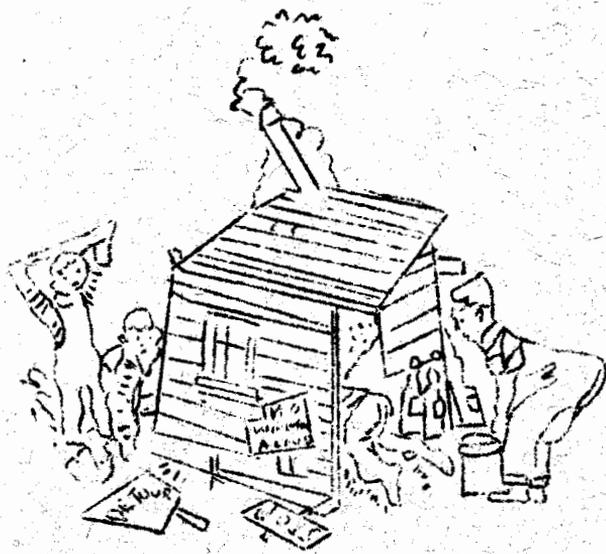


1940  
ANNUAL REPORT  
JUVENILE COURT  
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE  
DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT



TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY- OHIO

## F o r e w o r d

"Prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency are not problems for juvenile courts, child guidance clinics, and training schools alone; they are also the vital concern of the church and the school; of child welfare, family relief and service and public health agencies; and of organizations providing recreational and group work services for children and youth. Juvenile delinquency, in large measure, reflects anti-social conditions in the community. \*\*\* Much of the delinquent conduct which comes to the attention of the public and the courts could be prevented if the necessary social safeguards were provided for children whose homes lack the essentials for proper care and protection. \*\*\* CHILDREN COME TO THE COURT BECAUSE THE HOME, THE SCHOOL, AND OTHER AGENCIES IN THE COMMUNITY FAIL TO MEET THEIR NEEDS. Preventive work should reach children before their needs become serious." (From the Report of the 1940 White House Conference on Children In A Democracy).

"The Juvenile Court is not authorized by law to institute community planning for the prevention of delinquency, but the court should cooperate with other groups and agencies which have undertaken such work, and should endeavor to stimulate the further development of such programs." (From Declaration of Principles, Ohio Welfare Conference, Sept. 28, 1939).

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

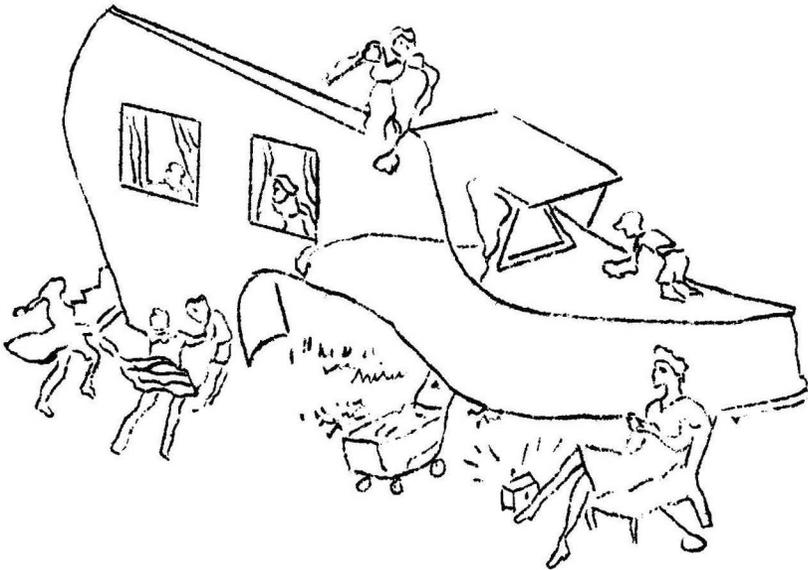


ATTITUDES ARE NOT CHANGED BY PLATITUDES  
HUMAN CONDUCT IS CHANGED BY HUMAN CONTACT

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# JUVENILE COURT



# 1940 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

## Executive

L. Wallace Hoffman	- Chief Probation Officer
Arthur G. Keller	- Child-support Referee
Rita F. O'Grady	- Girls' Referee

## Administrative

Nellie C. Hildred	- Intake Supervisor
Marcile Humbert	- Secretary

## Probation Department

Ellick Maslan	- Probation Officer & Referee
John M. Mahoney	- Probation Officer & Referee
Joseph E. Doneghy	- Probation Officer
Paul F. Koprowski	- Probation Officer
Joseph M. Skiba	- Probation Officer
Doris R. Penneberg	- Probation Officer & Referee
Betty N. Bennett *	- Probation Officer
Sara Kaufman **	- Probation Officer
Nellie Matt *	- Probation Officer
Jeanette A. Wilson ***	- Probation Officer
Velma V. Wood	- Probation Officer

## Clerical Department

Martha S. Martin, Chief Clerk	
Mary Ardo	Kathryn R. Woodside
Catherine Beck	Margaretta Brisbin *
Maude Ford	Romeyn Harr *
Asta Furman	Dorothy Rafter ***

- \* Appointed during the year
- \*\* Retired 12-31-40
- \*\*\* Resigned during the year

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

Delinquency cases totaled 1199; almost exactly the same as the preceding year (1204); equivalent to one child from each school room in the county.

- - -

Cases other than delinquency were more numerous, totaling 1235; legal action was required in 390.

- - -

(Above does not cover 1200 divorce cases handled in Domestic Relations Court).

- - -

During the first seven months of 1940, new delinquency cases were 34% below average; during the last five months, 37% above average.

- - -

Dependency cases showed exactly the opposite trend-- especially domestic trouble and custody cases.

- - -

The number of children involved in the 1199 delinquency cases was 979.

- - -

Eleven percent of the delinquency cases were handled officially (formal complaint filed). 83% of the children were boys; 17%, girls; 82% of the children were white; 18%, negro; all other cases, 92% white, 8% negro.

Commitments to the Industrial Schools increased:

<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>
48	33	36	26	49	57

- - -

Burglary, auto thefts and stealing increased.

- - -

Sex offenses, runaways, purse-snatching, malicious mischief and truancy decreased.

- - -

Drivers licenses were suspended in 42 cases of traffic violations--a 60% increase over 1939.

- - -

The white children were a little younger, the colored children a little older than previously; median age for white boys, 14 (drop of 4-1/2 mos.); for white girls, 14-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  mos; Negro boys, 14 (increase of 3 mos.); Negro girls 15 (increase of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  mos.)

- - -

In 1939 Negro boys appeared to get into trouble younger than all other children, in 1940 this was not true.

- - -

Every single driver whose car was stolen by a juvenile cooperated nicely with the juvenile by leaving his keys in the ignition switch.

- - -

For the fourth consecutive year, no Jewish child was brought before the judge for delinquency; the few children of that faith who were in court, had committed such minor offenses the cases were adjusted before reaching the judge.

- - -

23.3% of the delinquent children were repeating offenders; 23% the year before, 43% four years before.

- - -

20% of all persons in court on cases other than delinquency had been in before, and 63% had had members of their family in court before.

- - -

Less than 1% of the delinquent children were active participants in the YMCA, Boy Scouts or Boys Club.

- - -

The average delinquent child was in the 8th grade; normally he should have been in the 9th.

- - -

The court committed every crippled child brought to its attention in order that the fullest possible use might be made of the unsurpassed facilities of the Convalescent Home of the Toledo Society for Crippled Children.

- - -

During part of 1940 the Child Study Institute was about 200% filled and was seeking additional beds for its children, many of whom had to sleep on floors in hallways and lavatories.

- - -

Two children in foster homes repeated the offense for which they were originally placed; the percentage of success in this type of treatment comes as close to perfect as one could ever hope for.

- - -

## RECIDIVISM

"Recidivist" is the technical term for a repeater--a child who is brought into court for a second or subsequent offense.

The percentage of children who were repeaters fluctuated as follows:

<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>
23.3%	23%	19%	23%	43%

About 25% of the second or subsequent offenses which brought the repeaters into court were definitely on the trivial side, e.g. truancy, trespassing, runaways, incorrigibility. Incidents like these are bound to occur in the delicate process of changing the youth's slant on life, or correcting his anti-social attitude.

"The almost exclusive instrumentality of the courts to accomplish these purposes is probation. We never think of a juvenile court without thinking at the same time of its probation system. If a juvenile court has a good probation system it is a good court. If it has no probation system, or a poor one, it is a worthless court.

"The cases should be very rare when a child is sent to a juvenile reformatory on his first offense. He should be sent there only when the officers of the court have exhausted every means within their power by the use of community institutions and agencies to reclaim him; occasionally he is placed on probation a number of times, as every effort should be made to reclaim him."

-- (Dr. J.E.Hagerty in the Ohio Crusader, Nov. 1940, p. 7).

A W A R D I N G   O F   C U S T O D Y

Custody cases, as a rule, are the most difficult cases the court handles. When two separated or divorced parents are contending for the custody of their child or children, the scale often balances evenly, and the wisdom of a super-Solomon is required to find the right solution. Considering the animosity which is wont to manifest itself the court rejoices when a solution is found that is best for the child and at the same time acceptable to both parties. Despite the difficulties presented such a solution was found in well over 50% of the cases handled.

Following are the statistics:

Total applications for change of custody (including carry-over from preceding year)	253
--	-----

Number pending 12-31-40	39
-------------------------	----

<u>Total Number Handled</u>	<u>214</u>
-----------------------------	------------

Adjusted without contest	112
--------------------------	-----

Heard and determined:	102
-----------------------	-----

Disposition:

Custody awarded	67
-----------------	----

Support order entered	5
-----------------------	---

Placed under supervision by P.O.	16
----------------------------------	----

Placed under supervision by agency	13
------------------------------------	----

Placed in foster home	1
-----------------------	---

<u>214</u>
------------

M A R I T A L    C A S E S

Not all cases of domestic difficulty are handled by the Domestic Relations Court. Wherever the welfare of children is involved the Juvenile Court has cheerfully accepted responsibility. There were 139 such cases presented voluntarily. All were handled informally, i.e. without legal action. Some were disposed of on a frankly temporary basis. As time goes on many of these temporary adjustments prove more or less permanent. Most of the cases were referred to private agencies whose willing and helpful services are a boon to both children and parents.

Following are the statistics:

Total cases presented	139
Number pending 12-31-40	30
<u>Total Cases Handled</u>	109

Disposition:

Referred to private agencies	71
Adjusted to satisfaction of all parties	38
	.....
	109

DEPENDENCY CASES

Nearly four hundred cases of dependent children found their way into the court. In accordance with the current trend which recognizes that wherever possible dependency cases should be handled by a private agency rather than a juvenile court, an increasing number of these cases were referred immediately to private agencies, who gladly accepted them as a part of their normal functioning.

Following are the statistics:

Total number of cases presented	397
Number pending 12-31-40	<u>54</u>
<u>Total Cases Handled</u>	343

Disposition:

Adjusted without formal action	117
Committed to Lucas County Children's Home	70
Committed to Crippled Children's Department	18
Placed under supervision by court	24
Placed under supervision by private agency	63
All others	<u>51</u>
	343

CHILDREN BORN OUT  
OF WEDLOCK

Of the 55 bastardy cases received in 1940, two-thirds were adjusted through the efforts of the Girls' Referee, and jury trials avoided.

- - -

The youngest mother was 13; the oldest, 35.

- - -

Average age of the mothers was 20 yrs. 3 mos. Ten were 17; eight were 18; eight were 19.

- - -

Seven of the mothers had previously born an illegitimate child.

- - -

Four of the mothers were divorcees; three had legitimate children.

- - -

Ten of the 55 alleged fathers were married men.

- - -

Forty-two of the mothers were white; 13, negro.

- - -

Twenty-six girls appealed to the court for assistance prior to the birth of their children and 29 following the birth. One child was 10 years old when the mother complained.

- - -

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

- - -

The court referred 12 mothers to private agencies for assistance in planning for confinement, securing maternity home care, supervision of the young mother, plan for the illegitimate child, etc.

- - -

DISPOSITION OF BASTARDY CASES

<u>Official</u> (affidavit filed)	<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>
Compromise	3	1
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	3	7
Affidavit withdrawn	3	2
Alleged father not located	3	3
Mother and alleged father married	3	2
Awaiting birth of baby or jury trial	15	15
Found guilty by jury	0	2
	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>
 <u>Unofficial</u> (informal complaint filed)		
Compromise	13	10
Complaint withdrawn	7	5
Alleged father not located	1	2
Referred to private case work agencies (no further action by Juvenile Court)	4	6
Mother and alleged father married	0	3
Referred to county of residence	0	3
Child died	0	1
Pending	0	3
	<u>25</u>	<u>33</u>

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

A seeming paradox developed as the year 1940 wore on. As employment increased and with it the earnings of fathers charged with child-support, complaints likewise increased. The answer is not hard to find. Men who were unemployed or on WPA were hardly in a position to pay adequately for the support of their children. When they entered the ranks of private industry the custodians of the children were not slow in finding out about it and demanding that the support orders be increased. The result was that payments made by fathers through the Toledo Humane Society in the last half of 1940 approximated payments made in the peak years of 1928 and 1929.

This gain for the children is to some extent offset by the operation of the Selective Service Act. A private at \$21 or \$30 a month is not in position to do much for his children. Many of them voluntarily allot half their pay for the support of their children. When they refuse to do this the American Red Cross, the individual's chaplain or his commanding officer are called upon for cooperation. The Red Cross is more and more taking over this work. Meantime the children are thrown upon relief, charity of friends or other community resources.



T H E    " B I G   B R O T H E R "  
M O V E M E N T

Sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which campaigned extensively to enlist business men willing to accept a delinquent boy on informal probation, the "big brother" movement got under way in 1938 and 1939. By the end of 1940 it appeared to have run its course.

At the outset questionnaires were sent to the 150 volunteers to elicit personal data such as residence, time available, hobbies, outside interests, etc. This was to enable the court to fit the right boy to the right man. Some replies indicated the unfitness of the individual to serve for one reason or another. One volunteer resented the inquiry and wrote "I feel I am doing the court a favor in taking the boy". For some qualified volunteers we could not find an appropriate boy.

Altogether 46 boys were assigned to "big brothers". The average duration of the probation was about two months. The common complaint of the volunteers in relinquishing the relationship was that the boys did not "appreciate" their efforts.

On the other hand, the boys had some complaints to make, e.g. the adult could not be depended upon; appointments were broken without notice; the adult tried to impose his ideas on the boy; several were given money instead of the companionship they wanted.

A few of the "big brothers" carried on long and faithfully, and unquestionably did much good. It is impossible to make a statistical evaluation of the success of the program, but it is safe to say a substantial majority accomplished little or nothing because they did not work at it long enough or hard enough.

In common with many other courts which have had similar experiences, we have drawn two conclusions: (1) The volunteer should not tackle the job unless he is able and willing to give the boy plenty of his time regularly for a fixed period say, six months to a year, with the understanding that at the end of such period he will have served his enlistment and not be called upon to make another sacrifice. (2) The job of handling a delinquent boy is too difficult and delicate to be tackled by an amateur, however enthusiastic, and should be assigned only to one who has had experience handling juvenile delinquents or is willing to take a short intensive training course before starting out.

Such a training course will be offered by the court before its next venture. A delinquent boy has been several years in the making. What has been years in the making can not be unmade in days, weeks or even months. Time, patience and skill are necessary to correct his attitudes. The approach and attitude of the adult is strange to the boy, and without intelligent direction resistance is built up. Such resistance is a challenge to the professional with all his bag of tricks; to the amateur it merely spells discouragement and defeat.

To the Junior Chamber of Commerce and to all who volunteered or served as "big brothers" we wish to express sincere appreciation on behalf of the boys for whose benefit the program was undertaken. Although it did not quite fulfill the expectations of its most ardent advocates, the program in some cases was clearly productive of much good.

# G O B L I N S , W I T C H E S

## A N D V A N D A L S

### AN EXPERIMENT IN PREVENTION

The plan started in 1938. Toledo youngsters and oldsters had developed the habit of beginning their Halloween celebration on October first and carrying right through to a climax on Halloween itself. The tinkle of broken glass as street lights were shot out with air guns, the clanging of fire apparatus out on wild goose chases and the whining siren of the police cars as they raced through outlying districts to disperse groups of hoodlums brought the matter forcibly to the attention of the authorities. Juvenile Court records during the month of October 1937 showed a perceptible increase and the Court Officials felt that this age group warranted some special attention. Accordingly a plan was mapped.

In September 1938 the Juvenile Court called together a small group of agency executives and civic minded citizens. The plan was outlined. Parties, parties and more parties. Legitimate amusement under the direction of responsible leaders. Start them a week before Halloween. Have them every night up to and including Halloween. Place them strategically in all parts of the city. Make them free and open to the public. Avoid a large concentration of people in any one area. Above all keep them in their own neighborhood as much as possible.

As the plan unfolded, churches, schools and private agencies pledged their cooperation. Halloween came and passed. What was the result? Three items were taken as indices of the total situation--broken street lights, false alarms, police complaints. Broken street lights fell off 19%; false alarms fell off 30% and police calls 5%. A modest beginning but tangible results.

The following year (1939) the plan was continued. The committee on arrangements was expanded. In all 135 parties were arranged. Every night of the week preceding Halloween saw parties for all age groups including adults. Nearly 50,000 people attended those parties. Along with the arrangements for parties the schools carried on an educational program in the classrooms. Result: An additional 20% reduction in false alarms; police reports cut down 33%; and broken street lights reduced by 25%.

In 1940 the Toledo Council of Parent-Teachers Associations was requested to sponsor the program. The chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court was retained as chairman of the committee--a greatly expanded committee. Forty-six churches and 52 schools together with 100 Boy Scout Troops, all of the Shelter Houses under the City Department of Recreation, and the member organizations of the Council of Social Agencies threw the full force of their organizations into the program. Altogether 315 parties were registered by the committee. But the publicity created by the program stimulated many other groups to arrange their own small parties. Every area of the city was covered so that a child of any age could attend one of the parties on any day during the week preceding Halloween itself. Miss Winifred Pittinger, President of the Principals and Supervisor's Association of the Toledo Board of Education assisted by Virgil Cramer, Chief Attendance Officer, and Sergeant Bosch of the Police Juvenile Division outlined an educational program which was carried out in every classroom in the city. The slogan became a "safe and sane Halloween".

At least 2500 persons assisted on the arrangements for the 315 parties. What happened? Broken street lights fell off 61% from 1939 or a total of 79% in three years. False alarms fell off another 38% or a total of 61% in three years. General police calls on vandalism fell off 15% or a total of nearly 50% in three years.

## P R O F E S S I O N A L L Y     S P E A K I N G

Studying and reading to keep up with all the latest practices and techniques in handling children's and domestic problems is just as necessary as in any other field-- more so than in some. The interest of the staff in keeping abreast of the times may be gaged by the following.

Eight staff members took university courses for advanced degrees.

Four taught, part-time, in two universities.

Fifty-four professional periodicals were read regularly by one or more members (legal publications not included).

One Hundred and four books relating to the work of the two courts and Child Study Institute were read by one or more staff members.

Here are some of the periodicals (figures indicate number of regular readers): Probation (14), Ohio Crusader (13), Surphey Graphic (11), Survey (8), The Family, Mental Hygiene (6 each), Compass (5), Journal of Social Hygiene, Journal of Psychology, Journal of Genetic Psychology, Genetic Psychology Monographs (4 each), The Child, Social Work Today, Social Service Review, Psychological Abstracts (3 each), Prison World, Federal Probation, Catholic Charities Review, Delinquency News Letter, Orthopsychiatric Journal, Psychological Bulletin, Industrial School Journal (2 each), Proceedings of National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, Channels, Parents, Recreation, Family Circle, Marriage and Family Living, and many others (1 each).

Here are the titles of some of the books read in 1940: Year Book of National Probation Association (15), Clinical Psychology (4), Sex and Personality, Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, Wayward Youth, Social Case Work Recording, Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage, Modern Marriage (3 each), Child Guidance Clinics, A Changing Psy-

chology in Social Work, The Neurotic Personality In Our Time, Juvenile Court Laws of the U.S., Social Treatment of Probation and Delinquency, Psychology of Adolescence, Social Work Year Book, Abnormal Psychology, Mental Disorders and the Criminal Law, A Mind that Found Itself, Juvenile Delinquents Grown Up (2 each), Plan for Marriage, Intelligent Philanthropy, Year Book of American Prison Association, The Gang, Substitute Parents, Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child, The Problem Child at Home, The Problem Child at School, Mental Conflicts, You and Heredity, Organizing to Reduce Delinquency, Coordinating Councils, Prison Days and Nights, Boy Tramps of the Road, Social Work Administration, The Adolescent, Delinquency and Crime, The Individual Delinquent, Roots of Crime, A Study of Masturbation, Correction of Defective Speech, Probation and Criminal Justice, Preventing Crime, and about 50 others, one each.

#### INTERPRETATION

By way of interpreting the court's philosophy and practises to the general public, 90 individual speeches were delivered by 11 different members of the staff before an estimated total of 8100 listeners.

The most outstanding piece of interpretative work was a five-act play composed and enacted by members of the staff. This was a dramatization of an actual case taken from the records of the court, disguised as to names and places, etc., and portraying the consultations, investigations and hearings that took place in the handling of this particular case, which are typical in all delinquency cases.

During 1940 the play was given 13 times before PTAs, churches, civic groups, etc., with an estimated total audience of 3950. It is scheduled for performance as far ahead as the fall of 1941.

Table No. 1

## TRENDS OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>
Commitments to Industrial					
Schools	48	33	36	26	49
Delinquents placed in foster					
homes	60	44	45	32	-
Repeaters	230	288	197	198	580
Sex Offenses	67	83	28	25	47
Truancy	98	129	98	39	94
Traffic	84	68	80	33	24
Runaways	81	100	53	236	135
Malicious mischief	85	107	65	130	147
Burglary	142	94	62	37	98
Auto Theft	80	32	64	50	74
Larceny from stores, etc.					
Larceny from individuals	352	158	305	209	294

Table No. 2

## DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

<u>Month</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
January	37	19	9	2	67
February	45	17	15	3	80
March	76	10	11	5	102
April	76	14	23	4	117
May	48	9	8	2	67
June	46	8	10	0	64
July	45	5	11	1	62
August	63	14	22	6	105
September	88	27	30	2	147
October	115	18	18	0	151
November	73	14	15	5	107
December	102	18	10	0	130
	<u>814</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1199</u>

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	White		Negro		Total
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
<u>Group I</u>					
Truancy	64	22	5	7	98
Runaway	27	43	6	5	81
Traffic violation	80	2	2	-	84
Incorrigibility	52	30	15	1	98
<u>Group II</u>					
Larceny from person	4	-	10	-	14
Larceny of auto	60	-	19	1	80
Larceny of bicycle	35	1	7	-	43
Larceny, all other	196	35	52	8	291
Burglary	115	-	27	-	142
Forgery	1	1	-	-	2
Robbery and hold-up	8	-	3	-	11
<u>Group III</u>					
Malicious mischief	70	2	12	1	85
Creating nuisance	13	1	4	-	18
<u>Group IV</u>					
Sex Offense	23	31	6	7	67
Arson	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Group V</u>					
All other	64	5	14	-	83
	<u>814</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1199</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	198	39	69	6	312
Probation to an agency worker	36	33	1	2	72
Probation to individuals	94	3	17	1	115
Committed to Industrial School	31	3	10	4	48
Committed to other correctional school	5	--	1	--	6
Sentenced to Ohio State Reformatory	5	--	--	--	5
To other institution (non-correctional)	4	14	--	--	18
Parole violator returned	5	--	2	--	7
Continued on parole	8	--	7	1	16
Runaway returned	10	7	3	--	20
Fined	8	--	--	--	8
Drivers license suspended	41	--	1	--	42
Restitution	--	--	--	--	--
Returned to care of institution	--	--	--	--	--
Placed in foster home	11	1	2	--	14
Custody to one of parents	--	--	--	--	--
Other	81	19	18	--	118
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	22	10	7	3	42
Adjusted	240	44	42	13	339
C.C.C.	15	--	2	--	17
	<u>814</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1199</u>

Table No. 5

TABLE SHOWING COURT APPEARANCES

<u>Appearance in Court</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Number of different children in court	704	158	135	26	1023
Number previously in court at any time	228	35	70	9	342
Number previously in court in 1940	94	12	40	3	149

Table No. 6

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

<u>Age</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	20	5	4	-	29
9	17	8	6	-	31
10	25	4	6	-	31
11	51	5	14	-	70
12	63	15	10	2	90
13	93	18	18	2	131
14	128	23	31	6	188
15	146	34	31	4	215
16	148	34	38	6	221
17	120	26	29	10	185
18	3	-	-	-	3
19	-	-	-	-	-

Table No. 7

SCHOOL ATTENDING

Arlington	4	Robinson	61
Auburndale	5	Roosevelt	1
Birmingham	10	School for Deaf	1
Chase	1	Scott	68
Cherry	6	Sherman	64
DeVeaux	2	Spring	8
DeVilbiss	42	Stickney	3
East Side Central	4	Vocational	21
Feilbach	3	Waite	26
Franklin	9	Walbridge	11
Garfield	7	Warren	13
Glenwood	12	Washington	15
Gunckel	83	Wayne	3
Hamilton	13	Webster	5
Harvard	3	Westfield	3
Hathaway	4	Whittier	11
Irving	8	Woodward	69
Jones Jr.	22	Other	9
Kleis	1	Berkey	1
Lagrange	44	Clay	3
Libbey	52	Coy	7
Lincoln	17	Crissey	1
Longfellow	8	Glann	4
MacKesson	1	Holland Hi	5
McKinley	5	Holland Elem	4
Marshall	5	Hopewell	3
Monroe	2	Horace-Mann	1
Nathan Hale	4	Jerusalem Township	3
Navarre	14	Martin	3
Newbury	2	Mt. Vernon	3
Oakdale	12	Swanton	2
Parkland	31	Wernert	3
Parochial	89	Westwood	3
Point Place Jr.	4	Whitmer Hi	1
Private School	1	Sylvania Elem	1
Raymer	12	Burnham Hi	3
Riverside	6	Out of County	37
		Not Attending	173

\* Schools not listed had no cases in court

Table No. 8

BY DISTRICTS

<u>District</u>	White		Negro		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
West Toledo	54	9	2	0	65
Collingwood	72	7	8	0	87
West End	43	11	2	0	56
Nebraska	33	16	11	2	62
South End	98	25	3	1	127
East Side	136	18	10	0	164
North End	65	21	4	0	90
Lagrange-Stickney	78	13	4	0	95
Downtown	109	15	21	4	149
Pinewood	31	9	110	22	172
Point Place	4	1	0	0	5
Adams Township	17	2	0	0	19
Jerusalem Township	3	0	0	0	3
Washington Township	17	2	0	0	19
Oregon Township	6	3	0	0	9
Swanton Township	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield Township	8	3	0	1	12
Sylvania Township	10	5	0	0	15
Monclova Township	5	0	0	0	5
Harding Township	0	0	0	0	0
Providence Township	0	0	0	0	0
Richfield Township	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer Township	0	0	0	0	0
Waterville Township	0	0	0	0	0
Waynesfield Township	4	1	0	0	5
Outside of County	7	7	1	0	15
Outside of State	14	5	6	0	25
	<u>814</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1199</u>

## 1940 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

### Executive

Dr. Robert J. Lewinski -- Director & Chief Psychologist

### Psychological

Loyal B. Calkins -- Psychologist

Mary E. Michelfelder -- Psychologist

E. Thomas Wilbur -- Psychologist

### Psychiatric

Dr. Elizabeth Adamson -- Psychiatrist

### Medical

Margaret Gallagher -- Nurse (City of Toledo)

Dr. I. H. Kass -- Pediatrician

### Educational

Lottie Ford -- Teacher (Toledo Board of Ed.)

### Supervisory

Arthur Ingraham \*\* -- Handicraft Supervisor (WPA)

Karl Kluender -- Night Supervisor

Hattie Kolinski -- Girls' Supervisor

Ralph Miller -- Boys' Supervisor

Mary Schmidt -- Girls' Supervisor

### Domestic

Elizabeth Horvath -- Dietitian & Cook

Anna Mueller -- Laundress

Harris Simon -- Custodian

### Clerical

Maxine Brown \* -- Typist

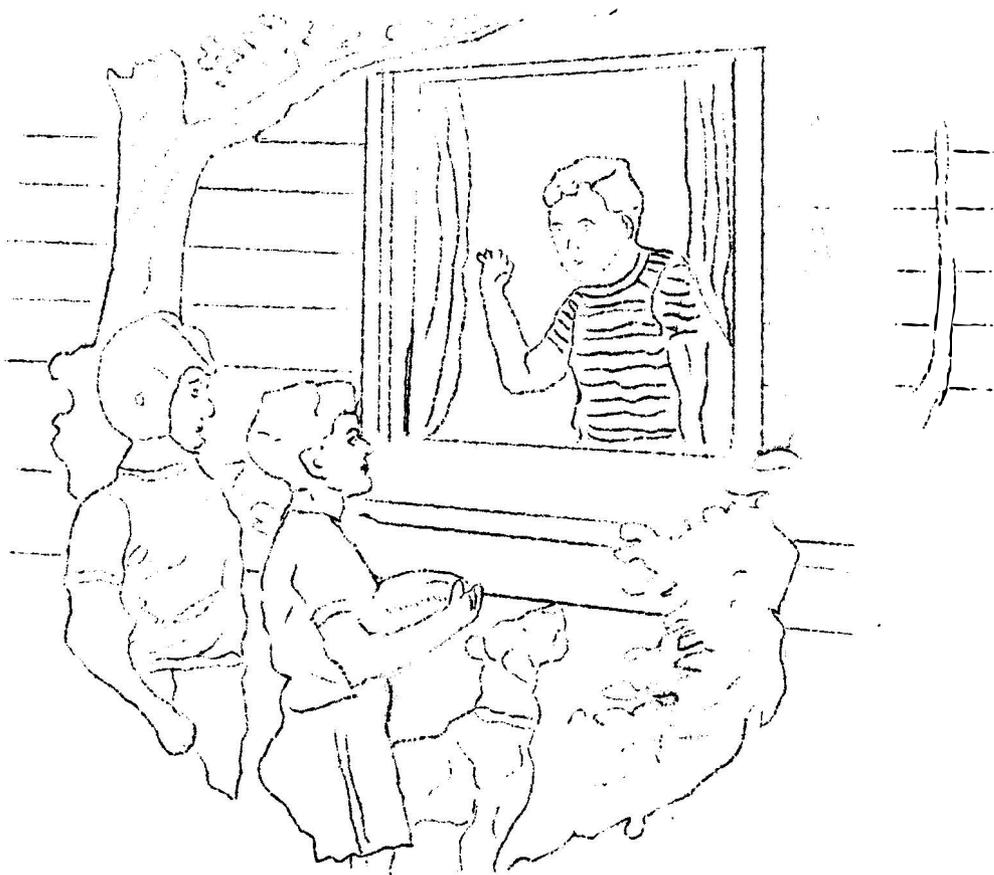
Beatrice Jacobson \*\* -- Typist

Marie M. Winzeler \* -- Secretary

\* Appointed during the year

\*\* Resigned during the year

# CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE



## 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 and treating juvenile delinquency the organization of the Child Study Institute was begun in August 1937. Prior to that time the Institute was known as the Lucas County Detention Home.

The Institute is the scientific arm of the court. Its purpose is to provide for the medical, psychological and psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of delinquent children as well as detention. A number of referrals for study came directly from social agencies, school authorities, public health authorities and churches.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Besides the delinquency problems the Institute studied: (1) Personality disturbances; (2) behavior problems; (3) scholastic maladjustment; (4) speech defects; (5) mental deficiency. Every effort is made to determine accurately the fundamental causes underlying each child's problem and to take the necessary steps to alleviate these causes so that further problems will be prevented. In an endeavor to do this, each child is, insofar as possible, assigned to a psychologist for a complete study. The completion of such a study is usually an involved process and a close articulation between the psychologist and officers of the court is necessary.

### MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

Each child is given a complete 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.

OBSERVATION  
REPORTS

Each child is under observation twenty-four hours per day. Since it is obvious that a 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, behavior reports of the day and night supervisors have proven invaluable. Reports submitted by the school teacher of the Institute provide insight into each child's academic adjustment.

Provision is made to afford each child with religious education by conducting both Protestant and Catholic services on Sunday afternoon.

AGE RANGE

With few exceptions the children range between the ages of six and 17, and such an age range has made it necessary to adopt a flexible academic and recreational program. Efforts are made to provide children falling within certain age groups with recreational facilities which are commensurate with their chronological and developmental ages. The majority of children (68.7%) fall within the ages of 13 and 16 years. The median age of all children was 14 years. The 42 children who were six years of age and under included many lost children and infants who were placed in the Institute for temporary care.

PERIOD OF  
RESIDENCE

It has been found profitable from the standpoint of diagnosis and therapy to keep children under observation for varying periods of time. However, every effort is made to avoid prolonging the period of detention to the point where the child becomes resentful. Experience has proven that the adjustment of a child in detention improves up to an optimal temporal point and after that time there is danger of the child reacting against detention to the degree that any remedial efforts might prove futile.

CHILD GUIDANCE  
CLINIC

The Institute is among the psychiatric clinics listed by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The clinic furthermore has the distinction of

being the only full-time child guidance clinic in operation in Lucas County. Psychological tests and measures are selected with the view toward high reliability and validity. Those available to the clinicians cover most areas of psychological measurement.

DEFECTIVE  
DELINQUENTS

The comparatively high incidence of mental deficiency (17.6%), when compared with the distribution of intelligence in a normal population, accounts in large part for the number of repeat cases handled by the Institute.

PRIVILEGE  
SYSTEM

In keeping with accepted principles, corporal punishment is never employed. (Exception: One Sunday morning a 12-year old boy conducted a one-man profanity campaign, thinking to filibuster his way to freedom with a continuous loud and virile flow of "Sunday School language". Next door a large Sunday School was holding its Sunday morning exercises. They couldn't meet the competition. Distress signals and frantic complaints poured in. Every known device, short of bodily war, was applied, to no avail. The chief probation officer was summoned from his home. He came down, sized up the situation, and phoned the boy's mother for permission to spank him. Permission was given. The boy's bottom was bared. A dozen sound whacks, and the defiant profanity was converted to woeful wailing which soon subsided. The Sunday School heaved an audible sigh of relief, having learned some things not on the program. And that was the last profanity we heard from that boy's lips.)

Instead, the granting and withholding of "privileges" have proven effective in this regard. When a child has been in detention for a period and has demonstrated good behavior during this time, he or she is granted special privileges which include one swim at the YMCA or YWCA, one downtown movie or one sports event each week. Though 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 trustworthiness 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 procedure 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.

SOME BATTING  
AVERAGE

An important thing to note is that although a total of 2687 privileges were granted, only one child escaped while on privilege and only three minor violations were reported. These data indicate that during 1940 the privilege system operated on almost a 100% perfect basis.

Table No. 1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 9 4 0			1 9 3 9		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	633	131	764	548	143	691
Percent	58.8%	12.2%	71%	57.9%	15.1%	73%
Girls	263	48	311	207	48	255
Percent	<u>24.5%</u>	<u>4.5%</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>21.9%</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>27%</u>
Total	896	179	1075	755	191	946
Percent	83.3%	16.7%	100%	78.8%	20.2%	100%

Table No. 2

STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 9 4 0		1 9 3 9	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Delinquent	873	81.2%	629	66.5%
Dependent	174	16.2%	288	30.4%
For observation	28	2.6%	29	3.1%
	<u>1075</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table No. 3

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

	1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	774	72.0%	685	72.5%
Catholic	285	26.5%	239	25.2%
Jewish	2	.2%	6	.6%
Orthodox Syrian	0	0.0%	1	.1%
Greek Orthodox	5	.5%	1	.1%
No Religion	9	.8%	14	1.5%
Total	1075	100.0%	946	100.0%

Table No. 4

AGES OF CHILDREN

	1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 and under	42	3.9%	28	2.9%
7	8	.7%	11	1.1%
8	11	1.0%	24	2.5%
9	16	1.5%	28	2.9%
10	35	3.3%	45	4.8%
11	57	5.3%	43	4.5%
12	83	7.7%	84	8.9%
13	141	13.1%	107	11.3%
14	174	16.2%	172	18.2%
15	284	26.4%	172	18.2%
16	140	13.0%	159	16.7%
17	79	7.4%	68	7.5%
18	4	.4%	5	.5%
19	1	.1%	0	0.0%
	1075	100.0%	946	100.0%

Median Age (1940): 14

Median Age (1939): 14

Table No. 5

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 0		1 9 3 9	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 10 days	803	74.7%	657	71.1%
10 days to 1 month	206	19.2%	200	21.7%
1 month to 2 months	46	4.3%	52	5.6%
2 months to 3 months	18	1.6%	13	1.4%
3 months to 4 months	2	.2%	1	.1%
More than 4 months	0	0.0%	1	.1%
Total	1075	100.0%	924	100.0%

Table No. 6

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
IN RESIDENCE

	1 9 4 0			1 9 3 9
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	20	8	28	24
February	23	12	35	23
March	19	12	31	25
April	20	15	35	31
May	23	13	36	29
June	18	11	29	29
July	19	8	27	29
August	19	11	30	28
September	21	10	31	32
October	23	10	33	30
November	23	13	36	30
December	22	12	34	29

Table No. 7

NUMBER OF REPORTS RENDERED

<u>Type of Report</u>	<u>1 9 4 0</u> Frequency	<u>1 9 3 9</u> Frequency	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Difference</u>
Psychological	330	185	+ 78%
Psychiatric	66	50	+ 32%
Observation	120	166	- 28%
Social Histories	30	19	+ 58%
Total	<u>546</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>+ 30%</u>

Table No. 8

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ADMINISTERED

<u>Name of Test</u>	<u>1 9 4 0</u> Frequency	<u>1 9 3 9</u> Frequency
Revised Stanford Binet, Form L	258	179
Revised Stanford Binet, Form M	27	8
Arthur Performance Battery	90	134
Group Intelligence Tests	25	6
Goodenough Drawing Test	20	8
Bell Adjustment Inventory	18	5
Stanford Achievement Battery (10 tests)	20	14
Stanford Arithmetic Test	5	3
Stanford Reading Test	6	4
Ishihara Color Vision Test	12	8
Haggerty Reading Test	0	4
Maller Personality Sketches	77	0
Cleeton Vocational Interest Inventory	6	0
Thurstone Vocational Interest Schedule	8	0
Purdum Diagnostic Questionnaire	6	0
Zyve Scientific Aptitude	1	0
Terman Masculinity-Femininity Scale	0	1
Miscellaneous	30	0
Total	<u>609</u>	<u>374</u>

% gain over 1939: 62.7

Table No. 9

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number individual children examined		675
Total number medical examinations		840
Nutritional status of children;	Good	65%
	Fair	21%
	Poor	14%
General health of children when admitted;	Good	63%
	Fair	26%
	Poor	11%
Percent children having visual defects		22%
Percent children having dental defects		49%
Percent positive Wasserman tests		1.4%
Percent positive vaginal smears		.005%
Percent positive N & T cultures		.003%
Number girls pregnant		13
Miscellaneous diagnoses:		
Mongolism		
Obesity		16
Rickets		6
Tuberculosis		4
Epilepsy		1
Congenital heart disease		4
Endocrine dysfunction		4
Goitre		1

Table No. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF STANFORD-BINET INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

I.Q. Range	1 9 4 0			1 9 3 9
	Number	Classification	Percent	Percent
0 - 19	1	Idiot	.4%	0.0%
20 - 49	9	Imbecile	3.2%	5.3%
50 - 69	40	Moron	14.0%	15.5%
70 - 79	33	Borderline	11.6%	17.7%
80 - 89	57	Dull normal	20.0%	20.3%
90 - 109	93	Normal	32.6%	29.4%
110 - 119	21	Superior	7.4%	5.9%
120 - 129	11	Very Superior	3.8%	3.2%
130 plus	20	Near genius or genius	7.0%	2.7%
Total	<u>285</u>		<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Mean Binet Intelligence Quotient: 87

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1939): 20.8%

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1940): 17.6%

Table No. 11

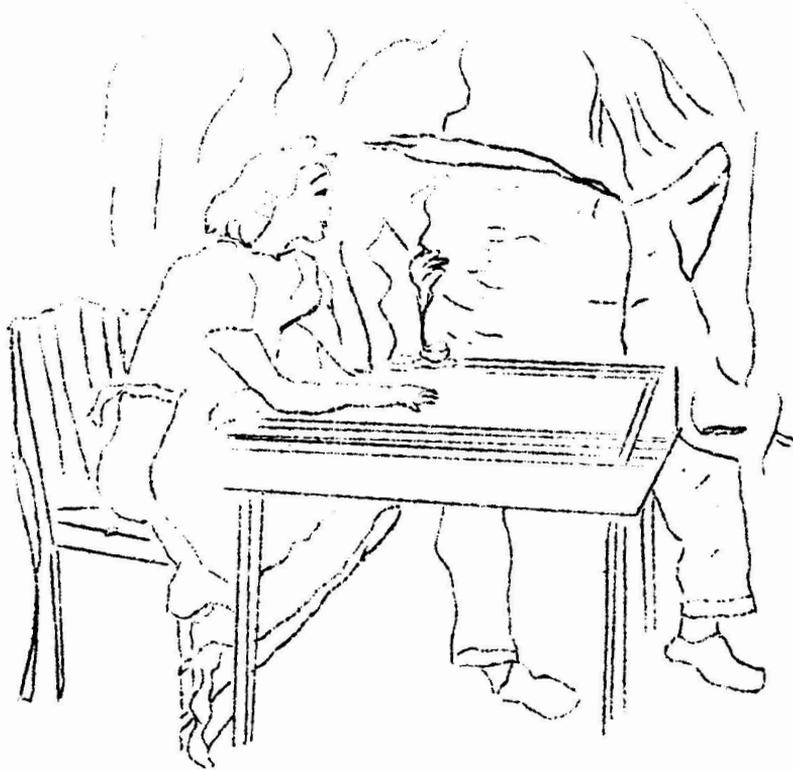
THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

	<u>1 9 4 0</u>	<u>1 9 3 9</u>
Number of children granted privileges	301	267
Number of privileges granted	2687	2840
% total population granted privileges	28%	28%
Number of escapes while on privilege	1	0
Number of major violations *	0	0
Number of minor violations **	3	9
% non-violated privileges	99.99%	99.99%
Escapes from building	3	3

\* E.g., committing a delinquent act while on privilege

\*\* E.g., exceeding time limit, visiting home, smoking, etc., while on privilege.

# DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT



1940 STAFF

PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

Freda Braun Lyons

Herbert J. DeVautent

Friend of the Court

- Bailiff

## P R E - T R I A L   H E A R I N G S

After two full years' trial of an innovation in contested divorces, to wit, the pre-trial hearing, it would seem we had passed the experimental stage and should render an accounting.

Whenever a marriage goes on the rocks so completely that one partner goes to court for a divorce or alimony, the other partner is almost always equally or even more eager to be released from the bonds of matrimony. Consequently, most divorce cases are uncontested. Extremely seldom does a contest arise over the simple question whether there should be a divorce; and in every such case in the past four years (with one exception), it has been necessary to deny a divorce. In the small number of cases where a real contest develops (about 5% to 7% of the total), the bone of contention is usually the amount of alimony (not child-support) and occasionally the custody of the child or children.

It is in these cases that the court invokes the pre-trial hearing. The judge calls the attorneys for both sides into his chambers, and after acquainting himself with the charges and counter-charges and hearing statements as to what the evidence is expected to show, the issues are clarified and narrowed down to the ultimate matter in dispute. At this point offers of compromise are usually forthcoming or are elicited.

The attorneys are delightfully reasonable and ready to agree upon a compromise. The trouble usually comes from obstreperous and obstinate clients who are reluctant to swallow their pride and follow their attorney's advice. When this situation develops the embattled spouses are called before the judge and all the legal, social and financial implications are spelled out. Unlimited patience is always required and sometimes amazing psychological contortions have to be performed in order to guarantee the necessary face-saving and assuaging of wounded pride.

Of the 81 cases brought into court for contested trial in 1940, only 13 actually went to trial. From this it would appear that the pre-trial hearing was effective in bringing about a settlement acceptable to both parties in 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the cases. In 1939 the results were about the same; 62 cases brought in for contested trial; 14 cases tried; 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ % settled.

To try a contested divorce consumes from one to eight days (sometimes even more). It requires the services of two attorneys whose fees increase with the amount of time in court. The court costs mount constantly. Earnings of the parties are at a standstill. The wear and tear on their nervous systems is visible. The damage to the reputations of both may be irreparable. The intangible injury to the children is incalculable. And when it is all over either or both parties may be dissatisfied, so both are confronted with the expense of an appeal and additional attorney's fees. And if the case is reversed the parties are right back where they started from with nothing to show for the terrific price they have paid, except fresh wounds and bitter experience.

All these evils were spared the parties in four out of five cases through the pre-trial hearings.

F R I E N D   O F   T H E   C O U R T

"Friend of the Court" is the name given to the officer authorized by statute 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.

As in the preceding year the practise was not to refer all divorce actions for investigation but only those where some interested party called upon the court to bring its good offices to bear. No investigation was commenced without first consulting the attorney of record.

Much wise counsel was given, many reconciliations were effected, much evidence was brought to light for the guidance of the court.

In the number of divorce and alimony actions, 1940 showed an 11% increase with 1451 cases. Eleven hundred ninety-two were heard. The records are as follows:

<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u>
1451	1303	1406	1500	1477	1404	1273	932

The activities of the Friend of the Court are summarized in the following tables;

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1939</u>
Pending actions formally investigated	95	68
Investigated before action filed	89	93
Cases referred to other agencies	41	23
Interviews with attorneys	370	339
Conferences, both parties present	264	248
Interviews in field	200	280
Persons receiving advice	203	185

## A c k n o w l e d g m e n t

Without the cooperation and support of countless civic organizations, groups and individuals, the work of the court herein reported would have been far less effective. The interest and generosity of these citizens made possible some features and activities which the county does not afford, such as handicraft for children in the Child Study Institute; admission to theaters, sports events, swimming pools, etc; clothing for children in foster homes, etc. While the entire staff is grateful for all this cooperation, the principal thanks come from the children themselves for whose benefit these things have been done.

The public officials of the city and county, the police, the schools, the churches, the social agencies have likewise benefitted the children through their close cooperation with the court. To name all the citizens, organizations, officials and agencies to whom the court and children are indebted would run into a list several pages long, so here's just a big THANK YOU from all of us.