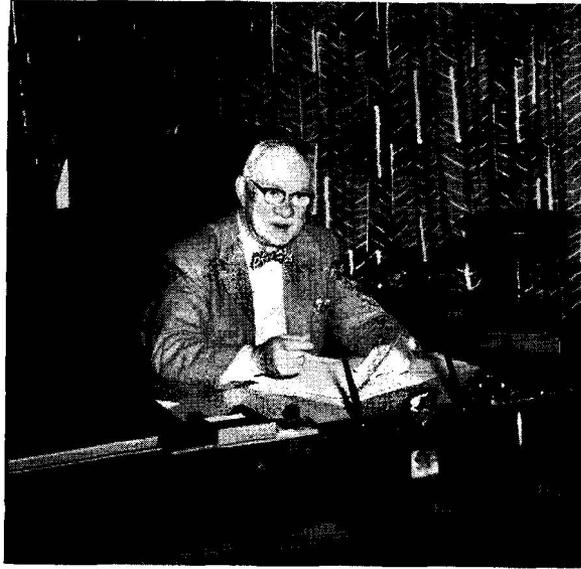


Family Court
of
Lucas County

Toledo, Ohio

1962





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

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon
Andy Devine
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 1962 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, 1963

THE FAMILY COURT CENTER

1962 marked the completion of a building program which was started in 1951. Today we have the completed Family Court Center as it was envisioned in our original planning. The increased physical facilities providing additional counseling room, meeting room and court room provide the opportunity for extended service to families and young people of the community. Full achievement of the aims and helps for the Lucas County Family Court Center will now rest in the development of counseling staff adequate to handle the large volume of children and families referred to the court each year.

1962 saw a small increase in the total number of cases referred in the Delinquency Division but in view of the substantial increase in the juvenile population of the County during the year we note a small percentage decrease in cases.

In the report of last year we noted the increase in the number of minor offenses and pointed out this was a danger signal not to be disregarded as it pointed towards an increase in more serious offenders at some future time. Actually we have begun to see this develop in the current

year with an increase in the number of repeaters and a shortening of the elapsed time between original offenses and second offenses. This in turn points up the need for strengthening counseling services in the court so that counseling can be extended to a larger number of young people and the type of counseling can be intensified.

We also point to the increased use of the Parental Bond which, when applied in carefully selected cases, has proved to be an effective means of strengthening the probation services. The policy of the court will be to continue the use of such a Bond by selective application.

Looking to the future and reviewing the facts of this report in the light of previous reports we can again say that our greatest needs for the court revolve around the increased development of the Probation Department and the development of a local facility for the care and treatment of emotionally disturbed young people. This problem, which has been a serious one with us for the last five years, continues to be of primary importance and emphasizes the need for a facility to provide the necessary care and treatment.

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

The Intake Department handles a variety of cases and problems brought to court by individuals, agencies, schools, police, prosecutors and attorneys. Many of these problems are disposed of at Intake without need for further court action. In many cases however, there is a need of further action by the court or by some other agency in which case the proper referral is made.

During 1962 the Intake Department referred 721 cases to various community services, while 590 cases were held for further court action. These cases for court action included delinquency, dependency, bastardy, non-support, consent to marriage, change of custody and motions regarding support of minor children or for custody and visitation.

Intake is also responsible for those cases coming to court for help in situations which do not involve a formal complaint in delinquency, dependency, or neglect. These include such things as predelinquency, neighborhood quar-

rels, misunderstandings between parents and children and emotional problems and those cases where parents do not know where else to go to obtain counsel and advice. Many times teenagers themselves come to the court with their problems. Occasionally a girl will bring her boy friend in to talk with the referee regarding dating where there has been a conflict between children and parents.

The Intake Department is also responsible for all out of county youngsters who have been apprehended and brought to court as runaways, but have not been involved in any other type of delinquency. 166 Out of County runaways were processed during 1962 and arrangements made for their return to their parents.

The Intake Department also processes all inquiries and requests for investigation as made by courts, social agencies, hospitals and prisons from other communities.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT — HIGHLIGHTS OF 1962

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS—Delinquency complaints rose to an all-time high of 629 — an increase of 87 over the previous year, and an increase of 271 over the total number of complaints filed on girls in 1954 when we completed our first full year of operation in the new Family Court Center Building.

THE INCREASE—WHY?? — The greater proportion of teen-agers in the population is the major reason, and a second reason is the greater sensitivity and awareness of Police, Social Agencies, the school, and parents themselves to the troubled and confused teen-age girl, who expresses her problems through delinquent behavior.

HEARINGS — Judge Alexander found it necessary to appoint an additional full-time Referee in the Department in September 1962, because of the steady increase in girls' cases over a period of years. The three Referees in the Department conducted hearing on 839 delinquent cases — 236 of these were preliminary hearings, and 603 were final hearings. There were also 204 hearings on girls' traffic cases.

UNGOVERNABILITY — was the primary reason for referral of girls to the Court in 1962, and there were 244 complaints in this category, which represents an increase of 67 over the previous year. The term UN-

GOVERNABILITY includes generally unsatisfactory behavior, such as when the child is beyond parental control, or is incorrigible, stays away from home, shows violent general behavior, and so deports herself as to endanger the health or morals of herself and others.

Shoplifting — was in second place with 147 referrals, and this was an increase of 42 complaints over 1961.

Sex Offenses are in the number three spot, with an increase of 20 complaints.

DECREASES — were observed in the categories of running away, other stealing, carelessness and mischief, truancy, and injury to person.

APRIL, MAY, JUNE —

AUGUST and OCTOBER — were the "high" months, when 60 or more complaints were filed on girls — and July was the "low" month, with only 39 registered complaints on girls.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT — HIGHLIGHTS OF 1962

PROBATION — in own home was frequently used by the Court in 1962, as it has been in other years. Professional counseling, however, is the important component of probation — it has always been a highly-successful program despite the fact that it is difficult, arduous, painstaking and sometimes discouraging work, and involves therapeutic interviews not only with the child, but with parents and others who are in a close relationship to her. Year after year, it has proved its worth in the time and effort that go into it, and will continue to be our major effort in rehabilitation.

OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS — 24 girls were sent to Private Correctional Schools in Lucas County and other parts of the country, 23 were placed in foster homes, and 26 were committed to the State facilities.

COUNSELING STAFF — Three vacancies occurred in 1962. Unfortunately, only one of the vacancies was filled, because of the difficulty of finding properly-qualified persons. It is hoped that in 1963, the Girls' Department will again have a full complement of Counselors.

Because of the decreased Counseling Staff, it was necessary for the Referees to place girls on probation to their parents or other relatives, without the benefit of professional counseling service. This was done with regret, but was a necessary procedure, in order to keep the caseloads of the four full-time and two part-time Counselors, at a level which provided sufficient time for diagnostic studies on newly-assigned delinquency cases, and for the all-important probation program.

The Voluntary and Public Family and Children's Agencies in the community were very co-operative in accepting girls and families whom the Department referred, who did not necessarily need to come under the Court's jurisdiction, but who did need Case Work service.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Three counselors completed the Master of Social Work program at University of Michigan and returned to the Department in June. In an experiment toward more efficient handling of boys cases, two of these graduates were assigned social investigations only, and the third graduate was appointed Supervisor of Placements. As of December 31st, the separate investigations program was terminated, with these two counselors now carrying a mixed investigation and probation case load similar to the ten other counselors.

Boys ordered placed in foster homes or private correctional schools are referred to the Placement Department. Since July 1, there have been five foster home and 19 private school placements transferred to that Department. A foster home finder was secured to assist with licensing and relicensing of these foster homes. With the addition of a counselor to work with the families of boys in placement, our other counselors would be able to devote their efforts to investigation of, and supervision of, boys in their own home.

It is also more convenient for foster parents and private schools to have only one person in the Department to be contacted regarding clothing and medical expenses, home visits, and other detailed matters which occur when a child becomes a ward of the Court.

Two counselors left the Department during the year; one being promoted to C.S.I. administrator, and the other transferred to our Domestic Relations Department. With a full complement of 15 counselors, case loads can be held to a workable maximum of 40 boys on probation and 4-6 pending investigations.

Violations of probation are many times related to the size of the counselors' case load, and this was a factor in the higher probation violation rate for boys in 1962.

Supervised field work experience was provided for one graduate student from the School of Social Work at Ohio State University, and two graduate students from the School of Social Work at University of Michigan. There were also six counselors enrolled part-time in graduate social work courses offered at the University of Toledo.

Juvenile Delinquency cases registered in 1962 totalled 3116. This is an increase of 366 cases over 1961. Of the 3116 cases 2487 were boys and 629 were for girls as compared to 2207 boys and 543 girls in 1961.

1925 cases in 1962 were Type II and 1191 were Type I. In 1961, 1776 cases were Type II and 974 were Type I. This is an increase of 149 Type II and 217 Type I cases. Even though the greatest increase was in the minor offenses the 149 Type II, or more serious cases, involved extended investigations by the court.

1200 individual boys and 439 girls made their first court appearance in 1962. This was 214 more individual First Offenders than in 1961. While the First Offenders increased from 60.3% in 1961 to 65.3% in 1962 the Repeaters decreased from 39.7% to 34.7%.

There were 1466 individual Type II children in Court in 1962 compared to 1420 in 1961. Of these 1172 were boys and 294 were girls. This was an increase of 28 boys and 16 girls.

41.4% of the children in Type II cases were between the ages of 7 through 14 and 59% were from ages 15-18 years.

Median Age for Type II First Offenders
Boys 14.10 Girls 15.5

Median Age for Type II Repeaters
Boys 15.9 Girls 15.11

Increases in some of the more serious offenses in Type II cases — burglary rose from 194 in 1961 to 240. Sex offenses from 73 to 85. Ungovernable from 269 to 367.

Decreases in Type II offenses — robbery from 28 in 1961 to 16. Auto theft from 112 to 92. *Runaway* from 128 to 70. Injury to person 74 to 58. (When children run away repeatedly they are classified as “being ungovernable.”)

42% of the offenses for Type II boys were some form of theft — robbery, auto theft, burglary, etc. 24% for carelessness or mischief. All other offenses 34%. 56% of the offenses for Type II girls were for being ungovernable and all other 44%.

Of the 2510 individual children in Court in both Type I and Type II cases 947 were from High Schools; 243 from Jr. High School; 842 from Elementary; 170 not attending school and 308 children were from out of county.

BRIEF STATEMENTS

Rate of Juvenile Delinquency decreased from 21.6 children per thousand in 1961 to 20 per 1,000 in 1962. There were over 4,000 more children enrolled in Lucas County Schools in 1962 than in 1961.

PROBATION 1962

In 1962 there were 160 boys ages 8-14 and 203 boys ages 15-17 on probation. 34 girls ages 11-14 and 74 girls ages 15-17 were placed on probation for delinquent acts.

48% of the 1466 individual children in Type II cases were on probation at some time during the year. This is 2.8% less than in 1961. 6% more of the individual girls were on probation than the boys.

7% of the boys and 14% of the girls on probation who appeared in court in 1962 were not attending school. All but 4 of these children were ages 16 and 17.

609 children on probation were carried over from 1961. 475 children were placed on probation during the year to court counselors. 575 cases were closed. On December 31, 1962 there were 509 children on probation.

Referred to Common Pleas Court in 1962 were 11 boys as compared to 15 in 1961. 3 boys were committed to Ohio State Reformatory in 1961 and only 1 in 1962.

PROBATION VIOLATORS —

39% of the boys who violated their probation were ages 8 to 14. 61% were ages 15-18.

18% of the girls who violated probation were 13 and 14 years old. 81.3% were 15-17.

30% of the offenses for Type II boys and 20% of the offenses for Type II girls were violation of probation.

77% of the boys and 58% of the girls committed to Juvenile Diagnostic Center were for violation of probation. 45% of the violations for boys were thefts of some kind with burglary the most frequent. 77% of the violations for girls were ungovernability.

Individual violations of probation —
Boys 38.6% Girls 24%

The seriousness of the individual Type II cases and lack in numbers of probation staff has limited the number of children who, perhaps, should have been placed on probation as a preventive measure. The number of violations also reflect the great need for more counselors so that more time can be given to the individual children who need help so badly.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

There were 1565 traffic complaints in 1962 as compared to 1517 in 1961 — increase of 48.

Speeding, disregard red light, disregard of stop sign and no driver's license were the complaints which were on the increase from 1961.

1174 individual boys and 201 girls had traffic complaints — increase of 36 from 1961.

There were 402 complaints for boys and 94 for girls in which there was property damage. The most frequent charges for both boys and girls were (1) driving without due regard (2) fail to yield right of way to vehicle. Also for boys only (3) following too close.

In 50 of the 94 complaints for girls in which there was property damage, the driver was age 16. 42 girls were age 17 and 2 were 15 year olds. Of the 402 complaints for boys 159 were age 16; 217 were 17; and 18 were 15 year

olds. There were 8 boys under 15 involved in accidents.

105 boys ages 12-15 were in Court on traffic complaints. 58 for driving without a license. 14 for hitch-hiking.

In 36% of the complaints where property damage was reported the driver was alone in the car. In 35% of the complaints there was one person of the same age and sex as the driver of the car. 14% of the cases had mixed groups of the same age and sex. The remaining 15% of the cases the passengers were parents, other adults or siblings.

313 individual boys and 12 girls who were in court in 1962 on traffic complaints were presently or previously known for delinquency. These children had a total of 399 complaints.

No fatal injuries were reported in 1962 for juvenile drivers. Only 1 in 1961.

As the elevator door slides open at the 3rd floor level of the Child Study Institute, one is greeted with a sign reading, "Psychological Clinic - Quiet Please" on the wall which continues left and opens its doors to five offices and a playroom. This is the culmination of plans laid many years ago. Now the psychiatrist and the three psychologists find it easier to communicate and share ideas as well as materials. Sometimes all four may emerge from their offices simultaneously at the sound of a disturbed child screaming and banging on his door. Quickly, the situation can be evaluated and help given to the child and to the leader working with him. In the writer's opinion, this is one of the advantages of having the Clinic in the midst of the sections where approximately two thirds of the children live although a disadvantage is that the noises are disturbing to the testing and interviewing being done.

The playroom, while not used extensively for therapy because of a shortage of staff, has provided treatment for two boys who were able to remain in the community rather than be sent to training schools. In the play situation, these boys found opportunities for releasing their hostility through displacement onto inanimate objects and for de-

veloping a therapeutic relationship with an understanding and accepting adult. In the case of one of these boys, the parents were interviewed in the adjoining office where they could watch their child as he quietly played alone without the hostility which he showed in his relationship with other people. A full-time therapist, probably, could save the County three to four times his salary by treating disturbed delinquents who, at present, must be sent to relatively high-priced training schools in lieu of higher priced residential treatment centers because out-patient treatment facilities in the community are insufficient to take care of the number of people who are in need of this kind of help.

The playroom also has provided more adequate quarters for therapy and counseling groups than did the small offices previously used. The counselors and psychologists, participating in group therapy with the psychiatrist, meet there for 1½ hour sessions each week. One of the boys' probation groups and one of the girls' probation groups also meet there for similar sessions once a week.

The four probation groups, begun in 1961, continued until the summer of 1962. The two boys' groups, of six boys each, met for about eight months with an average at-

tendance of four. The group leaders (one psychologist and four probation counselors) felt that the boys had benefited from participation in the group. Only one boy (out of twelve) committed one very minor violation of probation during the period in which the groups were meeting and only two committed minor violations during the year after the group terminated. This success spurred on the leaders to take more seriously "acting-out" probationers when they organized their next group in the Fall of 1962. The two girls' groups were not quite so successful but some gains were shown in their ability to face their problems and to acknowledge their own responsibility in them. (Most of these girls had been ungovernable at home). Two new boys' groups and one new girls' group were organized in the Fall. One new probation counselor was introduced into the program but four were lost: one becoming administrator of the Child Study Institute, one a girls' referee and two going to graduate school to complete requirements for their Master of Social Work Degree.

We hope that we will be able to form a parents' group some day but there still are too many demands of too few staff members. As it is, the group leaders and recorders

conduct the groups on their own time, without remuneration, but feel that the results are worth it.

A glance at the statistical table will show little change in the number of psychological studies done each year because there still are only three psychologists and there is no way to hurry up a psychological study if it is to be thorough and get at the underlying dynamics of the problem. This means that, because of the back log, it is necessary to keep boys and girls in the C.S.I. for longer periods of time than it takes to study them. Attempts have been made to increase service on an out-patient basis but, too often, the child "repeats" before the study has been completed so that he has to be remanded in the end. As pointed out in previous years, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment may salvage a goodly portion of these boys and girls who have the potential for becoming creditable citizens of the future. It is to be noted that almost two-thirds, of those tested, have average intelligence or above and that one-eighth would be capable of succeeding in college if they could be motivated. The cost of rehabilitating these youths is great but no other investment could show a greater profit for society.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

In early March, 1962, the halls of Child Study Institute were finally quiet. The pneumatic hammers, electric saws and drills, and busy workmen had moved on to conquer new buildings. The Child Study Institute, as it was originally planned, was now a reality.

A new group of nine boys' leaders and a second arts and crafts teacher had been oriented to take over the supervision and programming of two new boys' living units, and on March 4, 1962 these units were opened for the first time. One unit became an intake section for investigation and screening purposes prior to court hearings, and the other unit became a section for boys who had no previous court contact. It was now possible to permit even more careful segregation of boys into homogeneous groups according to age, needs and previous experience in delinquent behavior.

On May 1, 1962, Thomas Bourque, Administrator of C.S.I., accepted a position as Director of a youth treatment center in California, and Lawrence Murphy, a probation officer with the court, was appointed to carry on the program.

One highlight of 1962's operation — no children were transferred to the Lucas County Jail for detention. A long sought after goal was attained.

As can be seen by reviewing table No. 16 in previous annual reports, some 200 children were made immediately available for casework counseling and psychological services, who might otherwise have deteriorated in a jail setting due to delays in reviewing their case thoroughly. Over-population in Child Study Institute was the major reason for this transfer situation.

A second highlight was the opening of the outside playground, which permitted children to get outdoors and expand energies in wholesome recreation and athletics under staff supervision.

With the additional facilities available, the total population increased from 1,295 children actually detained in 1961 to 1,431 children actually detained in 1962. A total of 1,005 children were conditionally released pending hearings as a result of the continued use of skilled casework screening during evening hours and 'round the clock on week-ends. The total registrations at C.S.I. numbered 2,436 children.

The first responsibility of every member of the Child Study Institute staff continues to be directed toward improving the quality of services to children who are in need of detention pending disposition of their case.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND MARRIAGE COUNSELING

*“No man is an Iland — intire of selfe;
every man is a peece of the Continent, a part of the maine;”*

John Donne — 1573-1631

The life experience of the individual can be measured at least in part, by the ways in which he relates, or fails to relate to others. Possibly no where is this more clearly revealed than in patterns of family living.

Counselors in the domestic relations marriage counseling division approach each new situation involving a threatened family with four questions paramount:

Can the marriage be saved? Can the individual be helped? Can the best interests of the children be served? What do the patterns of interpersonal relationships reveal?

The counseling effort begins with a professionally trained person evaluating with each client what has gone wrong in the marriage: where did the delicate interpersonal relationship pattern between the spouses break down? Or was it ever established? Were these two people capable of establishing a workable partnership? Reconciliation is a possibility where an interest is expressed by the client in working on the problems that brought about the action for divorce.

During 1962, 2004 divorce petitions were disposed of:— 1180 or 58.9% were granted; 824 or 41.1% were dismissed or denied. It appears that marriage counseling at the professional level explains at least partially those 824 families who were able to reconcile their differences and to create an expectancy for promising family living in the future.

Through services given by the domestic relations court we identify clear examples of the protective functioning of Law as contrasted to its punitive role. In 1962 there were 1502 families whose files were closed because counseling help had been terminated. Of these there were 360 in which plans for the custody of minor children had been facilitated; 293 families in which agreements regarding companionship and visitation with children for the parent not awarded custody were reached; 317 families where support and financial problems were clarified. Of the 1502 family files closed in 1962 the counselor could count 518 family reconciliations.

The requests for marriage counseling in non-litigated cases increased; limitations of staff restricted the service in this area to 74 pre-litigation counseling cases, 43 post divorce situations, and 393 minor counseling cases in which the effort was limited to one interview.

During 1962 this division worked closely with other helping agencies in the community: the private child and family services; the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic; the Mental Hygiene facilities in the community; and the public welfare agencies for families and dependent children.

Cooperative effort furnishes one key to better family living, and to improved community services to its citizenry.

TABLE No. 1
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
LEGAL ACTIONS

(A comparative study — 1960-1961-1962)

<i>Divorce actions before the Court</i>	1960	1961	1962
Divorce actions pending Jan. 1 of each year.....	2505	2505	2488
Total actions filed.....	2139	2149	2096
Total actions before the Court.....	4644	4654	4584
Petitions heard	1305	1251	1241
Total actions disposed of.....	2139	2166	2010

TABLE No. 2
FAMILY SERVICE

Cases active in counseling as of 1/1/62.....	1735
Total new major cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation—1962	1488
Total minor cases which received one counseling interview in 1962.....	393
Total active cases for counseling or investigation.....	3616
Total major and minor counseling cases closed during 1962.....	1895
Total cases pending as of 12/31/62.....	1721

TABLE No. 3

**Total cases in Litigation Assigned for
Investigation and Counseling for the
Family Service Division . . . 1961 1962**

Mandatory Divorce Investigation (Where there are children of the marriage under 14 years).....	1340	1276
Step-Children Divorce Investigation (Where there are children under 14 years by previous marriages of spouses).....	106	40
Special Divorce Investigations (Where there were no children under 14 years but where counseling and possible reconciliation was indicated).....	38	32
Custody Investigations (Children over 14 years of age.....)	1	7
Total litigated cases assigned to Family Service	1485	1355
Total pre-litigation marriage counseling cases	100	74
Total investigations for other courts.....	6	16
Post-divorce marriage counseling cases.....	5	43
Total cases assigned.....	1596	1488

TABLE No. 4
APPOINTMENTS OF COUNSELING STAFF
IN 1962

Office Counseling interviews with clients.....	5220
Home visits to clients, collateral conferences with attorneys, other professional persons, conferences with school personnel and telephone conferences with clients, attorneys, and others.....	6572
Total counseling contacts in 1962.....	11792
Scheduled court hearings on motions filed by attorneys for court action pendente liete —	
1961.....	3151 motions filed
1962.....	3252 motions filed

TABLE No. 5
TOTAL ACTIONS DISPOSED OF
IN 1962

Divorces granted in 1962.....	1180
Divorces denied in 1962.....	9
Divorces dismissed in 1962.....	815
Annulments granted in 1962.....	6
Total number cases disposed of.....	2010

Note:

Marriage licenses granted in Lucas County.....	4754
Divorces granted in Lucas County.....	1180
(one divorce to every 4.02 new marriages)	

TABLE No. 6
CLASSIFICATION OF CASES
CLOSED IN 1962

Mandatory Divorce Investigations.....	1190
Step-Children Divorce Investigations.....	91
Special Divorce Investigations.....	30
Post-Divorce Counseling	8
Special Custody Investigations.....	5
Supplemental Post-Divorce Counseling.....	2
Marriage Counseling	33
Card Cases	69
Out-of-Town Inquiries	15
Supplementary Cases	8
UB Closings	1
Total Major Cases Closed.....	1502
Total Minor Cases Closed.....	393
TOTAL CASES CLOSED.....	1895
<i>Note:</i> Total closings in 1961.....	1548

TABLE No. 7

**MEASURABLE RESULTS OF 1962
CLOSINGS**

	<i>Husband</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Avoided or refused counseling....	356	271	627	individuals
Accepted counseling	256	396	652	individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis	376	605	981	individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare	208	300	508	individuals
Clearer concept of marital role..	115	173	288	individuals
Referred to other professional help	150	188	338	individuals
Apparent reconciliations			518	families
Contested divorce changed to uncontested case			30	families
Financial plans arranged.....			317	families
Plans for visitation and companionship			293	families
Plans for custody arranged.....			360	families
No change noted.....			193	families

TABLE No. 8

**SOME SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS
1961 - 1962**

	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	
Closed Major Cases where families used counseling	1548	1502	
Apparent reconciliations (dismissals)..	415	518	families
Contested changed to Uncontested.....	49	30	cases
Financial Plans clarified.....	242	317	families
Plans for Custody	270	360	families
Plans for Vis/Comp.....	226	293	families

TABLE No. 9

**DURATION OF COUNSELOR'S CONTACTS
MAJOR CASES — CLOSED IN 1962**

Less than 30 days.....	92
Less than 90 days.....	90
90 days to 6 months.....	237
6 months to 1 year.....	424
1 year to 2 years.....	228
Over 2 years.....	431
Total.....	1502

TABLE No. 10

**RECORD OF DIVORCE PETITIONS FILED
EACH MONTH DURING 1962**

	<i>Filed</i>
January	175
February	168
March	165
April	168
May	169
June	181
July	197
August	231
September	169
October	209
November	155
December	109
Total.....	2096

TABLE No. 11

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON NUMBER OF
DIVORCE PETITIONS FILED FROM
1950 TO 1962**

— 1953 is peak year —

<i>Year</i>	<i>Filed</i>
1950.....	2055
1951.....	2101
1952.....	2129
1953.....	2266
1954.....	2032
1955.....	2165
1956.....	2203
1957.....	2198
1958.....	2184
1959.....	2134
1960.....	2139
1961.....	2149
1962.....	2096

1962 — FILINGS — DIVORCE

Total	2096
Median	172 per mo.
High	231 August
Low	109 December

1962 — DISPOSITIONS — DIVORCE

Total	2004
Granted	1180 — 58.9%
Dismissed and Denied.....	824 — 41.1%

Past 13 years (1950 through 1962)

Total Filed	27,831
Median	2,139 (1960)
Mean	2,140.77 yr.
High	2,266 (1953)
Low	2,032 (1954)
1962 Annulments	6
1962 Denied	9
Past 13 years, average denied.....	6.15 yr.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1962 was a year of expansion in services as well as in physical property. The Finance Department assumed a number of additional responsibilities and now conducts nearly all business matters pertaining to the Court.

The new sections of the building, which enlarged the structure approximately one-third, were in operation for nine months of the year, and we are quite proud to report that Budgetwise, our total over-all expenditures for operation increased approximately 15% over 1961. While appropriated funds were short of our budget request, the cooperation of all departments in the exercise of certain economics, made it possible to operate within the limits of the Budget Appropriation.

In 1962, we were called upon to assume certain obligations not required in prior years, namely, the payment of Power and Water Bills which had not heretofore been included in the Family Court Budget. This additional operating expense will, of course, be reflected in all future budgets.

Due to the complexity, resulting from adding to the old structure, it was necessary to add a full-time engineer to the staff which proved to be a very wise move, as we are now self-sufficient.

With the addition of approximately one-third more floor space, an increase in the Maintenance Staff was required. By re-assignment of duties and the cooperation of

the staff, we were able to maintain a competent operation with the addition of the engineer and only one full time man and one woman on a part-time basis. To date the Maintenance Staff has done an excellent job of keeping the condition of the building commensurate with its structural beauty.

In the Collection Department, monies assessed by the court and collected by the several agencies, through court orders in 1962 are as follows:

Support of Minor Children: Collected by The Toledo Humane Society	\$2,844,547.35
Support of Children, wards of the court, maintained in Private Schools and Foster Homes (Juvenile Court)	53,692.79
Restitution Paid by Children for damage or Loss (Juvenile Court)	9,943.47
Monies Collected Under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act" (Juvenile Court)	\$52,004.15
(Toledo Humane Society)	2,767.75
	<hr/>
	54,771.90
Fines and Costs in Traffic Cases (Collected by Clerk's Office)	10,859.00
State Probation Subsidy (Juvenile Court)	5,627.00

Again presented for consideration this year is a detailed analysis of the cases and motions filed with this department.

Upon comparison with statistics from previous years three major trends require more thorough examination and analysis.

I. VOLUME:

Cases scheduled for hearing by this department increased 600 in number and cases actually heard increased by nearly 300. Examination would indicate that the majority of these cases arise from the motions filed in pending divorces. For the first time this year, there is reported those cases which are disposed of "After Call" on an informal basis without actually receiving a scheduled hearing time. While this presumably accounts for the greater part of the increase in the figures, they nevertheless constitute an actual demand upon the department and are many times as time-consuming as those motions scheduled for hearing.

Since these matters have not been reported in the past one might say that there has been no increase in volume worthy of any appreciable concern; nevertheless, since this department is operating at its full capacity, one must come to the conclusion that there has been no relief of the load to be carried. If hearings were required on each of the 4500 cases scheduled, to meet such a requirement would be physically impossible within the personnel limitations of this department.

Much of the credit for reducing the hearings required to a level which can be met should be given to the attorneys practicing in this court. It is they who were responsible for settling far more than the 200 cases reported, it being a matter of common knowledge that many of the continuances requested were for the purpose of settling the differences of their clients. In so doing, these attorneys are rendering a great service not only to this court but to their clients, disposing of many of the minor problems this way. Nevertheless, it must not be overlooked that the 2000 cases scheduled, whether disposed of by hearing, settled, or continued, required more than 8000 notices to be sent to parties, counsel, guardians, bondsmen, relief workers, and other persons interested in those matters.

II. THE LIMITED USE OF PROBATION IN SUPPORT CASES:

Important is the fact that no material change is seen in this particular factor of the statistical report. Referrals to the Lucas County Adult Probation Department were again made only in those cases filed as Non-Support or Neglect under the Juvenile Code of this State. The cases listed as referred to the probation department resulting from a motion to impose sentence or a stay of execution were also cases which originated in this manner. Many of the 287 motions to show cause (contempt) for failure to support, which resulted in 85 sentences being imposed and 107 sentences being suspended were matters which more properly should have been referred to a probation officer. As

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

indicated in this department's report for 1961, many fathers who were failing to support need the assistance whether conscious or not, of advice and supervision.

Again it is strongly recommended that serious consideration be given to the assignment of a probation officer to this department to advise and supervise the neglecting father in such cases. Probation and supervision has proved to be effective treatment with juvenile delinquents, and there is every reason to believe that it can be equally, if not more, effective with "support delinquents."

Since it is the duty and purpose of this department to enforce support of minor children, a remedy minimizing the use of confinement in jail, preserving employment and the means with which to provide such support, would result not only in greater benefits to those minor children, but also to the taxpayers, who many times must support this child while the person charged with their support is in confinement.

III. UNIFORM RECIPROCAL SUPPORT CASES:

While not obvious on the face of the statistical report, the results from the cases filed in this category fall far below their reasonable expectations. This is due to several factors, namely, (a) the method now being used to effect service of summons upon the named defendant; (b) a variation in the method used in filing the petitions received; and (c) the lack of a regular method of "Follow Up" on enforcement of existing orders. Recommendations for improvement in each of these three processes have been sub-

mitted to the judge of this court and to its administrator with every assurance that if they are instituted an improvement will be seen in the number of orders made and support monies collected.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT 1962

UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS CASES (Reciprocals)

- I. Cases filed, referred to 33 other states..... 135
Cases received from 27 other states,
District of Columbia and Puerto Rico..... 99
Petitions scheduled for hearing..... 146
Service obtained 57
Entry of appearance and consent order..... 13
Continuances granted 91
- II. Payments received by Cashier of Court or cases referred to this court:

	1962		
	\$54,772.00		
1958	1959	1960	1961
\$14,644.00	\$26,285.00	\$36,361.00	\$42,433.00

- III. Support Collections through Toledo Humane Society continued their remarkable increase by more than 6.3% as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1962..... | \$2,844,547.00 |
| 1961..... | 2,663,067.00 |
| Total Increase..... | \$ 181,480.00 |

TOTALS — 1962	CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT								Referred to Probation Dept.		
	1962	Scheduled	Heard	Con- tinued	Settled Dismissed	Sentence Imposed	Sentence Suspended	Stay of Execution		Release	Body Attach.
Motion Show Cause	910	287	441	120	85	107	27			60	
Lump Sum Judgment	238	87	115	34							
Non-Support:											
(Arraign.)	71	51	7	3	9	4				3	4
(Trial	32	13	16	1	6	1	3			1	3
(Pre-Sentence	11	9	2		4	4	1				
Motion—Increase	54	23	22	9							
Motion—Decrease	48	21	19	8							
Motion—Suspend/Term	38	26	6	6							
Motion—Set Support	14	9	3	2							
Motion—Extra Medical	13	7	6								
Motion—Vis/Comp	13	9	3	1							
M/SC—Review	5	3	2								
M/Impose Sentence	64	22	31	5	13	6	2			6	1
Motion—Release	24	24			1			23			
Stay Execution	20	15	4	1	2	7	4				1
Failure to Appear	29	24	4		17	7				1	
Bastardy—											
Preliminary	207		42	12							
Plead Guilty		49			3					4	
Not Guilty		99									
Bast. Set Support	29	25	3	1	5					2	
Misc. Conduct	16	10	6								
SUB TOTAL	1836	813	732	203	145	136	37	23		77	9
Reciprocal Petitions	146	70*	91	1						6	
MSC	71	31	35	5	6	13	2			1	
Other	4	3	1								
SUB TOTAL	2057	917	859	209	151	149	39	23		84	9
Dom. Rel.	2456										
A/Call		366									
Hearings		458									
TOTAL	4513	1741	859	209	151	149	39	23		84	9

*Includes 13 "Consent Entries"
Sept. 1 thru Dec. 31

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS

BOYS	GIRLS
Boys Republic	Family and Children's Center.....
Boys Republic of California.....	Gilmary
Boys Town	Guardian Angel
Boys Village	House of Good Shepherd.....
Elwyn Training School.....	Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.....
Family and Children's Center.....	Marybrook Academy
Father Flanagan's Boys Home.....	Oesterlen Home for Children.....
Ft. Wayne Children's Home.....	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.....
Harbor Creek Training School.....	Peter Claver School
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.....	Rosemont
Linden Hills	White's Institute
Mt. Alverno	Florence Crittenton Home
Oesterlen Home for Children.....	Miami Children's Home
St. Michael School for Boys.....	Columbus State School
St. Francis Home for Boys.....	Toledo State Hospital
Smith School for Boys.....	Juvenile Diagnostic Center
Starr Commonwealth	
Trowbridge Training School	Total.....
White's Institute	59
Columbus State School	
Ohio State Reformatory	
Toledo State Hospital	
Miami Children's Home	
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital.....	
Juvenile Diagnostic Center	
Boys Industrial School	
Total.....	
146	

TABLE No. 1
TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commitments to Industrial Schools	125	140	129	127	116
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	80	70	87	70	63
Commitments to other Institutions	9	18	29	26	26
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	37	51	57	57	39
Total children removed from Community	251	279	302	280	244
Number carried on Probation	1373	1174	1221	1232	1115

TABLE No. 2
DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH
(Except Traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	150	40	190
February	114	42	156
March	181	49	230
April	202	65	267
May	217	60	277
June	288	61	349
July	235	39	274
August	272	64	336
September	171	44	215
October	252	62	314
November	189	48	237
December	216	55	271
	<u>2487</u>	<u>629</u>	<u>3116</u>

TABLE No. 3
TYPE II OFFENSES FOR WHICH
BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery — hold-up	16	0	16
Burglary	236	4	240
Auto theft	91	1	92
Larceny from store	68	22	90
Other stealing	255	8	263
Carelessness or mischief	376	19	395
Truancy	73	10	83
Runaway	38	32	70
Sex offense	37	48	85
Ungovernable	170	197	367
Injury to person	55	3	58
All other	160	6	166
	<u>1575</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>1925</u>

In addition to the above offenses there were 912 Type I minor offenses for boys and 279 Type I minor offenses for girls which were disposed of at the preliminary hearings. Total of 2487 boys and 629 girls brought into Court.

MAJOR CASES ONLY

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Robbery	21	38	33	26	14
Burglary	198	197	172	149	159
Auto theft	201	125	145	108	75
Shoplifting .....	.....	.....	.....	60	59
Other stealing	211	224	213	159	161
Carelessness or mischief	105	83	94	138	145
Truancy	55	51	51	64	63
Runaway	129	115	97	103	62
Sex offense	33	22	28	58	69
Ungovernable .....	.....	105	145	239	324
Injury to person .....	.....	.....	.....	58	38
CIHM .....	.....	208	225	.....	.....
All other offenses	403	67	66	49	73
	<u>1356</u>	<u>1235</u>	<u>1269</u>	<u>1211</u>	<u>1242</u>

TABLE No. 4

DISPOSITION OF TYPE II CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor	319	56	375
Agency Worker	29	18	47
Individuals	2	0	2
Parents	23	16	39
Referred to Agency	64	52	116
Custody to Agency	5	1	6
Committed to Juvenile Diagnostic Center	73	26	99
Committed to other Correctional Schools	37	24	61
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory....	1	0	1
To other Institutions, non-correctional....	12	9	21
Placed in Foster Homes	7	13	20
Placed in Free Foster Homes	0	4	4
Placed in Wage Home.....	0	1	1
Placed in home of Relatives	6	5	11
Fined	167	1	168
Restitution	227	9	236
Adjusted	54	4	58
Referred to other Court	5	3	8
Waived to adult Court	11	0	11
Case held open	90	16	106
Referred to Parole Officer	36	3	39
Returned to Juvenile Diagnostic Center..	16	0	16
Continued on Probation	305	29	334
Other Disposition	41	24	65
Pending Disposition	45	36	81
Total.....	1575	350	1925
Type I Cases—adjusted or dismissed.....	912	279	1191

TABLE No. 4A

MODIFICATION OF PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Juvenile Diagnostic Center	1	0	1
Committed to other Correctional Schools	2	0	2
To other Institutions, non-correctional.....	3	0	3
Placed in Foster Homes	2	0	2
Placed in home of relatives	0	1	1
Placed on Probation to Court Counselor..	1	1	2
Total.....	9	2	11

TABLE No. 5

AGE RANGE OF TYPE II DELINQUENTS

	Boys	Girls	Total
7 years	1	0	1
8	9	0	9
9	22	0	22
10	33	2	35
11	52	3	55
12	75	21	96
13	125	26	151
14	191	48	239
15	241	77	318
16	207	65	272
17	208	52	260
18	8	0	8
Total.....	1172	294	1466
Median age—Boys 15 yr. 4 mo.			
Girls 15 yr. 7 mo.			

TABLE No. 6

SCHOOLS ATTENDING IN 1962 TYPE II

Scott HS	101
Woodward HS	100
Libbey HS	99
Macomber Voc. HS	54
Waite HS	51
DeVilbiss HS	51
Sylvania HS	27
Whitmer HS	16
Springfield HS	14
Robert Rogers HS	14
Spencer-Sharples HS	11
Maumee HS	8
Clay HS	7
Start HS	7
Whitney Voc. HS	7
Anthony Wayne HS	4
Bowsher HS	2
Ottawa Hills HS	1
Swanton HS	1
Robinson Jr. HS	51
Burnham Jr. HS	24
McTigue Jr. HS	20
Washington Jr. HS	20
Jefferson Jr. HS	19
Fassett Jr. HS	8
Maumee Jr. HS	7
Fallen Timbers Jr. HS	3
Eisenhower Jr. HS	1
Gunckel	36
Jones	36
Sherman	29
Parkland	28
Pickett	18

Hamilton	15
Fulton	14
Lagrange	13
Walbridge	13
Hale	12
Lincoln	11
Stewart	11
Stickney	11
Glenwood	10
Miami Children's Home	9
Raymer	9
Riverside	9
Marshall	8
Navarre	8
DeVeaux	7
Holland Elem.	7
Washington	7
E. Side Central	6
Warren	6
Birmingham	5
Franklin	5
Hillview	5
Oakdale	5
Cherry	4
Irwin Elem.	4
Longfellow	4
McKinley	4
Whittier	4
Glanzman	3
Kleis	3
Monroe	3
Old Orchard	3
Point Place	3
Westfield	3
Chase	2
Crissey Elem.	2
Dorr St. Elem.	2

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE No. 6 Continued

Fall-Meyer	2
Garfield	2
Glendale	2
Roosevelt	2
Stranahan	2
Arlington	1
Beverly	1
Burroughs	1
Central Ave.	1
Clay Elem.	1
Feilbach	1
Glann	1
Harvard	1
Irving	1
Jackman	1
Maplewood	1
Ottawa Hills Elem.	1
Shoreland	1
Spring	1
Tracey Special	1
Wernert	1
Zion Lutheran	1
Retarded Children's Program	1
Luella Cummings	1

PAROCHIAL

Central Catholic HS	24
St. Francis DeSales HS	5
Cardinal Stritch HS	3
Notre Dame Academy	2
McAuley HS	1
Marybrook Academy	1

St. Francis DeSales	8
St. Adalbert	7
Rosary Cathedral	4
St. Charles	4
St. Mary	4
St. Vincent DePaul	4
Good Shepherd	3
St. Catherine	3
St. Michael	3
St. Teresa	3
Holy Rosary	2
St. Benedict	2
St. Hyacinth	2
St. John	2
St. Jude	2
St. Peter & Paul	2
St. Thomas Aquinas	2
Ladyfield	1
Our Lady of Lourdes	1
Sacred Heart	1
Little Flower	1
Regina Coeli	1
St. Ann	1
St. Anthony	1
St. Anthony's Villa	1
St. Clement	1
St. Joseph (Sylvania)	1
Not attending	136
Out of County	76

1466

TABLE No. 7
DISTRICTS — TYPE II CASES

Collingwood	177
South End	156
East Toledo	134
Pinewood	110
North End	106
Lagrange-Stickney	92
West Toledo	86
Nebraska	79
Downtown	70
West End	59
Point Place	22
Washington Township	70
Sylvania Township	68
Adams Township	53
Springfield Township	37
Maumee	26
Oregon Township	20
Spencer Township	12
Waterville Township	4
Monclova Township	4
Jerusalem Township	4
Swanton Township	2
Ottawa Hills	2
Harding Township	1
Richfield Township	1
Out of County	71

1466

TABLE No. 8
SOURCE OF REFERRAL — TYPE II

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police	1415	244	1659
Parents	41	47	88
School	39	10	49
Social Agency	8	12	20
Probation Counselor	58	16	74
Other Court	1	0	1
Other Source	13	21	34
Totals.....	1575	350	1925

TABLE No. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Speeding	283	49	332
Without due regard	219	39	258
Following too close	46	0	46
Disregarding red light	139	26	165
No driver's license	105	14	119
Temporary permit—no licensed driver....	13	2	15
Permitting unlicensed minor to drive....	3	0	3
Prohibited turn	28	6	34
Fail, yield right of way, vehicle.....	71	24	95
Fail, yield right of way, pedestrian.....	3	0	3
Disregard stop sign	68	8	76
Wrong way—one way street	17	2	19
Altering course without due care	5	4	9
Unsafe vehicle (brakes, etc.).....	24	3	27
Unsafe vehicle (lights, etc.).....	42	2	44
Creating excessive noise	64	0	64
Other operational violations	91	22	113
Other non-operational violations	108	5	113
Violation of Court or State order	15	1	16
Leaving scene of accident	13	1	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1357	208	1565

Some children had more than one charge and many had multiple penalties imposed.

TABLE No. 10
ACCIDENT
(Property Damage)

	Boys	Girls	Total
None	855	110	965
Damage other vehicle	303	82	385
Property damage (other than vehicle)....	31	10	41
Damage own car	240	74	314

(Personal Injury)

No injury	1149	178	1327
Injury to pedestrian	5	2	7
Injury to occupant of other car	46	13	59
Injury to occupant own car	39	12	51
Fatal injury	0	0	0
Medical treatment only to injured	56	0	56
Hospitalization of one or more	8	0	8

TABLE No. 11
DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Attend traffic school	157	22	179
License restricted	251	29	280
License suspended	210	107	317
License revoked	7	0	7
Fined	166	5	171
Repair defective parts	67	4	71
Show proof that damage was adjusted....	30	6	36
Show proof of personal injury and property damage insurance coverage....	137	7	144
Court costs	1050	187	1237
Dismissed	102	6	108
Other	100	21	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2277	394	2671

TABLE No. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
FOR 1962

	Boys	Girls	Total
Initial Psychological Studies completed..	115	86	201
Psychological re-evaluations	14	3	17
Review Conferences with P.C. and Supervisor or Referee	22	40	62
Individual treatment interviews	54		54
Group Counseling sessions	62	65	127
Hearings attended	11	19	30
Tests administered:			
Intelligence	113	84	197
Achievement	116	87	203
Projective	296	272	568
Inventory	81	85	166
Distribution of Levels of Intelligence:			
Median I.Q.	95.5	95.1	95.3
Very Superior (130 plus)	0	1	1
Superior (120-129)	6	0	6
Bright Normal (110-119)	10	11	21
Average (90-109)	67	43	110
Dull Normal (80-89)	27	23	50
Borderline (70-79)	11	10	21
Defective (below 70)	4	0	4

STATISTICS — PSYCHOLOGICAL
SERVICE

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES:	Total
Conferences with P.C. and Psychologist	113
Interviews with clients	49
Conferences with Marriage Counselors	38
Interviews with clients	7
Interviews with other adults	5
Group Therapy sessions with Counselors and Psychologists	37
Interviews with applicants for new group	15
Sessions with practicing group counselors	7
Leadership at Staff Meetings	1
Juvenile Court	1
Domestic Relations	10
Talk to Police Cadets	1
MEDICAL SERVICES:	
Examinations at CSI	431
Supplemental examinations or treatment initiated:	
Dental appointments	198
Eye refractions	34
EEG	4
EKG	1
X-Rays	5
Special Lab. tests	7
Venereal disease (Gonorrhea)	1
Special Clinic appts.	7
Minor surgery	1
Hospital transfers	9
PERSONNEL SERVICES:	
Testing and interviewing applicants for positions as Leaders and Probation Counselors	48
In-Service Training for Leaders	3

TABLE No. 13

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1962 ANNUAL REPORT**

**REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY
RELEASES**

Total Registrations

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	120	42	162
February	97	49	146
March	163	53	216
April	133	56	189
May	163	58	221
June	189	51	240
July	200	37	237
August	210	57	267
September	123	42	165
October	177	38	215
November	139	44	183
December	142	53	195
Total.....	1856	580	2436
Less Children Released	801	204	1005
Actually Detained	1055	376	1431

TABLE No. 14

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	33	22	55
February	35	22	57
March	38	29	67
April	39	26	65
May	35	24	59
June	32	22	54
July	39	21	60
August	42	23	65
September	38	22	60
October	39	24	63
November	40	25	65
December	41	21	62
Average for:			
1962.....	37	23	60
1961.....	30	20	50

Number of days population exceeded capacity in 1962...92

TABLE No. 15

AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED

	Boys	Girls	Total
8 years and under.....	10	1	11
9	25	0	25
10	40	4	44
11	55	14	69
12	90	25	115
13	165	61	226
14	255	94	349
15	421	150	576
16	412	129	541
17	377	99	476
18	6	3	9
19 .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1856	580	2436

Median Age, 1962: 16 years

Median Age, 1961: 15 years 11 months

TABLE No. 16

TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS
AFTER INTAKE CASEWORK SCREENINGS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	52	20	72
February	36	14	50
March	60	14	74
April	39	29	68
May	75	19	94
June	100	16	116
July	86	10	96
August	100	22	122
September	47	15	62
October	80	6	86
November	61	13	74
December	65	26	91
Total releases pending hearing	832	178	1010

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT 1962

Paul W. Alexander, *Judge*
L. Wallace Hoffman, *Director*
Rita F. O'Grady, *Assistant Director*
Lawrence P. Murphy, *Administrator C.S.I.*

Eve Kemp Richards, *Supervisor Domestic Relations*
J. Reginald Kelly, *Chief Referee*
Boston A. Bristol, *Business Manager*
Louise Juarez, *Chief Transcription Department*

Ruth M. Williams, *Chief Psychologist*

Referees

Walter C. A. Bouck
Mae Bridges
Catherine Champion
Harry A. Everett
Marjorie Gullberg
E. Wade McBride
Nellie Matt

Casework Supervisors

C. Donald McColl
Dan M. Weber

Placement Supervisor

Richard F. Bock

Probation Counselors

Ruth Baumann
King Bradtke
Paul R. Brooks
Richard L. Daley
Nancy Jo Davis
Joseph Dembinski
Herbert Dornb
Stephen Dornbach
David Fike
Dorcas Hanson
Ann Herr
Clifford Kadon
Mary Jane Lung
Richard J. Lung

Robert Perry

Charles Rosenblatt
Janet Tewell
Donald Walker
Ray Watson
Ervin Wierzbinski

Statistician

Bessie Munk

Marriage Counselors

Patricia Baumgardner
William Beausay
Fred W. Richert
Charles Riseley

CSI Professional Staff

Joan Marie Coghlin
Earl D. Douglas
Wayne J. Haefner
Dr. Henry L. Hartman
Leone Hinline
Mary Helen Jones
Dr. I. H. Kass
Angela H. Lloyd
Rev. John Meyer
William Murphy

Engineer

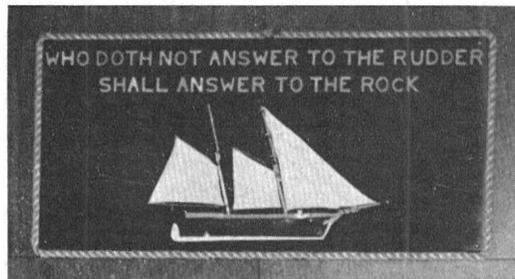
Emery J. Fabos

CSI Leaders

Charles J. Hinkleman,
Chief Leader
Catherine R. Shrider,
Chief Girls' Leader
Raymond Bester
John Croke
Pauline Dedes
Raymond Devine
Robert Donovan
James Drummond
Thomas E. Ertle
Dwight Gould
Helen G. Gressler
Malbea Heilman
Donald Heldt
Emma J. Hischka
Howard Hodge
Roy Hodge
Lloyd Jones
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