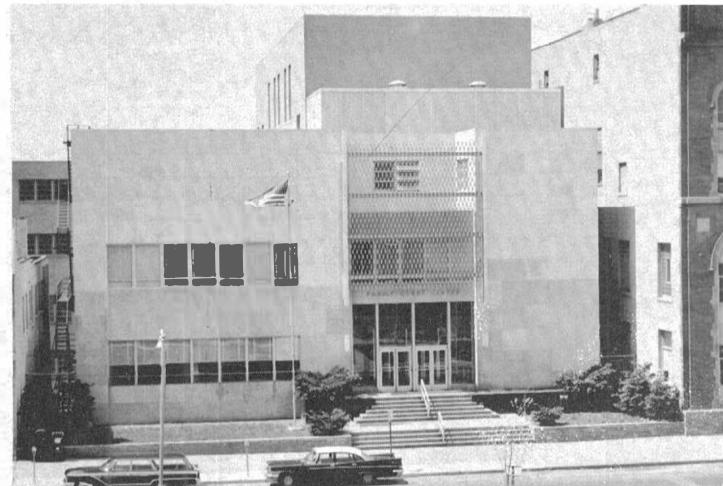
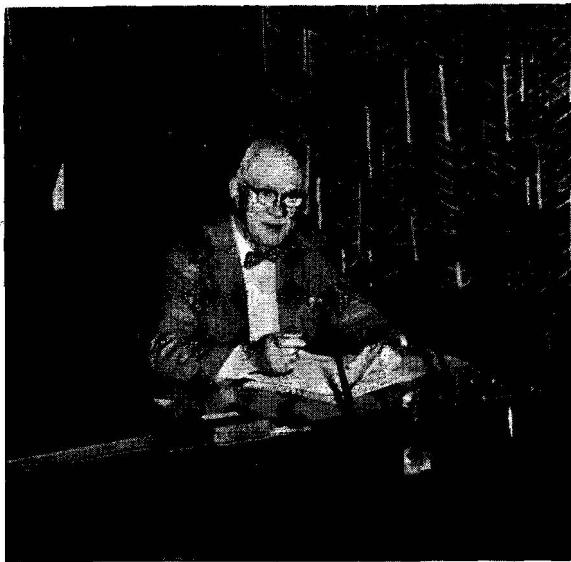


*Family Court
of
Lucas County*

1965 Annual Report



429 Michigan Toledo, Ohio



PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE
Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon
Guy Neeper
William Gernheuser
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable Martin A. Janis
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 1965 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

February 23, 1966

Judge Alexander Reports

In our Annual Report for the year 1964 we wrote an exhaustive tripartite report, the first part consisting of 32 theses, the second of 12, and the third of 8. They were followed by a full page conclusion and two more pages of brief comments. The "fine Italian hand" of our Director, L. Wallace Hoffman, was apparent throughout.

The year 1965 has constituted the last full year the court was under his direction. As this is written in 1966 and as Mr. Hoffman has this year announced his resignation, it seems fitting that this issue of our Annual Report should be dedicated to him.

Mr. Hoffman came to the court in a somewhat unusual manner. Back in 1937, the first year of the present administration, was the time for fulfillment of the pledge we had made during the political campaign of 1936, to wit, that

if elected we would appoint our staff not on the basis of the usual political spoils system but purely on the basis of merit.

Accordingly, we assembled a group of leading citizens of diverse creeds and occupations and of unknown political faiths to help in seeking out the most meritorious candidate for the position of Court Director. This group of business and professional men and women forsook their own pursuits for a full day and a half and devoted their valuable time and skills to interviewing a score of candidates from various parts of the country, not a few of whom had been steered in our direction by the National Probation Association. We were permitted to sit in with this distinguished group but we refrained from taking any part in the interviewing or in commenting on the merits of the respective candidates. One candidate was so clearly outstanding that his selection was a foregone conclusion and was made unanimous. That candidate was

L. Wallace Hoffman. He accepted the appointment and came with us as our Chief Probation Officer – later called Director – early in February 1937, and remained with us until his retirement, March 25, 1966.

In the nearly 30 years he has served, his influence has been felt in every phase of the operation of the Juvenile Court. He has won the respect and confidence of the city's many Social Agencies; of its Bar Associations; of its Judges; of its Educators; of its Police, and of all the Clergy who have come in contact with him. While we have been decorated with the brass buttons of the captain's uniform, "Wally," as everybody knows him, has worn the oilskins of the helmsman and has guided our ship over broad placid seas and crooked stormy passages with the same eclat he displays in piloting his 40 foot yawl around the Great Lakes.

The court staff, which approaches 150, has respected his ability and the standards he has set. His excellence has been recognized in other states and cities, and the court staff, which naturally is well acquainted with his qualifications, considers Toledo and Lucas County fortunate to have had him in his present position of authority and responsibility for nearly 30 years.

To say he has earned his retirement would be trite. Fortunately, he is still young enough to enjoy it, and the entire staff unites in wishing him well and hoping he reaps the reward which his faithful endeavors have merited.

Judge Paul W. Alexander

Judge Foster Reports

The year of 1965 has been a rewarding and interesting experience for this writer and during the year we have succeeded in bringing all dockets of the Domestic Relations Division to a current and up-to-date status. The backlog of divorce cases pending as of January 1, 1965, has been completely broken, and as a result, divorce cases can now be heard, if desired, within ten weeks after service of summons upon the Defendant.

DIVORCE DOCKET: The docket had 2804 cases pending as of 1-1-65, and a total of 2,268 more cases were filed during the year, for a total of 5,072 cases. 2,882 cases were terminated during the year, either by the granting of divorces or dismissal of the petitions, leaving a caseload of 2,190 as of the last day of 1965. This resulted in a caseload reduction of 614 cases for the year.

As of 1-1-65, our pending caseload was second only to that of Cuyahoga County, while four more populous Counties reported a lower number of pending cases. As of 12-31-65, only Summit County of the five more populous Counties had a smaller caseload than Lucas County, thus putting our caseload in a position corresponding to our County population.

PATERNITY DOCKET: As of 1-1-65, 109 paternity cases were pending upon this docket, some going as far back as 1959. In addition, 198 cases were filed during the year. All of these cases have been terminated and the paternity docket is now current. A complaint now filed in bastardy can be processed through preliminary examination, pre-trial conference and jury trial within 45 days of filing.

CRIMINAL DOCKET: The criminal docket, which includes contributing to the delinquency of a minor, contributing to the neglect of a minor, non-support of minor children, abuse of a minor, etc., is also on a current status, and a Defendant charged with any of the above offenses can have his day in Court by trial within 30 days from the date of arraignment.

RULES OF COURT: Various changes were made in the Rules of Court, aimed principally at reducing the size of the motion docket of this Court. As a result of these Rules, the motion docket has been reduced from an average of 175 motions to an average of 100 motions per week.

Another new Rule of Court put into operation in regard to the filing of journal entries within 30 days after final hearing has succeeded in reducing a large number of outstanding journal entries to the current 30-day status.

A third change in Rules of Court requires parties in uncontested cases to note their cases for trial within six months or face automatic dismissal. In contested cases the parties are given nine months within which to note their cases for trial before facing automatic dismissal. This rule has been an important factor in reducing the overall caseload of the divorce docket.

REHEARINGS – ALL REFEREES: The docket on rehearing of objections to Referees' findings is now on a current status, and cases can be set within 30 days after motion for rehearing is filed.

The foregoing results were made possible only by the hard work, dedication and cooperation of the entire Staff of this Court, and as a Judge of the Court, I hereby extend my thanks and appreciation to all.

Judge Robert R. Foster

GIRLS DEPARTMENT

Delinquency Complaints Delinquency complaints on girls decreased to 838 in 1965, 111 less than in 1964, when 949 offenses were registered. However, this is still in excess of the 1963 figure of 769 offenses. The 838 delinquencies include 30 complaints dismissed after hearing and 28 out-of-town runaways. Thus, 780 offenses were attributed to 679 girls, which is a decrease of 26 girls – 513 of these girls were "first" offenders and 166 were in the "repeater" category. 467 cases (59.8%) were classified as relatively minor offenses, and 313 (40.1%) as Type II (serious). Median age was 15 years, 4 months. In addition, there were 369 referrals on girls' Traffic offenses, a decrease of 8 over the previous year.

Offenses The following Table will show the types of offenses where increases and decreases occurred:

	<u>INCREASES</u>		<u>DECREASES</u>	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Shoplifting	232	206	Ungovernability	280 353
Burglary	9	6	Runaway	72 83
Forgery	2	0	Sex offenses	25 36
Attempted Suicide	10	7	Late Hours	6 15
Glue Sniffing	7	2	Injury to Person	3 9
Malicious Destruction of Property	8	3	Fighting and Disturbance	41 52

Hearings The Referees (2 full-time, 1 part-time) in the Girls' Department, conducted 1,083 preliminary and final hearings on delinquency cases, and in addition, there were 370 hearings on Traffic cases – total: 1,453.

Diagnosis and Treatment Despite the decrease in total delinquency complaints, there was a substantial increase in referrals for social investigations by the Counseling Staff – 177 cases were referred for intensive study and diagnosis before final hearing. This represents an increase of 62 cases over 1964, when 115 were assigned. Concurrently 56 were referred for psychological study to the Court's Psychologists, and not infrequently, for subsequent psychiatric evaluation.

Following one or all of such studies, 168 girls were placed on probation in their own homes to Court Counselors or Agency Social Workers (143 in 1964), and 26 were placed in foster homes (23 in 1964), 23 were committed to Private Training Schools (19 in 1964), 9 were accepted at Miami Children's Center (7 in 1964), 5 emotionally-disturbed girls were admitted to State Hospitals (3 in 1964), 23 were committed to Ohio Youth Commission (29 in 1964), and 3 were placed in Florence Crittenton Homes. In all, 89 girls were removed from their own home situations – an increase of 6 over 1964.

Staff Two Probation Counselors enrolled at University of Michigan Graduate School of Social Work, left the department temporarily for field experience in other areas of Social Work – one in the Domestic Relations Department of our own Court,

(continued on next page)

and the other in Psychiatric Case Work at the Kalamazoo Guidance Clinic, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Two new Staff members joined the Department and one resigned. In December, 1965, we had 5 full-time Counselors, and 1 Counselor on part-time service. Five of the Counselors were enrolled at the University of Toledo in Graduate Social Work or Sociology courses.

Our Thanks

Again the Department wishes to recognize and express appreciation to the Public and Private Family and Children's Agencies, Schools, and Institutions, locally, out-of-town, and out-of-State, for their generous co-operation and effective work with our adolescent girls and families, referred to them.

BOYS DEPARTMENT

The total caseload for 1965 was 451 investigations (18 more than 1964) and 935 carried on probation (3 more than 1964). Five new counselors were added during the year, but they did not equal in numbers or in experience the 7 counselors who were lost due to promotions, entering graduate schools, or resignations during the past sixteen months. In addition to the counselor turnover, we lost two supervisors to other agencies and promoted a counselor to fill one supervisor vacancy. The position of Chief Casework Supervisor was created June 1, 1965.

These turnovers of personnel and their caseloads resulted in loss of effective counseling relationships with some boys and also contributed to the probation violator rate of 38.5%. With fewer counselors available to handle an increasing volume of investigations, 146 boys who were already under investigation, committed another offense prior to their final hearing. In many of these instances, the boy was then detained in CSI after the second offense and remained there until the final hearing.

The Placement Department began this year with two full-time counselors and a foster home finder. The home finder left in June and has not been replaced. Some of her duties have been assumed by the Placement Department Supervisor. He has also become co-ordinator of casework for our boys who have been clients of other community agencies. This Supervisor is also serving as Field Work Instructor for two part-time counselors who are students at the University of Michigan School of Social Work.

During 1965, 24 boys had been placed in private schools and 25 in boarding homes prior to November 1st. Failure of the county operating levy in November brought a reduction in our placement program. 39 boys were in private schools and 23 in foster homes when the financial crisis occurred and it was anticipated that all would have to be returned due to lack of funds for boarding care. However, generosity and thoughtfulness extended by some schools and foster parents in assuming the cost of care for our boys, enabled us to continue these placements for 26 in schools and 11 in foster homes.

CLINICAL SERVICES

This department, which includes the Medical, Psychological, and Psychiatric Services, attempts to study the whole child, determine his needs, and make recommendations for meeting these needs with the purpose of rehabilitating him for the sake of himself and society. Medical needs, long neglected by the child's family, can usually be taken care of promptly. Uncorrected defective vision may cause a child to fail in school. School failures create a feeling of inadequacy which often drive a child to try to prove his worth in groups which accept him but lead him into delinquent activities. Eye-strain and headache may cause a child to give up studying, even though he is intellectually capable, and appear dull or possibly belligerent in his attitude toward school and teachers who prod him to get his work done. Poor vision is only one of the defects discovered through the medical examination but, during the year 1965, it was found that 166 children, detained in CSI, had visual defects which had never been corrected.

Psychological study has revealed other reasons for a child having a poor attitude toward school which is often a basic factor in his maladjustment. Mental retardation, in the borderline or defective category, has been found in 28 out of 191 cases studied during the year. Others, with higher intelligence, needed remedial help in specific subjects. In many cases, it was found that ungovernability in school was an extension of or displacement of disturbed relationships with parents. When a child feels rejected by a parent, he suspects that other adults, particularly other authority figures, will reject him also so he projects this

upon his teachers. Sometimes a child tries to cover his hostile feelings for a parent and strikes out against others instead. Often, a child's true feelings are revealed only through projective tests. When he learns that someone understands how he feels and why he feels that way, he can bear his burden a little easier and find more acceptable ways of satisfying his needs. Those who are not tested may continue to be thought of as incorrigible. Punishment, sometimes, curtails their delinquent acts but increases their feelings of hostility and drive them, ultimately, to more serious delinquencies. Correct diagnoses with appropriate recommendations and treatment might prevent some of the latter from occurring and yet less than 12% of the more serious delinquents (Type II cases), who came into Court during the year, had this service. Next year, the service will have to be reduced to 1/3 of this because of the reduction in staff (from 3 psychologists to 1) due to the failure of the County Operating Levy.

An increase in Clinic Staff, rather than a reduction, is needed not only for more diagnostic studies but also for Short Term Treatment in CSI. In the past, some children have remained in detention for the maximum 90 day period and then returned to their homes or were conveyed to the over-crowded State correctional schools because more appropriate treatment facilities could not be found during that time. Short Term Treatment, as individuals or in a group, during that 90 day period, might better prepare these children to deal with the problems in their own homes and thus lessen the chances of them returning to CSI. Unfortunately, Lucas County citizens will not have the benefit of such rehabilitative services this coming year. Perhaps those of us who work with these confused children will be able to convince them in the near future that this kind of treatment will cost less in the long run.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

In September 1964, the Lottie S. Ford School was established in C.S.I. Mrs. Ford had been the first teacher in the original detention home and served the school from September 1929 until her retirement in June 1944. The school was named in her honor because of her devoted service to the troubled youth of our community.

The school is operated by the Lucas County Juvenile Court. The program and teaching personnel were approved by the State of Ohio Board of Education. All teachers engaged in academic work were certified by the State of Ohio and held teaching positions with the Toledo Board of Education.

The first principal of the school was the late Russell Brown who had previously been Assistant principal at DeVilbiss High School and had served the Toledo Public School system for many years. Mr. Brown's pleasing and congenial manner, his boundless energy, and organizational ability is greatly missed.

In late January 1965, Miss Bess Campbell, our present principal, was appointed. She had previously been the principal at McKinley School and for the past several years was the coordinator of student teacher placements at Toledo University.

The teaching staff of the Lottie S. Ford School is considered to be part of the Court staff responsible for the study and observation of children. Through a mutual exchange of information and discussion of a child's reaction under certain situations, an effort was made to develop the most effective technique in helping the child to meet his or her individual problems, not only in the classroom but everywhere. The school principal acted as liaison between the school, the court, and the Child Study Institute. All contacts regarding children enrolled in school were made with her or a person designated by her in her absence.

Children enrolled in the Lottie S. Ford School were taught at the learning level at which they were found. Every effort was made to stimulate all children to the maximum progress of which they were capable. Children had the opportunity to keep up with their own grade and classwork if they were able. Every effort was also made to approximate the subject matter being taught in the child's own school. It was also pointed out that there were other areas of learning that are interesting and worthwhile, and that achievement was related to accepting

responsibilities and the discipline that is essential in a group learning situation.

For some children, this program and this approach to the classroom situation was effective. Frequently, children who had been in total conflict with regular school procedures settled down and turned in a better than average performance. Others found difficulty in adjusting to our school just as they had found difficulty in adjusting to schools in the community. Many children returned to their community and were able to perform in a more satisfactory fashion than they did prior to their stay at the Child Study Institute.

Each high school instructor taught five hours per week during the regular school year. Courses in English, Math, Science, Reading, History, Orientation, Manual Training, Fine Arts, Arts and Crafts and Physical Education were offered. The grade school teacher continued her program as in previous years.

All schools in Toledo and Lucas County extended regular credit to children for attendance and class work accomplished during the 1964-1965 year.

During the summer months, courses in remedial reading and math were conducted by Special Education teachers. Estimated credit was also extended for this program by local schools.

In 1965, the Child Study Institute increased its services with the addition of two librarians who conducted group sessions concerned with acquainting children with good reading material. Their main accomplishment was helping children improve their reading habits.

A new simplified booklet for parents entitled "What I Should Know About Child Study Institute" was issued during the year. Its purpose was to acquaint parents with the philosophy and operations of the Institute.

A total of 3511 children were brought to the Child Study Institute during 1965. Of this group, 1732 children were released to parents or other authorized persons pending a court hearing after the initial interview with an intake counselor. The remaining 1779 stayed in detention until their preliminary hearing. Professional counseling and screening continued throughout evening hours and around the clock on weekends.

Finally, the first responsibility of every staff member continued to be directed toward improving the quality of services to children who were in need of detention pending disposition of their cases.

BRIEF STATEMENTS

Juvenile Delinquency cases registered in 1965 totalled 4449. This is an increase of 186 over 1964. Included in the 1965 registrations were 162 dismissed cases and 229 "Out-of-County" Runaways. In 1964 there were 167 dismissed cases and 267 "Out-of-County" Runaways.

Of the 4449 cases registered 3611 were boys and 838 were girls as compared to 2929 boys and 949 girls in 1964.

2606 cases in 1965 were Type II, the more serious cases, and 1452 were Type I. 162 cases were dismissed. Type II cases increased by only 7 but there were 177 more Type I cases.

There was a total of 2423 individual boys and 679 girls adjudged delinquent in 1965. Of these, 1658 boys and 258 girls were Type II. 68 more boys were Type II and the girls' cases decreased by 88 from 1964.

1469 individual boys and 513 individual girls appeared in Court for their first offense in 1965. This is 74 more first offenders than were in Court in 1964. These figures do not include dismissed cases or "Out-of-County" runaways. 1908 first offenders in 1964, adjudged delinquent, and 1982 in 1965 means that 3,890 first offenders have been in Court in the past two years. What is our Community doing to prevent this influx of First Offenders in Court? We must recognize that many of these children need or will need help and without it the repeater rate will, of course, be on the increase.

Significant increases in Type II cases — Shoplifting and other stealing by 112 cases; Truancy by 34 and auto theft by 8.

Significant decreases in Type II offenses — Ungovernability by 110 cases; robbery by 11 and injury to person by 10.

In 1965, there were 924 offenses for boys and 221 for girls in which an automobile was involved. Drinking was involved in 350 offenses for boys and in 50 for girls. Of these, 572 offenses for boys and 85 for girls occurred between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

524 or 24% of the 2423 individual boys and 84 or 12% of the girls repeated in 1965.

Of the 2874 individual children living in Lucas County in 1965, 1275 were attending high schools; 355 were from junior high schools and 1026 were attending the elementary schools. There were 227 more children from elementary and junior high schools in court in 1965 than in 1964.

NOTE: 521 children in court in 1965, age 12 and under, each adjudged delinquent!

Rate of Juvenile Delinquency increased from 21.2 per 1000 in 1964 to 22.5 per 1000 in 1965. This rate per 1000 will continue to increase in proportion to the constant increase of first offenders.

PROBATION 1965

Individual children on probation during the year — Boys 935, Girls 319, Total 1254.

581 or 25% of the offenses for boys and 91 or 29% for girls in Type II cases were violation of probation.

Individual children who violated probation — Boys 360 or 38.5% — Girls 70 or 22%.

618 individual children on probation were carried over from 1964. 636 children were placed on probation in 1965. 506 cases were closed during the year. As of December 31, 1965 there were 748 children on probation. 580 of these were boys and 168 girls.

84 or 82% of the boys and 17 or 77% of the girls committed to Ohio Youth Commission were in violation of their probation. 70% of the last offenses for boys, before commitment, were auto theft, robbery, burglary and other theft. For girls, 59% were ungovernability.

In addition to the 1254 children on probation during 1965, there were 628 new investigations and 302 supplementary investigations assigned to counselors. There were 3 less children on probation in 1965 than in 1964 but 80 more new investigations were assigned.

With the number of children in Court in 1965, ages 12 and under (521) one can predict an increase in the counselor's caseload (investigations and probationers). To be effective and successful with probationers, the caseload of counselors needs to be decreased rather than increased.

A child's success on probation cannot be bought with money but it takes money to provide trained and skilled people who can help the child become a useful and law abiding citizen. Isn't this our aim and hope when a child is placed on probation?

The child who has been placed on probation is the "loser" when the counselor is so overloaded with probationers and investigations that he or she does not have the time to give each child the guidance and support that he deserves and needs so much.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

There were 2842 traffic complaints in 1965 compared to 2907 in 1964 — a decrease of 62. Of the 2842 complaints registered in 1965, 211 were dismissed. 183 registered in 1964 were dismissed. Adjudged traffic offenders in 1965 — 2631, in 1964 — 2724.

Speeding complaints decreased from 704 in 1964 to 634 in 1965. Of the 563 speeding complaints for boys, 194 licenses were suspended and 222 were restricted; 247 were fined and all paid court costs; 86 were ordered to attend Traffic School. Another disposition given to 64 boys was a request for an essay on "Dangers of Speeding." Of the speeding complaints for 71 girls — 49 licenses were suspended and 14 restricted; 16 were ordered to attend Traffic School.

304 boys, or 54% were driving 10-19 mi. per hour over a given speed limit and 259 or 46% were driving from 20 to 60 miles over speed limit. 44 girls, or 62% were driving 10-19 mi. and 27 or 38% were driving 20-39 mi. over speed limit.

The average miles per hour over speed limit for boys was 23 and for girls 18.2.

1935 individual boys and 349 girls were adjudged traffic offenders in 1965 — a decrease of 33 boys and 16 girls from 1964. 290 individual boys and 8 girls repeated one or more traffic offenses in 1965.

402 boys and 29 girls were known to court as Juvenile Delinquents.

13 licenses were revoked in 1965 compared to 8 in 1964. There was one traffic fatality in 1965, the same as in 1964.

There were increases in 3 types of complaints in 1965 that should be noted: (1) leaving scene of accident from 6 in 1964 to 16, (2) violation of court or state order — from 16 in 1964 to 25. (3) driving without operator's license 129 in 1964 to 153. Besides the 153 in 1965, there were 53 for boys who had more than 1 charge — total of 211 juveniles driving without an operator's license.

Accident (Property Damage): Boys had property damage in 28% of their complaints and girls in 52.3% of their complaints.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The investigative and counseling staff of the Domestic Relations section of the Court, as provided by Ohio Revised Code section 3108.05, felt the impact of an increased case load per counselor in 1965. The increase was partly the result of decreased counseling staff and partly because of an acceleration in the schedules of hearings on motions pendente lite and of final hearings.

In an effort to bring the divorce docket more nearly current additions and amendments to the Rules of Court were made effective June 1, 1965. These additions and amendments were as follows —

MOTIONS — Sec. (c) 4 (New Section) Continuances. Each party shall automatically have the right to one continuance of two (2) weeks. With consent of opposing Counsel, said continuance may be for a period exceeding two (2) weeks. In hardship cases, a continuance of one (1) week will be granted with leave of Court.

After each party has used or waived his automatic continuance, only one further continuance will be granted and the following entry will be made:

"For good cause shown and upon leave of Court, motion continued for two (2) weeks for hearing, default judgment, or dismissal."

JOURNAL ENTRIES — Replacing Sec. (m). Journal entries in all divorce cases must be filed within thirty (30) days after the Court has entered its final decision upon the trial docket. Failure to comply with this rule, except for good cause shown, may result in Counsel being held in contempt of Court.

ASSIGNMENT OF CASES — Sec. (h) (To be added). If a contested divorce case has been at issue for nine (9) months and neither party has noted same for trial, said case shall be automatically dismissed. If an uncontested divorce case has been at issue for six (6) months and has not been noted for trial, said case shall be automatically dismissed.

Paul W. Alexander, Judge
Robert R. Foster, Judge

NOTA BENE: Counsel's attention is called to the fact that all divorce cases may be noted for hearing in writing by either party immediately after the expiration of six (6) weeks from service of summons or first publication of notice. Unless so noted, they will not stand for trial.

Emphasis on pre-trial conferences and preliminary hearings contributed substantially to the effort to bring up to date the docket. As of January 1, 1966 the uncontested divorce docket was current: — 2882 cases had been disposed of in 1965 as compared with 2232 cases in 1964 and 2058 cases in 1963: — this represents a 22.5% increase over 1964, and a 28.7% increase over 1963.

The contested docket was 95% current, and it may be added that a backlog of 109 bastardy cases in Juvenile were disposed of thereby making that docket current as of January 1, 1966.

The counseling staff, functioning within the framework of the statutory provisions, worked closely with the bench. There was a substantial increase of referrals directly from the bench to the counseling section for investigation and recommendations for motions on custody, companionship and visitation, motions for a spouse to vacate, and motions involving family budgetary problems. In most such cases copies of the counselor's report to the bench were sent to attorneys of record and often brought about accord and agreement in matters formerly at contest. In all cases copies of the report were available on request of the attorneys as is also provided by Statute Ohio Revised Code, sect. 3105.08.

Table No. 3 shows the decrease in pre-litigation marriage counseling. These referrals have come almost entirely by attorney referral. Staff reduction and the prior claims of litigated cases under the Statutory mandate made it impossible to continue the pre-litigation work at its earlier level. Attorneys have expressed regret that this valuable service to clients and to the community has to be limited. On a selective basis many of these requests have been referred to family service agencies in the community. Post divorce counseling to former clients of the domestic relations section has been discontinued almost completely (5 cases in 1965). Requests

from these clients are referred to community agencies, or if the problem is one originating post divorce, in custody or companionship and visitation disagreements referral is made to the Custody Referee in the Juvenile Section of the Court. (At divorce decree jurisdiction of the minor children is certified over to the Juvenile Court).

The domestic relations staff continued in its use of the services of Dr. Henry Hartman, Court psychiatrist, in its effort to aid distressed spouses who expressed a hope for reconciliation, or a need for personal help. The protection and the furthering of the best interests of children involved in these divorce proceedings were often strengthened by insights gained from psychiatric conferences, and contributed to the Court's administration of "justice".

The following ten tables record most of the measurable statistical records kept by the domestic relations section during 1965.

TABLE NO. 1
DOMESTIC RELATIONS LEGAL ACTIONS
(A comparative study – 1963, 1964, 1965)

	1963	1964	1965
Divorce actions before the Court			
Divorce actions pending Jan. 1	2574	2682	2804
Total petitions filed	2166	2354	2268
Total petitions before the court	4740	5036	5072
Petitions heard	1244	1385	1485
Total petitions disposed of	2058	2232	2882

TABLE NO. 2
Cases active in counseling and/or investigation

Cases active in counseling as of 1/1/65	2466
Total new cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation	1430
Total minor cases which received not more than two counseling interviews each during 1965	524
Total active cases in counseling or investigation	4420
Total major and minor cases closed 1965	1939
Total counseling cases pending as of 1/1/65	2491

NOTE: 63+% of petitions filed in 1965 were assigned to counseling and/or investigation as required by Statute.

TABLE NO. 3
Total cases assigned for Investigation and Counseling in Domestic Relations

	1963	1964	1965
Mandatory divorce investigation (includes spec. custody studies on pending divorce actions)	1300	1425	1336
Special divorce investigation	36	38	36
Stepchildren divorce investigation	2	2	1
Marriage Counseling – pre-litigation	98	41	45
Post-divorce counseling referral	58	61	3
Special Custody Investigation	20	22	1
Total investigations for other courts (OTI)	16	10	8
Total cases assigned	1530	1699	1430

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE NO. 4
APPOINTMENTS OF COUNSELING STAFF IN 1965

(Counseling staff — 5 — (includes department head) plus 2 graduate students — part time — from school of Social Work — University of Michigan) — Office interviews with clients attorneys and others	4436
Home visits to Clients: collateral visits and phone conferences with attorneys, other professional persons, conferences with school personnel, employers, hospitals, etc.	6709
Total recorded counseling contacts in 1965	11145

TABLE NO. 5
Record of final disposition of Legal Actions
(Comparative figures for — 1963, 1964, 1965)

	1963	1964	1965
Divorce petitions granted	1225	1313	1550
Divorce petitions denied	2	3	2
Divorce petitions dismissed	823	910	1315
Annulments granted	8	6	15
Total cases disposed of	2058	2232	2882
NOTE: Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1964	2682		
Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1965		2804	
Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1966		2190	

TABLE NO. 6
Disposition of Petitions (a comparison)

	1963	1964	1965
TOTAL CASES SETTLED	2058	2232	2882
(these figures include cases which had been heard prior to Jan. 1 of each year but on which judgment was reserved until after January 1).			
DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT PETITIONS			
GRANTED	1233	1319	1565
DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT PETITIONS			
DISMISSED	825	910	1315
DIVORCE PETITIONS DENIED		3	2

NOTE: of the 2882 petitions settled in 1965 45.7% ended in dismissal of petition: % of dismissals in 1964 — 41%.

TABLE NO. 7
Classification of cases referred to counseling or investigation that were closed in 1965
(includes litigated and non-litigated cases)

Mandatory Divorce Investigation	1294
Special Divorce Investigation	30
Marriage Counseling	34
Special Custody Only	2
Out of Town Courts	12
Step-children Divorce Investigation	16
Post Divorce Counseling	5
Supplementary Counseling	22
Minor Counseling Cases	524
Total Cases Closed	1939

TABLE NO. 8
COUNSELORS' EVALUATION OF MEASURABLE
RESULTS OF COUNSELING
in the 1939 cases closed during 1965

	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Accepted counseling help	334	534		868
Avoided or refused counseling	450	294		744
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis	294	504		798
Improved attitude towards children's welfare	168	206		374
Clearer concept of marital role	98	159		257
Referred to other professional help	141	174		315
Positive counseling help on minor cases				524
Apparent reconciliation			464	Families
Contested divorce changed to uncontested			24	Families
Financial planning assistance			244	Families
Plans for custody arranged			233	Families
Plans for visitation and companionship made			284	Families
No change noted			138	Families

TABLE NO. 9
DURATION IN TIME OF COUNSELING CONTACTS
IN MAJOR AND MINOR COUNSELING CASES
closed in 1965

Less than 30 days	556 Families
Less than 90 days	97 Families
90 days to 6 months	267 Families
Six months to 1 year	337 Families
One year to 2 years	244 Families
Over 2 years	438 Families

TABLE NO. 10
COUNSELING AND/OR INVESTIGATION
REPORTS TO THE COURT -

Re-hearings on Motions - Reports to the Court were submitted by counseling on all cases active in counseling on which motions were heard.

Compare: Motions filed in 1965 - 3925
Motions filed in 1964 - 4094
Motions filed in 1963 - 3705

NOTE: It has been found that changes in the rules of Court (see *supra*) have reduced the number of motion hearings, and have facilitated the effort to keep the divorce docket current.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

In the Juvenile Court Operation for the year 1965, a differential of 13.62% existed between the amount of monies requested by the court to cover Budgeted Items, exclusive of personal service, and the actual appropriation.

By the application of certain economies, we were able to remain well within the original request and exceeded the appropriation by only 8.84%.

Again in 1965 due to limited County Funds no appropriation was made for new equipment for Juvenile Court, consequently, the rate of attrition, relative to approximately 100 pieces of mechanical office equipment, interfered materially with the efficiency of our personnel.

To offset a portion of the overall cost to the County of maintaining children in Boarding Homes and Private Schools, \$32,240.40 was collected as reimbursement from parents through the Cashier's office and paid to the County Treasurer for credit to the County General Fund. The court received \$15,801.04 under the State Program of Probation Subsidy and collected an additional \$3,091.76 in miscellaneous items all of which was paid to the General County Fund.

It is interesting to note that restitution collected from children for loss or damage suffered by claimants increased from \$13,376.40 in 1964 to \$19,213.22 in 1965 as a result of the Parental Liability Act passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1965.

The total operational cost of Juvenile Court including Personal Service and Support of Children increased 3.59%

over 1964 while case registrations increased 8.68% over the same period.

The average daily population in C.S.I. increased by approximately 8 children or 10.5% during 1965. The increase, of course, raised the quantity of food consumed, however, the additional cost was limited to 5.5%.

Due to our continued program of Preventative Maintenance under the direction of the engineer the cost of maintenance supplies, building and equipment repairs remained constant with 1964. The only difference being a decrease in cost of \$30.59.

Contrary to expectation, the cost of clothing, medical supplies and miscellaneous expense connected with the operation of The Child Study Institute was \$622.16 less in 1965 than in the previous year.

In the Collection Department, monies assessed through Court Orders and collected by the several agencies showed a substantial gain in most categories. Collections for 1965 -

SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN:

Collected by Toledo Humane Society _____ \$3,561,719.55

SUPPORT OF CHILDREN, Wards of the Court,
maintained in Private Schools and Foster
Homes (Juvenile Court) _____ 44,057.06

MONIES COLLECTED UNDER THE UNIFORM
RECIPROCAL SUPPORT ACT _____ 78,327.22

RESTITUTION PAID BY CHILDREN
for damage or loss _____ 19,215.22
STATE PROBATION SUBSIDY (Juvenile Court) 15,801.04
STATE MILK SUBSIDY, ETC. C.S.I. _____ 3,076.77

FINES AND COSTS:

Domestic Relations, Juvenile cases and Traffic
cases (Collected by Clerk's Office) _____ 25,203.32

CUSTODY DEPARTMENT 1965

Certification from Probate Court – Illegal Placement	53
Custody (Dependency, Custody, Custody Petition, motions, etc.)	285
Show Cause	42
Visitation and/or Companionship (modify, determine, terminate, establish, etc.)	91
Miscellaneous (Motions for attorney's fees, support, medical expense, add party, transportation contempt)	107
Delinquencies and Special Service	17
Traffic	5
Conferences	367
Total	967

**COMPARISON OF CASES HEARD AND MONIES
COLLECTED 1965 and 1964**

Although there were 10% less Child Support cases heard in 1965 than in 1964 there was a 7% increase in child support payment collections in 1965 over 1964 through the Toledo Humane Society.

Payments received in 1964	\$3,315,938.44
Payments received in 1965	\$3,561,719.55

The same number of Uniform Reciprocal Support cases were heard in 1965 as in 1964, however there was a 4% increase in monies collected by our Juvenile Court under the Uniform Reciprocal Act.

Payments received in 1964	\$75,723.80
Payments received in 1965	\$78,327.22

**CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT
1965**
UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS CASES

Cases filed referred to all other states	196
Cases received from other states to Lucas County, Ohio	69
Petitions withdrawn	7
Continuances granted	21

TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY

Support collections through Toledo Humane Society totalled \$3,561,719.55, an increase of 7% or of \$245,781.11 over 1964.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT 1965

	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Heard</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Settled & Dismissed</u>	<u>Sentence Imposed</u>	<u>Sentence Suspended</u>	<u>Stay of Execution</u>	<u>Body Attachment</u>
Motion Show Cause	885	393	392	170	16	196	44	43
Lump Sum Judgment	262	128	117	128				
Non-Support:								
Arraignment	25	18	19	1		2		
Trial	12	8	3	1		9		
Motion to Increase	129	80	58	67				
Motion to Decrease	52	38	20	32				
Motion - Susp./Term	42	31	9	33				
Motion - Set Support	12	7	6	7				
Motion - Extra Med.	20	11	6	12				
Motion - Vis./Comp.	21	17	6	14				
Motion - Impose Sen.	58	25	30	6	4	8	4	1
Stay of Execution	80	45	32	7	5	13	15	10
Bastardy -								
Preliminary	196	196	128	11				2
Plead Guilty	51	50	5	6				
Not Guilty	73	47	70					
Bast. Set Support	67	62	7	49		1		2
Recip. Petition	65	23	42	13		1		8
Motion - Show Cause	97	39	53	10	2	18	1	7
SUB TOTAL	2147	1218	1003	567	27	248	64	73
Domestic Rel. (Motions)	2614							
After Calls		315						
Full Hearings		248						
TOTAL	4761	1781	1003	567	27	248	64	73

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS**BOYS**

Pennsylvania Jr. Republic	8
Boys Village	5
Start Commonwealth	3
Boys Town, Missouri	3
St. Michael School for Boys	1
Father Gibault School	1
St. Francis School for Boys	1
Oesterlen Home for Children	1
Milton Hershey School for Boys	1
Rhineback Country School	1
Ft. Wayne Children's Home	1
Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home	1
Miami Children's Center	12
Columbus State School	4
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital	3
Toledo State Hospital	3
Ohio State Reformatory	5
Ohio Youth Commission	132
	186

GIRLS

Gilmary	5
Our Lady of Charity Refuge	4
Peter Claver	3
Rosemont	3
House of Good Shepherd	1
Luella Cummings	1
Our Lady of Charity School for Girls	1
Our Lady of Grace	1
Our Lady of the Valley	1
Our Lady of the Woods	1
Tekakwitha Hills School	1
Ft. Wayne Children's Home	1
Miami Children's Center	9
Florence Crittenton Home	3
Toledo State Hospital	3
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital	1
Illinois State Hospital	1
Ohio Youth Commission	23
	63

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 1
TREND FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Commitments to Industrial Schools	127	116	158	182	155
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	70	63	42	37	50
Commitments to other Institutions	26	26	34	35	44
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	57	39	65	77	60
Total children removed from Community	280	244	299	331	309
Number carried on Probation	1232	1115	1106	1257	1254

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	244	43	287
February	277	61	338
March	272	81	353
April	295	79	374
May	269	65	334
June	312	90	402
July	339	65	404
August	364	72	436
September	365	71	436
October	297	83	380
November	250	68	318
December	327	60	387
	3611	838	* 4449

* Includes - 162 dismissed cases and 229 "out-of-county runaways."

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery - Hold-up	45	0	45
Burglary	251	6	257
Auto theft	244	0	244
Shoplifting	120	25	145
Other stealing	333	7	340
Carelessness or mischief	501	13	514
Truancy	86	23	109
Runaway	62	37	99
Ungovernable	173	182	355
Injury to person	86	1	87
All other delinquent behavior	392	19	411
	2293	313	2606

In addition to the above offenses there were 985 Type I minor offenses for boys and 467 minor offenses for girls which were adjusted at the preliminary hearings. In addition 162 cases were dismissed.

TABLE NO. 4
SOURCE OF REFERRAL - TYPE II CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police	2124	217	2341
Parents	28	27	55
School	37	18	55
Social Agency	20	15	35
Probation Counselor	73	20	93
Other Court	3	3	6
Other Source	8	13	21
	2293	313	2606

TABLE NO. 5
DISPOSITION OF TYPE II CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor	347	69	416
Agency Worker	81	49	130
Individuals	1	0	1
Continued on Probation	410	50	460
Referred to Agency	20	6	26
Custody to Agency	17	6	23
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission	100	21	121
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission	31	1	32
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	5	0	5
To other institutions, non-correctional	6	3	9
Fined	439	3	442
Restitution	302	8	310
Adjusted	60	21	81
Referred to other Court	5	3	8
Waived to Adult Court	7	0	7
Referred to Parole Officer	101	5	106
Referred to new complaint	215	29	244
Other disposition	36	10	46
Pending disposition	110	29	139
	2293	313	2606
Type I cases adjusted	985	467	1452
Dismissed cases	132	30	162
Runaways from "out-of-county"	201	28	229
	3611	838	4449

TABLE NO. 5A
MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission	1	1	2
Committed to other correctional schools	7	4	11
Committed to other institutions, non-correctional	3	0	3
Placed in Foster Homes	11	8	19
Placed on Probation	2	0	2
	24	13	37

TABLE NO. 6
AGE RANGE OF ALL CHILDREN

	Boys	Girls	Total
10 and under	165	16	181
11	125	22	147
12	152	41	193
13	236	100	336
14	370	114	484
15	404	150	554
16	510	127	637
17	451	108	559
18	10	1	11
	2423	679	3102

Median Age — Boys 15 yr. 5 mo.
Girls 15 yr. 4 mo.

Total commitments are shown in Table No. 1

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 7
SCHOOLS ATTENDING (All Children)

Scott HS	
Libbey HS	
Woodward HS	
Start HS	
Macomber Voc. HS	
Waite HS	
DeVilbiss HS	
Sylvania HS	
Whitmer HS	
Bowsher HS	
Robert Rogers HS	
Maumee HS	
Springfield Local HS	
Clay HS	
Anthony Wayne HS	
Ottawa Hills HS	
Whitney Voc. HS	
Swanton HS	
S. S. Local HS	
Robinson Jr. HS	
Washington Jr. HS	
Jefferson Jr. HS	
McTigue Jr. HS	
Burnham Jr. HS	
McCord Jr. HS	
Fallen Timbers Jr. HS	
Maumee Jr. HS	
Fassett Jr. HS	
Swanton Jr. HS	
Eisenhower Jr. HS	
Gunckel	
Jones	
Sherman	
Parkland	
Glenwood	
Washington Elem.	

247	Fulton	36
152	Pickett	36
109	Lincoln	36
98	Lagrange	32
94	Hale	31
84	Longfellow	25
66	Stewart	23
65	Hamilton	22
62	Riverside	21
46	Birmingham	17
46	Garfield	16
43	Holland Elem.	16
34	Oakdale	16
14	Warren	16
13	Roosevelt	15
11	Franklin	13
9	Raymer	13
8	Spring	13
6	DeVeaux	12
108	Walbridge	12
60	Whittier	11
48	Stickney	10
37	Dorr St.	9
33	East Side Central	9
30	Marshall	9
11	Cherry	8
11	McKinley	8
8	Monroe	8
5	Westwood	8
4	Arlington	7
65	Point Place	7
61	Westfield	7
52	Burroughs	6
50	Harvard	6
45	Kleis	4
41	Navarre	4
	Old Orchard	4
	Clay Elem.	3
	Hopewell	3
	Irwin Elem.	3

TABLE NO. 7 Continued

Mayfair	
Tracey Spec.	
Elmhurst	
Heatherdowns	
Hiawatha	
Larc Lane	
Maplewood	
Martin	
Mt. Vernon	
Newbury	
Ottawa Hills	
Luella Cummings	
Union	
Stranahan	
Wernert	
Edgewater	
Fall-Meyer	
Feilbach	
Ft. Miami	
Hillview	
Horace Mann	
St. Phillips Lutheran	
Starr	
7th Day Adventist	
Zion Lutheran	
Macomber Night School	
Florence Crittenton	
Williams Adult School	

PAROCHIAL

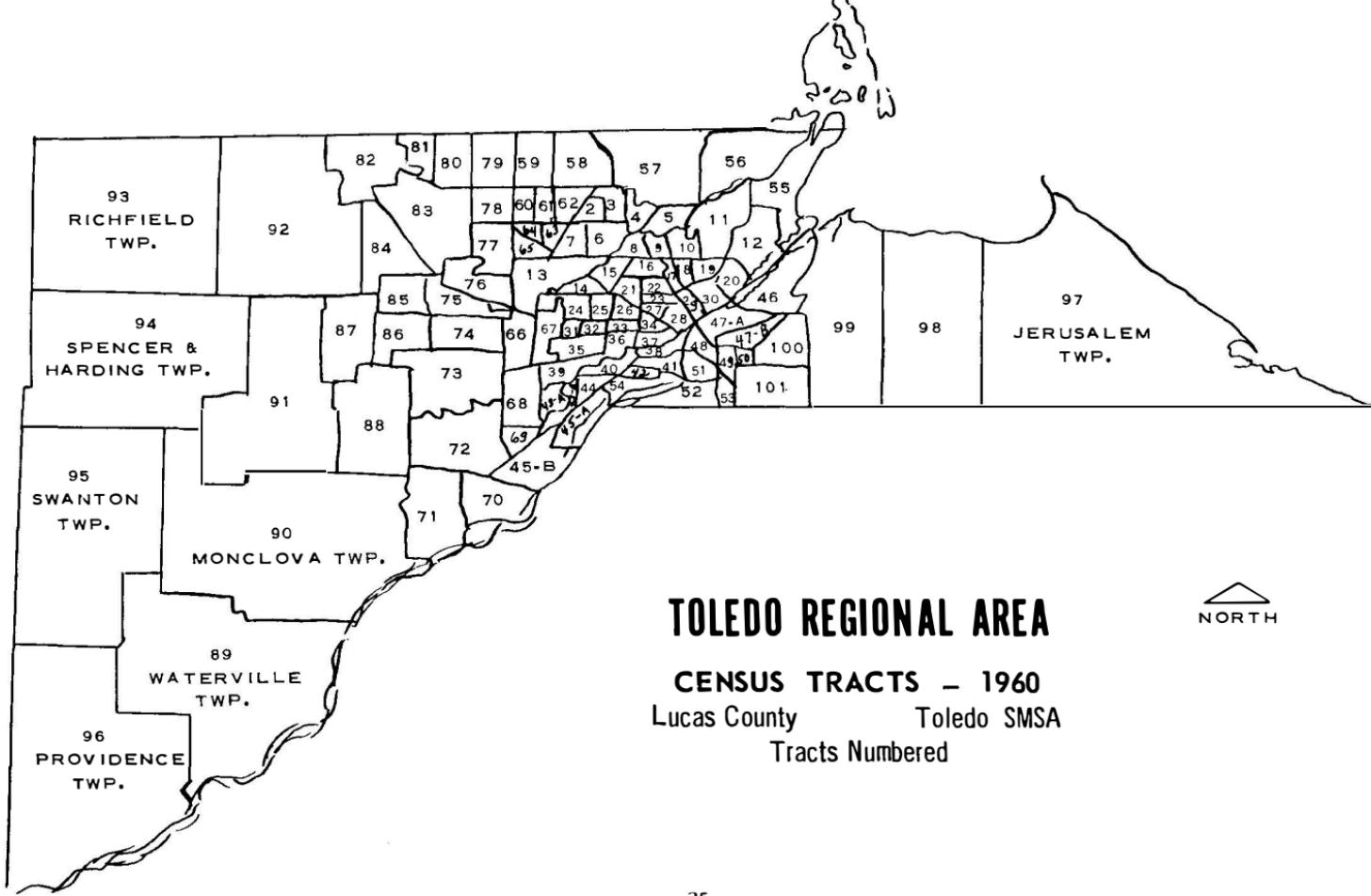
Central Catholic HS	
St. Francis de Sales HS	
Cardinal Stritch HS	
St. Ursula Academy	
Notre Dame Academy	

McAuley HS		2
Rosary Cathedral		10
St. Teresa		10
St. Vincent de Paul		10
St. Catherine		8
St. Stanislaus		7
St. Agnes		6
St. Mary's		6
St. Ann		5
Immaculate Conception		4
St. Adalbert		4
St. John's		4
St. Louis		4
St. Peter & Paul		4
St. Thomas Aquinas		4
St. Francis de Sales		3
St. Patrick		3
Good Shepherd		2
Little Flower		2
Sacred Heart		2
St. Charles		2
St. Hedwig		2
St. James		2
St. Michael		2
St. Stephen		2
Blessed Sacrament		1
Christ the King		1
Gesu		1
St. Anthony		1
St. Clement		1
St. Hyacinth		1
St. Pius		1
Att: Private Training Schools		16
Att: Fairfield School for Boys		3
Att: out of Lucas County		14
Not attending (Lucas County)		195
Living out of Lucas County		215
		3102

TABLE NO. 8
DELINQUENCY BY TRACTS
(all children)

| Tract No. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2 - 43 | 20 - 29 | 38 - 21 | 53 - 20 | 71 - 20 | 89 - 14 |
| 3 - 30 | 21 - 48 | 39 - 44 | 54 - 34 | 72 - 12 | 90 - 7 |
| 4 - 35 | 22 - 86 | 40 - 41 | 55 - 47 | 73 - 10 | 91 - 16 |
| 5 - 4 | 23 - 71 | 41 - 36 | 56 - 18 | 74 - 8 | 92 - 17 |
| 6 - 33 | 24 - 57 | 42 - 29 | 57 - 35 | 75 - 12 | 93 - 0 |
| 7 - 25 | 25 - 142 | 43A - 1 | 58 - 45 | 76 - 14 | 94H - 3 |
| 8 - 20 | 26 - 111 | 43B - 7 | 59 - 34 | 77 - 9 | 94S - 11 |
| 9 - 16 | 27 - 37 | 44 - 28 | 60 - 17 | 78 - 8 | 95 - 17 |
| 10 - 16 | 28 - 7 | 45A - 8 | 61 - 18 | 79 - 56 | 96 - 3 |
| 11 - 34 | 29 - 44 | 45B - 11 | 62 - 12 | 80 - 17 | 97 - 7 |
| 12 - 22 | 30 - 49 | 46 - 25 | 63 - 8 | 81 - 28 | 98 - 7 |
| 13 - 20 | 31 - 14 | 47A - 31 | 64 - 8 | 82 - 25 | 99 - 7 |
| 14 - 24 | 32 - 42 | 47B - 33 | 65 - 2 | 83 - 16 | 100 - 7 |
| 15 - 45 | 33 - 81 | 48 - 42 | 66 - 16 | 84 - 37 | 101 - 8 |
| 16 - 44 | 34 - 75 | 49 - 29 | 67 - 10 | 85 - 14 | *00 - 228 |
| 17 - 37 | 35 - 46 | 50 - 11 | 68 - 19 | 86 - 23 | |
| 18 - 24 | 36 - 79 | 51 - 27 | 69 - 14 | 87 - 27 | |
| 19 - 34 | 37 - 34 | 52 - 20 | 70 - 34 | 88 - 21 | |
| | | | | | 3102 |

*00 - are those children in Court from "Out of Lucas County".



TRAFFIC STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

	Boys	Girls	Total
WITHOUT DUE REGARD:			
Speeding	563	71	634
Disregarding red light	179	23	202
Reckless driving	278	57	335
Assured clear distance	116	23	139
Too close for speed	10	0	10
For traffic conditions	20	10	30
Prohibited turn	46	6	52
Wrong way - one way street	33	1	34
FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY:			
At an intersection	33	8	41
While turning left	32	17	49
After stopping for stop or yield sign	51	25	76
Emerging from alley, driveway, etc.	36	9	45
To pedestrian	1	0	1
When altering course	22	5	27
Fail to stop at stop street	88	14	102
Other operational violations	181	42	223
No operator's license	128	25	153
Temporary permit - no licensed driver	37	2	39
Permitting unlicensed minor to drive	10	1	11
Unsafe vehicle	8	0	8
Defective vehicle	101	3	104
Excessive noise	135	3	138
Other non-operational violations	127	10	137
Leaving scene of accident	15	1	16
Violation of Court or State order	24	1	25
	2274	357	2631

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

In addition to the 2631 complaints 211 more were registered and dismissed.

TABLE NO. 10
ACCIDENT
(Property Damage)

	Boys	Girls	Total
None	1536	170	1706
Damage to other vehicle	636	179	815
Property damage - other than vehicle	27	15	42
Damage own car	504	171	675
(Personal Injury)			
No injury	2116	297	2413
Injury to pedestrian	9	3	12
Injury to occupant of other car	84	30	114
Injury to occupant own car	76	38	114
Fatal injury	1	0	1
Medical treatment only to injured	91	46	137
Hospitalization of one or more	12	5	17

TABLE NO. 11
DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Attend traffic school	218	56	274
License restricted	422	100	522
License suspended	522	146	668
License revoked	13	0	13
Show proof that damage was adjusted	55	57	112
Show proof of insurance coverage	226	14	240
Repair defective parts	169	2	171
Pay Court costs	1948	347	2295
Fined	370	9	379
Dismissed	199	12	211
Other	255	41	296
	4397	784	5181

TABLE NO. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
FOR 1965

	Boys	Girls	Total
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:			
Initial Psychological Studies completed	130	61	191
Psychological re-evaluations	9	3	12
Review Conferences with P.C. and Supervisor or Referee	27	21	48
Treatment interviews (including group sessions)	42	11	53
Counseling interviews with parents of delinquents			7
Hearings attended	7	11	18
Tests administered:			
Intelligence	125	60	185
Achievement	127	63	190
Projective	385	203	588
Inventory	104	62	166
Distribution of Levels of Intelligence:			
Median I.Q.	95.2	96.1	95.5
Very Superior (130 plus)	1	0	1
Superior (120-129)	5	1	6
Bright Normal (110-119)	16	8	24
Average (90-109)	59	33	92
Dull Normal (80-89)	28	16	44
Borderline (70-79)	17	5	22
Defective (below 70)	5	1	6

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

	Total
Conferences with P.C. and Psychologist	99
Interviews with clients	60
Conferences with Marriage Counselors	19
Interviews with clients	14
Group Therapy sessions	37
Leadership at Staff Meetings (Domestic Relations)	12

MEDICAL SERVICES:

Examinations at CSI	586
Dental care	101
Eye Refractions	18
Audiograms	1
EEG	10
X-Rays	6
Special Lab Tests	10
Special Clinic appointments	13
Minor Surgery	1
EKG	1
Hospital transfers	16

PERSONNEL SERVICES:

Testing and interviewing applicants	21
-------------------------------------	----

COMMUNITY SERVICES:

Talks	18
Tours of the Building	2

TABLE NO. 13
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY RELEASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	185	44	229
February	186	49	235
March	210	52	262
April	243	78	321
May	193	66	259
June	230	86	316
July	286	50	336
August	250	71	321
September	284	62	346
October	247	79	326
November	202	57	259
December	239	62	301
Total	2755	756	3511
Less children released	1367	365	1732
Actually detained	1388	391	1779

TABLE NO. 14
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	53	23	76
February	54	20	74
March	58	27	85
April	59	27	86
May	56	25	81
June	57	27	84
July	49	25	74
August	52	19	71
September	55	21	76
October	57	26	83
November	44	20	64
December	28	13	41
Average for 1965	52	23	75
Average for 1964	48	25	73

Number of days population exceeded capacity in 1965 — 340

TABLE NO. 15
AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED

	Boys	Girls	Total
8 years and under	17	2	19
9	36	1	37
10	59	3	62
11	108	12	120
12	123	36	159
13	214	84	298
14	417	136	553
15	510	177	687
16	630	168	798
17	635	132	767
18	6	5	11
Total	2755	756	3511

Median age, 1965 — Boys, 15 yr. 10 mo., Girls, 15 yr. 7 mo.
Median age, 1964 — Boys, 16 yr., Girls, 15 yr. 8 mo.

TABLE NO. 16
TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS AFTER
INTAKE CASWORK SCREENINGS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	87	24	111
February	91	19	110
March	87	15	102

(Cont. in next column)

TABLE NO. 16 Continued

April	120	38	158
May	93	29	122
June	124	37	161
July	148	27	175
August	117	33	150
September	140	31	171
October	116	40	156
November	126	30	156
December	118	42	160
Total releases pending hearings	1367	365	1732

TABLE NO. 17
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	2857	1342	4199
February	2835	1446	4281
March	2955	1499	4454
April	3183	1595	4778
May	3504	1421	4925
June	3742	1640	5382
July	2815	1619	4434
August	3030	1284	4314
September	3295	1340	4635
October	3365	1527	4892
November	2835	1325	4160
December	1450	656	2106
Total	35866	16694	52560

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT 1965

Paul W. Alexander, Judge

* * * *

L. Wallace Hoffman, Director

Rita F. O'Grady, Assistant Director

Ervin J. Wierzbinski, Administrative Ass't.

Lawrence P. Murphy, Administrator CSI

Mildred M. Baker, Chief Transcription Department

Robert R. Foster, Judge

* * * *

Eve K. Richards, Suprv. Domestic Relations

J. Reginald Kelly, Chief Referee

Boston A. Bristol, Business Manager

Ruth M. Williams, Chief Psychologist

REFEREES

Walter C. A. Bouck
Mae Bridges
Catherine Champion
Leon Frankel
Marjorie Gullberg
E. Wade McBride
Nellie Matt
Robert Perry

COURT REPORTERS

Helen Goodrick
Lysbet Hoffman
Patricia Mack

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS

Paul R. Brooks
C. Donald McColl
Dan M. Weber

PLACEMENT SUPERVISOR

Richard F. Bock

PROBATION COUNSELORS

Barbara Ashley
Alice Louise Bauer
Ruth Baumann
Frank Bock
Walter Bradtke
Leslie Burbick, Jr.

Occie Burt
Richard L. Daley
Nancy Jo Davis
Donald DeMarco
Joseph Dembinski
Herbert Domer
Christopher Douglas
James A. Fagerstrom
Orville Fricke
Dorcas Hanson
Clifford Kadon
Mary Jane Lung
Richard J. Lung
Pamela Maloney
Robert W. McLean
Booker McQueen
Margaret E. Pickett
Wilbur R. Reed
Charles Rosenblatt
Robert Schmitz
Elaine Sharpless
Barbara Steffes
Janet Tewell
Donald Walker

STATISTICIAN

Bessie C. Munk

MARRIAGE COUNSELORS

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WHO BOTH NOT ANSWER TO THE RUDDER
SHALL ANSWER TO THE ROCK

