A STUDY OF REFERRALS BETWEEN THE INGHAM COUNTY PROBATE COURT, CHILDREN'S DIVISION, AND CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES, INC. OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, ON JANUARY 2, 1957

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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship of Catholic Social Service, Inc., and the Juvenile Division of the Ingham County Probate Court in reference to inter-agency referrals. A number of cases are referred by or through the court to the voluntary agency and from the voluntary agency to the court. The Ingham County Survey pointed out that, "with the exception of the Catholic unmarried mothers and infants, referred to Catholic Social Service for adoptions, and an occasional delinquent, there is reluctance to use the voluntary agencies or lack of awareness of the use which could be made on the part of the court."[1]

In view of this finding, it seemed desirable to examine referrals between the two agencies in detail.

For the purpose of study, the following questions which contain the essence of the problem were formulated.

1. What is the nature of inter-agency referrals?
2. Do both agencies utilize the functions of the other appropriately and regularly?

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[1]Community Research Associates, Inc. Family and Care Survey, Ingham County, Michigan, April, 1956, p. 95.

Thus the working hypothesis is that inter-agency referrals between a court and a private sectarian child and family facility are positively utilized for the benefit of clients of both agencies.

The court uses the private sectarian agency for cases which require casework counseling and no court responsibility and casework with or without court action.

The private sectarian agency uses the court for problems which need authority of the court for casework counseling and those cases which need or may be able to use, only the authority of the court.

Catholic Social Service, Inc.

Catholic Social Service was organized in February, 1949. This agency was chartered under the laws set forth by the State of Michigan for such organizations. Catholic Social Service began as a private Catholic social casework agency with no limits as to intake.[2] Anyone desirous of receiving help is eligible for service from this agency. Eligibility for financial assistance includes those needing temporary financial assistance who are not eligible for Public Assistance.

Catholic Social Service was founded to better "preserve wholesome family life and to care for dependent, neg-

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[2]See Appendix, Constitution of Catholic Social Service, Inc., Lansing, Michigan, 1949, Article II, p. 56.

lected, and delinquent children in accordance with the rules, regulations, and sacred canons of the Catholic Church by: -

1. Offering consultation services to persons and organizations on spiritual and material problems affecting family and child care.

2. Providing trained caseworkers to assist families and individuals in preserving and developing proper family and child care.

3. Promoting and participating in community work for the betterment of the family and child."[3]

During the time of this study, the professional staff consisted of a director, supervisor, two caseworkers, and three social work students; two completing their second year, and one completing her first year.[4] In addition, there was an office manager who acted as administrative secretary and receptionist typist.

Catholic Social Service carried 481 active cases on January 2, 1957.[5] Five workers averaged 96 cases per worker.[6]

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[3]Ibid., p. 56.

[4]At the present time, there is a director, supervisor, two full-time trained caseworkers, two part-time trained caseworkers, a senior undergraduate student who will begin his professional training in the fall of 1957, and two social work students, one completing the second year and one completing the first year. In addition to the administrative secretary, there is a receptionist typist on a full time basis.

[5]Agency Statistics, Catholic Social Service, Lansing, Michigan, 1956.

[6]Three students were considered equivalent to one worker.

Catholic Social Service does not close cases that are referred to other agencies or institutions, but places them on an inactive status. The numbers on inactive status are included in the worker's caseload, but separate statistics are not kept on these cases.

Juvenile Division of the Probate Court*

In 1907, the probate court of each county was given original jurisdiction of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children under the age of 17 years of age and of wayward minors between 17 and 21 years of age.[7] The probate court when exercising this jurisdiction, was termed the Juvenile Division of the Probate Court.[8]

The law has been amended several times or re-enacted in new legislation; but until 1944, there had been no substantial change. Act No. 54, P. A. 1944 (extra session) in amending the probate code made two substantial changes in that the court was given only concurrent jurisdiction in cases of wayward minors and in that the age limits of wayward minors were

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[7]Act No. 6, P. A. 1907 (extra session).

[8]See Appendix, State of Michigan, The Probate Code, Juveniles and the Juvenile Division, Chapter 712-A, Compiled Laws of 1948, p. 55.

*Michigan does not have a Juvenile Court as such, but hereafter, Children's Division will be referred to as the Juvenile Court.

set at 17 to 19 years of age. Also the terms, dependent, neglected, delinquent, and wayward minor, were omitted, but the definitions were retained. However, in this study, the terms will be used as more convenient than the law's rather cumbersomephrase, "children coming within the provisions of this chapter."

On January 2, 1957, the staff of the Ingham County Probate Court consisted of the judge, the county agent, four full-time and one part-time probation officers, and two clerk-stenographers.[9]

The county agent is appointed by the governor on recommendation of the probate judge and is paid his salary and expenses by the state. However, the county may supplement the state salary by a county appropriation. The rest of the staff is appointed by the judge and is paid by the county. All hold office at the pleasure of the court and act under the court's supervision and direction. The county agents and probation officers are college graduates, some of them with additional graduate work in related fields such as social work, education, and sociology, but none has completed professional social work training.[10]

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[9]As of February 1, 1957, the county agent was appointed Director of Children's Services besides his other duties, and another probation officer was added.

[10]Two of the workers are part-time graduate students in social work at Michigan State University.

As of January 2, 1957, there were approximately 860 active cases in the court files.[11] The total delinquency load was 370 cases. The dependent, neglect, and infant adoptions accounted for the remaining 490 cases.

The county agent carried 80 delinquent cases on his caseload. Two probation officers carried 130 delinquent cases each, and the one part-time probation officer carried 30 delinquent cases. Two probation officers carried 225 dependent and neglected cases apiece, while one carried 150 infant adoptions. This is a heavy volume of service for a court staff of seven workers, and a judge who devotes only part of his time to the juvenile division of the probate court. This does not meet the general agreed upon theory that a probation officer should have only fifty cases under supervision at any time.[12]

The court does not close the files on children referred to other agencies until a petition for dismissal has been filed. At the time of the study, the number of children that were referred to other agencies was not ascertainable.

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[11]Based on 1956 figures given by the Ingham County Agent.

[12]John Otto Reinemann, "Probation and Juvenile Delinquent," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Probation and Juvenile Delinquent, Vol. 261, (January, 1949), pp. 109-119.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT THINKING

A brief review of accepted Juvenile Court standards may at this point provide a background against which to set the work of the Ingham County Juvenile Court. First, on the legal side, according to many authors, the age limit under which the court may have jurisdiction in children's cases varies from state to state , from sixteen to twenty-one years of age.[1] The Standard Juvenile Court Law states, "that jurisdiction acquired while the child is under eighteen, may be retained at the discretion of the court to twenty-one.[2] If a child sixteen or over commits an offense which for an adult would be a felony, jurisdiction may be waived and the case referred to the criminal court. Ideally, a juvenile court should have jurisdiction to determine paternity, to grant adoptions and to decide all questions of custody and guardianship. It has been generally agreed the Juvenile Court also has authority to deal with parents or other adults who by negligence or otherwise contribute to the delinquency of a child.

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[1]Pauline V. Young, Social Treatment in Probation and Delinquency, (2d ed), McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1952, p. 215.

[2]National Probation Association, A Standard Juvenile Court Law, Revised, 1933.

Administration of dependency cases has been a disputed question almost from the beginning of the Juvenile Court systems, due partly to the fact that in the early period there were few child welfare service agencies for children. The court was broadly conceived, in many jurisdictions, as having responsibility for all children in need of any kind of public care. The present trend is definitely away from this interpretation and toward restriction of court function to dependency cases complicated by legal questions involving custody or other considerations. It is generally considered children should be primarily the responsibility of public or private casework agencies which may bring them directly into court when adjudication is necessary.

Throughout the history of the development of the Juvenile Court, definitions of the delinquent, dependent, and neglected child have constantly changed as has the defined function of the court. The definitions of delinquent, dependent, and neglected followed in general those in the first Juvenile Court law in the nation, that of Cook County, Illinois, which was passed in 1899 which is as follows:

> "Dependent child" and "neglected child" shall mean any boy who, while under 17, or any girl who while, under 18, is homeless; or a public charge; or lacks

parental care; or habitually begs, or lives with any vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home, through fault of parent or other custodian, is unfit; and any child who, while under 10, is found begging or peddling or furnishing any music for gain upon the street, or taking part in public entertainments.

"Delinquent child" shall mean any boy who while under 17, or girl, while under 18, violates any state law, or is incorrigible, or chooses evil associates; or is a runaway, or is growing up in idleness or crime; or frequents a house of ill repute, gaming place, or dram shop; or idly roams the street at night or habitually trespasses upon railroad property; or is guilty of public profanity, or indecency.[3]

The present trend in Juvenile Court laws is toward a more simple statement of jurisdiction over all children needing the protection of the court.

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[3]Hasting H. Heart, Juvenile Court Laws in the United States, (ed), New York Charities Publication Committee, 1910, p. 52.

The Juvenile Court movement represented the second of the social movements in the country designed to provide care and treatment for juvenile offenders on the basis of the child's needs for protection and retraining rather than society's need for punishing crime. (The first such effort took the form of the establishment of special institutions for the reformation of young offenders.[4]) Because of the absence of community resources to serve children they dealt with, the courts attempted to provide such service, and Polier stated,

> "The shortcomings of the children's courts of today are...due to the refusal by some courts to employ.... special skills for both diagnosis and treatment of maladjusted children, and the inability of other courts to secure adequate treatment resources because of lack of community support. Such resources must include not only the personnel required for correct diagnosis of the individual child's

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[4]Katherine F. Lenroot, "The Juvenile Court Today," Federal Probation, Vol. XIII, September, 1949, p. 1.

problem, but also treatment resources in the community which involve cooperation of parents, school personnel, social workers, and psychiatrists, and finally, institutions to which a child can, when necessary, be sent for treatment rather than custodial care."[5]

The courts have turned to other agencies for help. There have been some attempts to determine understanding of various social services by community members. Much has been written regarding referrals to and from agencies. Attempts have been made to clarify when referrals are necessary, and through channels of interpretation and education to increase understanding of the function and purpose of children's courts. Perhaps the fact that interest in this area exists is a step toward good working relationships between community resources. Communities vary markedly in both the extent and quality of resources available to the courts. Court workers admit that they cannot do their best work unless they make use of every resource available.[6]

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[5]Justine Wise Polier, "Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency," Harvard Law Review, LXIV (1951), pp. 1037-1038.

[6]Harleigh B. Trecher, "The Use of Community Agencies in Probation Work," Federal Probation, Vol. XI, October - December, 1947, p. 21.

A compilation of the major findings and recommendations in the area of delinquency control indicates:

1. A wide range of agencies and programs are available to render service to the multiple needs of persons who have social maladjustment problems.
2. More effective coordination of these agencies must be arranged so that their maximum energies will be mobilized and brought to bear systematically and continuously in behalf of the people with whom they work.
3. Many persons being served by one agency need additional help from one or several other agencies. The complex organization of social welfare resources makes it difficult, and in some cases impossible for people to utilize available programs without help from professional workers.[7]

In her study, Greene pointed out that there were certain procedures which might be followed in cases which were referred which might help to eliminate some confusion in their handling and to make the casework more effective. She

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[7]Ibid., p. 21.

suggested several procedures: -

1. "Before acceptance of the increased responsibility inherent in such cases, it might be helpful to have a conference between representatives of the court and family agency.
2. Workers should become familiar with the terms used. (By various agencies concerned).
3. Clarification of the worker's role.
4. A policy in relation to reporting back to the court on those cases when the agency has used its own discretion in relation to the necessity and time for this."[8]

The Ingham County Survey pointed out areas of relationship similar to those made by Greene.[9]

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[8] Kay S. Greene, (Thesis) A. B., Ohio, University of Buffalo, "Family Case Work with Adolescents Known to a Court," February, 1949.

[9] Family and Child Care Survey, op. cits., p. 95.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN THIS STUDY

The purpose of this study is to examine the nature of inter-agency referrals between Catholic Social Service and the Juvenile Division of the Probate Court to determine if both agencies utilize the function of the other appropriately and regularly.

Interviews with the county agent, casework supervisor, and regular contact with agency and court staff were accomplished.

The writer became interested in the court's use of community resources during his first year field placement in an authoritarian setting at Boys' Vocational School. He felt that if some of the boys had received help in the community, they would not have been committed as a last resort. Soon after joining the staff at Catholic Social Service, the writer found that most of his cases consisted of children that had been referred to the agency by the court. He became interested in the problem of agency understanding and function. In selecting the specific problem, interest was focused directly on agency-court relationship.

The study was limited to children falling under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Division. The number was established on the basis of Catholic Social Service's index cards containing basic information on all referrals.

In order to have a sample with which the writer could work in the limited time available for research, January 2, 1957, was selected. According to the casework supervisor, this was a typical day.

Active cases on January 2, 1957, were pulled. Those cases that had been referred either by the court to the agency or by the agency to the court were listed for study.

A schedule was prepared after a conference with the probate judge and casework supervisor. The schedule was designed to cover two main areas, which are,

1. Identifying information, and
2. Circumstances of referrals.[1]

The first part of the schedule is directed to obtaining a description of the children referred and is essential in relation to the source of referral. The factors include, age, sex, race, religion, number of children in family, ordinal position, marital status of parents, and parents' religion.

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[1]See Appendix A, Schedule, p. 52.

The second part is concerned with circumstances of referrals, including some reason for referral and who made the referral. The selection of data was based on the assumption that the type of case referred and the problem at intake indicate the extent of understanding of agency function by the referral source. Questions such as agency making and receiving referral and time between original intake and referral were used. Diagnosis as a factor influencing referral would, in turn, be influenced by the worker's ability to evaluate and diagnose problems. This would have an effect on the accurate recording of the problem at time of intake. This variable cannot be controlled.

The "case," as used in this study, is defined to be the individual and the circumstances surrounding his situation in delinquency referrals. In referrals of dependent and neglected children, the term "case" refers to the entire family constellation as the basis of the problem. The dependent and neglected cases contain from one to five children.

The term "problem" is to refer to any situation, conditioning, experience, or task beyond the client's ability to surmount or solve without the aid of casework.

The classification of "problem" by Catholic Social Service is the same classification the agency has used since

its inception and it is used in this study as follows:

1. "Family" - all cases pertaining to problems that tend to the dissolution of family unity or happiness.
   (a) "Marital" problems - those problems which tend to weaken the marriage union.
   (b) "Parent-child" - Problems in which the relationship between parent and children is unhealthy for normal growth of the child and the happiness of the parents.
2. Individual Personality Adjustments - Difficulties in adjustment because of personality factors that limit or block normal growth.
3. Mental Illness - Those who are considered mentally ill and need help through psychiatric referral or treatment.
4. Economic - Any difficulty regarding management of finances or material need.[2]

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[2]See Appendix D, Constitution of Catholic Social Service, p. 56.

It may be well to note here the sense in which the terms "dependent," "neglect," and "delinquent" are used in this study.

"Dependent" and "neglect" shall mean any child under the age of 18, who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. "Delinquent" shall mean a child that violates a state or local ordinance and acts out in conduct likely to endanger the morals or health of the child himself, in running away from home, being beyond the control of parents or guardian.

In Michigan, the terms "dependent," "neglect," and "delinquent" are not used by statute, except as provided herein; the Juvenile Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases of children who need the authoritative treatment of the state.[3] The authority of the court to deal with all children under 18 years is established by constitutional amendments.

Referral involves an understanding of the function of the agency to which a client is referred, interpretation of how the agency to which the client is referred may help him,

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[3] See Appendix C, State of Michigan Probate Code, Juvenile and Juvenile Division, Chapter 712-A, section 2, Compiled Laws of 1948, pp. 1-3.

and, in many instances, preparation over a period of time to gain clients' acceptance, and use of referral. Sometimes, referral is used authoritatively by both court and agency; and in some instances, it must be accepted. It is Catholic Social Service's policy to prepare the client for referral to the court. In only four cases did Catholic Social Service file a petition. The court's policy is to give the client his choice. It would be impossible to completely evaluate the method of referral in the cases involved. The records were not kept with a view of evaluating referral method and the impression which follows must be read with this in mind. The material needed was not always included in the records or perhaps was not asked. However, impressions may be gained as to the nature of referrals. Although an attempt was made to remove bias from the study, the schedules were filled out by the writer alone, introducing the possibility of bias in the selection and interpretation of record material. Also, the study was based on first contacts, recognizing that information pertaining to the problem may not have been the true problem.

Data were collected by reviewing each case record and interviewing the staff of both agencies in relation to the information needed in the study. Some difficulty in collecting

the main body of data relating to referral, made it necessary for the writer to make a judgement in answers to some questions not specifically asked in the interview, where these answers were indicated in other content of the study.

Because of the variety of responses, an open-end questionnaire was used in the schedule. This made classification following the collection of data necessary. The answers in each case were listed and then classified according to common elements and completeness of class.

These data were analyzed in relation to the two questions with which the study is concerned as stated in the introductory chapter and restated here:

1. What is the nature of inter-agency referrals?
2. Do both agencies utilize the function of the other appropriately and regularly?

The first question was answered by comparison of agency practice. The method of answering the second question was description and comparison of the characteristics of referrals and the theoretically stated agency functions. Presentation and analysis of data is found in the chapter following.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The presentation and analysis of data has been divided into two divisions: (1) Characteristics of children referred, and (2) Characteristics of referrals made.

Characteristics of Children Referred

On January 2, 1957, there were twenty-eight active inter-agency referral cases between Catholic Social Service and Juvenile Court. (See Table 1.) Catholic Social Service referred fifteen cases; three dependent, five neglect, and seven

TABLE 1

CASES REFERRED BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE TO JUVENILE COURT, AND BY JUVENILE COURT TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE THAT WERE ACTIVE ON JANUARY 2, 1957

Source of Referral	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
.....Total.....	28	4	6	18
Catholic Social Service	15	3	5	7
Juvenile Court	13	1	1	11*

*This includes one unofficial case. An unofficial case is one where a petition has not been accepted by the court, or where the situation can be handled informally, without accepting the petition and having a formal court hearing.

delinquent. The Juvenile Court referred thirteen cases; one dependent, one neglect, and eleven delinquent.

The sex, age, race, religion, and ordinal position of the children are shown in Table 2. These cases involved twenty-eight boys and nineteen girls. Eleven boys were referred by Juvenile Court and seventeen by Catholic Social Service. Only seven girls were referred by Juvenile Court and twelve by Catholic Social Service.

Ages of the dependent children ranged from six to twenty years at the time of the study, while ages of the neglected children ranged from one to sixteen years. The delinquent boys' ages were fourteen to eighteen, while the delinquent girls' ages ranged from fourteen to twenty-one years. Of the forty-seven children (28 cases), only one was non-white.

Ordinal position of the children may also be considered a significant characteristic. The table demonstrates the position of the children in reference to our study.

The family situations of the children referred by Catholic Social Service and the Juvenile Court is shown in Table 3.

In fourteen of the cases, the parents were living together; in ten of the cases, the parents were separated or

TABLE 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN REFERRED BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE TO JUVENILE COURT, AND BY JUVENILE COURT TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 2, 1957

Characteristics of children	All referrals	Referral source							
		Juvenile Court				Catholic Social Service			
		Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
Total.....	47	18	5	2	11	29	5	17	7
Sex:									
Boys.....	28	11	1	2	8	17	3	10	4
Girls.....	19	7	4	-	3	12	2	7	3
Age:									
1-5 years...	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
6-10 years..	6	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	-
11-15 years..	19	10	3	2	5	9	-	5	4
16-20 years..	16	7	2	-	5	9	3	3	3
Over 20 years	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Race:									
White.....									
Non-white....									
Religion:									
Catholic.....	45	17	5	2	10	28	5	17	6
Protestant...	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Ordinal position:									
Oldest.....	13	7	2	-	5	6	2	3	1
Middle.....	21	6	2	1	3	15	2	10	3
Youngest.....	8	3	1	1	1	5	1	4	-
Only.....	5	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	3

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY SITUATION OF CHILDREN REFERRED BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE TO JUVENILE COURT AND BY JUVENILE COURT TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 2, 1957

Family Characteristics	All referrals	Referral source							
		Juvenile Court				Catholic Social Service			
		Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
Total	28	13	1	1	11	15	3	5	7
Marital status of parents: (At time of referral)									
Parents living together...	13	7	-	-	7	6	1	2	3
Father dead.....	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Mother dead.....	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Divorced.....	8	2	-	-	2	6	2	1	3
Separated.....	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
Parents religion:									
Catholic.....	18	12	1	1	10	6	1	2	3
Protestant.....	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Catholic & protestant.....	7	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	2
None.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

divorced; and, in four of the cases, one of the parents was deceased.

Thirteen of the delinquent children's parents were of the same religion, while only three were of mixed religious backgrounds. One parent professed no religion while the others were not ascertainable. In one case of dependency, the religion of the parents was Catholic, while in two dependency cases the parents were of mixed religious backgrounds. The religion of one dependent family was not ascertainable. The families of two neglected cases were of the same religion; two of mixed religious backgrounds, and one was not ascertainable.

Characteristics of Referrals Made

From Table 4, it can be seen that the need for use of court authority accounted for all of Catholic Social Service's referrals to the court. This may be due to the fact that there are many problems of such nature which require the services of the court as it represents the legal authority to work with the family.

The Juvenile Court referred eight cases which were previously active with Catholic Social Service and four cases because the families were Catholic. Since the primary responsibility of Catholic Social Service is to service Catholic

families, this may have been the motive for the court to refer the four Catholic families.

The Juvenile Court referred only one case that needed more intensive casework service.

TABLE 4

STATED REASONS FOR 28 INTER-AGENCY REFERRALS BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE AND JUVENILE COURT

Stated reason	Referral source		
	Total	Juvenile Court	Catholic Social Service
Total.....	28	13	15
Need for use of court authority for planning and supervision.....	15	--	15
Active previously by receiving agency.....	8	8	--
Catholic families.....	4	4	--
Need for more intensive service.....	1	1	--

Table 5 indicates the services expected of Catholic Social Service by Juvenile Court and of Juvenile Court by Catholic Social Service. The responses were classified as custody, planning and supervision, and casework treatment. There were fifteen requests for custody from Catholic Social

Service; nine for planning and supervision from the Juvenile Court, and four for treatment from the Juvenile Court.

TABLE 5

SERVICES EXPECTED OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE BY JUVENILE COURT AND OF JUVENILE COURT BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE

Service expected	Total	Referral source	
		Juvenile Court	Catholic Social Service
Total	28	13	15
Custody by court.....	15	--	15
Planning and supervision.....	9	9	--
Casework service.....	4	4	--

The problem as stated at the time of original intake, by the Juvenile Court and Catholic Social Service can be found in Table 6.

From the table it can be seen that delinquency accounted for eleven of the court cases, while there was one each for marital difficulties and dependency. Catholic Social Service classified six cases as "parent-child" difficulties, five as "individual personality" problems, two each as "marital" difficulties and "planning for substitute care."

TABLE 6

PROBLEM STATED AT TIME OF ORIGINAL INTAKE BY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE AND JUVENILE COURT

Problem stated	Referral source		
	Total	Juvenile Court	Catholic Social Service
Total	28	13	15
Delinquency.....	11	11	--
Parent-child problems...	6	--	6
Individual personality problems.....	5	--	5
Marital difficulties....	3	1	2
Planning substitute care.....	2	--	2
Dependency.....	1	1	--

The court's statement of the problem at time of referral seems to indicate the court's awareness of the need for a diagnostic classification helpful to the receiving agency. This is shown in Table 7. The divergence between agency classification is determined by differences in orientation of agency function. This divergence is also seen in Table 7 which shows the receiving agency's and court's diagnosis.

TABLE 7

PROBLEMS STATED AT TIME OF REFERRAL BY JUVENILE COURT AND CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE AND PROBLEMS STATED AFTER BEING RECEIVED BY JUVENILE COURT AND CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE

Problem	Referrals by Juvenile Court		Referrals by Catholic Social Service	
	Problem as seen by Court	Problem as seen by Agency	Problem as seen by Agency	Problem as seen by Court
Total	13	13	15	15
Parent-child difficulties....	8	4	3	--
Individual personality adjustments.....	1	8	4	--
Delinquency.....	--	--	--	5
Dependency.....	--	--	--	3
Neglect.....	2	--	--	5
Planning substitute care.....	--	1	6	2
Family difficulties.....	2	--	2	--

At the time of referral, the court classified eight cases as "parent-child" problems, one as an "individual personality adjustment" problem, and two each as neglect and family problems. Catholic Social Service saw four of these referrals as "parent-child" difficulties, eight as "individual personality adjustment", and one as the need for "planning substitute care."

The problems as seen by Catholic Social Service at the time of referral were: Three as "parent-child" difficulties, four as "individual personality adjustments", six as the need for "planning substitute care", and two as "family difficulties". The court saw five of the referrals as "delinquency" problems, five as "neglect" problems, three as "dependency", and two as the need for "planning substitute care".

The plans formulated for the forty-seven children can be found in Table 8. When reading this table, it is necessary to remember that any given child may have been in his own home, boarding home, or institution, and being supervised or receiving casework treatment. The total number will exceed the number of children referred.

Eight of the eighteen "delinquents" remained in their own homes; four were placed in institutions; and, six were placed in boarding homes. Twelve of the children remaining

in their own homes and in boarding homes received casework treatment, and six were under supervision.

TABLE 8

PLANS FORMULATED FOR 47 CHILDREN

Plan	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
Number of children	47	10	19	18
Remain in own home...	8	--	--	8
Boarding care.....	25	6	13	6
Institutional care...	14	4	6	4
Supervision.....	19	3	10	6
Casework treatment...	16	3	1	12

Thirteen of the "neglected" children were placed in boarding homes and six in institutions. Ten of the children in the boarding homes were supervised, while only one received casework treatment.

Six of the "dependent" children were placed in boarding homes, and four in institutions . Three of the six children were supervised and three received casework treatment.

The type of contact shown in the following figure seems to indicate that both agencies understood the function and practice of each other. These contacts were regular conferences, telephone calls, and daily visiting. The number of contacts made for each case should be significant, but this information was not ascertainable.

CONTACT	NUMBER
Total	28
Cooperative planning . . .	19
Consultation	3
No contact	6

These contacts included cooperative planning; the court having authority to remove the child from the home and replace him, and the agency supplying the home supervising and administering casework treatment; and, consultation - including progress reports.

In nineteen of the cases, contacts were made for cooperative planning, three for consultation, and in only six cases, no contacts were made.

Children are referred to courts by people or agencies who recognize some behavior problem or some circumstances in the child's environment which they believe calls for attention.

TABLE 9

SOURCE OF PETITIONS FILED ON JUVENILE COURT AND CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRALS

Source	All referrals	Referral source: Juvenile Court				Referral source: Catholic Social Service			
		Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
Total	28	13	1	1	11	15	3	5	7
Law enforcement officers.....	9	9	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
Parents.....	9	1	-	-	1	8	2	1	5
School.....	4	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Other relatives.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Catholic Social Service..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Juvenile Court	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-

If it appears that formal jurisdiction should be acquired, the court authorizes a petition to be filed. Table 9 shows the source of petitions filed on juveniles included in this study.

On five of the "delinquent" cases that Catholic Social Service referred to the court, the parents filed the petition; one was filed by the school and one by Catholic Social Service. The parents also filed on two "dependent" cases and the court on one. The "neglect" petitions were filed by the parents, school, grandparents, court, Catholic Social Service and law enforcement officers.

Law enforcement officers filed petitions on nine of the Juvenile Court referrals; the school two, the parents one, and the court one. It is interesting to note that Catholic Social Service whose policy is not to file petitions, filed three and was instrumental in influencing the filing of fifteen other petitions.

Time lapse between original intake and the referral was considered to be an important differentiation between court and agency practice. (See Table 10.)

In three of the dependent cases, the time between original intake and referral was less than a month, varying from three to six days. In one case the time lapse was nine months. This would seem to indicate that immediate action was needed

TABLE 10

TIME LAPSE IN YEARS BETWEEN ORIGINAL INTAKE AND REFERRALS BY JUVENILE COURT AND CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE

Years	Referral source							
	Juvenile Court				Catholic Social Service			
	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent	Total	Dependent	Neglect	Delinquent
Total.....	13	1	1	11	15	3	5	7
Less than 1 year..	9	1	1	7	3	3*	-	-
1 under 2 years...	1	-	-	1	4	-	3	1
2 under 3 years...	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	4
3 under 4 years...	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
4 and over.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2

*Actual time lapse was from three to thirty days. See discussion.

to work with dependent families.

The time lapse concerned with five "neglect" cases varied from one year to over four years. In only one case was the time less than one month. On all "neglect" cases referred from Catholic Social Service, the indication seems to be that some attempt was made to work with the families without recourse to legal authority.

In seven of the eleven cases that the court referred, the actual time lapse varied from three to thirty days. In the remaining four, the time varied from one to four years. Six of the seven cases were known to Catholic Social Service prior to the referral. (See Table 4, page 26). The court referred the remaining four cases because it felt that Catholic Social Service could offer casework treatment.

The eight "delinquent" cases that Catholic Social Service referred had been active from one month to five years and a month. Here again it seems apparent that the agency believed in the fact that the authority of the court was needed to work with the families.

Court disposition of cases referred is shown in Table 11.

On four of the six "neglect" cases the children were made temporary wards of the court and placed in the care and custody of Catholic Social Service. In the remaining two

cases, the children were made permanent wards of the court and placed in the care and custody of Catholic Social Service.

TABLE 11

DISPOSITION OF THE 28 INTER-AGENCY REFERRALS HANDLED BY JUVENILE COURT

Disposition	Total	Delinquent	Dependent	Neglect
Total.....	28	18	4	6
Permanent ward of the court.....	7	5	-	2
Temporary ward of the court.....	12	4	4	4
Committed to institutions*.....	4	4	-	-
Probation.....	3	3	-	-
Dismissed but referred to Catholic Social Service.....	2	2	-	-

*See discussion for types of institutions.

The children of four "dependent" cases were all made temporary wards of the court and placed in the care and custody of Catholic Social Service.

Five of the eighteen "delinquent" children were made permanent wards of the court and placed in the care and cus-

tody of Catholic Social Service. Four were made temporary wards of the court and placed in the care and custody of Catholic Social Service.

Four were committed to institutions; two to state training schools; and one each to a state hospital and private boys' school. On two cases, an adjudication was not made but was referred to Catholic Social Service for casework treatment.

Three of the 'delinquent' children were placed on probation, two to Catholic Social Service, and one to a court officer.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was undertaken to examine the nature of inter-agency referrals between the Juvenile Division of the Ingham County Probate Court and Catholic Social Service, and to determine the extent of the use of referrals between the two agencies involved. By way of summary, certain factors may well be considered. These factors are (a) Comparison of the two agencies involved, (b) Examination of the characteristics of the children, and (c) Examination of the characteristics of referrals made.

I. Comparison of the two agencies involved

A. Catholic Social Service

1. Catholic Social Service has no limit to intake. Anyone desirous of receiving help is eligible for service.

2. The program is set up to render service to the multiple needs of persons who have social maladjustment problems.

3. Many persons being served by the agency need additional help from one or several other agencies.

4. Catholic Social Service provides trained caseworkers to assist families and individuals.

B. Juvenile Court

1. The underlying purpose of the Juvenile Court is two-fold:

   (a) To remove the child offender from the ordinary courts to children's court.

   (b) To enable the court to render protection and treatment of other children needing services.

2. The court deals with cases needing authoritative treatment and the enforcement of the state's parental power.

3. The court refers some of its cases to Catholic Social Service.

4. The court does not have any trained social workers on the staff.

The court is one of many agencies dealing with children's problems. There are many problems that may be handled by the public and private agencies. Although the agency and court differ in their philosophical and legal orientation, there appeared to be a good working relationship.

II. Characteristics of children referred

A. Findings of this study indicate that characteristics of the children referred are of little significance in determining the agency of referral other than to indicate that children of all types of families are served by both agency and court. The majority of the children referred by both to and from each agency by the other were Catholic.

III. Characteristics of referrals made

A. Findings indicate the children referred by both agencies displayed a variety of problems at time of intake. Delinquency is the most prominent problem referred by the court, while parent-child relationships and individual personality adjustment problems were referred by the agency.

B. Troubled parent-child relationships, individual personality adjustment, and planning for substitute care appeared to be the prominent problem at time of referral by both agencies.

C. Delinquent behavior, neglect, and dependency were the most prominent diagnosis on cases received from the agency. Individual personality adjustments and parent-child difficulties were the agency's diagnosis of the cases referred by the court.

D. The need for use of court authority in planning and supervision was the stated reason for all of the agency's referrals to the court. The court referred their cases to the agency because they had been previously active by the agency and because the families were Catholic.

E. The agency expected the court to take custody in all cases they referred. The court expected the agency to plan, supervise, and to give casework service to the cases they referred.

F. The majority of children seen by the court were made either permanent or temporary wards of the court and referred to, or returned to, the agency.

G. Children displaying delinquent behavior were referred to the court more frequently by law enforcement officers and parents. On the agency's referrals to the court, parents filed the majority of petitions to the court while the rest of the petitions were filed equally by other social agencies, schools, court, and other relatives.

H. All but one of the cases that had been handled by the court, were in turn referred or returned to the agency.

I. Time lapse between intake and the referral seems to be an important indication of court and agency practice, particularly in relation to the type of problem stated and the source of referral.

J. The findings indicate that some type of contact was made between agencies after the referrals were made. These contacts were regular conferences, telephone calls, and daily visiting. The majority of contacts involved cooperative planning by the two agencies.

The problem considered in this study was stated as follows: Inter-agency referrals between a court agency and a private sectarian child and family care facility are positively utilized for the benefit of clients of both agencies.

On the basis of the descriptive information given earlier in the presentation of material relating to the characteristics of the referral, although inconclusive because of the small number of referrals made, the data showed an accurate understanding of agency function and practice by both agencies. However, many of the same sorts of cases are handled either by court or voluntary agency, depending mainly on the resource to which they were first made, rather than on the problem or need of the individual. It is possible, therefore, to conclude that both agencies utilize the functions of the other appropriately.

However, the number of cases active on the sample day reinforces the question raised by the study: It is possible that more referrals should be made by the court to Catholic Social Service. If the sample had included closed cases, the number would have been larger. How large it "should" be, depends upon many factors not included in this study.

Referrals from the court were made when it was believed that the voluntary agency would assure the appropriate ser-

vice. These cases were amenable to treatment on a voluntary basis. On the other hand, the voluntary agency referred their cases to the court when they proved unamenable to agency efforts which lacked the final authority that comes from the court. Ordinarily, however, the agency will not send the child to court unless all efforts to work with the child and his family have failed.

There may be a very serious limitation on the extent to which the court can secure cooperation from the agency. The agency may feel that, in consideration of the size of its staff, its caseload is already heavy enough without undertaking to treat cases in which they believe special difficulties will be met because the client comes unwillingly. This would mean in effect that a good many cases which might have received appropriate assistance from the agency, but which were first brought to the court instead, are automatically excluded from the more intensive and professional casework that the agency might have provided them.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study has been essentially fact-finding and practical. It has tried to place before the court and voluntary agency a reasonably accurate picture of the inter-agency referrals. If it has succeeded in this, it has fulfilled its purpose.

However, at various points in this study, it has seemed possible to make some concrete suggestions concerning procedures, possible additions to staff and certain desirable reorganization of services of the court and voluntary agency. The endeavor has been to keep these suggested changes within the immediate practical framework of present legal statutes and agency policy.

1. <u>Social agencies with a direct interest in and knowledge of certain juvenile situations should file their own petitions when it is determined that authority is needed for the protection of the client or community.</u>

   Although this is highly controversial, such action would permit constructive transfers and carry through with the court. Any misunderstanding or resentment on the part of parents

could be more readily interpreted and adjusted by agency workers. Further, these people are often more able to make an exact statement of the situation with explanatory factors. Also, referral by the agency to the court at an early stage in the delinquent's activity in some cases possibly would prevent overt and serious acts. It is recognized that such action would need careful consideration to protect the agency's relationship with active clients who might become anxious if care was not exercised.

2. <u>When supervision of a delinquent placed on probation is referred to another agency, that fact should be included in the disposition order.</u>

Referrals should not be made on the assumption that any voluntary agency provides service superior to that of the court. Referral should be made only where it is believed that the voluntary agency, whether or not the setting is authoritarian, would assure the appropriate service. This would clarify that the referral is for treatment purposes and the agency workers do not function as probation officers.

3. <u>The agency supervising probationers for the court should make periodic reports on this supervision to the Juvenile Probation Officers.</u>

By such reports, valuable suggestions and criticisms regarding the service can be obtained and ways and means can be found to coordinate the activities of the agency and court.

4. <u>The work of the court should be further interpreted to the community and to other social agencies.</u>

To be most successful, the court must have the confidence and support of the community. To gain these, the court in turn must inform the community as to its place in juvenile affairs, its actual functioning, the adjustments it brings about, the safe-guards it sets up, and the many services it renders.

Voluntary social agencies seem to have a far from satisfactory understanding of court philosophy and procedure, and consequently, use the court less effectively. At times they hesitate to file needed petitions for no other reason than fear of how such action might effect their relationships with other clients.

A court aware of this problem and able to devote staff time to liaison activity would be in a position to help agencies clarify their philosophies about the use of the court and prepare their staffs to act in cooperation with it.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE

I. Child

Age_____ Sex_____ Race_____ Religion_____

Ordinal position_____

Marital status of parents_____

Parents' religion_____

II. Referral

1. Who referred the case_____

2. Why was the case referred from the

   Court_____

   Catholic Social Service_____

   _____

3. What was the length of time between original intake and referral_____

4. What was expected by the referral source_____

   _____

5. What was the problem at time of original intake

   _____

6. What was the problem at time of referral_____

   _____

7. What was the diagnosis of the agency receiving the referral_____

8. What type of contact was there between agencies after the referral had been accepted_____

_____

9. What plan or treatment was formulated_____

_____

10. On referrals to court who filed petition_____

_____

APPENDIX B

FACE SHEET OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE

APPENDIX C

STATE OF MICHIGAN PROBATE CODE

State of Michigan

THE PROBATE CODE

JUVENILES AND JUVENILE DIVISION

CHAPTER 712 - A

Compiled Laws of 1948

Duplicated by

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
Lansing 13, Michigan

August 11, 1956

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APPENDIX C

STATE OF MICHIGAN PROBATE CODE

THE PROBATE CODE

Chapter XII-A

(Chapter 712A of the Compiled Laws of 1948, as amended)

JUVENILES AND JUVENILE DIVISION

(Chapter XII-A was added to Act 288, P.A. 1939, by Act 54, P.A. 1944, First Extra Session, which also repealed Chapter XII.)

712A.1 Juvenile division of probate court; proceedings not criminal.

Sec. 1. While proceeding under this chapter, the probate court shall be termed the juvenile division of the probate court.

Proceedings under this chapter shall not be deemed to be criminal proceedings.

This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that each child coming within the jurisdiction of the court shall receive such care, guidance and control, preferably in his own home, as will be conducive to the child's welfare and the best interest of the state and that when such child is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to the care which should have been given to him by them.

712A.2 Juvenile division of probate court; jurisdiction, prior order of another court, notice, service upon prosecuting attorney; transfer to county of residence.

Sec. 2. Except as provided herein, the juvenile division of the probate court shall have:

(a) Exclusive original jurisdiction superior to and regardless of the jurisdiction of any other court in proceedings concerning any child under 17 years of age found within the county

(1) Who has violated any municipal ordinance or law of the state or of the United States; or

(2) Who has deserted his home without sufficient cause or who is repeatedly disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of his parents, guardian or other custodian; or

(3) Who repeatedly associates with immoral persons, or who is leading an immoral life; or is found on premises occupied or used for illegal purposes; or

(4) Who, being required by law to attend school, wilfully and repeatedly absents himself therefrom, or repeatedly violates rules and regulations thereof; or

(5) Who habitually idles away his or her time; or

(6) Who repeatedly patronizes or frequents any tavern or place where the principal purpose of the business conducted is the sale of alcoholic liquors.

(b) Jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child under 17

years of age found within the county.

(1) Whose parent or other person legally responsible for the care and maintenance of such child, when able to do so, neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary support, education as required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his health, morals or well-being, or who is abandoned by his parents, guardian or other custodian, or who is otherwise without proper custody or guardianship; or

(2) Whose home or environment, by reason of neglect, cruelty, drunkenness, criminality or depravity on the part of a parent, guardian or other custodian, is an unfit place for such child to live in, or whose mother is unmarried and without adequate provision for care and support.

In the event a petition is filed in any probate court alleging that a child is within the provisions of subdivisions (b) (1) or (b) (2) of this section, and the custody of such child shall be subject to the prior or continuing order of another court of record of this state, the court in which such petition is filed shall forthwith cause notice of the filing of such petition to be served upon the prosecuting attorney for the county in which such other court is situated, personally or by registered mail: *Provided,* That immediately upon receiving such notice, the prosecuting attorney shall prepare and file such pleadings, petitions, notices or orders as may be necessary to bring the matter before such other court for hearing and such disposition, consistent with the powers of such court, as may be for the best interests of such child: *Provided further,* That pending action by such other court in regard to the matter, the probate court with which such petition has been filed shall have jurisdiction to make any temporary orders pertaining to care or custody which may be deemed advisable or necessary for the protection of such child.

(c) Jurisdiction over children under 19 years of age, jurisdiction of whom shall have been waived to the juvenile division of the probate court by a court in chancery by provision to that effect in a temporary order for custody of children based upon a bill for divorce or upon a motion pursuant to such a bill for divorce by the prosecuting attorney, or in a decree of divorce dissolving a marriage between the parents of such minor children, or by an amended decree relative to the custody of such child in such a divorce.

(d) Concurrent jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child between the ages of 17 and 19 found within the county

(1) Who is repeatedly addicted to the use of drugs or the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors; or

(2) Who repeatedly associates with criminal, dissolute, or disorderly persons; or

(3) Who is found of his or her own free will and knowledge in a

APPENDIX C

STATE OF MICHIGAN PROBATE CODE

house of prostitution or assignation or ill-fame; or

(4) Who repeatedly associates with thieves, prostitutes, pimps or procurers; or

(5) Who is wilfully disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of his parents, guardian or other custodian and is in danger of becoming morally depraved; or

(6) Who habitually idles away his or her time.

If any child is brought before the juvenile division of the probate court in a county other than that in which said child resides, said court may enter an order prior to hearing transferring the jurisdiction of such matter to the court of the county of residence (which shall not be construed as settlement as defined in section 55 (a-1) of Act No. 280 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being section 400.55 of the Compiled Laws of 1948), with the consent of the judge of probate of said county of residence, which order, together with a certified copy of the proceedings theretofore had in the court of such county other than residence, shall be delivered to the court of the county of residence.

HISTORY: Am. 1947, Act 68, Eff. May 2; Am. 1953, Act 193, Eff. Oct. 2.

712A.2a Same; jurisdiction, extending.

Sec. 2a. Where the juvenile division of any probate court has exercised jurisdiction over any child under the provisions of section 2 of this chapter by virtue of any of the provisions under subdivision (a) of said section 2, and the said child shall not yet have attained the age of 17 years, and it shall appear to said court that it is necessary for the welfare of said child to retain jurisdiction beyond said child's seventeenth birthday, said court after proper notice and hearing thereon may extend such jurisdiction so that said child shall be under the continued jurisdiction of said juvenile court, other than in criminal complaints occurring subsequent to such child's 17th birthday, until he attains 19 years of age, unless released therefrom prior thereto by order of said court.

HISTORY: Add. 1953, Act 193, Eff. Oct. 2.

712A.3 Same; transfer of cases from other court.

Sec. 3. If during the pendency of a criminal charge against any person in any other court, it shall be ascertained that said person is under the age of 17 years, it shall be the duty of such other court to transfer such case without delay, together with all the papers, documents, and testimony connected therewith, to the juvenile division of the probate court of the county in which such other court is situated or in which said person resides.

The court making such transfer shall order the child to be taken

forthwith to the place of detention designated by said juvenile division of the probate court or to that court itself or release such child in the custody of some suitable person to appear before such court at a time designated. The juvenile division of the probate court shall thereupon proceed to hear and dispose of such case in the same manner as if it had been instituted in said court in the first instance.

HISTORY: Am. 1946, First Extra Session, Act 22, Eff. Feb. 26.

712A.3a When child subject to prior order of another court, notice, filing, service, disclosure.

Sec. 3a. When any order affecting the welfare of a child is entered under this chapter by the judge of probate in any case where the child is subject to the prior or continuing order of any other court of this state, a notice thereof shall be filed in such other court and a copy of such notice shall be served personally or by registered mail upon the parents, guardian, or persons in loco parentis and upon the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein such other court is located. Such notices shall not disclose any allegations or findings of facts set forth in such petitions or orders, nor the actual person or institution to whom custody is changed. Such facts may be disclosed directly to such prosecuting attorney and shall be disclosed on request of the prosecuting attorney or by order of such other court, but shall be considered as confidential information, the disclosure of which will be subject to the same care as in all juvenile matters.

HISTORY: Add. 1953, Act 193, Eff. Oct. 2.

712A.4 Jurisdiction waived; trial in criminal court.

Sec. 4. In any case where a child over the age of 15 years is accused of any act the nature of which constitutes a felony, the judge of probate of the county wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed may, after investigation and examination, including notice to parents if address is known, and upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, waive jurisdiction; whereupon it shall be lawful to try such child in the court having general criminal jurisdiction of such offense.

HISTORY: Am. 1946, First Extra Session, Act 22, Eff. Feb. 26.

712A.5 Jurisdiction over child 19 years old; exception.

Sec. 5. No probate court shall have jurisdiction over any child under the juvenile division of the probate court after he or she shall have reached the age of 19 years, except as herein provided. No commitment of any child to a private or public institution or agency shall be valid after such child has reached the age of 19 years except that when a child shall have come within the juris-

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diction of the probate court under the provisions of subsection "c" of section 2 and is committed to the Michigan corrections commission as provided in subsection "f" of section 18. Commitments to a private or incorporated institution or agency shall not divest the probate court of jurisdiction unless such child is adopted in a manner provided by law.

712A.6 Jurisdiction over adults.

Sec. 6. The juvenile division of the probate court shall have jurisdiction over adults as hereinafter provided and may make such orders affecting adults as in the opinion of the court are necessary for the physical, mental, or moral well-being of a particular child or children under its jurisdiction: *Provided,* That such orders shall be incidental to the jurisdiction of the court over such child or children.

712A.7 Register of juvenile division; appointment, duties, salary.

Sec. 7. The judge of probate may appoint the register of probate, a deputy probate register, or clerk of his court as register of the juvenile division of the probate court. Such register of the juvenile division shall prepare all petitions for investigation, summons, writs and other necessary papers, and shall perform such duties as required by the judge of probate, and he shall exercise and be competent to do all acts required of the judge of probate, except judicial acts. Such register so appointed shall receive for his services under this chapter, in addition to his regular salary, such sum as the board of supervisors shall fix: *Provided, however,* That in counties having a population of 100,000, and not more than 350,000 inhabitants, according to the last federal census, the compensation shall be not less than $500.00 annually.

712.8 Office of county agent created.

Sec. 8. The office of county agent is hereby created. The county agent shall be an officer of the juvenile division of the probate court and under the general supervision of the judges thereof and shall serve during their pleasure. The county agent shall organize, direct and develop the child welfare work of the court when so authorized by the judge. He shall, when requested by the superintendent or director, supervise children when released from public institutions or agencies and may perform such other child welfare work as requested and with the approval of the judge, including services to school-age children of the various school districts within the county, after consultation and agreement with the county school commissioner and the superintendents of schools in a county. The county agent or assistants shall, with the approval of the judge of probate, make such investigations and reports on children or

families within the county as may be requested by the state department of social welfare or by the superintendent of any state institution relative to the welfare of any child. The state department of social welfare shall assist in the work of the county agents and assistants as provided in subdivision (c) of section 14 of Act No. 280 of the Public Acts of 1939. Assistant county agents shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the county agent.

712A.9 Probation officers; appointment, compensation, duties; notification to social welfare department.

Sec. 9. The judge of probate in each county may appoint 1 or more suitable persons of good character and qualified training or experience, other than the county agent or assistants, to act as probation officer, who shall receive such compensation as the board of supervisors may appropriate for that purpose, and who, at the discretion of the judge, may be authorized and empowered to perform county agent duties.

The judge of probate may also appoint other probation officers who shall receive no compensation from the county treasury for the duties performed under such appointment.

It shall be the duty of the judge of probate to notify the state department of social welfare of the appointment of all paid probation officers made by him under the provisions of this chapter. All probation officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the court and shall report to the said court upon all cases under their care.

712A.10 Probation officer, county agent to act as referee; oath.

Sec. 10. The judge of probate may designate a probation officer or county agent to act as referee in taking the testimony of witnesses and hearing the statements of parties upon the hearing of petitions alleging that a child is within the provisions of this chapter, where there is no objection by parties in interest. The probation officer or county agent so designated shall take and subscribe the oath of office provided by the constitution and shall have authority to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and shall in all cases so referred for hearing and taking of testimony make a written signed report to the judge of probate containing a summary of the testimony taken and a recommendation for the court's findings and disposition of such matters.

712A.11 Preliminary inquiry; petition.

Sec. 11. Whenever any person gives information to the juvenile division of the probate court that a child is within the provisions of this chapter, a preliminary inquiry may be made to determine

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whether the interests of the public or of the child require that further action be taken. If it appears that formal jurisdiction should be acquired, the court shall authorize a petition to be filed.

The petition shall be verified and may be upon information and belief. It shall set forth plainly the facts which bring said child within the provisions of this chapter, and shall state (1) the name, birth date, and residence of the child; the names and residence: (2) of the parents; (3) of his legal guardian, if there is one; (4) of the person or persons having custody or control of the child; and (5) of the nearest known relative if no parent or guardian can be found. If any of the facts herein required are not known to the petitioner, the petition shall so state.

Any petition or other court records may be amended at any stage of the proceedings, as the ends of justice may require.

712A.12 Examination of child; hearing; summons.

Sec. 12. After a petition shall have been filed and after such further investigation as the court may direct, in the course of which the court may order the child to be examined by a physician, dentist, psychologist or psychiatrist, the court may dismiss said petition or may issue a summons reciting briefly the substance of the petition, and requiring the person or persons who have the custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear personally and bring the child before the court at a time and place stated: *Provided,* That the court in its discretion may excuse but not restrict children from attending the hearing. If the person so summoned shall be other than the parent or guardian of the child, then the parents or guardian, or both, shall also be notified of the petition and of the time and place appointed for the hearing thereon, by personal service before the hearing, except as hereinafter provided. Summons may be issued requiring the appearance of any other person whose presence, in the opinion of the judge, is necessary.

Any interested party who shall voluntarily appear in said proceedings, may, by writing, waive service of process or notice of hearing.

712A.13 Summons, service.

Sec. 13. Service of summons may be made anywhere in the state personally by the delivery of true copies thereof to the persons summoned: *Provided,* That if the judge is satisfied that it is impracticable to serve personally such summons or the notice provided for in the preceding section, he may order service by registered mail addressed to their last known addresses, or by publication thereof, or both, as he may direct. It shall be sufficient to

confer jurisdiction if (1) personal service is effected at least 72 hours before the date of hearing; (2) registered mail is mailed at least 5 days before the date of hearing if within the state or 14 days if outside of the state; (3) publication is made once in some newspaper printed and circulated in the county in which said court is located at least 1 week before the time fixed in the summons or notice for the hearing.

Service of summons, notices or orders required by this chapter may be made by any peace officer or by any other suitable person designated by the judge. The judge may, in his discretion, authorize the payment of necessary traveling expenses incurred by any person summoned or otherwise required to appear at the time of hearing of any case coming within the provisions of this chapter, and such expenses and the expenses of making service as above provided, when approved by the judge, shall be paid by the county treasurer from the general fund of the county.

If any person so summoned, as herein provided, shall fail without reasonable cause to appear before said court, he may be proceeded against for contempt of court and punished accordingly.

712A.14 Child taken into custody; release to parent, guardian or custodian; hearing; order of court; placement.

Sec. 14. Any municipal police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff, state police officer, county agent or probation officer of any court of record may, without the order of the court immediately take into custody any child who is found violating any law or ordinance, or whose surroundings are such as to endanger his health, morals or welfare. Whenever any such officer or county agent takes a child coming within the provisions of this chapter into custody, he shall forthwith notify the parent or parents, guardian or custodian, if they can be found within the county. Unless the child requires immediate detention as hereinafter provided, the arresting officer shall accept the written promise of said parent or parents, guardian or custodian, to bring the child to the court at a time fixed therein. Thereupon such child shall be released to the custody of said parent or parents, guardian or custodian.

If not so released, such child and his parents, guardian or custodian, if they can be located, shall forthwith be brought before the court for a preliminary hearing on his status, and an order signed by a judge of probate authorizing the filing of a complaint shall be entered or the child shall be released to his parents, guardian or custodian.

In the event the complaint is authorized the order shall also direct the placement of the child, pending investigation and hearing, which placement may be in the home of parents, guardian or

custodian, in the boarding care of a licensed child care agency, or in a suitable place of detention designated by the court.

HISTORY: Am. 1952, Act 133, Eff. Sept. 18.

712A.15 Child under 19 years; detention, limitations.

Sec. 15. In the case of any child under the age of 19 years concerning whom a complaint has been made as hereinbefore provided, or a petition or supplemental petition or petition for revocation of probation has been filed, the court may order said child, pending the hearing, detained in such place of detention as shall be designated: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall prevent the court from releasing the child, pending said hearing, in the custody of a parent, guardian, or custodian, to be brought before the court at the time designated.

Detention, pending hearing, shall be limited to the following children:

(a) Those whose home conditions make immediate removal necessary;
(b) Those who have run away from home;
(c) Those whose offenses are so serious that release would endanger public safety;
(d) Those detained for observation, study and treatment by qualified experts.

712A.16 Child under 17; confinement prohibited; exception.

Sec. 16. In case a child under the age of 17 years is taken into custody or detained, such child shall not be confined in any police station, prison, jail, lock-up, or reformatory, or be transported with, or compelled or permitted to associate or mingle with, criminal or dissolute persons; except that a child 15 years of age or older whose habits or conduct are deemed such as to constitute a menace to other children, or who may not otherwise be safely detained, may, on order of the court, be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward separate from adults, and for a period not to exceed 10 days, unless longer detention is necessary for the service of process.

Provision may be made by the board of supervisors in each county for the temporary detention of children in a detention home to be conducted as an agency of the court, or the court may arrange for the boarding of such children temporarily in private homes, subject to the supervision of the court, or may arrange with any incorporated institution or agency approved by the state department of social welfare, to receive for temporary care children within the jurisdiction of the court; or may use a room or ward, separate and apart from adult criminals, in the county jail in cases of children over 17 years of age and under 19 years of age within the jurisdiction of the court.

In case a detention home is established as an agency of the court, the judge may appoint a superintendent or matron and other necessary employees for such home who shall receive such compensation as shall be provided by the board of supervisors of such county.

In case the court shall arrange for the board of children temporarily detained in private homes or in an institution or agency, a reasonable sum, to be fixed by the court, for the board of such children shall be paid by the county treasurer out of the general fund of said county.

712A.16a Joint regional facilities for diagnosis and custody of minors detained for investigation and pending criminal proceedings.

Sec. 16a. Two or more contiguous counties may combine together to construct and operate regional facilities for the diagnosis and custody of minors detained under the provisions of sections 14, 15, and 16 of this chapter, or during an investigation conducted under the provisions of section 12 of this chapter.

HISTORY: Add. 1956, Act 117, Eff. Aug. 11.

712A.17 Hearings; jury; bond; counsel to represent child.

Sec. 17. The court may conduct hearings in an informal manner and may adjourn the hearing from time to time. Stenographic notes or other transcript of the hearing shall be taken only when requested by an attorney of record or when so ordered by the court. In the hearing of any case the general public may be excluded and only such persons admitted as have a direct interest in the case.

In all hearings under this chapter, any person interested therein may demand a jury of 6, or the judge of probate of his own motion, may order a jury of the same number to try the case. Such jury shall be summoned and impanelled in accordance with the law relating to juries in courts held by justices of the peace.

Any parent, guardian, or other custodian of any child held under this chapter shall have the right to give bond or other security for the appearance of the child at the hearing of such case; and in the event such child or his or her parents desire counsel and are unable to procure same, the court in its discretion may appoint counsel to represent the child. The attorney so appointed shall be entitled to receive from the county treasurer from the general fund of the county, on the certificate of the probate judge that such services have been duly rendered, such an amount as the probate judge shall, in his discretion, deem reasonable compensation for the services performed: *Provided*, That the prosecuting attorney shall appear for the people when requested by the court.

712A.18 Juvenile division of probate court; order of disposition of child; reimbursement by parents; collection; special guardian.

Sec. 18. If the court shall find that a child, concerning whom a petition has been filed, is not within the provisions of this chapter, he shall enter an order dismissing said petition. If, however, the court shall find that a child is within the provisions of this chapter, he may enter an order of disposition which shall be appropriate for the welfare of said child and society in view of the facts so proven and ascertained, as follows:

(a) Warn the child or the parents, guardian, or custodian and

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dismiss the petition;

(b) Place the child on probation, or under supervision in his own home, upon such terms and conditions (including reasonable rules for the conduct of the parents, guardian or custodian, designed for the physical, mental or moral well-being and behavior of the child) as the court shall determine;

(c) Place the child in a suitable boarding home, which if a home of persons not related to said child, shall be licensed as provided by law;

(d) Place the child in or commit the child to a private institution or agency incorporated under the laws of this state and approved or licensed by the state department of social welfare for the care of children of similar age, sex and characteristics;

(e) Commit the child to a public institution or agency authorized by law to receive children of similar age, sex and characteristics. In every commitment to a state institution or agency under this subsection, except when all parental rights are terminated, the order shall contain a provision requiring the parent or parents retaining parental rights to reimburse the state monthly for the cost of the care given the child to the extent such parent or parents are able so to do as shall be determined by the court. The amount of such reimbursement to be paid shall be included in the order of commitment of the child. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify the department of revenue of the date any child was received in the institution or agency when the order committing such child included an amount of reimbursement to be paid the state. The department of revenue shall collect the amounts so determined and credit them to the general fund of the state: *Provided,* That no collections shall be made after a child is released or discharged except delinquent accounts. The court in every order of commitment to a state institution or agency under this subsection shall name the superintendent of the institution to which the child is committed as a special guardian to receive any benefits due the child from the government of the United States, and such benefits are to be used to the extent necessary to pay for the portions of the cost of care in the institution which the parent or parents are found unable to pay;

(f) In the case of a child between 17 years of age and 19 years of age, commit for a period not to exceed 30 days to the county jail, or commit said child for such minimum term as the judge may determine to the Michigan corrections commission for correctional treatment and care. Parole shall be granted, rescinded, amended, or revoked, or discharge granted, by said commission in the manner prescribed by chapter 2 of Act No. 4 of the Public Acts of the Second Extra Session of 1947, being sections 791.21 to 791.43, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1948, and any child violating parole shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 2 of Act No. 4 of the Public Acts of the second extra session of 1947, being sections 791.21 to 791.43, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of

1948. and the period of time between the date of commitment and the date on which said child reaches the age of 21 years shall be considered in the maximum term: *Provided, however,* That any child so committed shall be confined and cared for separate and apart from persons committed by courts of criminal jurisdiction, and shall not be confined or subject to probationary or parole orders beyond his twenty-first birthday;

(g) Require that the parent or other adult legally responsible for the care of such child, unless said child is in the permanent custody of the court, provide such care, or reimburse the county or state for the cost of any care provided or to be provided by the county or state on order of the court, as shall to the court seem reasonable and within the ability of said parent or adult so to do, and such reimbursement shall be credited to the general fund of the county or state;

(h) Provide the child with such medical, dental, surgical, or other health care, in a local hospital if available or elsewhere, maintaining insofar as possible a local physician-patient relationship, and with clothing and such other incidental items, as to the court seems necessary.

(i) Order the parents, guardian or custodian or any other person to refrain from continuing conduct which, in the opinion of the court, has caused or tended to cause the child to come within, or to remain under, the provisions of this act.

Any order directed to a parent, or any person other than the child, shall not be effectual and binding on said parent or other person unless opportunity for hearing has been given pursuant to issuance of summons or notice as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this chapter, and until a copy of such order, bearing the seal of said court, shall have been served on such parent or other person, (1) personally, or, (2) by registered mail to his last known address, as hereinbefore provided in section 13.

HISTORY: Am. 1953, Act 139, Eff. Oct. 2.

712A.19 Juvenile division of probate court; supplemental order of disposition; report of child placed in foster care.

Sec. 19. Such cause may be terminated or such order may be amended or supplemented, within the authority granted to the court in the preceding section, at any time or from time to time, as to the court seems necessary and proper, as long as the child remains under the jurisdiction of the court, subject to the provisions of the following section, and such amended or supplemented order shall be referred to as a "supplemental order of disposition": *Provided,* That in all cases in which the child is placed in foster care, the court shall, at intervals of not more than 6 months after the most recent order of disposition, require the county agent to submit reports based on an investigation conducted by his office or by a probation officer or on information submitted by a suitable

public or private family service or child caring agency approved by the court, regarding the situation of the child's family and close relatives and the possibility of their reestablishing a home for the child, such reports to continue as long as the child is under the jurisdiction of the court.

HISTORY: Am. 1951, Act 98, Eff. Sept. 28.

712A.20 Temporary or permanent custody.

Sec. 20. The court in all cases involving custody shall state in the order for disposition or any supplemental order of disposition whether the child is placed in the temporary or permanent custody of the court. If the child is placed in the temporary custody of the court, no supplemental order of disposition providing permanent custody, or containing any other order of disposition shall be made except at a hearing pursuant to issuance of summons or notice as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this chapter. If the child is placed in the permanent custody of the court, all parental rights are terminated, though such rights may be reinstated by a supplemental order of disposition.

712A.21 Petition for re-hearing.

Sec. 21. Any interested person may, at any time while said child is under the jurisdiction of said court, file a petition in writing and under oath, for a re-hearing upon all matters coming within the provisions of this chapter and, upon said re-hearing, the court may affirm, modify, or set aside any order so reviewed: *Provided,* That at any time the court may enter an order for supplemental disposition as long as the child remains under the jurisdiction of the court. Said re-hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter relative to the conduct of original hearings.

712A.22 Appeal to circuit court; procedure; appeal bond not required.

Sec. 22. Appeal may be taken to the circuit court by the prosecuting attorney or any person aggrieved by any order of the juvenile division of the probate court, in the manner provided by sections 36 to 52, inclusive, of chapter 1 of Act No. 288 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, insofar as applicable, except that the provisions of section 39 of said chapter shall not apply and no such appeal bond shall be required: *Provided,* That the pendency of an appeal shall not suspend said order unless the circuit court shall specifically so order.

HISTORY: Am. 1947, Act 134, Eff. Oct. 11.

712A.23 Unlawful evidence in actions against child.

Sec. 23. A disposition of any child under this chapter, or any

evidence given in such case, shall not in any civil, criminal or any other cause or proceeding whatever in any court, be lawful or proper evidence against such child for any purpose whatever, except in subsequent cases against the same child under this chapter.

712A.24 Placement in institution; summary of information, conveyance, progress report.

Sec. 24. Whenever the court shall place a child in any public or private institution or agency, it shall transmit with the order of disposition or supplemental order of disposition a summary of its information concerning such child, and such child may be placed in the care of a county agent, probation officer, juvenile matron or some other reliable person designated by the court to be conveyed to the institution, and the same compensation shall be paid by the state for the transportation of said child as is paid to county agents in like cases.

Whenever the court shall place a child in a private or incorporated institution or agency, it shall require a progress report concerning said child which shall be made at least once every 6 months from the date of the order.

HISTORY: Am. 1947, Act 284, Eff. Oct. 11.

712A.25 Foster care of children; expenses, payment, rules, standards of care.

Sec. 25. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, except as may otherwise be specifically provided by law, shall be paid upon the order of the judge of probate by the county treasurer from the general fund of the county: *Provided,* That the provisions of Act No. 283 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being sections 722.301 to 722.325, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1948, and Act No. 158 of the Public Acts of 1937, as amended, being sections 722.201 to 722.244, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1948, shall remain in full force and effect: *And provided further,* That payments for the foster care of children may also be made from the child care fund of the county, established in section 73 of Act No. 280 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being section 400.73 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, for receiving state funds for foster care if the children are in the care of a licensed child caring institution or placement agency; or, the children having been placed under the direct supervision of the court, payments may be made from the said child care fund of the county if the court certifies in its order to the treasurer that the care given the child meets administrative rules of the probate court for such care and service established as herein provided: *Provided,* That payments may be made without such certification during the 1-year period following the effective date of this act or until the rules are established, whichever period of time is shorter. Immediately following the effective date of this act, the presiding probate judge shall appoint a committee of probate judges on administrative rules for the care of children in foster care. The committee of probate judges shall confer with the director of the state social welfare department for the purpose of promulgating said rules.

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Such rules shall include standards of (1) personnel engaged in placement and supervision of children; (2) record keeping for the planning for the child; (3) homes selected for foster care; (4) family foster homes used by the court shall be selected with consideration of the religious, racial and cultural background of the child to be placed.

HISTORY: Am. 1951, Act 98, Eff. Sept. 28; Am. 1955, Act 112, Eff. Oct. 14*.

***N.B. Act 112, P.A. 1955, has a Section 2 which reads as follows:**

Section 2. This amendatory act shall become effective April 1, 1956, in respect to liability by the state for any part of the cost of care of children admitted to foster care subsequent to June 30, 1955.

712A.26 Punishment for contempt.

Sec. 26. The court shall have the power to punish for contempt of court in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of Act No. 314 of the Public Acts of 1915, "The Judicature Act of 1915," as amended, any person who wilfully violates, neglects, or refuses to obey and perform any order or process said court has made or issued in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

712A.27 Quarters, equipment, supplies.

Sec. 27. Suitable quarters, equipment, and supplies shall be provided by the board of supervisors of each county for the use of the juvenile division of the probate court in said county.

712A.28 Records of cases; annual report by court.

Sec. 28. The court shall maintain records of all cases brought before it. Such records shall be open only by order of the court to persons having a legitimate interest: ***Provided,*** That action taken against parents or adults shall not be released for publicity unless such parents or adults are adjudged guilty of contempt of court. The court shall furnish the state juvenile institute commission an annual report of the administration of the juvenile division in such form as shall be recommended by the Michigan probate judges' association. Copies of such reports shall, upon request, be made available to other state departments by said commission.

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APPENDIX D

CONSTITUTION

of

Catholic Social Service, Inc.
of Lansing

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ARTICLE I

The name of this agency shall be Catholic Social Service, Inc. of Lansing.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

Section 1. The object of Catholic Social Service Inc. of Lansing shall be to preserve wholesome family life and to care for dependent, neglected and delinquent children in accordance with the rules, regulations and sacred canons of the Catholic Church by -

(a) Offering consultation service to persons and organizations in spiritual and material problems effecting family and child care.

(b) Providing trained case workers to assist families and individuals in preserving and developing proper family life.

(c) Promoting and participating in community work for the betterment of the family and the child.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twelve (12) members to be selected four (4) each term of three (3) years. The term of members elected for a term of three years, one-third for a term of two years and one-third for a term of

one year. The Directors shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

(b) The officers of the Board shall be the President ex officio (the Bishop of the Diocese of Lansing), an Executive Secretary who shall be a priest appointed by the Bishop to represent him, a President, a Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. The President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected from the Board of Directors and by the Board of Directors with the approval of the ex officio President. The duties of said officers shall be such as are usually performed by officers of similar organizations.

(c) No Director shall serve more than two (2) full terms in succession. After one year's absence from the Board he may be eligible for re-election.

(d) No officer shall hold the same office for more than two (2) terms in succession. After one year of absence from the office he may be re-elected to the same office. Any Director who shall fail or neglect to attend four (4) successive regular meetings of the Board of Directors without satisfactory explanation shall be deemed to have tendered his resignation as such Director and the Board may, in its discretion, adopt a resolution accepting such resignation.

(e) Any vacancy on the Board of Directors or in the office of President, Vice President, Secretary or Treasurer may be filled by the Board for the unexpired term and until such a successor is elected and qualified.

(f) The Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the ex officio President. All other members of the staff shall be employed by the Board of Directors with the approval of the ex officio President, the Bishop of the Diocese of Lansing.

ARTICLE IV

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Any person may at any time be made an Honorary Director of this agency by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors present at any regular or special meeting of the Board. Such Directors shall be subject to call for advice and assistance by the President and the Board. Such Director shall have no voting privilege.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS

(a) The Annual Meeting shall be held during February in each year, at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Written notice of said meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least five (5) days in in advance of meeting.

(b) Regular meetings of the Board shall be held each month at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors, except in the months of July and August.

(c) Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the President and shall be called at the written request of any five (5) members filed with the Secretary or President.

(d) Five (5) Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VI

STANDING COMMITTEES

There shall be the following Permanent or Standing Committees appointed by the President from members of the Board; Budget Committee, Case Committee, Public Relations Committee, Executive Committee and Personnel Committee.

Section 1. BUDGET COMMITTEE.

The Budget Committee shall consist of the Treasurer and those members of the Board designated by the Board itself. It shall review periodically with the Executive Secretary, the financial condition of the agency and shall during the year maintain such close contacts with its finances and needs as will enable it to present each succeeding budget to the Community Chest.

Section 2. CASE COMMITTEE.

The Case Committee shall confer, when necessary, with staff members on case work problems.

Section 3. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Public Relations Committee shall constantly interpret to the community the work of the Agency. There shall be also a special Publicity Chairman for this purpose. All the members of the Board are ipso facto members of the Public Relations Committee.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers and other members of the Board appointed by the President. During the intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors the Executive Committee shall possess and exercise each and all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management and direction of the affairs of the association not in conflict with the specific directions given by the Board of Directors.

Section 5. PERSONNEL COMMITTEE.

A Personnel Committee shall be appointed to consult with the Executive Secretary on matters of personnel practices and policies.

Section 6. SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Special Committees may be appointed of such number and for such purposes as the President shall direct, with the consent of the Board.

Section 7. The President shall be ex officio a member of all Standing and Special Committees.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. The By-laws of the agency may be amended by a majority vote of the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board, provided that each member of the Board shall have been notified of the proposed amendment at least (5) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendment is presented for approval.

ARTICLE VIII

<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>

The provisions hereof shall take effect at the Annual Meeting of Catholic Social Service Inc. in September, 1949.