

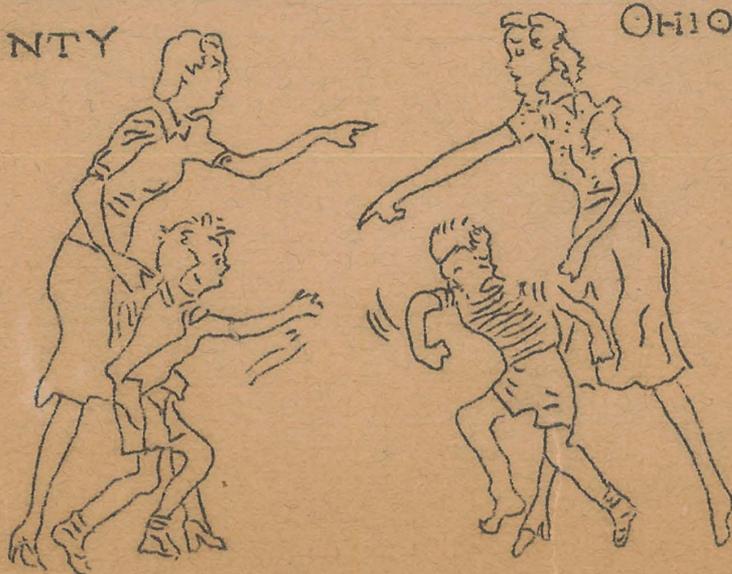
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1939

ANNUAL REPORT
JUVENILE COURT
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
COURT

LUCAS
COUNTY

TOLEDO
OHIO



F o r e w o r d

The administration of the court and the completion of the various services reported in the following pages have been made possible only through the cooperation of numerous individuals and organizations working in close relationship with the court staff. To indicate all the persons and organizations by name would be to publish a directory of the churches, the leading governmental agencies, the public and private social agencies and the more active men's clubs and women's clubs.

To all who have so graciously contributed of their time and resources for the benefit of the children and families appearing before the court, we are most grateful. We fully recognize that the accomplishments reported herewith have been made possible only by the enthusiastic cooperation of the community itself.

* * * * *

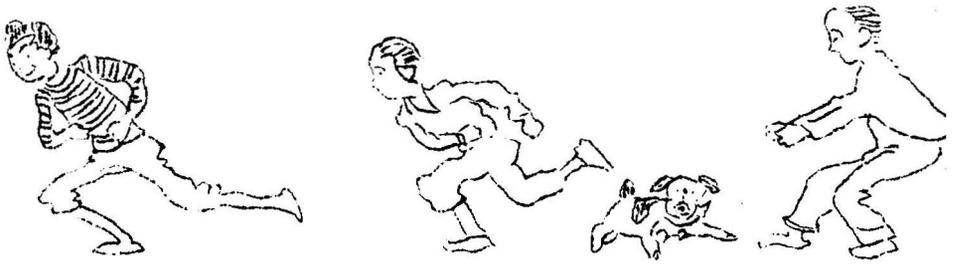
Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Personnel</u>	
Juvenile Court	1
Child Study Institute	29
Domestic Relations Court	42
<u>Narrative Report</u>	
Awarding of Custody	21
Child Study Institute--Summary of Data	30
Contributing to Delinquency	26
Court's Place in the Community	5
Dependency Cases	22
Foster Homes	8
Friend of the Court Program	42
Methods of the Child Study Institute	36
Out of Wedlock Cases (Bastardy)	24
Privilege System	39
Summary of Delinquency Data	2
<u>Statistical Tables</u>	
Age Range of Delinquents	16
Age of Children in Child Study Institute	33
Cases Known to Other Social Agencies	15
Character Building Organizations Joined	17
Child-Support	28
Children Admitted to Child Study Institute	32
Disposition of Bastardy Cases	25
Disposition of Cases	12
Disposition of Contributing to Delinquency cases	27
Disposition of Dependent Cases	23
Distribution of Cases by Geographical Areas	13
Distribution of Delinquency by Month	10
Divorce Statistics	43
Economic Status of Families	15
Grade in School	19
Length of Residence in Child Study Institute	33
Marital Status of Parents	14

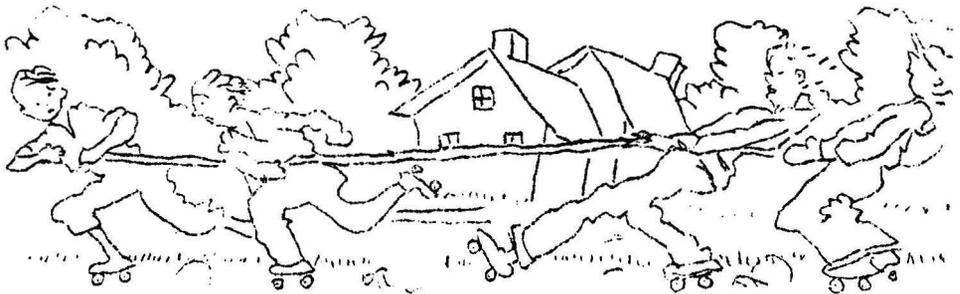
Table of Contents

(continued)

	<u>page</u>
<u>Statistical Tables (continued)</u>	
Offenses Committed by Juveniles	11
Population at Child Study Institute (daily average)	34
Privilege System at Child Study Institute	35
Psychological Tests Administered	34
Racial Descent of Parents	20
Religion	16
Repeaters	14
School Attending at Time of Delinquency	18
Source of Referral	17
Test Results	35
Trend of Delinquency in Lucas County 1935-39	10
Type of Complaint (formal and informal)	13



JUVENILE COURT



1939 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

Executive

L. Wallace Hoffman	Chief Probation Officer
Arthur G. Keller	Registrar and Referee
Rita F. O'Grady	Girls' Referee

Administrative

Nellie C. Hildred	Intake Supervisor
Marcile Humbert	Secretary

Probation Department

Joseph E. Doneghy	Probation Officer
Doris R. Fenneberg	Ass't. Girls' Referee
Sara Kaufman	Field Worker
John M. Mahoney	Probation Officer
Ellick Maslan	Probation Officer
Joseph Skiba	Probation Officer
Ladonia Speedwell	Probation Officer
Jeanette Wilson	Probation Officer
Velma Wood	Probation Officer
Joseph P. Andriola *	Probation Officer
Paul F. Koprowski **	Probation Officer

Clerical

Mary Ando	Clerk
Catherine Beck	Typist
Maude Ford	Typist
Asta Sundling	Clerk
Kathryn Woodside	Clerk
Myra Wheeler *	Chief Clerk
Martha Martin **	Chief Clerk

Students in Training

D. E. Clay	University of Michigan
Martha Lee	Ohio State University

* Resigned: Andriola, 9-1-39; Wheeler, 8-2-39.

** Appointed: Koprowski, 9-1-39; Martin, 8-2-39.

S I N G L E S E N T E N C E S U M M A R Y
O F D E L I N Q U E N C Y D A T A

The median ages of children before the court are: white boys--14 years 4-1/2 months; white girls--14 years 3-1/3 months; negro boys--13 years 9 months; negro girls--14 years 3-1/2 months.

*

Negro boys get into trouble at an earlier age than do all other children.

*

Twenty-eight traffic violators had their licenses suspended for periods ranging from one month to one year.

*

Only three children placed in foster homes have violated their probation in the past three years.

*

More than half of the children appearing before the court were retarded in school by a year or more.

*

Although 1939 witnessed an increase in the number of delinquent cases, the increase is in minor offenses with a drop in some of the more serious offenses.

*

Only one child in four had ever had any contact with any of the character building organizations of the community prior to court appearance and most of these children were out of touch with such organizations at the time of the delinquency.

The large majority of delinquent children came from families of marginal or sub-marginal economic levels; only one in 14 came from a family able to maintain itself for more than three months in the event of loss of employment by the wage earner.

—

Eight out of every ten children before the court had been known to one or more of the various social agencies before being brought into court.

—

Auto theft by juveniles was on the downgrade.

—

In almost every instance where a car was stolen by a juvenile the owner had left the keys in the ignition.

—

More than half of the children who committed delinquent acts were accompanied by one or more other children.

—

January showed the largest number of cases; February and November the smallest number.

—

The largest single offense was larceny which accounted for nearly half of all the children in court.

—

One hundred sixty-four or 14% of all the cases were exonerated or dismissed as being of such trivial nature as not to warrant action by the court.

—

The increase in the number of repeaters reflects the increased volume of work placed on probation officers. Effective work with delinquents can be carried on only when the volume is limited.

Two-thirds of all the children before the court were associated with one or more other children in their delinquency.

-

Nearly one-half of all the children in court came from broken homes.

-

Probably no one of the tables presented in this report indicates as clearly as table number 9, page 15, the seriousness of the problem presented by the delinquent children of the community.

THE COURT'S PLACE IN
THE COMMUNITY

Social welfare forces of the community are continually at work to alleviate suffering and to help in the adjustment of family and personal problems of our citizens. Many of these welfare agencies are limited in work they can do-- limited by lack of funds and lack of authority to function. Most of the children brought before the court have already been under the treatment of one or more of these agencies. Yet in spite of such treatment we find that the children and in many cases the families themselves have failed to adjust to the needs of the community in which they live.

In the face of these failures the court is called upon to take over and work out a solution which will make the children useful members of the community. It is obvious that if such a program is to be effective it must embody certain characteristics that were not present in previous efforts at adjustment. Every effort has been made by the court to equip itself with the necessary personnel to properly diagnose the problems. In this we feel that a progressive piece of work has been done. Results achieved during the past few years have borne this out. We recognize however that there is still much room for improvement.

FACILITIES REQUIRE EXTENSION

There is need for the extension of the treatment facilities of the court. Just as a hospital may be handicapped by the lack of necessary equipment for the treatment of rare and persistent diseases, so the court is handicapped by the lack of ability to carry out some of the methods of treatment which we have found to be effective.

During the past three years we have found, in common with the experience of other courts over the country, two methods of treatment which are effective in dealing with

delinquents. One of these has been introduced to a limited degree in Lucas County. That is the placement of delinquent children in foster homes. This is explained on page 8 in "The Foster Home Problem",

INTERMEDIATE INSTITUTIONS

A second method of treatment, which we have been unable to use in boys' cases, might be referred to as the intermediate institution. We have, on occasion, found it advisable to place boys under institutional care of a type that would give more freedom of activity than is possible at the Industrial School. Several such institutions are located in nearby states and could be used if state law permitted such placement. Lacking such enabling legislation we have been forced to omit this method. In place of it we have accepted a "second best" treatment program. In many instances this "second best" plan has been ineffective and it has been necessary to resort to Industrial School commitment later.

We are firmly of the opinion that a more liberal application of the foster home policy and the use of existing high-grade institutions for delinquent children would reduce to a minimum the number of children committed to the state industrial school and would be reflected in a reduction in the amount of adult crime and the additional burden on the taxpayers entailed thereby.

Delinquent behavior must be dealt with firmly though kindly. Failure to use both firmness and kindness will inevitably result in the continuation or extension of delinquent conduct and in the long run the community will pay many times over for a penurious policy carried out in the dealing with juvenile delinquents. The career of crime has its beginning in the age of public school attendance. If its devastating effects upon society are to be checked the delinquent career must be halted and turned into constructive channels while the child is still of school age.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF STAFF

The field of child care is a field of constant change. Recent years have seen great strides made in the improvement of the care for delinquent and dependent children by the county. Recognizing this trend, staff members of the court have continued their studies through nearby universities and colleges. During the year 1939 eight staff members were enrolled in various classes given by the University of Toledo and by the University of Michigan.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court is used as a training center by Ohio State University and the University of Michigan. Advanced students in social work are placed in the court for periods ranging from eight to ten weeks. As students in training they receive instruction in the duties of a probation officer, operating under the supervision of the chief probation officer or the girls' referee.

In addition to the foregoing five members of the staff have engaged in part time teaching and lecturing at the University of Toledo and the Graduate Institute of Social and Public Administration of the University of Michigan.

* * * * *

T H E F O S T E R H O M E P R O B L E M

If a man contracted the plague from living in an infected house it wouldn't make sense to try to cure him in that same infected house. When a child contracts habits of delinquent behavior from living in a definitely vicious home and environment, it doesn't make sense to try to cure him while he still lives in such a cess-pool of iniquity.

The very best known method of correcting the child's misbehavior, in such a case, and preventing him from becoming a hardened criminal, is to remove him from the vicious surroundings and place him not in a prison or reformatory or industrial school (with rare exceptions) but in a private home that is clean physically and morally and where the child will enjoy the intelligent and affectionate parental supervision and training that is the birth-right of every child. Such homes are called foster homes.

DOES IT WORK ?

Lucas County started the use of foster homes in 1937. Each home was selected with a view to meeting the particular problems of the child involved. The court continued supervision throughout the placement. Over 120 children have been so placed. Just three have repeated the delinquent conduct that led to their placement.

A batting average as close to 1000% as this is more than anyone has a right to expect when dealing with definite delinquency.

WHY NOT USE IT MORE ?

However foster homes are used in only a small proportion of the cases that would really profit by such treatment. (Of course, not every case of delinquency requires a foster home). There are three reasons for this apparent neglect:

1. Insufficiency of funds. The county pays the foster parents \$4.00 per week in most cases (the natural parents are almost always unable to pay anything at all). While this is but a fraction of what the county pays for the care of dependent children in the institution maintained for that purpose, and is smaller than the amount paid by other counties placing children in northwestern Ohio, Lucas County's funds for this purpose are so limited that the court's work is handicapped--and the children suffer--and ultimately the taxpayers, too. This county has lost several good foster homes due to the competition of other counties with more funds.

WANTED: CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

2. Lack of funds to clothe children. This has caused some foster parents to refuse to accept children from Lucas County and has led others to return children already placed (more than once with disastrous consequences). Of course these parents know that other counties not only pay up to \$6.00 or \$7.00 per week but furnish clothing and medical service as well. The Goodfellow Newsboys, the Elks and other friendly organizations have frequently come to our rescue and provided money for clothing to enable children to remain in foster homes, but their funds are not inexhaustible, and acute situations are constantly arising.

3. Lack of a home-finder. While free homes and wage homes are always scarce there is no apparent lack of good foster homes in this part of Ohio. The problem is to find them. This requires the full-time services of one experienced, trained home-finder with plenty of ingenuity and sound judgment. The court has been and probably will continue to be too over-worked and under-staffed to employ a home-finder. The probation officers are forced to spend hours and days scouring the country for homes, during which time their work with the delinquent children must remain at a standstill.

* * * * *

Table No. 1

TRENDS OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>
Commitments to Industrial Schools	33	36	26	49	57
Delinquents placed in foster homes	44	45	32		
Repeaters	288	197	198	580	635
Sex offenses	83	28	25	47	57
Truancy	129	98	39	94	22
Traffic	68	80	33	24	12
Runaways	100	53	236	135	86
Malicious mischief	107	65	130	147	205
Burglary	94	62	37	98	54
Auto theft	32	64	50	74	49
Larceny from stores, etc.	111	}305	209	294	176
Larceny from individuals	47				
Total delinquency cases	1203	1032	896	1232	1043

Table No. 2

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

Month	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
January	99	25	10	2	136
February	59	16	8	1	84
March	68	17	12	6	103
April	70	18	7	1	96
May	67	17	32	3	119
June	65	13	22	4	104
July	64	15	13	2	94
August	57	15	13	3	88
September	64	15	11	1	91
October	75	15	12	6	108
November	54	10	16	4	84
December	55	18	22	1	96
	<u>797</u>	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

<u>Offense</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
<u>Group I</u>					
Truancy	83	36	9	3	131
Runaway	50	39	8	3	100
Traffic violation	62	2	6	-	70
Incorrigibility	19	25	4	8	56
<u>Group II</u>					
Larceny from store	69	24	14	3	110
Larceny from person	24	9	12	1	46
Larceny of auto	27	-	5	-	32
Larceny of bicycle	26	3	7	1	37
Larceny, all other	154	-	50	3	207
Burglary	80	3	12	-	95
Forgery	-	1	2	-	3
Robbery and hold-up	9	-	-	-	9
<u>Group III</u>					
Malicious mischief	91	5	10	-	106
Creating nuisance	9	3	5	-	17
<u>Group IV</u>					
Sex offense	30	36	9	7	82
Arson	5	-	-	-	5
<u>Group V</u>					
All other	59	8	25	5	97
	<u>797</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1203</u>

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Probation to a court officer	177	54	74	10	315
Probation to an agency worker	67	35	4	3	109
Probation to individuals	134	4	14	2	154
Committed to Industrial School	16	1	10	6	33
Committed to other correctional school	-	3	-	-	3
Sentenced to Ohio State Reformatory	3	-	5	-	8
To other institution (non-correctional)	7	3	-	-	10
Parole violator returned	2	-	2	1	5
Continued on parole	3	-	-	-	3
Runaway returned	14	8	5	-	27
Fined	5	-	-	-	5
Drivers license suspended	25	2	1	-	28
Restitution	31	1	3	-	35
Returned to care of institution	4	1	-	-	5
Placed in foster home	13	3	6	1	23
Custody to one of parents	9	3	3	-	15
Other	62	19	16	1	98
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	119	30	10	5	164
Adjusted	106	27	25	5	163
	<u>797</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1203</u>

Table No. 5

TYPE OF COMPLAINT

<u>Type of Complaint</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Informal	698	164	130	25	1017
Formal	<u>99</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>186</u>
	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 6

BY DISTRICTS

<u>District</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
West Toledo	35	4	-	1	40
Collingwood	45	10	3	2	60
West End	48	5	-	-	53
Nebraska	49	11	11	1	72
South	84	27	5	-	116
East Side	161	20	7	-	188
North End	53	18	1	-	72
Lagrange-Stickney	81	18	2	-	101
Downtown	77	31	15	-	123
Pinewood	19	13	122	30	184
Adams Township	24	4	-	-	28
Jerusalem Township	8	2	-	-	10
Washington Township	20	5	-	-	25
Oregon Township	15	1	-	-	16
Swanton Township	4	-	-	-	4
Springfield Township	5	-	-	-	5
Springfield Township	5	2	-	-	7
Sylvania Township	4	-	-	-	4
Monclova Township	4	-	-	-	4
Out of County	57	26	12	-	95
	<u>797</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1203</u>

Table No. 7

TABLE SHOWING COURT APPEARANCES

Appearance in court	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Number of different children in court	<u>707</u>	178	134	28	1047
Number previously in court at any time	177	18	84	9	288
<u>Number previously in court in 1939</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>124</u>

Table No. 8

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Marital Status of parents	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Married	489	86	53	7	635✓
One parent dead	79	21	47	6	153✓
Divorced	52	26	7	6	91
Separated	43	22	27	2	94
Mo. divorced & remarried	27	5	2	2	36
Mo. widowed & remarried	22	9	12		43^
Fa. widowed & remarried	18	1	8	7	34^
Div. and both remarried	12	9			21^
Fa. divorced & remarried	5	1	1	1	8^
Both parents dead	4	4	10	1	19^
Common-law marriage	1	2		1	4^
Not married	5	4	6		15
No record	40	4	5	1	50
	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 9

CASES KNOWN TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES
PRIOR TO PRESENT DELINQUENCY

<u>Number of agencies that have known family</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
None	152	29	13	5	199
1	73	20	7	1	101
2	91	18	15	9	133
3	93	16	28	1	138
4	84	15	37	3	139
5	84	22	29	9	144
6	54	20	19	1	94
7	30	18	6	5	59
8	26	8	12	-	46
9 and over	27	18	3	-	48
Not registered	<u>83</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>102</u>
	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 10

ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Economic Status</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Affluent	1	2	1	-	4
Comfortable	50	27	4	4	85
Marginal	196	78	24	10	308
Sub-Marginal	104	22	68	4	198
Dependent	45	12	45	10	112
Not recorded	395	51	36	3	485
Chronic poverty	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 11

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

<u>A g e</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
8 and under	17	4	3	-	24
9	16	6	4	-	26
10	33	7	5	-	45
11	35	7	17	-	59
12	45	9	19	5	78
13	86	13	22	7	128
14	116	26	25	4	171
15	139	54	14	7	214
16	161	40	51	5	257
17	138	26	18	3	185
18	7	2	-	3	12
19	4	-	-	-	4
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	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 12

RELIGION

<u>Religion</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Protestant	333	111	143	30	617
Catholic	266	48	1	-	315
Hebrew	4	-	-	-	4
None	56	4	5	4	69
Unknown	99	13	14	-	126
Mixed--Cath. & Prot.	34	13	7	-	54
Other	5	5	8	-	18
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	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 13

ORGANIZATIONS JOINED (at any time)

Type of Activity	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
None	211	51	29	17	308
Unknown	474	105	49	6	634
YMCA or YWCA	16	4	41	-	61
Boy or girl scouts	8	-	-	-	8
Fraternity or sorority	-	2	6	-	8
Church social group	6	10	12	3	31
Neighborhood-community houses, etc.	26	12	72	7	117
School organizations	3	13	-	1	17
Boys Club	67	-	-	-	67
Other	1	-	-	-	1

Table No. 14

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Source	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Police	598	95	137	15	845
School	77	39	11	6	133
Individual	28	3	6	1	38
Parents)	20	28	6	10	64
Relatives					
Other agency	2	11	1		14
Probation officer	3	3	4		10
Other court	8	3			11
All other	61	12	13	2	88
	797	194	178	34	1203

Table No. 15

SCHOOL ATTENDING

Unknown	83	Nathan Hale	4
Not attending	100	Navarre	6
		Newbury	-
Arlington	1	Newton	23
Auburndale	-	Oakdale	12
Bancroft Hills	-	Old Orchard	-
Beverly Hills	-	Parkland	33
Birmingham	14	Parochial	90
Burroughs	1	Pickett	4
Chase	13	Point Place Jr. H.S.	3
Convalescent	-	Private School	-
Cherry	7	Raymer	22
DeVeaux	-	Riverside	1
DeVilbiss Hi	30	Robinson	61
East Side Central	1	Roosevelt	12
Edgewater	3	Rural School	46
Feilbach	2	School for deaf	-
Franklin	13	Scott Hi	53
Fulton	1	Sherman	44
Garfield	8	Spring	10
Glennwood	10	Stevens	-
Granville	113	Stickney	3
Hamilton	7	Vocational	22
Harvard	-	Waite Hi	58
Hawthorn	4	Walbridge	6
Indiana	-	Warren	8
Jones Jr.	26	Washington	15
Klein	-	Wayne	4
Lagrange	39	Webster	6
Libbey Hi	42	Westfield	6
Lincoln	10	Whittier	4
Longfellow	6	Woodward Hi	62
McKesson	1	Segur	-
McKinley	2	Other School	48
Monroe	-		

1203

Table No. 16

GRADE IN SCHOOL

<u>Grade</u>	White		Negro	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Unknown	129	29	9	3
1st	-	-	-	-
2nd	-	-	-	-
3rd	25	3	4	-
4th	18	2	5	-
5th	19	7	8	-
6th	29	6	24	2
7th	70	12	21	1
8th	61	19	35	3
High School				
9th	132	29	31	12
10th	126	35	13	6
11th	90	26	19	4
12th	54	15	3	1
Special class	18	1	4	2
In college	2	-	1	-
Left school	35	10	1	-
Total number of children retarded in school standing	384	101	126	20

Table No. 17

RACIAL DESCENT OF PARENTS

<u>Racial Descent of Father</u>	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
American	201	47	167	32	447
Polish	90	19	-	-	109
German	44	18	-	-	62
Irish	38	5	-	-	43
English	28	5	-	-	33
Hungarian	20	4	-	-	24
French	17	2	-	-	19
Italian	5	3	-	-	8
Jewish	4	-	-	-	4
All other	34	5	-	1	40
Unknown	316	86	11	1	414
	<u>797</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1203</u>
<u>Racial Descent of Mother</u>	White		Negro		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
American	200	48	167	31	446
Polish	97	16	-	-	113
German	40	14	-	-	54
Irish	40	3	-	-	43
English	25	6	-	-	31
Hungarian	14	1	-	-	15
French	16	5	-	-	21
Italian	4	-	-	-	4
Jewish	4	-	-	-	4
All other	26	7	-	1	34
Unknown	331	94	11	2	438
	<u>797</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1203</u>

A W A R D I N G O F C U S T O D Y

The determination of the custody of children is handled by one of two methods: (1) If the parents are divorced the case, having been certified to the juvenile court, may be heard under a motion on such certified case; (2) if the parents are not divorced and the court is requested to make an award of custody, the action is taken by filing a dependency petition.

All cases involving a change of custody are fully and impartially investigated by a probation officer before hearing. Such investigation includes a careful analysis of the reasons for the application together with an evaluation of both proposed homes and the persons who seek the custody.

The report of the investigation is presented to the court at the final hearing. The hearing is conducted as informally as possible and the attorneys are increasingly cooperative and delightfully non-legalistic. The Supreme Court of Ohio has said (*Gishwiler v. Dodez*, 4 O.S.615):

"...The contending parties may be fairly presumed to be more solicitous to gratify their own interests and feelings, than to develop the whole truth, with a view to the main object of the inquiry; while the child, incapable of judging for itself, and wholly unrepresented in the contest, is in danger of being overlooked. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the judge to become its protector, and not only to listen to all the evidence produced by the parties calculated to throw light upon his path of duty, but also to inform himself from all other legitimate sources, the better to qualify himself to discharge understandingly the delicate trust....such strictness can not be indulged in a proceeding partaking more of the character of an inquest than of a trial, and that the judge has no right to disab himself, by the intervention of any technicality, from hearing everything necessary to an enlightened discharge of his duty....."

* * * * *

DEPENDENCY CASES

It is increasingly recognized throughout the country that the handling of most dependent children's cases, as contradistinguished from delinquency cases, is not strictly a judicial function; and that private or public agencies other than the court should handle dependency cases, having resort to the court only when legal action is necessary.

Although the law authorizes the court to step into a family situation "whenever the welfare of the child warrants the state in assuming guardianship", in most cases that present solely a dependency problem, the welfare of the child can be adequately protected by a proper private agency or public agency other than the court. Such handling obviates making the child a ward of the state and the concomitant expense to the taxpayers.

In accordance with this very definite trend a new policy has been worked out with all the child-caring private agencies of Lucas County whereby in the future all cases presenting purely a dependency problem are referred as a matter of routine to the proper private agency. This plan is welcomed by the agencies as it helps them fulfill their normal functions; it relieves the court of a portion of its well nigh intolerable case load; and it is advantageous to the families involved in that it avoids the inevitable delay caused by the heavy case load of the court.

DISPOSITION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Adjusted	143
Pending	51
Dismissed	41
Supervision	23
Lucas County Children's Home	40
Department of Public Welfare (crippled chr.)	19
Toledo Catholic Charities	17
Child and Family Agency	16
Custody to mother	2
Custody to father	2
Adoption	8
Luella Cummings Home	5
Lutheran Inner Mission	4
Foster homes	3
Jewish Federation	1
Child-Support Department	5
Lutheran Orphanage	1
District Nurse Association	1
No jurisdiction	2
Referred to other court	1
Custody to relatives	1
Toledo Council of Churches	1
	<hr/>
	387

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CHILDREN BORN OUT
OF WEDLOCK

One hundred twenty-five births of illegitimate children were registered with the City of Toledo, Bureau of Vital Statistics in 1939.

Sixty-five bastardy cases were brought to the attention of the juvenile court in 1939.

Two-thirds of the cases were adjusted through the efforts of the Girls' Referee and jury trials avoided.

Forty-eight of the unmarried mothers were white; 17 were negro.

The youngest unmarried mother was 15 and the oldest was 35.

The average age of the unmarried mothers was 19 years 8 months.

Fifteen of the unmarried mothers were 18 years old. Eight of the unmarried mothers were 19 years old. Ten of the unmarried mothers were 20 years old.

In five cases the mother and alleged father married. Three of the unmarried mothers were divorced. Six of the cases involved second pregnancies.

Sixteen of the unmarried mothers were referred by private case work agencies for court action to secure funds for confinement expenses and support for the child.

The court referred sixteen unmarried mothers to private case work agencies for assistance in planning for confinement, securing maternity home care, supervision of the mother, plan for the illegitimate child, etc.

DISPOSITION OF BASTARDY CASES

official (affidavit filed)

Compromise	1
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	7
Affidavit withdrawn	2
Alleged father not located	3
Found guilty by jury	2
Mother and alleged father married	2
Awaiting birth of baby or jury trial (as of December 31, 1939)	15
	<hr/>
	32

Unofficial (informal complaint filed)

Compromise	10
Complaint withdrawn	5
Alleged father not located	2
Mother and alleged father married	3
Referred to private case work agencies (no further action by juvenile court)	6
Referred to county of residence	3
Death of child	1
Pending (as of December 31, 1939)	3
	<hr/>
	33

C O N T R I B U T I N G T O
D E L I N Q U E N C Y

(Criminal prosecution of adults
for contributing to delin-
quency of minors)

The law provides that a person guilty of contributing to the delinquency of a child or acting in a way tending to cause his delinquency shall be imprisoned up to one year or fined up to \$1,000, or both. (Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction).

When evidence pointing to such guilt is brought to light in the course of handling a child's case the matter is referred to the prosecuting attorney. While adult responsibility for juvenile delinquency is almost always present it is usually too subtle and too remote and often too unintentional to warrant criminal prosecution.

Consequently about one in 12 delinquency cases results in a contributing case. These cases are handled by the prosecuting attorney's office with the cooperation of the court staff. Commonest are cases where the adult encourages youthful thievery by purchasing the fruit of the theft, and where he or she encourages sexual and moral misconduct on the part of the child. (Sexual intercourse with a female under 16, often called rape with consent, is a felony and is ordinarily handled in common pleas court). In 1939 a total of 79 persons were arrested for contributing, with the following results:

(results on next page)

DISPOSITION OF CONTRIBUTORS

Total number arraigned		79
Fleaded guilty	55	
Stood trial:		
Convicted	15	
Acquitted	<u>9</u>	
	79	79

The 70 guilty defendants were handled as follows:

Total fines imposed		\$1416.00
Total days imprisonment		
Jail sentence plus fine enforced		1
Jail sentence enforced		8
Fines enforced		23
Jail sentence enforced, fine suspended		1
Fine enforced, jail sentence suspended		7
Fines suspended		1
Jail sentence suspended		29*
		70

* Not one person released on suspended sentence has been brought into court for a repetition of the offense.

* * * * *

C H I L D - S U P P O R T D E P A R T M E N T

<u>Unofficial cases</u> (no pleadings filed or formal action taken)	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>
Cases pending 1-1-39	372	-
New complaints received	1033	1767
Cases closed	839	1395
Total unofficial interviews	3767	3062
Total children involved	5897	4750
Cases pending 12-31-39	566	-

Official cases (heard before referee)

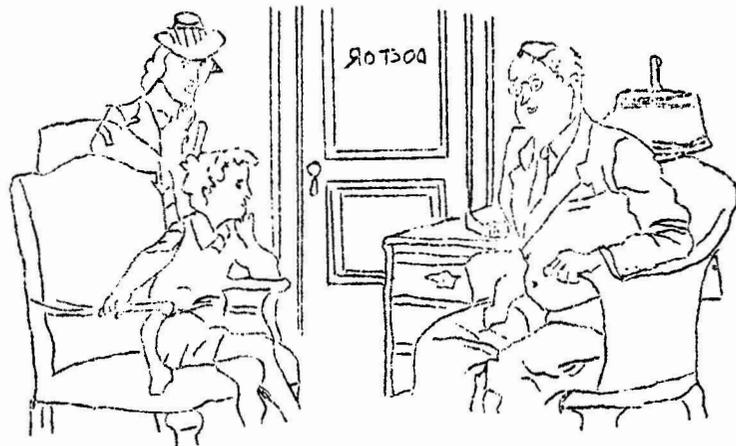
Motions to modify support order	130	87
Motions to show cause	109	88
Motions for lump sum judgment	52	54
Motions to enter support order	13	15
Motions for new trial	6	-
Motions for temporary support order (action pending in common pleas court)	351	-
Criminal actions for non-support	84	91
Criminal actions for neglect	4	-

Support money collected

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>
Through Toledo Humane Society	\$118,701.90	approx. \$120,000.00
Restitution, boarding homes, miscellaneous	3,866.78	

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CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE



1939 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

Executive

Edna Gordon - Director and Chief Psychologist (January)
L. Wallace Hoffman - Acting Director and Chief Psychologist (Feb. to Sept.)
Dr. Robert J. Lewinski - Acting Director and Chief Psychologist (Sept, --)

Psychological

Loyal B. Calkins - Assistant Psychologist
E. Thomas Wilbur - Assistant Psychologist
Mary E. Michelfelder ** - Assistant Psychologist

Psychiatric

Dr. Elizabeth Adamson ** - Psychiatrist

Medical

Dr. I. H. Kass - Pediatrician
Eugenia Evanoff - Nurse (Board of Health)

Educational

Lottie Ford - Teacher (Board of Education)

Supervisory

Mary Schmidt - Girls' Supervisor
Hattie Kolinski - Girls' Supervisor
Ralph Miller - Boys' Supervisor
Arthur Ingraham - Handicraft Supervisor (WPA)
Charles Singleton * - Night Supervisor
Karl Kluender ** - Night Supervisor

Domestic

Savannah Hunt - Cook
Anna Mueller - Laundress
Harris Simon - Custodian

* Resigned: Singleton, 4-15.

** Appointed: Michelfelder, 7-15; Adamson, 4-1;
Kluender, 4-15.

S I N G L E S E N T E N C E S U M M A R Y
O F
I N S T I T U T E I T E M S

Of the 946 children admitted, 66.5% were delinquents, 30.4% were dependents, and 3.1% were in for observation.

73% of the children were boys; 27% girls; in 1938 77% were boys, and 23% girls.

Two-thirds of children were between 13 and 16 incl.

Maximum child population (Sept. 5), 43; maximum number boys (Nov. 18), 32; maximum number girls (Sept. 5), 17; average daily population, 28 ; heaviest month, September, daily average 31 ; lowest month, February, daily average 23.

Overcrowding frequently forced the release of children prematurely.

71% of the children were in residence less than ten days; 7.2% were there more than one month.

The average period of residence (dependents included) was about 11 days.

Total medical examinations, 854; children undernourished, 14.6%; with defective vision, 12.2%; Wasserman results; 97.93% negative, 1.21% suspicious, .86% positive. Children in good health, 469; in fair health, 173; in poor health, 51; balance undetermined.

Psychological tests administered, 374; children receiving psychiatric service, 36; complete psychological examinations, 185.

20.85% of the children were feeble-minded.

Through the courtesy of the YMCA, YWCA and downtown movie operators, children "on privilege" were allowed one swim and one movie each week.

In a total of 2840 temporary releases on privilege of 267 children there were nine infractions of conditions, all minor.

Three children escaped from building. Number escapes in 1938, three; in 1937 (privilege system effective last four months) there were 32 escapes; yearly average prior thereto (no privilege system), 48.

No corporal punishment was ever used.

A recreation program was conducted by a boys' supervisor and a WPA recreation leader.

A part-time nurse was furnished through the Department of Health of the City of Toledo.

A full-time school with an experienced teacher was maintained by the Board of Education.

Table No. 1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Boys	548	57.9%	143	15.1%	691	73 %
Girls	207	21.9	48	5.1	255	27
	755	78.8%	191	20.2%	946*	100 %

* 1938 total, 780

Table No. 2

STATUS OF CHILDREN

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Delinquent	629	66.5%
Dependent	288	30.4
For observation	29	3.1
	946	100 %

Table No. 3

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Protestant	685	72.5%
Catholic	239	25.2
Jewish	6	.6
Orthodox Syrian	1	.1
Greek Orthodox	1	.1
No religion	14	1.5
	946	100 %

Table No. 4

AGES OF CHILDREN

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
6	28	2.9%
7	11	1.1
8	24	2.5
9	28	2.9
10	45	4.8
11	43	4.5
12	84	8.9
13	107	11.3
14	172	18.2
15	172	18.2
16	159	16.7
17	68	7.5
18	<u>5</u>	<u>.5</u>
	946	100 %

Table No. 5

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Percent</u>	
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>
Less than ten days	657	551	71.1%	71.7%
Ten days--one month	200	145	21.7	19.
One months--two months	52	55	5.6	7.1
Two months--three months	13	12	1.4	1.6
Three months--four months	1	5	.1	.6
Nine months--ten months	1	-	.1	-
	<u>924</u>	<u>768</u>	100 %	100 %
Population Dec. 31	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>		
	946	780		

Table No. 6

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
IN RESIDENCE

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Number</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Number</u>
January,	24.2	July	28.7
February	23.1	August	28.3
March .	24.7	September	31.9
April .	30.6	October	30.0
May .	29.4	November	29.9
June .	28.8	December	28.8

Table No. 7

FREQUENCY OF TESTS ADMINISTERED

<u>Tests</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938-7*</u>
Revised Stanford-Binet Scale (Form L)	179	: 313
Revised Stanford-Binet Scale (Form M)	8	: 8
Grace Arthur performance Scale	134	155
Group Intelligence Tests	6	48
Goodenough Drawing Test	3	38
Supplementary Performance Tests	-	37
Personality Tests and Standardized Interviews (Maller sketches 57, others 7)	-	64
Bell Adjustment Inventory	5	-
Terman Masculinity-Femininity Attitude Scale	1	-
Stanford Achievement Test (10 tests in each)	14	11
Stanford Arithmetic Test	3	: 36
Stanford Reading Test	4	: 4
Haggerty Reading Test	4	-
Ishihara Color Vision Test	8	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	374	702

* Seventeen months, 8-1-37 to 12-31-38.

Table No. 8.

DISTRIBUTION OF STANFORD-BINET
INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

<u>I.Q.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-19	0	Idiot)	0.0%
20-49	10	Imbecile) Feeble-minded (5.3
50-69	29	Moron)	15.5
70-79	33	Borderline	17.7
80-89	38	Dull normal	20.3
90-109	55	Normal	29.4
110-119	11	Superior	5.9
120-129	6	Very Superior	3.2
130-plus	5	Near genius or genius	2.7
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	187		100 %

Table No. 9.

PRIVILEGES DURING 1939

Number of children granted privileges	267
Total number privileges granted	2840
Percent of total population given privileges	28.22%
Number escapes while on privilege	0
Number major violations of privilege (committing delinquent acts, etc.)	0
Number minor violations (exceeding time limit, visiting home, etc.)	9
Percent of privileges violated	.031%
Percent of children given privileges who violated	3.37 %
Total number of escapes from building (same as 1938)	3

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T H E S C I E N T I F I C A P P R O A C H

To eliminate the guesswork in diagnosing, prescribing for and treating juvenile delinquency is the primary purpose of the Child Study Institute. It is the scientific arm of the court, giving the children and the community the benefit of the latest and most approved developments in this comparatively new science of treating juvenile delinquency.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

The scientific staff during most of the year comprised four full-time clinical child psychologists, a part-time psychiatrist with wide clinical experience in children's cases and a pediatrician. The psychological clinic of the CSI has been listed by the National Mental Hygiene Association on the latter's own initiative.

METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS

In order to diagnose the case or discover the fundamental causes underlying each child's symptoms (delinquent acts) and to correct the child's anti-social attitude, each child with a serious problem is assigned to a psychologist for complete study. This is often an involved process with highly specialized techniques. Close articulation with the court staff is essential and is ever-present.

MEDICAL FACTORS IMPORTANT

Each child is given a complete medical examination shortly after entering the Institute. In many instances it has been found that there are contributing physical causes behind the child's behavior problems, and, in this event, it is essential for the psychologist and physician to work hand in hand to remedy the situation. In some cases, also, it has been found that the child's maladjustment is so severe that psychiatric treatment seems advisable. When this

is true, the psychologist and psychiatrist collaborate in making a specific diagnosis and recommending therapeutic procedures. Each child is under observation twenty-four hours per day. Since it is obvious that the child's behavior will tend to differ when he is in a play situation as compared to that displayed when being interviewed by a member of the staff, the behavior reports of the day and night supervisors have proven invaluable. Reports submitted by the teacher of the Child Study Institute school provide insight into each child's academic adjustment.

VARIETY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Besides the problem of delinquency, investigations made at the Institute have included (1) minor behavior problems (emotional instability, etc.); (2) academic maladjustment (lack of progress in specific school subjects, etc.); (3) correction of defective speech (rhythmic and articulatory disorders especially); and (4) mental deficiency.

Efforts have been made to analyze and select psychological tests and measures with the view toward employing only those possessing high reliability and validity. The array of tests and measures available to the clinicians of the Institute covers most areas of possibly psychological measurement.

INTELLIGENCE AND PERFORMANCE

The most frequently used individual test of general intelligence is the revised Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale (Form L), although Form M of this same scale is often used to check the validity of Form L following its use. Two other individual scales (the Detroit Kindergarten Test and the Goodenough Intelligence Test) are administered on occasion. The administration of performance scales has become a standard technique of the clinic, insofar as testing children who are obviously deficient in the abstract phases of intelligence is concerned. The Grace Arthur Performance Scale (Scale I and Scale II) is the test most generally employed in this respect, although the Cornell-Coxe Perform-

ance Ability Scale is available in testing younger children. Frequently, it has been found feasible to employ group tests of intelligence, although it is the practice of the clinic to make no diagnoses of intellectual ability, on the basis of the results obtained on group tests alone. The group tests which have been used include the National Intelligence Test, the Terman Group Intelligence Test, the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, the Morgan Mental Test, the Detroit Intelligence Tests, and the Kuhlman-Anderson Intelligence Test.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

The educational achievement tests are of special value in diagnosing the scholastic progress of children in specific school subjects. The achievement tests employed by the clinic have proven to be valuable diagnostic tools, especially in the case of the child whose educational achievement is not on a par with his intellectual ability. The most frequently employed educational achievement tests are the new Stanford Achievement Tests (Form V and W). While these tests yield information concerning the general academic achievement of the child, it is frequently found necessary to measure accurately aptitude and achievement in specific academic subjects. For such measurement, the following scales are available; the new Stanford Arithmetic Test, the Public School Achievement Tests, the Gray Standardized Oral Reading Check Tests, the Haggerty Reading Examination, Monroe's Standardized Silent Reading Test, the new Stanford Reading Test, and Monroe's Reading Aptitude Test.

Since children in the Institute are subject to a twenty-four hour per day period of observation, and are interviewed frequently by the clinicians, it has been found unnecessary to put any great reliance on personality scales and inventories. Experience has shown that such observation affords a keener degree of insight than do any so-called personality tests. While personality scales are used on occasion, they are employed with a view of establishing the rapport between the child and the examiner. The Bell Adjustment Inventory, and the Maller Cards have proven satisfactory in this respect.

Miscellaneous tests which are less frequently used include the Sims Score Card for Socio-Economic Status, the Rorschach Ink Blot Test, and the Ishihara Test for Color Blindness.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AVAILABLE

Every effort is made by the staff members of the Institute to keep up on the recent developments taking place in the area of clinical psychology. In order to do this, the current psychological literature is pursued with the view toward analyzing articles and research reports which have a direct bearing on the work being done in the Institute. Periodicals which the staff subscribes to include the Psychological Abstracts, Psychological Bulletin, Genetic Psychology Monographs, the Journal of Genetic Psychology, the Journal of Psychology, the Journal of General Psychology, the Journal of Social Psychology, the Journal of Speech Disorders, and Probation.

CHILDREN MORE HANDY THAN HEADY

The statistical analysis of the intelligence quotients obtained through the administration of the Stanford-Binet Scales and the Arthur Performance Scale yielded a mean I.Q. on the Stanford-Binet Scale of 85, and a mean I.Q. on the Arthur Performance Scale of 94.94. This difference of practically 10 I.Q. points, indicates that on the average, the children studied possess a lower degree of abstract intelligence as compared to the manipulative or concrete phases of intellectual ability, in other words they do better with their hands than their heads. Our data are in keeping with other studies that have been made with reference to the intellectual developments of juvenile delinquents.

PRIVILEGE SYSTEM EFFECTIVE

In keeping with known principles regarding psychological factors underlying child-adult relationships, corporal punishment is never employed as a disciplinary measure. Instead, the granting and withholding of "privileges" have

proven effective in this regard. When a child had demonstrated good behavior, he or she is granted special privileges, which include one swim at the YMCA or YWCA and one downtown movie each week. While privileged boys are under supervision while swimming, they attend the movie in groups of three entirely unchaperoned. (For obvious reasons, girls are chaperoned at all times). This is done in an endeavor to build up within each privileged child a feeling of responsibility and self respect. Then too, the privilege system affords a means of juvenile social control. When there is a violation of privilege on the part of one child, the remaining privileged children have their privileges suspended for varying periods of time. This making the individual susceptible to group pressure has tended to create within each child the feeling that he is responsible not only to himself, but to the rest of the group as well.

NO PLACE FOR DEPENDENTS

The Institute is not designed to handle dependent children. Yet 30% of those received were dependent, mostly emergency cases for temporary care (e.g. child whose parents were arrested or hospitalized). The intermingling of dependent and delinquent children is abhorrent to the law, to common sense and to decency.

Nevertheless the Institute could hardly reject a dependent left on its doorstep. It receives them and moves them at first opportunity. A remedy for this situation would be welcomed.

JAIL DETENTION CONTINUES

The Institute is likewise not designed to handle older boys whose delinquency is more serious and who present a custodial problem. There is no way to segregate them from the younger children; also it would be too easy for them to escape. Consequently an average of five boys daily was detained in the county jail.

This, too, is abhorrent to the law, to common sense

and to decency. Furthermore, jail detention immeasurably handicaps our efforts to observe and diagnose and treat the boys. No, it seldom teaches them to respect the law; more often it teaches them to hate the law and to plot revenge upon their release. A remedy for this situation would likewise be welcomed.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMMENT

That the inadequacy of the CSI quarters has spread around the globe would appear from the following excerpt from the Report on Juvenile Delinquency made to the government of South Australia by the judge of the Children's Court of Adelaide in November, 1939: "In Toledo, however, there is a detention home (CSI) serving a population only a little smaller than Adelaide's so this was of particular interest to me; the premises here are admittedly inadequate but a praiseworthy effort is being made to do good work in spite of that handicap."

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DOMESTIC RELATIONS



1939 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

Domestic Relations Court

Freda Braun

Friend of the Court

Herbert J. DeVautent

Bailiff

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F R I E N D O F T H E C O U R T

In 1939 the court enjoyed its first full year of operation with the services of the "Friend of the Court", the name given to the officer authorized by statute (effective in 1938) to investigate divorce cases, the report of the investigation being admissible in evidence subject to the right of either party to cross-examine the investigator.

It is neither possible nor advisable to refer all divorce actions for investigation. The practice has been to refer only those cases where some interested party requests an investigation. The attorney of record is always consulted before an investigation is commenced.

ATTORNEYS CO-OPERATIVE

Many attorneys have referred their clients to the Friend of the Court to seek her help in rectifying the domestic situation so that a divorce petition will not have to be filed. One attorney with a large divorce practice recently remarked "By bringing some of my clients into your office I am losing fees, but to me it is a greater satisfaction to know I have helped some people keep their home together."

Many persons come directly to the court to seek advice and assistance in solving their marital problems. Most of these are interviewed by the Friend of the Court and often case work is done.

The trend of divorce in Lucas County is downward from the all-time high reached in 1937. The following table shows totals of divorce, alimony and annulment actions for the past seven years:

DIVORCE STATISTICS

Total actions filed in 1933	932
Total actions filed in 1934	1273
Total actions filed in 1935	1404
Total actions filed in 1936	1477
Total actions filed in 1937	1500
Total actions filed in 1938	1406
Total actions filed in 1939	1303

The activities of the Friend of the Court in 1939 are summarized in the following table:

Pending actions formally investigated	68
Investigated before action filed	93
Cases referred to other agencies	23
Interviews with attorneys	339
Case conferences with both parties present	248
Interviews in field	280
Persons receiving consultation and advice	
Proportion of cases satisfactorily adjusted	25%

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