Education showed interest in the activities, and beginning in 1946 a part-time Recreation Worker has been employed to supervise the leisure time of the children,- giving additional help with school and confirmation lessons when needed, and guiding them in their play-time activities.

The reports indicated general good health of the children throughout the years, attributing it to good nutrition, regular routine, healthful exercise, sufficient clothing, and careful supervision. When there were spells of sickness, reaching epidemic proportions, they realized the lack

of proper and sufficient isolation facilities. The furnishing of two modern hospital rooms on the third floor, and later, installing a bathroom in the nursery section, proved to be helpful. Local physicians and dentists were used, with the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital available for surgical and diagnostic cases. In 1947 the Health Committee was formed and worked on medical and health policies, complying with the standards of care for Illinois child-caring institutions. The staff, as well as the children, is included in the program for maintaining high standards of health.

The staff was the chief concern of the Personnel Committee when they proposed a policy for Personnel Practices in 1947. The Board of Managers had shown interest in having good working conditions, better hours, increased salaries, long vacations, and more workers whenever possible. The Personnel Committee frequently review the policy, discussing changes which bring it up to date. The Committee recommended the Blue Cross Hospital Plan, Lutheran Brotherhood Retirement Plan, and plans for Social Security coverage.

There was a continuity of programs within the institution because of the long and continuous service of the present Superintendent, who began her service in 1929, and who has maintained the high ideals originally planted by her predecessors.

Publicity played an important part in the development of the Home as an agency in the social welfare field, by promoting the program, enlisting interested persons, and stimulating the collection of funds. The

"Annual Year Book" (Since 1908) of the Lutheran Woman's League, the "Children's Home Herald" published quarterly (Since 1931), and the annual "Christmas Appeal Letter" have been the mainstay of the organization. The book, "Unto the Least of These" by Esther Gerberding Hunt (1939) and the "Anniversary Booklet" (1944) gave interesting factual information about the Lutheran Woman's League, and the founding and growth of the Children's Receiving Home. There were occasions when other types of publicity were used such as, radio programs, articles in the press about special events and anniversary celebration; or exhibits at churches, missionary and social-agency meeting.

Recognition, by the leaders of the League, of the work already done in the social welfare field, was evidenced by their attempts to cooperate with the established agencies. Close contact with the Juvenile Court was established and has been maintained, with many placements arranged on a subsidy basis with the Court or the Children's Division of the Chicago Department of Welfare. The Joint Service Bureau was helpful during the years prior to 1948, but many of the services they rendered have since been done through the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. It was through the Study of the Council of Social Agencies in 1936 (later known as the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago) that the Home was evaluated and the recommendations made were important to the progress of the Home. The Lutheran Charities, as a co-ordinating agency, also, was a significant factor in contributing towards the advancements made in the years 1936-1950,

as the Board of Managers kept striving to reach the criteria upheld by the Division of Child Welfare, Department of Public Welfare, State of Illinois, (licensing agency).

Thus, the action initiated by the group of Lutheran women as an aftermath of the Lutheran Women's Group of the Columbian Exposition has continued uninterruptedly, being the first Lutheran Woman's League in the United States of America, and the first one to operate a Home. Their achievement in the field of social welfare has been an encouragement to similar organization in other cities to promote some type of community project.

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APPENDIX I

LUTHERAN WOMAN'S LEAGUE

Organized at the RELIGIOUS CONGRESS of the LUTHERAN WOMEN
of the WORLD convened at Chicago, September 14, 1893

CONSTITUTION

Article I

This organization shall be known as the Lutheran Women's League
of Chicago.

Article II

The object of this League shall be: (a) to promote the Lutheran
spirit and instill the principle of denominational loyalty among our people;
(b) to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the estrangement of Lutheran
children, young people and adults from the religion of Christ and from the
Church of their Fathers, and their absorption by other denominations; (c) to
cultivate the spirit of sympathetic cooperation between the women of the dif-
ferent synods and in all practical ways that will advance the interests of
our beloved Lutheran church and the Kingdom of Christ in general.

Article III

All Lutheran women who will sign this Constitution, thereby ex-
pressing their willingness to labor for the promotion of the objects named
therein, shall be full members of the League. Membership in this League is

not intended to disturb, in the least, the special church relations or peculiar views, or to interfere with or take the place of any other organizations now existing in the Lutheran Church having any of these objects in view, but is designed to act in perfect unison with them. Any members wishing to withdraw can do so at any time by requesting the Secretary, in writing, to remove her name from the roll.

Article IV

The officers of this League shall be: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting and whose duties shall be those usually belonging to such offices. These officers, with three members, shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall appoint all standing committees and attend to all necessary business of the League between meetings.

Article V

Meetings shall be held quarterly. The following general order of business shall be observed: Devotional Exercises, Report of Officers, Promiscuous Business, Report of Committees, to be followed by such address as may be calculated to advance the work.

Article VI

The standing committees shall be as follows, and shall be chosen annually, as herein before provided for.

- I. Membership Committee: shall solicit and present names of new names of new members for admission to the League.
- II. Press Committee: shall prepare announcements and reports and submit the same to the Press for publication.

Article VII

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by a majority vote of all the members present; three months notice having been given, specifying the changes proposed; said notice to be given at a regular meeting of the League.

This League may form its own By-laws.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AUGUST, 1947

In working out this health and medical program for the Children's Receiving Home at Maywood, Illinois, it consists mostly of compiling a record of the medical and health practices which have been carried out by this Institution for several years some dating back as far as 15 years, and shall continue as its medical and health policy from now on with added improvements whenever the occasion arises. However, the Medical advisory committee met with the President of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Institution three times in order to have the practices as accurate to the last detail as possible.

The Children's Receiving Home is not an orphanage, but is as implied by its name, a Receiving Home and therefore the majority of the children's residences here is more or less temporary.

It is the desire of the Board of Trustees to improve upon this health policy whenever possible and to be always on the alert to never miss the slightest opportunity for the betterment of the children's health and physical condition.

APPENDIX III
HEALTH PROGRAM
FOR
CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1947

Objectives: The promotion of normal growth, the detection and correction of physical defects and the early diagnosis and treatment of disease.

1. A physician, Dr. John Peters, 715 West Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois, has for the past fifteen years been responsible for the health of the children and staff of this Home. For this he is paid an annual salary plus special fees for immunizations, tests and treatments.

All school children receive a physical check up once a year, following which the necessary tests and immunizations are given.

The pre-school children are checked bi-monthly.

The new child, to determine what preventative care he has had is sent, upon his entrance, to his own physician with form No. CA-1937 (recommended by the Child Welfare League) to have filled out. In the event he has no family physician he is given a physical examination by the Home Doctor.

The admission examination includes a complete medical history obtained by the case-worker and a stripped physical examination by the Doctor before admission or within forty-eight hours after entry. A complete physical examination shall also be given when child departs from the Institution.

Whenever called upon the Home physician makes calls at the Home.

2. The following tests, such as Schick, Dick test and Mantoux (in case of TB in family history), Wasserman, vaginal smears on girls, vaccination for small-pox, inoculations for whooping cough, and diphtheria toxoid in cases where Schick was positive, and scarlet fever immunization, following a positive reaction to the Dick test, and tetanus anti-toxin when required are all given by the Home physician whenever he deems it necessary.

The children's physical records are kept on file and re-checked

annually by the Doctor. The findings and recommendations are recorded on the file card and added tests and inoculation, administered by the physician as well as other medical recommendations for correction are carried out as soon as possible.

For the children who have reacted positively to the Patch or Mantoux skin tests for TB, chest X-Rays are made by the Maywood clinic free of any charge.

3. A Dentist, Dr. Pierce of Maywood, is paid a yearly salary by the Home to care for the children's teeth. Every Monday and Thursday, appointments for two children are made with the Dentist, which enables each child to have his teeth examined and treated twice a year. Complete follow up records are kept of each child's teeth with notations of cavities, fillings, extractions or other abnormalities, together with the Dentist's recommendations for corrections and treatment.

4. An Eye Specialist, Dr. Spiesman of the Joslyn Clinic, gives the children free examinations while the Home pays for the lens and any recommended treatment. The eye records are kept on file with the child's other medical records.

5. Examination of the personnel of the Home by the Home physician is given at time of employment, which includes chest X-Ray, nose and throat cultures, Wassermans and a stool examination for the cook, and thereafter an annual recheck by the physician of each employee and an examination during any illness. Records of these are kept in the Superintendent's office.

6. Isolation:

(a) Any child showing first signs of a cold or having a fever, vomiting, diarrhea or pain is put in a room by himself or in the infirmary in order to check the spread of infection and to insure his quiet and rest. The Home physician is notified of such signs of illness and his directions followed.

(b) Contagious diseases are cared for either at the Home or in a Hospital at the discretion of the Doctor. Usually whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, measles and common colds are cared for at the Home, while the more serious contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever, encephalitis, pneumonia and polio are transferred to a Hospital.

(c) A report of any contagious disease in the Home is made to the Village Public Health nurse, who in turn reports it to the proper authorities and the school the child attends. Children

exposed at the Home to measles and scarlet fever receive convalescent serum at the physicians' discretion within the prescribed number of days.

7. In illnesses other than contagion, the Home makes extensive use of the Illinois Research Clinic and whenever surgery, such as removal of tonsils, adenoids, appendix etc., are necessary, the child is brought to the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital, where a registered surgeon does the operation, for which to date, no fee has been made.

The Maywood schools, during the course of the year, make surveys of vision, hearing, weight and height, and dental needs, of which records are kept. These are of value in supplementing our records, and may be requested from the school nurse and added.

8. Diet and Nutrition:

Menus are periodically submitted to our agency, such as the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund and their suggestions are followed. As the noon school recess is short, lunch is then served to the children, with dinner served in the evening. Milk and butter is served at every meal, with second helpings of all foods offered. Children are given cod-liver oil or a vitamin preparation recommended by the Home physician. Each floor has a drinking fountain.

The boys and girls sit together at mealtimes with a staff member or an older child at the table to supervise the eating habits etc. The children selected for each table are chosen according to various ages in an endeavor to create a family unit. If two or more children from one family are at the Home, they are always placed at the same table.

9. Sleep:

Each child is given an opportunity for at least ten hours sleep at night, in addition to afternoon naps for the younger children. The children are not awakened more than two hours before the first class at school, in order that proper rest is necessary for doing good school work. Each child according to age, has a small duty to perform daily and has plenty of time left for play. The children's home tasks are changed every month.

10. Bed-wetters are not punished or shamed in any way, or attention called to their having them sleep in a "bed-wetter's" room. Since bed-wetting is indicative of emotional disturbance, the child is praised for success and a casual attitude toward the subject is shown in order to help the child overcome this habit.

11. Personal cleanliness is taught by the requirement of nightly and morning brushing of the teeth with individual tooth brushes, hung vertically on hooks in the bath-room. Weekly shampoos and baths twice a week at least. Each child has an individual comb with his or her name on it. The pillow-case and one sheet is changed each week and the towels and wash cloths twice a week. All children must wash face and hands with soap and water, comb hair and present clean finger nails before each meal. Hair-cuts and manicured toe nails must be attended to as necessary.

A bath and complete change of clean clothing is given the child upon entrance to the Home, except in rare cases when the child has been especially scrubbed and dressed in new or fresh clothing for his entrance to the Home. This Institution endeavors at all times to maintain a family and home atmosphere among its children and observes that it appears to cause distress to the child to have its new clothing removed immediately upon entrance.

12. Clothing, sufficient and attractive, is provided for all children. Each child has two pairs of shoes, one pair of bed-room slippers, so that they at no time have to walk bare-footed on the floor. The children are not permitted to wear gym shoes except during the gym period. Each child is provided with two coats. The children are fitted with only new shoes except in rare cases when a used shoe fits correctly. Shoes for repair are sent to shoe repair shop when needed and not allowed to accumulate for a long time.

13. Health Education. The Home owns a projector for movie films and obtains films for a health education program free or for a very small charge from the Evaporated Milk Association, the National Dairy Council, the State of Illinois Public Health Dept., and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.

The members of the staff are taking the Home Nursing Course offered by the Oak Park Red Cross. The Home, at present, is very fortunate in having a Superintendent that is a graduate nurse.

14. The Home at all times endeavors to employ a complete staff of domestic help so that every child has sufficient time, above his or her daily duties to partake of daily recreation and play. The natural association between boys and girls which dispels unwholesome curiosity is strongly advocated in daily recreation.

15. A Recreational Instructor has been employed since January 1947 to direct the children in their recreational activities. This is done with a desire to have normal and healthy children.

The children of this Home never go on tours or projects to raise maintenance money for the Institution.

16. Drugs and First Aid.

No medicines or medical treatment is given without the Home physician's directions or orders. If first aid is required preceding the Doctor's arrival, the Superintendent, a graduate nurse, will give emergency treatment. In her absence, a member of the staff, who has had the Red Cross First Aid Course shall be in charge of it. A First Aid kit and Red Cross First Aid Manual is kept easily available on each floor.

17. Fire Drills.

The Staff and children are instructed in detail in the procedure to be followed in case of fire, so that each child and adult may know exactly where to go, whatever part of the building they may be in. The Fire Marshal of Maywood has personally supervised several trial fire drills at the Home. He has been consulted on the use of fire extinguishers and the number of night lights to be left on in stairways and halls.

MEETING DECEMBER 1st, 1948

Changes:

Paragraph 1 - re: Physician

a. Dr. Arthur J. Koven, 507 Washington Blvd., Maywood, Illinois, has replaced Dr. John Peters as physician to the Home on an annual salary basis. He comes to the Home every other week.

Dr. John Peters is available as consulting physician whenever Dr. Koven deems it necessary.

b. Whenever a child is prepared for dismissal from the Home, he or she shall undergo a complete physical examination by the Doctor.

Paragraph 2 - correction X*Ray

The children can be sent if there is a positive TB test to the Oak Park Health Center, Harlem and Washington, Oak Park, Ill., otherwise for a lung X-Ray, to the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital..

In case of a positive X-Ray, they will be sent to the Maywood clinic, 103 S. 5th Ave., on the first and third Tuesday of every month, where they will be examined by Dr. Julius V. Novak free of charge.

Paragraph 3 - Dentist

The address of Dr. Pearce, the Home's dentist, is 518 S. 5th Ave., Maywood, Illinois.

Paragraph 5 - Medical Examination of Personnel

Medical examination of the Staff will be completed in 1948. Chest X-Ray of Staff may be obtained at Oak Park health center.

Paragraph 6 - Contagion

b - Any contagious illness among the children of the Home is reported to Maywood 1200, Village Health Department.

Paragraph 10 - Bed-wetting and other behavior problems.

Bed-wetters of long standing are sent to Prof. Schmieding, psychologist, for advice. If there are other emotional disturbances in behavior, they are referred to Dr. Ruehr, Psychiatrist.

Paragraph 13 - Educational Films

The Illinois Dept. of Public Health Education, Division of Child Care, Springfield, Illinois, will be asked to send a catalogue of films that may be shown to the children for their education and health.

b - An instructive course for house parents is now being prepared by the University of Chicago and will be given some time in 1949. It will be available to the Staff of the Maywood Receiving Home.

MEETING DECEMBER 6, 1950

Changes made:

Paragraph 1 - Re: physician

Dr. Koven comes to the home only when called.

Two children go to his office each week for physical examination until they have all been examined.

Paragraph 2 - re: Health Services

For the children who have reacted positively to the Patch or Mantoux skin tests for TB, chest X-Rays are available without charge at Cook County Tuberculosis Sanitarium District at 7401 Madison Street in Forest Park. If further consultation or clinic service is necessary, they are referred to Dr. Julius B. Novak at the Maywood Health Center at 103 S. 5th Ave., Maywood, Illinois.

The new drinking fountains installed in 1950, have been approved by the Maywood Health Department.

New Fire prevention stair wells installed in 1950, have been approved by the Chief of the Maywood Fire Department.

Recommendations to the Board of Managers were made as follows:

#1. Regarding the training course for House Parents at the University of Chicago: That a suggestion be made to the proper authorities by the Board of Managers that a short practical course for House Parents be offered which would make it available to smaller institutions, such as the Lutheran Receiving Home in Maywood. The present course set up for a nine months period and costing over \$1,000 is financially out of reach. We wish to state we are heartily in favor of the program and think it is worthwhile and timely, but feel that there are apparently other small institutions which also are unable to go along with it as it now stands.

#2. Re: Exterminator

That an exterminator be employed for routine extermination every spring and fall of the year.

APPENDIX IV

PERSONNEL

I. Minimum Requirements

- A. All members of the staff are required to be qualified persons who are mentally and physically well. Before employment a complete physical examination is to be given, including the following test for all employees: TB test, Wasserman, Typhoid, Dick, Schick, X-Ray if indicated.
- B. An adult is responsible for and available to the children at all times. An adult is on each floor on which children are sleeping and located so as to be easily available to the children at any time.
- C. A sufficient staff is maintained to adequately supervise the children at all times; to keep the plant in an attractive and comfortable condition; to prepare the proper meals, and to provide adequately for the needs of the children. The operation and maintenance of the agency is not dependent upon the work of the children. At present a staff of eleven full time and four part-time employees is maintained to care for a capacity of 57 children.
- D. The Superintendent is a graduate nurse and is in attendance at all times supervising the health program of the children and keeping all medical records.
- E. A Maximum daily schedule of 8 hours, and an average weekly schedule of 48 hours is maintained. At least one day in seven is free for every employee.
- F. A personnel record is kept of each employee. The application lists the training, experience and other qualifications. A health examination is required as in Section A. References are required.

II. Recommendations

A. Staff Qualifications

1. Executive

a. Qualifications

A fundamental liking for children, an understanding of them;

familiarity with accepted methods of child care and treatment; training and experience in social work or an allied field, such as, education and religion. Ability to organize the program so that skilled workers may be employed and operate to capacity. A knowledge of business administration and an ability to organize the program in all areas to best serve the children to whom care is given.

b. Duties

Responsibility to the Board of Managers of the Children's Receiving Home and the Board of Trustees of the Lutheran Woman's League for satisfactory administration and management; employment, organization and training of the staff; provision for adequate recording for each child; participation in a community program, particularly in the area of social work; information to the Boards and to the members of the Lutheran Woman's League, as to the program of the Agency, including the progress, needs, problems and items of general interest. Present information regarding the Home to special groups.

2. Social (Case) Worker

a. Qualifications

Fundamental liking for children and ability to form helpful adult-child relationship; Ability to work as part of the total program and to be an integrating factor in the program. Training in child welfare or psychiatric social work in an approved school of social work, or supervised experience in child welfare. Credentials must be approved by the Lutheran Charities of Chicago and the Council of Social Agencies; skill in case-work treatment.

b. Duties

Study of the child and the family prior to admission and determination of the best possible plan for the child. Know and understand each child. Record his reactions to his own situation -- to adults -- and to children around him -- to his family -- school, etc. Assist other members of the staff to understand and accept the child's behavior. Utilize the contribution of other staff members to the growth of the child and stimulate use of special skills of various adults in the treatment of the child. Study the child's family to understand and accept the child as he is. Attend periodic meetings with the Case Committee, and also special meetings to consider emergency cases.

Supervise the child after dismissal until he has made a satisfactory adjustment, or if the child is referred to another agency for placement, assist him in the transition, and give to the receiving agency the material which will assist in making an adequate plan.

3. Housemother

a. Qualifications

Understanding and liking for children. Acceptance of modern social work, philosophy and treatment; stability of character and ability to meet situations objectively; youthful point of view; happy disposition.

b. Duties

To be available to the children for help and advice when needed. Take a personal interest in each child and plan for the individual needs as part of the total program. Responsible for health habits, habits of cleanliness, personal care and the carrying out by the individual children within the group of the assigned duties.

Stimulate constructive activity, hobbies, interests among the children and a devotional Christian life.

4. Maintenance Staff

a. qualifications

Healthy attitude toward life.

Understanding of children and their needs.

Ability to function as a part of a total program.

b. Duties

Dependent upon assignment. There is a maintenance man, a laundress, menders, a cook and an assistant cook, and cleaning help, so that the plant operates efficiently without depending upon the children of the Home or the housemothers for the upkeep of the plant.

5. Other Staff

a. qualifications

Each member of the professional staff, the physician, dentist, eye specialist, psychiatrist, psychologist, caseworker, nurse, recreational director, and others, is skilled in his own field and qualifies for membership in his own professional society.

Each employee should be fundamentally interested in children and have ability to operate as part of the total program.

b. Duties

In accordance with an assignment and qualifications.

c. The Staff

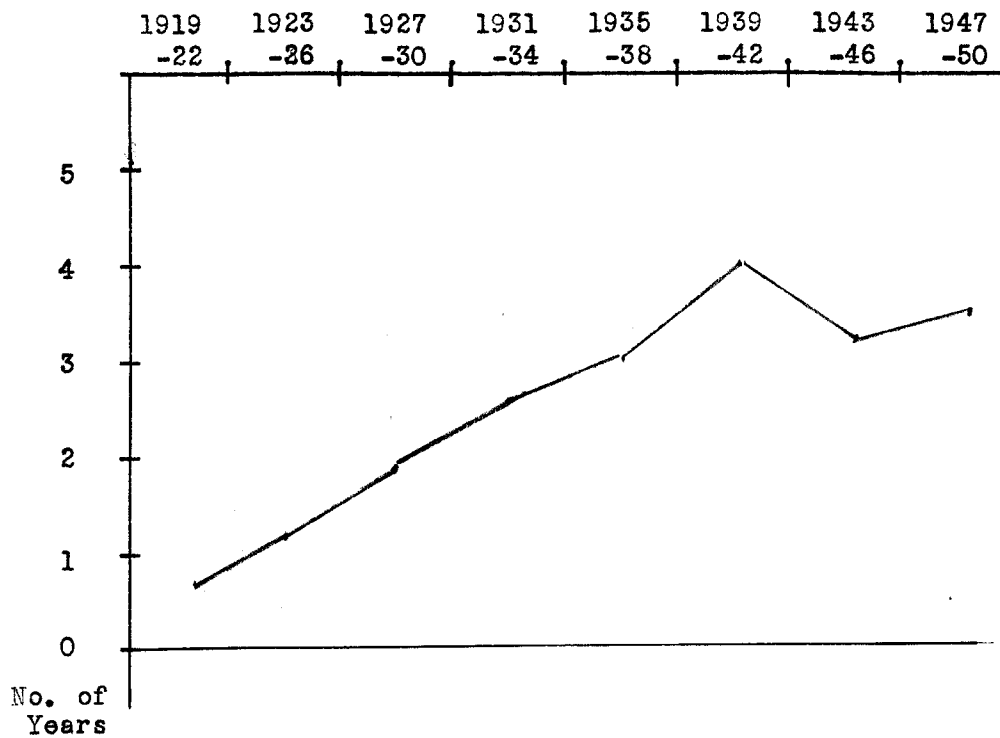
The staff-child ratio will at all times meet the recommendation of the Division of Child Welfare of the State of Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

d. Nurse

There is a graduate nurse available at all times within the institution.

APPENDIX V.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE OF
CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM THE CHILDREN'S
RECEIVING HOME 1919 - 1950



APPENDIX VI

PERCENTAGE OF DISCHARGES OF THE CHILDREN OF THE CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME, ACCORDING TO DISPOSITION, 1919 - 1950

