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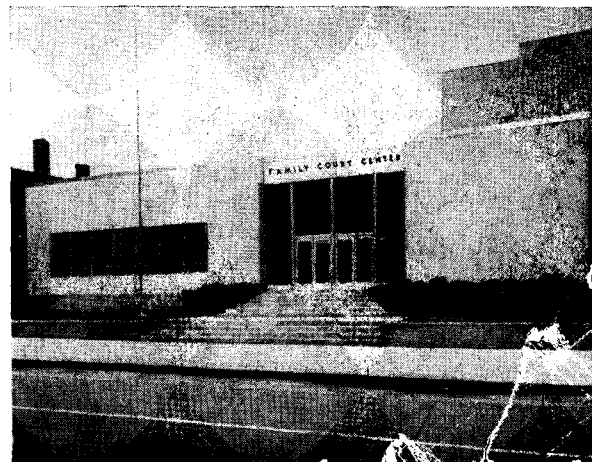
Family Court

of

Lucas County

Toledo, Ohio

1957





Paul W. Alexander, Judge
Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations

To the Honorable Frank W. Mohn

Ray Gedert

William Gernhauser

Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable Robert A. Haines, M.D.

Director of Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 General Code, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1957, showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,
PAUL W. ALEXANDER
Judge

June 1, 1958

FOREWORD

30,000 CHILDREN LATER — A SPECTACULAR LESSON

In 1937, following a survey by the National Probation and Parole Association, the Lucas County Juvenile Court was reorganized.

The reorganization was based upon one fundamental principle — that the behavior of children can be modified by counseling. There were, of course, many factors which had to be taken into consideration in carrying out this basic principle. It was recognized that the principle could be realized only if the counseling were done by trained counselors. Such counselors in undertaking their task must be equipped with certain essential information about the child and then the counselors must be equipped with the necessary facilities to supplement the counseling.

The annual reports of the Court have each year reported the progress that has been made. First, the acquisition of a trained counseling staff. Then the conversion of an old style detention home into a Child Study Institute — revolutionary

idea in Juvenile Court operation which provided the court and counseling staff with personnel and a new technique for delving into the psychology of the delinquent child. Then there was the development of private homes for the care of delinquent children under conditions where we could control the day to day supervision of the child as we provided the counseling needed — this was another innovation which your Court pioneered. Then came the extensive use of private training schools to provide long term care for those children who needed that type of care.

All of these facilities were created for the use of the probation department to improve the quality of counseling and to enable our counselors to carry on their daily work under the most favorable circumstances.

From year to year we have reported upon our efforts. There were definite gains noted. We first noted a marked decrease in the number of

children who repeated some delinquent activity from one out of every two children to one out of every five. This came about after one full year of operation under the new plan. It gave us encouragement and some assurance that we were on the right track.

Back in those days, delinquent gangs were coming to general notice over the country. Some of the large cities already had real problems in this connection. Then we here in Lucas County had our taste of it. All of our study facilities were marshaled to meet the problem. We agreed upon a basic operating principle. "Delinquent gangs can be broken up only by actually breaking them." This meant finding the leader and physically removing him from the gang and from the community. Overnight we literally annihilated the "West Side Cave Gangs" with a total membership of about 65 children by removing 6 "leaders" from the community. Without leadership for their delinquent activities the remaining 59 members were placed under counseling and took up their places in school and community without further trouble. The results provided us with another basic operating principle and for 20

years we have looked with a critical eye on every group of delinquents to determine whether or not they showed incipient gang activity. When such evidence was found, the leader was identified and immediately removed from the community for a period of one to three years. As a result, for the past 20 years we have had no instance where a gang of boys or girls has been arrested for delinquent activity and then has renewed that activity, as a group, after the court hearing.

Because of this and other outstanding successful results from the placement of children, both in private schools and in foster homes, the County Commissioners have gradually increased funds allocated to the Court to continue this constructive policy for the control of delinquent children. The expenditures at the juvenile age level have been wise investments in citizenship and well-being of the County.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF — at one time a major problem in the county was attacked as a major court activity. Halloween — the traditional time for witches and goblins to gather and make a shambles of property and the nerves of our cit-

izens came in for special attention. Under the leadership of court officials a new program was formulated for the celebration of this season of the year. It was soon labeled "Happy, Harmless Halloween" and within a few years of its inception we saw the last garbage cans hanging from roof tops; broken windows and even soaped windows became a rarity. For 20 years we have been raising a generation of children who have learned that you can have fun without being destructive. The bill for malicious mischief during the Halloween season alone formerly totalled more than \$15,000 throughout the city — now it is reduced to practically nothing. Conservatively estimated, our citizens have been saved nearly a half million dollars in those 20 years. During 1957 Halloween season, more than 97,000 children attended special celebrations sponsored by the City-Wide Committee for the Celebration of a "Happy, Harmless Halloween" — *a program born of the counseling technique* and carried out by more than 4,000 adult citizens of our community who planned and executed the 2,200 individual parties for those children.

Yes! Children can be counseled and guided

in their behavior. Even delinquent children who have already started careers of law violation and crime. Twenty years of experience have proved it.

This year we want to point out something which has been a part of our reporting for many years but which has not been emphasized because we wanted to have the assurance that the findings were conclusive. Now, after 20 years, we feel that we can speak with authority.

During 1957 there were 2,439 different children brought before the court for delinquency, 844 of them being placed on probation. In addition to this, there were 589 carried on probation from the preceding year, making a total of 1,433 who were on probation during the year 1957. Of these, only 99 violated the conditions of their probation or committed a new offense (6.9%).

There were more than 600 other children who needed probation counseling but who could not be given the service because we did not have a sufficient number of counselors on the staff to do the job. It is of interest to note that during the past ten years there has been little change in the

number of children placed on probation in any given year. However, during 1957 we handled 1,200 more complaints in delinquency than we handled 10 years ago.

In contrast to the 99 probation cases who committed some violation of probation or a new offense, we had 800 repeaters who were not on probation and many of them never had been on probation. The analysis of these 800 children shows that their cases were closed without being placed on probation because of lack of counselors to handle the child, or that in many cases the probation was terminated prematurely after a minimum period of counseling in order that the counselors might take on some cases that seemed to be more serious.

The number of repeaters among those children discharged prematurely from probation has increased steadily over the years. The number of repeaters among those children not placed on probation at all has increased steadily.

Important lessons have been learned from these facts:

1. Probation is effective in reducing delinquency.
2. Probation counseling loses much of its value if it is terminated too soon.
3. More children coming through court must be given probation counseling if we are to reduce the delinquency rate in the county.

These conclusions have led us to make a firm decision on behalf of the citizens of the community. If your court is to provide an increased measure of protection to its citizens and if the children of the community are to be given the advantages of the counseling they need as evidenced by our studies, then the court must place more children under probation counseling. To accomplish this a substantial increase in the counseling staff of the probation department will be made during the year 1958.

We are now convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that the delinquency rate in this county can be reduced by a relentless application of the tried and tested methods of counseling which have been

accepted throughout the country and which, in our county have demonstrated such conclusive evidence of success.

In reaching this decision we have no misguided thoughts that such an increase in counseling will solve the problem of delinquency. There are still many children who for one reason or another do not respond to this type of treatment. We will continue to make careful, selective use of private and public institutional care and treatment. And we will still recognize that in spite of all we may do, some children are beyond our help and will continue in their delinquent activity. They will go on to make up the hard core of adult offenders. Our efforts will be directed to reducing the size of that "hard core" and we have confidence that the successes we had in 1957 with

the 1,433 probationers can be extended in future years to 2,000 or whatever number needs that service.

But the control of delinquency is not something that can be achieved only by the courts and the police. The community itself has a responsibility for acquainting itself with factors within the community that have a bearing upon the growth and development of delinquent behavior of children and applying preventive techniques before the child comes to the attention of the courts.

An alert community, aware of causative factors and willing to assume its share of responsibility can contribute materially to the development of healthy, happy children and reduce the flow of hostile disorganized youth now passing through the courts in increasing numbers.

It is common knowledge in juvenile court circles that children in trouble with the law do not react as adults do; instead of denying everything, they confess their offenses, sometimes with an almost incredible eagerness.

But the mere fact that a child is brought to court by police, school, or parent, does not necessarily mean that the child is truly delinquent. On the morning following his arrival in court a hearing is held before a highly qualified referee to determine whether or not the child is really delinquent, and thus whether or not the court has jurisdiction to deal with him and his problems.

A second purpose of this preliminary hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately released to go home to his parents, or

whether it is necessary for his protection or the protection of the community that he be detained in the Child Study Institute while his case is being studied.

At the close of the hearing the referee makes a short finding and recommendation as to whether the child should be found delinquent and whether he should be detained. The recommendation is submitted to the judge and upon his approval becomes the order of the court.

So carefully have the referees sifted the evidence at these preliminary hearings that even when a child wants to admit his part in the misdemeanor he is not permitted to do so unless the evidence clearly shows that he was truly delinquent. In 1957, out of 2,912 complaints, the referees recommended dismissal after preliminary

hearing of 147 children, or 5% of the total, because in their judgment the facts brought out were not sufficient to constitute a true case of delinquency. Another 393 cases, 13% of the total, were "adjusted" at the preliminary hearing because they were considered not serious enough to justify further court action.

Of 1,650 complaints for traffic violation received in 1957, 98, or 6% of the total, were recommended for dismissal at the preliminary hearing because the violation, if any, was too inconsequential to warrant the imposition of any penalty.

A rule of court provides that a party aggrieved by the referee's recommendation, within three days, may file written exceptions and the

matter will automatically go to the judge for a rehearing.

So zealously have the referees at the preliminary hearings safeguarded and protected the constitutional, civil, and legal rights of the children that no appeal to the judge on a referee's recommendation that a child be found delinquent has been made in over 20 years. During 1957, one such appeal was made on a recommendation that a child be found to be a traffic violator.

In all, 13 delinquency cases were appealed to the judge for rehearing in the year 1957. In none of these was the finding or the fact of delinquency disputed. The appeals involved recommendations made at a later hearing for disposition of the delinquent child — almost invariably over commitment to a training school.

OUR FINDINGS IN BRIEF —

More children in the community meant more cases in Court. 2,912 in 1957 as compared with 2,687 in 1956.

The rate of delinquency decreased from 25.1 per 1,000 children in 1956 to 24.7 per 1,000 in 1957.

Repeaters accounted for 40% of our cases. This is an increase over preceding years and is due to inadequate number of counselors to supervise children who need probation services; shortage of training schools also has handicapped our corrective program.

844 boys and girls were placed on probation during the year. Another 589 were carried from previous year — 1,433 in all.

Only 6.9% violated conditions of probation during the year.

An additional 600 children should have been given probation and the counselling service that goes with probation. Ten more counselors are needed.

179 cases of auto theft — and most of them with keys conveniently left in the ignition.

Young people do not use the same caution when driving alone or with friends as they use when accompanied by parents.

We repeat our past findings:

Parents hold the key to the problem of delinquency:

Know your children and hold their confidence. Be familiar with their interests and activities. Establish the "limits" within which they must conduct themselves.

Do not succumb to pressures on the basis that "everyone else can do it—why can't I?"

During 1957 the Court removed 211 children from their homes and placed them in training schools or foster homes because parents had demonstrated their inability to deal successfully with the disciplinary problems the child created.

The average age of children brought before the Court was 15 years, 2 months for boys; 15 years, 3 months for girls.

Psychological services given children during the year included:

240 new and complete studies

26 re-evaluations of formerly examined children

124 evaluation conferences with probation supervisors

224 treatment interviews with more serious probation cases

55 children studied were above average intelligence; 55 were below average intelligence.

Medical or dental treatment provided by probation staff as result of medical examination at Child Study Institute:

Dental care 97

Eye refractions 57

Electro-encephalograms 14

X-rays 20

Venereal treatment 5

Transfer to hospital 12

Another year with no organized gang activity in the County. Our policy of removing from the community the potential gang leaders and seriously disturbed delinquents pays off and prevents the organization and development of juvenile gangs.

One of our pressing needs is for private boarding homes for children.

335 days during the year, we had more children than the capacity of the building provides. This meant that from one to twelve children slept on temporary cots in the corridor.

380 persons applied for marriage counseling, 326 were accepted for counseling services by court counselors. All others were referred to other agencies or individuals for service.

1,497 children were detained at Child Study Institute, a total of 22,230 days (14 years, 8 mo.); 211 children in placement throughout the year.

Cost of probation during 1957 was \$125 per child. Cost of institutional care is \$1,500 — \$2,000 per child per year.

Cost of boarding home care is \$1,000 per year. Probation is still the cheapest and the most successful method of handling delinquents.

A real bright spot. While most cities of the state reported an increasing traffic problem with young people, Lucas County showed a decrease from 1,742 in 1956 to 1,650 in 1957.

The records for 1957 show that a child placed on probation has 8 times better chance of future adjustment than a child not placed on probation.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM —

Commitments made — 1957

State Industrial Schools	96
Ohio State Reformatory	6
Private Schools	52
Foster Homes	43
Other Institutions	20

Delinquency increases as our population increases, but on a percentage basis there were not as many children in court this year as last.

The type of offenses do concern us, however. There had been a steady trend for 10 years toward more serious types of offenses; and there

has been a steady increase in the seriousness of the social and emotional maladjustments that make up the background for delinquent behavior.

Seriously disturbed youngsters have been seen more often during the past year. Their presence in the Child Study Institute has created problems in supervision that have called for the exercise of every professional skill to handle them.

In spite of the problems that they create and the basic hostility they show toward people — the community and the authority of the Court — we find that patience in learning the underlying motivation provides us with a real basis for prescribing the proper treatment. When the right treatment is found and applied the child responds with a change in attitude and behavior. It is time consuming but it produces results!

STUDY—CHILD BY CHILD—

No problem is simple! Children in court are children in conflict! Ours is not a matter of dealing with young people who can be corrected by merely pointing out the error of their ways. That has already been done by parents — teachers and pastors. Children in court are children who have not responded to the usual corrective measures of home and school. Our job is to find out why. The answer is found only after painstaking study by skilled workers. Counseling interviews wherein the child discusses his problems freely is one of our methods. Specialized tests and psychological examinations reveal attitudes and thinking processes. Once we understand the problem we have to help the child to understand it.

Twenty years of experience with more than 30,000 young people has served to emphasize the fact that people will change their behavior only *if* and *when* they want to change.

Fear does not produce the desire to change.

In some instances fear has a temporary restraining effect but seldom a lasting effect. Since we see our responsibility as being that of helping to create a lasting effect on behavior, we resort to the somewhat slower, but more effective techniques of counseling. We have found that counseling can be provided in many cases while the child is on probation and living at home. In selecting boys and girls for probation counseling at home, several factors must be present —

1. Parents must recognize that a problem exists and be willing to cooperate with the counselor.
2. The child must indicate a willingness to accept counseling.
3. The school and community placement must be such as to give reasonable assurance of child's ability to meet the standard required.

COUNSELING IN A FOSTER HOME —

In some cases the child is amenable to counseling, but parental cooperation would not be adequate to assure success; or the school or community situation presents factors that require removal from the home. In such cases, a foster home is secured and probation is carried out while efforts are made to adjust the problem in the home or community so that the child may be returned at the earliest feasible date.

COUNSELING IN THE PRIVATE SCHOOL —

In some instances where counseling is indicated, we realize that it cannot and should not be carried on in the community. Sometimes it is because a specialized activity and training program is needed to supplement counseling. Sometimes it is because the child himself does not have the strength of character to cope with the everyday problems and temptations of the community. In spite of an apparent desire to better himself,

he needs the extra help of being physically removed from his former problems and associations. In other cases, counseling in the private school setting is selected because we recognize that counseling must be a daily experience for the child in question. Probably there is some of each of these reasons involved in the private school placement of some children.

Actually, we in Lucas County obtain counseling for our children through the services of more than 30 private training schools located in 12 different states.

Fees for such services are borne by parents themselves wherever possible, with the court paying only what parents cannot pay. While the cost of counseling at a private school is more costly than counseling on probation, it is less than the cost of caring for that same child in the State Industrial Schools.

SUCCESSSES —

It is always good to see and hear about young people doing well in life.

Most of our probation cases during the year were in that group who did well! 1,433 young people were supervised on probation. Only 99 (6.9%) violated their probation. The 1,374 who completed the year without violation of the trust placed in them by the court varied in their performance from barely acceptable to outstanding successes. When we consider that every one of those young people had already committed some law violation which brought them to Court, and that for many of them the Court appearance was the culmination of a long series of misbehavior, it is seen as conclusive proof of the value of counseling as a means of correcting unsocial behavior and meeting the problems of youth.

REPEATERS —

But all is not perfection! We do have repeaters. We have them for several reasons:—

1. Some young people were given little or no counseling services because we had insufficient staff to handle their cases on a counseling basis.

2. Some needed specialized training school treatment which could not be secured because we did not have the schools available or the funds to provide the schools.
3. Some repeated because parents failed to follow through and carry out the advice and suggestions of counseling staff.
4. Others became repeaters because there are still things we do not understand about human behavior, and in spite of all the professional skills of our community, we found no one able to furnish the explanation that would enable us to solve the problems of this group.

Fortunately, our last named group is small. With the knowledge and skills we do have, we can deal effectively with the first three classes of our repeaters. Our only need is to provide the personnel to do the job. With adequate personnel to extend counseling services to an additional 500 children each year, we can expect to reduce second offenders to a point where the rate of delinquency in the community will show a substantial reduction. And any reduction will mean dollars saved to our citizens in losses from crimes not committed.

DURING 1957 — 1,433 CHILDREN ON PROBATION.

Probation is one of the least understood activities of the juvenile court. To many people it means leniency. Actually it has no relationship to leniency or severity of punishment. Probation is a method of treatment which provides the child with counseling and disciplinary action related to the problem he or she presents.

It is significant that of the 1,433 supervised on probation last year, only 99 violated their probation (6.9%). Some of these committed new delinquencies — some violated conditions of probation imposed by the Court.

Counseling a delinquent child and restoring him to a level of behavior where he can and will conduct himself so as to avoid future violation of law, is a slow painstaking job.

We know that the appearance in court does not suddenly bring about a complete and permanent reformation. Children who have been delinquent over a period of time (and most of those brought to the court have been) change their habits and behavior gradually. We are not surprised when they fail to show an immediate reformation. We look for the signs of improvement. If those signs are present we usually continue the probation, knowing that time is needed to bring about the desired changes in behavior. The first six months of probation is the critical time. By then we have been able to give the child enough understanding of himself and his problems that he can conduct himself in a manner that is acceptable to the community, the school and the family.

WHEN A BOY OR GIRL STEALS OR COMMITS DAMAGE?

We believe the child himself should pay at least some portion of the damage he causes.

Last year children paid to the Court \$16,413.90 as restitution for damage or loss they had caused. They paid 25c — 50c — \$1.00 — \$5.00 at a time. They mowed lawns, shoveled snow, worked

in stores and took the pennies from their piggy banks to repay some portion of the loss they had caused. They learned in the process — that damage committed with malice is costly — that dishonest profits are quickly lost. And in the process of repayment they grew and regained some measure of self-respect.

DRIVING HABITS OF YOUTH SHOW IMPROVEMENT —

There were 1,650 traffic violations in 1957 as contrasted with 1,741 in 1956 — a decrease of 5%.

What happens to these violators?

483 had their license suspended

333 had their license restricted to special use

41 ordered to pay restitution

98 dismissed

991 fined

Accidents --

Although there were fewer cases in court, the offenses seemed to increase in seriousness. 403 involved in accidents; 44 pedestrians were injured compared with 18 last year; 70 occupants of cars were injured as compared with 55 last year. There were no fatal accidents involving juveniles — the first time in three years.

OTHER TYPES OF CASES HANDLED

A wide range of problems are presented to Family Court each year. An examination of the table below will indicate the variety of these problems.

Cases Handled

Juvenile Court — Complaints Received

Delinquency	2,912
Traffic	1,650
Special studies of pre-delinquent children....	167
Custody	118
Neglected children	46
Bastardy	185
Contributing to delinquency	149
Contributing to neglect	92
Non-support	79
Abuse of minor	4
Violation of compulsory school law	2
Consent to marry	20
Illegal placement of child	11

Investigations for out-of-town courts	27
Motions filed	1,304
Uniform dependency act complaints	84
Motion to show cause	683
Motion to modify	159
Motion for lump sum judgment	113
Motion to impose sentence	164
All other motions	<u>131</u>
Total	8,100

Services by Probation Department

Investigations completed	742
Cases supervised on probation	1,433

Services by Psychological Clinic

Studies completed	266
Treatment interviews with children	224

Child Study Institute

Total children detained	1,497
Total days care provided	22,230

COLLECTIONS — FINES, COSTS AND RESTITUTION

During 1957 — collections of all types showed an increase. Two years ago, the Family Court reorganized the finance office and charged it with responsibility for aggressive action in the collection of fines, restitution and support orders made by the Court. The efforts of this department have resulted in a substantial increase in all types of collections. The total of monies collected in court orders in 1957 follows:

Support of minor children (collected by Toledo Humane Society)	\$2,347,037.54
Support of children, wards of the Court maintained in private schools and foster homes	81,864.22
Restitution paid by children for dam- age or loss	16,413.00
Fines in traffic cases	5,323.75

The Child Study Institute serves two functions:

- it is an emergency detention home for children who cannot be returned immediately to parents by the police.
- it is a study center for those children whose problem is so severe as to require a further study and investigation.

A staff of three full-time psychologists; one part time psychiatrist; a pediatrician, nurse, two school teachers and four part-time special teachers of handicraft, arts, music, make up the professional staff which supplements the regular supervising staff.

Psychological services were given the probation department on 390 of the more difficult cases. Psychiatric service was rendered on 183 cases.

OVERCROWDING AT CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE —

Everything possible is being done to avoid it. Skilled caseworkers screen all admissions after the close of Court and up to midnight. On-the-spot counseling and guidance is frequently given with child and parent, and when it appears that the child can safely be turned over to the parent pending preliminary hearing, it is always done.

In spite of these procedures, we were overcrowded 335 days during the year and had to resort to the use of jail for 288 children.

With each passing year we find increased urgency for completion of the building which was originally designed to house 65 children instead of the 49 which is our present capacity.

The increasing numbers of disturbed and hos-

tile children brought to us for treatment makes it imperative that they be detained long enough to determine the cause of their behavior and to decide on the suitable treatment. This is essential for the protection of the community.

Is a family worth saving?

We believe it is! The state of Ohio believes it is!

It is for this reason that we have a state law making it mandatory upon the divorce court to conduct special investigations of all divorce actions where children under the age of 14 are involved. It is for this reason that the court is permitted to conduct investigations in such other divorce actions as may profit from the social investigation and counseling that goes with an investigation.

Your Court of Domestic Relations has established a service for families that is designed to help husbands and wives to understand better the problems related to marital discord which lead to divorce and breakup of the family. These services are available to anyone upon request.

In some instances, the marriage counselors are able to assist in the reconciliation of distraught husbands and wives. In most instances, they are able to give counseling that eases the tensions that are created by divorce action. In all instances, they aid the court in directing the course of action in such a way that the best interests and welfare of the children concerned can be given proper attention and consideration.

During the year more than 3,000 families made application for counseling assistance. Due to lack

of staff, we were able to give such assistance to only about 400 persons. The remainder were referred to other sources for the counsel they sought — in some instances social agencies stepped in and assisted — sometimes a pastor — or a doctor. Unfortunately, it is probably true that many of these people were unable to obtain sufficient counseling service to meet their needs. This fact emphasizes the need for expanded marriage counseling services in our community — not only in the court itself, but in other agencies that are established to give counseling.

The benefits of marriage counseling are many. Reconciliation is hoped for but not always possible. But even in those families where reconciliation cannot be brought about we find that the parties become better workers and better citizens as they begin to understand themselves and their problems and learn to adjust to the problems that cannot be changed. Strife between separated parents is diminished so that the children can accept their new family life with a minimum of conflict and fear.

Counseling is the most constructive method yet devised for salvaging the disordered and disorganized families passing through the divorce courts. Our own experience of being solicited for aid by more than 3,000 different families during 1957 attests to the urgent need for this type of service.

DELINQUENCY

More counselors are desperately needed to serve the youth and families of this community. We must not let more time pass without increasing the effectiveness of the Court and redirecting the young people who come to our attention. Failure to provide service for our youthful citizens is no economy. The pennies saved today become dollars spent needlessly next year to control the adult criminal who could have been corrected as a child.

DETENTION

The overcrowded condition of the Child Study Institute during 1957, and the continued use of the jail for the detention of juveniles, serves to emphasize the urgency for completing the Child

Study Institute in accordance with the original plans drawn in 1951.

During 1957, the Child Study Institute was overcrowded 335 days, necessitating the detention of 288 children in the County Jail.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

We see the need for some concerted community action to provide more preventive services for the youth of the county. We would include in these desirable services a strengthening of the counseling services in the public school system through expansion of the pupil personnel service; improved recreational facilities developed along the lines recommended in recreation studies made in the past — and an expansion of services of the Toledo Mental Hygiene Clinic.

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

Table No. 1

TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Commitments to Industrial					
Schools	71	74	76	62	96
Commitments to Private					
Correctional Schools	76	60	57	71	52
Commitments to other Institutions	15	17	11	33	20
Delinquents placed in Foster					
Homes	40	62	66	34	43
Total children removed from					
community	202	213	210	200	211
Number placed on probation.....	943	920	910	1306	1396

MAJOR CASES ONLY

Sex offense	37	29	49	47	22
Robbery	8	5	1	17	18
Burglary	72	104	107	148	137
Auto theft	51	81	112	175	179
Larceny	227	164	176	211	180
Malicious mischief	57	45	80	83	126
Truancy	60	64	62	61	73
Runaway	105	103	108	132	137
All other offenses	329	273	295	413	520
	946	868	990	1287	1392

Table No. 2

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH (Except traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	148	38	186
February	177	46	223
March	198	31	229
April	248	39	287
May	266	39	305
June	188	31	219
July	219	34	253
August	236	29	265
September	200	39	239
October	193	40	233
November	153	40	193
December	218	62	280
	2444	468	2912

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery — hold up	18	—	18
Burglary	196	3	199
Sex	53	8	61
Auto theft	199	2	201
Other stealing	458	111	569
Malicious mischief	348	8	356
Ungovernable	309	105	414
Truancy	82	18	100
Runaway	62	123	185
Injury to person	77	14	91
All other	642	76	718
	2444	468	2912

Table No. 4
DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor	743	101	844
Agency worker	46	60	106
Individuals	372	74	446
Committed to Industrial School.....	83	13	96
Committed to other Correctional School	29	23	52
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory....	6	—	6
To other Institution, Non-correctional....	12	8	20
Placed in Foster Homes.....	19	24	43
Fined	244	—	244
Restitution	219	8	227
Other	224	46	270
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial....	131	16	147
Adjusted	304	89	393
Referred to other Court.....	12	6	18
	<u>2444</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>2912</u>

Table No. 5
AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 7 years	2	—	2
7	3	—	3
8	13	1	14
9	31	2	33
10	76	8	84
11	98	5	103
12	147	19	166
13	238	58	296
14	333	86	419
15	397	94	491
16	410	83	493
17	279	51	330
18	5	—	5
	<u>2032</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>2439</u>
Median age—Boys — 15 yrs. 2 mo. Girls — 15 yrs. 3 mo.			

Table No. 6
SCHOOL ATTENDING

Scott HS	172
Woodward HS	166
Libbey HS	138
Macomber Voc. HS	128
Waite HS	126
Robinson Jr. HS	97
DeVilbiss HS	78
Jones Jr. HS	75
Washington Twp. Jr. HS	54
Sherman	50
Burnham	48
Parkland Craft	47
Robt. Rogers HS	37
Oakdale	35
Clay HS	33
Lagrange	28
Lincoln	28
Walbridge	27
Gunckel	25
Hale	22
Whitmer HS	22
Garfield	21
Irwin	19
Hamilton	16
McKinley	16
Warren	15
Westfield	15
Glenwood	14
Longfellow	14
Riverside	14
Birmingham	12
Holland HS	12
Other	12
Chase	11
Dorr Street	11

Table No. 6—Continued

Navarre	11
Franklin	10
Fulton	10
Maumee HS	10
Raymer	10
Spring	10
Stickney	10
Trinity Lutheran	10
Washington	9
Cherry	8
DeVeaux	8
Glendale	8
Swanton HS	8
Whitney Vocational	8
Hillview	7
Jerusalem Township	7
Roosevelt	7
Holland Elementary	6
Martin	6
Ottawa Hills HS	6
Point Place	6
Whittier	6
Clay Elementary	5
Clay Jr. HS	5
Glansman	5
Maplewood — Sylvania	5
Arlington	4
Jackman	4
Westwood	4
Whitehouse	4
Fall-Meyer	3
Fort Miami	3
Harvard	3
Newbury	3
Irving	3
Pickett	3

Stranahan	3
Union	3
Waterville Elementary	3
Anthony Wayne HS	2
Burroughs	2
East Side Central	2
Riverside	2
Trilby-Raab-Sylvania	2
Wernert	2
Central Avenue Elementary	1
Crissey	1
Luella Cummings	1
Marshall	1
Mayfair	1
Monclova	1
Monroe	1
Mt. Vernon	1
Old Orchard	1
Ryder	1
Not Attending	209
Out of Town	80

(Parochial)

Central Catholic HS	58
St. Francis de Sales	24
St. Mary's	16
St. Michael's	12
Rosary Cathedral	11
St. Hedwig's	11
St. Francis Boys School	10
Good Shepherd	9
St. Catherine's	8
Immaculate Conception	6
Nativity	6
Gesu	5
Holy Rosary	5
St. Adelbert's	5

Table No. 6—Continued

St. Ann's	5
St. Benedict's	5
St. James	5
St. Teresa	5
St. Thomas Aquinas	4
Little Flower	3
Our Lady of Lourdes	3
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	3
Sacred Heart	3
St. Anthony's	3
St. Stanislaus	3
Blessed Sacrament	2
St. Charles	2
St. John's	2
St. Louis	2
St. Ursula Academy	2
Ladyfield	1
Marybrook Academy	1
St. Agnes's	1
St. Hyacinth's	1
St. Joseph's	1
St. Provis	1
St. Stephen's	1
St. Vincent de Paul	1
TOTAL SCHOOLS	2,439

**Table No. 7
DISTRICTS**

East Toledo	323
South End	245
Collingwood	237
Pinewood	197
North End	186

Down Town	164
Lagrange-Stickney	150
West Toledo	140
Nebraska	119
West End	111
Point Place	50
Washington Township	114
Adams Township	76
Sylvania Township	72
Springfield Township	55
Oregon Township	41
Swanton Township	26
Maumee (Waynesfield Township)	24
Jerusalem Township	12
Ottawa Hills	6
Waterville Township	4
Richfield Township	2
Providence Township	1
Monclova Township	1
Out of County	83
	2439

**Table No. 8
SOURCE OF REFERRAL**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police	2289	363	2652
Parent	42	57	99
School	47	16	63
Social Agency	7	11	18
Probation Counselor	34	3	42
Other Court	12	—	12
Other Source	13	13	26
	2444	468	2912

Table No. 9

TYPE OF COMPLAINT

Speeding	348
Without due regard.....	345
Running red light.....	175
Stop Street	66
School Stop sign.....	12
Fail, yield right of way, vehicles.....	80
Fail, yield right of way, pedestrian.....	21
Prohibited turn	69
Wrong way—one way street.....	35
Hit Skip	4
No drivers license	114
Temporary permit—No licensed driver.....	26
Defective vehicle (lights, brakes, etc.).....	69
Defective or illegal muffler.....	142
All other violations.....	114
Driving while license suspended.....	24
More than 1 violation this appearance.....	6
	1650

Table No. 10
ACCIDENT

(Property damage)

None	1241
Damage other vehicle	327
Property damage (other than vehicle).....	45
Damage own car.....	240

(Personal injury)

No injury	1485
Injury to pedestrian.....	44

Injury to occupant of other car.....	30
Injury to occupant own car.....	40
Fatal injury	—
Medical treatment only to injured.....	37
Hospitalization of one or more.....	19

Table No. 11

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

Attend traffic school.....	426
License restricted	412
License suspended	468
License revoked	15
Fined	991
Repair defective parts.....	205
Restitution	41
Placed on probation	17
Dismissed	98
Other	110
Return license on proof of insurance.....	145

Table No. 12
CUMULATIVE REPORT OF CLINICAL
SERVICES FOR 1957

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Initial psychological studies completed during Jan. through Dec.....	164	67	9	240
Psychological re-evaluations during Jan. through Dec.	20	6	0	26
Review conferences with P.C. and Supervisor during Jan. through Dec.	81	43	0	124
Treatment interviews (including group sessions) during Jan. through Dec.	175	49	0	224
Hearings attended during Jan. through Dec.	40	9	0	49
Tests administered Jan. through Dec.	—	—	—	—
Intelligence	168	65	1	234
Achievement	187	77	2	266
Projective	376	147	10	533
Inventory	51	38	0	89
Distribution of levels of intelligence Jan. through Dec.				
Very Superior	7	1	0	8
Superior	12	3	0	15
Above average	28	4	0	32
Average	85	33	1	119
Below Average	22	14	0	36
Borderline	7	7	0	14
Mental Defective	1	4	0	5
	Jan. through Dec.			

Psychiatric Services

Conferences with Probation Counselor and Psychologist	127
Interviews with clients	72
Conferences with Marriage Counselors.....	51
Interviews with Clients.....	11
Conference with Adult Prob. Off. et al.....	5
Interviews with Clients.....	19
Group Therapy Sessions.....	18
Leadership at Staff Meetings.....	
Juvenile Court	2
Domestic Relations	10

Medical Services

Examinations at C.S.I.....	620
Supplemental examinations or treatment initiated	
Dental care	97
Eye refractions	57
Audiograms	8
EEG	14
X-Rays	20
Special Lab. tests	13
Spec. clin. app.	16
Minor Surgery	3
Venereal disease	5
Hosp. Trans.	12

RUTH M. WILLIAMS
Chief Psychologist

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

1957 ANNUAL REPORT

Table No. 13

ADMISSIONS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January**	129	44	173
February	176	53	229
March	166	26	192
April*	229	41	270
May	163	32	195
June	155	33	188
July	174	36	210
August	183	34	217
September	192	42	234
October	169	54	223
November	170	48	218
December	141	64	205
1957 Totals	2047	507	2554
1956 Totals	1955	492	2447

* High Month—April

** Low Month—January

Table No. 14

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	29	15	44
February	31	13	44
March	33	23	56
April	32	15	47
May	25	14	39
June	23	15	38
July	22	19	41

August	27	18	45
September	34	18	52
October	27	20	47
November	32	18	50
December	28	22	50

Average for 1957.....	28	17	45
Average for 1956.....	33	15	48

Days of population beyond room capacity for boys was 335 out of the 365 days in 1957.

Days of population beyond room capacity for girls was 10 out of the 365 days in 1957.

Table No. 15

AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED

	Boys	Girls	Total
6 years and under.....	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	8	0	8
9	28	0	28
10	76	4	80
11	165	5	170
12	104	22	126
13	167	76	243
14	339	83	422
15	432	125	557
16	390	103	493
17	337	85	422
18	1	3	4
19	0	1	1
Totals	2047	507	2554

Median Age, 1957: 14 years, 10 months

Median Age, 1956: 14 years, 5 months

Table No. 16

Divorces filed 1957.....	2198
Divorces disposed of	
Decree granted	1184
Dismissed	694
Denied	2
Annulment granted	6
Services by Domestic Relations Department	
Mandatory divorce investigations.....	1100
Special divorce investigations	10
Marriage counseling (no divorce action).....	388
Investigations for out of town courts.....	27

Reconciliations effected after counseling—	
When divorce had been filed.....	190
When no divorce action filed.....	102
Evidence of help to parties as result of counseling	
Referred to other professional help.....	223
Custody plans for children facilitated.....	96
Contested case changed to uncontested.....	75
Visitation and companionship plans facilitated....	93
No apparent benefit from counseling.....	165
Telephone inquiries referred (estimated).....	2400
Handled by receptionist	

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT

1957

Paul W. Alexander, *Judge*
L. Wallace Hoffman, *Director*
Rita F. O'Grady, *Assistant Director*
Thomas B. Bourque, *Administrator*
Eve Kemp Richards, *Supervisor Domestic Relations*

Referees

Margaret Casteel
Joseph Doneghy
Harry A. Everett
Mary Eliz. Hiatt
James R. Kelly
Nellie Matt
E. Wade McBride

Casework Supervisors

Edward A. Sikora
Daniel Weber

Probation Counselors

William J. Beausey
Kenneth Bierly
Walter Bouck
Mae Bridges
Leon J. Carter
Herbert W. Darling
Ralph H. French
Robert W. Gambill
Ruth Jo Gilmore
Catherine M. Glendenning
Marjorie A. Gullberg
Dorcas Hanson
William Johnson
C. Donald McColl
John R. McCune
George D. McKinney

Marie M. Rosenberg
Harry L. Tharpe

Marriage Counselors

Ariel L. Branch
Ralph P. Bridgman
Warren V. Grissom
Fred Richert
Charles Riseley

C.S.I. Professional Staff

Robert R. Benson
Dr. H. L. Hartman
Leone Hineline
Dr. I. H. Kass
Janet M. Lindecker
Angela H. Lloyd
Harry E. Miller
Helen E. Moyer
Geraldine Walczak
Rev. F. R. Williams
Ruth M. Williams

C.S.I. Leaders

Richard T. Ashba
Raymond Bester
Joseph Cram
Pauline Dedes

Robert J. Donovan
Howard W. Gorgas
Wayne J. Haefner
Charles J. Hinkelman
Ohlen W. Hippler
Emma J. Hischka
Wm. S. Murphy
Ferne J. Sage
David L. Shaffer
Bernetta E. Shields
Stella H. Shields
Catherine R. Shrider
Mary L. Vaillant
Georgia Vines
Eunice O. Williams

Office Staff

Charlotte Ayer
Emma Babione
Mildred Baker
Marie Brunsmann
George Conner
Fred Dickerson
Mildred Fronizer
Catherine Gaffney
Marie Gerbich
Frances Gibbons
Helen Goodrick
Helen Gray
Carl Guy

Pauline Hammond
Jane Hatfield
Hazel Helm
Elsie Humberger
Margaret Jamison
Jane Jones
Louise Juarez
Frank Jurski
Dorothy Keller
Augusta Managhan
Grace Messerer
Alma Miller
Herman Misisit
John Pickens
Betty Porter
Matt Reid
Laura Roth
Edna Sanford
Selma Schmidt
Jean Sohalski
Pauline Soltysiak
Henrietta Spanoudis
Jimmy Stinson
Grace Tanner
Harriette Twiss
Evelyn Wernert
Marie Winzeler
Edward Wolny
Ethel Wynn
Bella Yourist

