

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

and

JUVENILE COURT

Lucas County

Toledo, Ohio

Who Doth Not Answer to The Rudder  
Shall Answer To The Rock

ANNUAL REPORT

1949

To The Honorable Reuben Hilty  
Louis H. Sanzenbacher  
Franklin W. Mohn

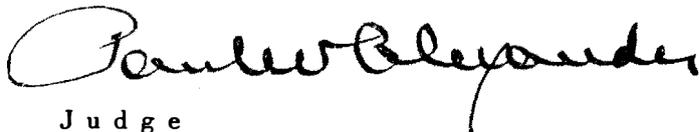
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable John H. Lamneck,  
Director of Department of Public Welfare of the State of Ohio

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 General Code, as amended June 28, 1945, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1949, showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,

  
J u d g e

July 1, 1950

## THE PROBLEM AT A GLANCE

Major cases showed a further decrease in 1949 going from 786 to 667.

Sex offenses dropped to the lowest level of the past ten years—36 cases against 74 for the preceding year.

Minor cases again showed an increase going from 711 to 1141.

Traffic violations showed the largest single increase going from 15 complaints in 1948 to 344 in 1949. This reflects greater police activity in the case of juvenile offenders.

Both burglary and auto theft complaints dropped to the lowest level in ten years. The decrease in complaints of auto theft began with the passage of a city ordinance several years ago requiring owners to remove their keys when parking their cars. Auto thefts by juveniles had exceeded 100 per year prior to the passage of the ordinance. Last year we had only 20 such complaints.

The ratio of boys and girls passing through Court during 1949 was two boys to one girl for major offenses; seven boys to one girl for minor offenses. This compares with four boys to one girl during pre-war years.

Money collected and disbursed for the support of minor children during 1949 totaled \$1,121,686.41.

Our prediction of last year is being sustained. There has been an increase in the number of complaints made in juvenile court. This year the increase has been noted in the minor cases. As those children become older the increase will probably swing over into the 'major offense' column. The reason—lax supervision of children during their formative years.

The median age of boys passing through the Court during 1949 was 15 years and 5 months as contrasted with 15 years and 6 months for 1948. The median age for girls was 15 years and 9 months as contrasted with 15 years and 7 months for 1948. Comparison with preceding years indicated that the median age of children passing through the Court has steadily increased since 1937 when it was 14 years and 1 month.

Repeaters showed a decrease from 29% in 1948 to 23.3% in 1949, which reflects the improved service rendered by filling various vacancies on the professional staff.

1535 different children passed through the Court. This is the largest number of children dealt with in any single year in the history of the Court.

## FAMILY COUNSELING

Sooner or later most marriages run into rough weather.

"The Sea of Matrimony" is more than just a rhetorical expression. Partners in marriage set sail on this sea under the gentle zephyrs of mutual attraction and love. Soon difficult tasks and problems blow up. The family has to live within its income. Or there are housing difficulties. Relationships have to be built up with relatives and neighbors. The care of little children is a heavy burden. Their guidance in the teens, especially these days, is a difficult task. Over such matters, sailing can become rough. Many crews can weather even the most severe pressures and problems of family life, but others need assistance.

The Lucas County Court of Domestic Relations offers a Family Counseling Service to those seeking assistance in weathering the storms of marital partnership and family life. Our experience of the past few years shows us that partners in marriage can be helped to understand better the problems of family living and that with a better understanding of their problems and of each other they will find more security and contentment in their family life together.

Sometimes a partner cannot see that he or she has a responsibility for working hard to make a good thing of their marriage; or continues to feel that the other partner is wholly to blame. In such circumstances, divorce seems to be the only answer. He or she wants to be rid of the offending partner. He says to himself "Divorce will rid me of my pain and suffering. I shall file for divorce."

If we could but let those people look behind the records of thousands of divorce cases, they would see the fallacy of that assumption. Divorce never cures anything. It merely changes things—and seldom for the better. Thousands of divorced men and women will agree to that. Talk with wives who after a bitter court battle finally secured the custody of their children only to find the expense of keeping two homes was too much for their father to do adequately and they were forced to reduce their standard of living. Children become embittered. Support becomes irregular. Visitation and companionship with children living under another roof becomes increasingly inconvenient and difficult. Parents lose touch with their children and lose the spark of life that is engendered by a home. Very few find the contentment and peace of mind they thought they would find in a second marriage.

In an effort to help people to avoid those heartaches and to find a common understanding with their partners in marriage the Court carries on its counseling service. People must get along with other people. When we talk about marriage failing we are misstating the case. It is the people not the marriage that is failing. Usually people who are having trouble with their marriage are also having trouble with other people. Failure to get along with people is evidence of an inability to give and take.

To establish a working relationship with people we must learn to give and take, and it makes no difference whether those people be husband and wife; employer and employee; or two friends. By counseling with people and helping them to understand more about the parts they have played and could better play in their marriages, something needs to be done to assist them in a better working relationship with all the people with whom they must come in contact.

During 1949, 2408 persons sought advice and assistance concerning their marriages. Not all were willing to face the fact that they might share in the responsibility for their family difficulties. Some went away grumbling because we did not immediately point an accusing finger at the other partner. Others came seeking help for themselves. Some were referred to pastors, some to other social agencies, and some—remained to receive counseling services through the court. The latter group included 807 individuals representing 209 different families. It was not possible to prevent a divorce action in every case but many divorces were avoided, and in the vast majority of cases the parties came to a better understanding of their underlying problems. The value of this understanding of their problems was reflected in more friendly agreements relating to custody, visitation and other controversial issues of the divorce.

Family counseling has found a place in our court setting. It has served to relieve tensions and develop a better understanding in controversial divorce cases; it has averted divorce in some instances; and in other cases where divorce was not contemplated, it has helped the parties to avoid some of the misunderstandings that frequently lead to divorce.

Practicing attorneys have played a large part in the progress of the Family Counseling Service by making direct referrals of clients who are contemplating divorce, and by seeking the assistance of the Counselor in interpreting family situations have avoided bitter interim litigation. The interest of attorneys in this service is evidence of their genuine desire to preserve the integrity of family life wherever possible.

This year's experience with counseling families in distress, added to our experience of previous years, points to the need for and the desirability for an extension of this service to Lucas County.

# CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

For the year 1949

Unofficial hearings	236
Motions to Modify	268
Motions to Show Cause	106
Motions for Lump Sum Judgment	93
Non-Support Affidavits filed	157
(Male - 154    Female - 3)	
Arraignments	146
Affidavits Pending January 1, 1950	11
State Aid Cases	43

Monies paid to Toledo Humane Society on Child-Support cases	\$1,099,641.38
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Monies paid to Juvenile Court

Support	\$3,478.01
Restitution	4,479.44
Boarding Homes	18,567.03
Crippled Children	3,183.63
	\$29,708.11

Table No. 1

## TRENDS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Commitments to Industrial Schools	79	79	48	53	46	35
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	35	72	77	26	64	64
Commitments to Other Institutions	22	23	41	29	17	10
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	54	32	41	25	60	43
Total children removed from Community	<u>190</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>152</u>
Number placed on probation	604	750	560	348	347	303
Per cent of total for year placed on probation	45%	63%	58%	49%	44%	45%

## MAJOR CASES ONLY IN 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Sex offense	76	82	75	100	74	36
Robbery	5	22	21	6	6	6
Burglary	154	168	181	107	142	94
Auto theft	113	133	112	43	33	20
Larceny	258	256	218	171	146	205
Malicious mischief	117	77	50	19	40	19
Truancy	190	70	49	49	49	44
Runaway	145	104	85	73	90	73
Traffic	162	31	16	10	15	11
All other Offenses	108	230	165	137	191	159
	<u>1328</u>	<u>1173</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>667</u>

Table No. 2

## DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

(All cases)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	78	29	107
February	88	27	115
March	136	27	163
April	148	32	180
May	136	38	174
June	118	22	140
July	138	29	167
August	158	24	182
September	122	29	151
October	130	38	168
November	120	28	148
December	92	21	113
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	1464	344	1808

Table No. 3

## OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Robbery, hold-up	6	-	2	-	8
Burglary	93	1	45	-	139
Sex	20	16	1	6	43
Auto theft	19	1	5	-	25
Other stealing	155	50	181	30	416
Malicious mischief	19	-	85	-	104
Ungovernable	30	47	2	14	93
Truancy	26	18	30	15	89
Runaway	27	46	85	43	201
Traffic	11	-	321	12	344
Injury to person	6	-	4	-	10
All others	55	21	236	24	336
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	467	200	997	144	1808

Table No. 4

## DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Probation to a court counselor	232	71	26	2	331
Probation to an agency worker	9	12	21	6	48
Probation to individuals	20	4	251	6	281
Committed to Industrial School	27	8			35
Committed to other Correctional School	26	38			64
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	4	-			4
To other institution non-correctional	5	1			6
Fined	4	-	114		118
Restitution required	2	-	36		38
Placed in foster home	28	15			43
Other	39	21	162	27	249
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	8	8	48	13	77
Adjusted	30	11	332	88	461
Referred to other court	-	-	4	2	6
Pending	33	11	3		47
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	467	200	997	144	1808

Table No. 5

## REPEATERS

Total Number of individual children in Court on delinquency	1535
Number of first offenders	1182
Number of repeaters	374
% of total number who were repeaters	24.3%

Table No. 6

## AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under 7 years	1	-	12	2	15
7	1	1	4	1	7
8	6	1	19	-	26
9	9	1	25	1	36
10	24	2	32	6	64
11	27	7	51	4	89
12	34	12	61	6	113
13	65	21	75	11	172
14	72	30	110	17	229
15	97	39	137	33	306
16	80	42	211	24	357
17	50	44	257	35	386
18	1	-	3	4	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	467	200	997	144	1808

Median Age: Boys, 15 yrs. 5 mo.  
Girls, 15 yrs. 9 mo.

Table No. 7

## SCHOOL ATTENDING \*

Macomber HS	95	Irwin	5	(Parochial)	
DeVilbiss HS	92	McKinley	5		
Waite HS	89	Monclova	5	Central Catholic	50
Robinson Jr.High	83	Swanton	5	St. Francis	
Scott HS	70	Clay	4	de Sales	21
Woodward HS	67	Glenwood	4	SS. Peter - Paul	11
Libbey HS	64	Hamilton	4	St. Mary's	9
Parkland (not Craft)	44	Maumee HS	4	St. Michael's	8
Burnham	42	Mt. Vernon	4	St. Stephen's	8
Lagrange	33	Stickney	4	St. Theresa's	8
Jones Jr. High	30	Burroughs	3	Blessed Sacrament	6
Gunckel	29	Clay HS	3	Good Shepherd	6
Sherman	28	Feilbach	3	St. Charles'	6
Oakdale	25	Glendale	3	Immaculate Conception	5
Spring	24	Hillview	3	Sacred Heart	4
Birmingham	23	Irving	3	St. Ann's	4
Coy	22	Navarre	3	St. Thomas Aquinas	4
Lincoln	22	Parkland Craft	3	St. Agnes	3
Chase	21	Shoreland	3	St. Hedwig's	3
Warren	20	Wynn	3	St. James'	3
Garfield	17	Dorr St.	2	Gesu	2
Walbridge	17	Fulton	2	Holy Rosary	2
Whitmer HS	16	Harvard	2	Marybrook Academy	2
Holland HS	15	Kleis	2	Rosary Cathedral	2
Whitney Voc.	15	Longfellow	2	St. John's	2
Marshall	12	Maplewood	2	St. Ursula	2
Riverside	12	Martin	2	St. Vincent de Paul	2
Whittier	12	Private Schools	2	St. Adalbert's	1
Pickett	11	Trilby	2	St. Catherine's	1
Paymer	11	Arlington	1	St. Patrick's	1
Washington	9	Edgewater	1	Other Cath. Inst.	1
Ottawa	8	Hopewell	1		
Westfield	8	Monroe	1		
Franklin	7	Newbury	1		1808
Glann	7	Roosevelt	1		
Special School	7	Sharples	1		
Wernert	7	Sylvania Elem.	1		
Cherry	6	Westwood	1		
Holland Elem.	6	Whitehouse	1		
Nathan Hale	6	Not attending	211		
Point Place	6	Unknown	41		
		Out of County	139		

\* Schools not listed had no cases in court.

Table No. 8

## BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract No.	Total	Census Tract No.	Total
1	13	38	45
2	12	39	24
3	11	40	31
4	8	41	32
5	7	42	22
6	3	43	6
7	21	44	12
8	12	45	13
9	12	46	42
10	9	47	60
11	17	48	8
12	49	49	16
13	39	50	20
14	6	51	32
15	12	52	32
16	23	53	19
17	21	54	18
18	28	55	52
19	28	58	43
20	13	60	5
21	15	62	37
22	18	63	10
23	42	64	1
24	30	65	1
25	28	66	22
26	28	67	12
27	17	68	56
28	27	69	35
29	62	70	2
30	22	71	5
31	8	Out of County	169
32	15	Unknown	58
33	42		
34	86		<hr/>
35	8		1808
36	36		
37	40		

Table No. 8a

## DISTRICTS

	1949
East Toledo	229
South End	203
Pinewood	168
Downtown	148
Collingwood	124
North End	101
Lagrange-Stickney	98
West End	87
West Toledo	75
Nebraska	67
Point Place	52
Sylvania Township	56
Adams Township	43
Oregon Township	37
Washington Township	35
Springfield Township	22
Swanton Township	12
Providence Township	10
Jerusalem Township	5
Waynesfield Township (Maumee)	5
Waterville Township	2
Richfield Township	1
Spencer Township	1
Out of County	169
Unknown	58
	<hr/>
	1808

Table No. 9

## SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Police	398	125	931	111	1565
Parent	16	39	6	13	74
School	28	16	15	12	71
Social Agency	7	8	-	-	15
Probation Counselor	2	-	-	-	2
Other Court	2	-	3	-	5
Other source	14	12	42	8	76
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	467	200	997	144	1808

Table No. 10

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Common Law Marriage	2
Parents married and living together	1077
Parents married but separated	67
Father deceased, mother not remarried	69
Mother deceased, father not remarried	30
Divorced	46
Father widowed and remarried	34
Father divorced and remarried	35
Mother widowed and remarried	53
Mother divorced and remarried	96
Both parents deceased	9
Parents not married	23
Both parents divorced and remarried	109
Unknown	158
	<hr/>
	1808

Table No. 11

BASTARDY CASES

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Official (affidavit filed)	74	96	100	107
Unofficial (affidavit not filed)	8	8	6	5

DISPOSITION

Compromise	4	7	12	3
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	21	32	29	48
Alleged father not located	6	3	1	2
Mother and alleged father married	-	5	4	3
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	23	37	35	31
Found guilty by jury	1	-	1	2
Dismissed	15	10	10	14
Pending	12	10	14	7
Father in Military Service	-	-	-	2
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	82	104	106	112

CHILD  
STUDY  
INSTITUTE

## "I WANNA COME IN"

"I wanna come in."

The boy's words were hardly audible as he stood at the door of the Child Study Institute, a ragged and torn jacket his only protection against a chill winter wind. Impatiently, he wiped away the quick tears, leaving a smudge of dirt in their place.

"I don't want to go home - I'd rather stay here."

On fourteen other evenings during 1949, this scene was repeated by troubled boys and girls who came, confident in the knowledge that here was a haven - a place where sympathetic and understanding help could be had for the asking.

"Who ever heard of children seeking to be admitted to a place of detention?", one is prone to ask. Such a procedure is as unheard of as a traffic offender asking to be placed in jail. It is traditional to expect the relationship of child against guard; inmate against jailer. Instead of the all-too-familiar picture of children "breaking out" of the detention home, here are children seeking to "break in."

How is such a situation brought about? It comes from the free exchange of opinions by children who know the Institute and its methods and principles - in back alleys, crowded tenement areas, neighborhood street corners, playgrounds - wherever children gather. It comes through years of operation based on the philosophy that "A truly happy child is never delinquent; and a truly delinquent child is never happy." It comes through practicing what one preaches - through friendliness, understanding, sympathy, and sincerity - and a continuing respect for the child as an individual.

Great demands are often made upon the patience and fortitude of staff members, however. Take the case of the boy who was admitted late one evening, and who was successful in preventing the Boys' Leader from noticing the slight bulge under his shirt. All was serene as the boy retired for the night in one of the medical isolation rooms. But the next morning, when the nurse went to summon the boy for his medical examination, she was greeted by the sight of a chattering, scolding animal protruding from a sock at the foot of the boy's bed. He had brought his pet flying squirrel into detention with him, and here it remained until his subsequent release!

Members of the staff continue to expect a pet snake or toad to turn up any day, but none have yet put in an appearance.

One of the greatest single factors in the successful operation of the Child Study Institute is the extensive and varied program of activities which fill virtually every waking hour; and the unique Privilege System, which enables groups of children to take full advantage of the community's recreational resources, both with and without adult supervision. A total of nearly five thousand separate releases for recreation were made during 1949, encompassing 53% of the total child population.

Runaways from outside privileges are always a considered risk, but surprisingly few of these occur. Over the past 13 years of operation, less than half of one percent of the total children granted outside privilege have absconded.

Two runaways from privilege occurred recently when a large group of CSI children enjoyed a picnic in one of the large metropolitan parks outside Toledo. Yards of hot dogs and gallons of potato salad were consumed; baseball was enjoyed, and much of the playground equipment was put to heavy use. One of the concession attractions was a miniature airplane ride, with both CSI children and other children who had come to the park for the day, milling around the concession. In the press of the crowd, two of the smaller CSI boys became separated from the main group, and after a hurried consultation, decided that Africa had always appealed to them as a fascinating place, so why not set out immediately and make their way to the Gold Coast?

After hiking out of the large park through a heavy woods, the two adventurers spied a freight train stopped temporarily at a siding, and proceeded to board the first freight car at hand. There the self-appointed, African adventurers made their first error, for instead of heading for far-away places, the train continued on its way into Toledo.

The next morning, railroad police came to the Institute with two weary-looking travelers to Africa, their faces darkened not so much by the intense African sun as by having spent a very uncomfortable night in the recesses of an empty coal car.

Still another adolescent boy succumbed to the temptation of running away from a nearby Sunday School class. He had worshipped from afar one of the girls staying at the Institute who was scheduled to leave later that day for a private training school in the East, in company with her Probation Counselor.

It was still early in the day, and the boy had contrived to learn that she was expected to leave on the 8:05 PM train. In order to kill time, the boy forsook Sunday School for a local movie, there to view the daring doings of Hopalong Cassidy for three successive shows, meanwhile keeping one eye on the theatre clock.

Sometime before 8 o'clock, our hero made his appearance at the railroad station, confident in the knowledge that his deed of daring would be favored in the eyes of his enamorata. Time slipped by, and the 8:05 train chugged into the station, right on schedule - but there was still no sign of the lady of his dreams and her escort. It was not until the 8:05 train slipped away into the night that he suspected something had gone amiss.

And so it was that a bewildered and dejected boy presented himself late that night at the Institute, his faith in the fact that love always triumphs over all greatly shaken - and all because his girl's Probation Counselor had spoiled his careful plan by deciding to take an earlier train!

In addition to the regularly scheduled outside privileges each week, the year past offered children of the Child Study Institute many unusual attractions as extra privileges. A representative list would include the Grotto Circus, the Paul Draper and Larry Adler show, the Minneapolis Symphony concert, the Gene Autry show, the Sigurd Romberg Orchestra concert, the Golden Gloves Tournament, the opera "Barber of Seville," the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, showing of the art masterpieces from the Berlin Museum, the Russian Ballet, the Aqua Parade and Follies, the Gladys Swarthout Concert, numerous hockey games, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, dancing instruction at the Arthur Murray Studios, and tours of the Art Museum, Toledo Public Library, local radio stations and newspapers — all these in addition to regularly scheduled nature study hikes, trips to the Zoo, swims, picnics, and attendance at downtown movies.

Featured at the Institute itself were four free concerts by members of the American Federation of Musicians through record royalty funds, and three personal appearance "jam sessions" by local hotel orchestras.

Personal appearances by well-known figures at the Child Study Institute included visits by Jack Dempsey; Penny Singleton of the movies; Jesse Stuart, Town Hall poet; Duke Ellington and members of his orchestra; and Art Mooney and his orchestra.

The school at the Child Study Institute is a far cry from the conventional school most people know. It makes no attempt to duplicate a child's grade level and school setting; instead, it attempts to strengthen weak areas in the individual child; it gives balance to the program of activities within the building; it capitalizes on each child's special skills, and provides the chance for creative work in crafts such as weaving, drawing, and painting; and it offers constructive help through interpreting attitudes and offering suggestions to the child's school in the community.

All of the elementary grade levels are handled in the CSI school at the same time. Hence, rather advanced work may be going on in one part of the room while smaller children are engaged in more simple tasks in still another part. The teacher must be skilled in meeting the needs of several groups of children at the same time — and even then, unforeseen circumstances develop.

Such a happening occurred on a morning some time ago, when several of the smaller children were engaged in painting with water colors. The teacher's golden cocker spaniel, one of the pets of the institution, was seated nearby, watching the proceedings with his usual interest. The time for a school recess approached, and with it came a telephone call for the teacher, making it necessary for her to come to the office to take the call. The children were dismissed for a recess before she left — all except one small boy who elected to continue with his water coloring.

Take the experimental attitude and imagination of a small boy with water coloring materials at hand; add to it a curious and friendly dog, and the results can be astonishing. The teacher's return was greeted by the vision of a perfect rainbow of a dog, complete with one yellow ear, a green front leg, a blue tail, and assorted splashes of color in between.

Fortunately, the judicious use of soap and water quickly made matters right, but not without seriously taxing the patience of all concerned.

Each day offers its challenges, its tax upon patience, and its frustrations. Great gains are often made with children who had never before had any insight into their problems. Still other children are more difficult to reach, and offer a challenge to the skill of every staff member - such as the boy who was returned to the Institute for the third time in as many months; and who was heard to remark, "I've gotta stop bein' brought in here, or pretty soon I'm gonna turn out to be one of these here joovenile delinquents."

## PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Psychological Clinic of the Institute has now been in existence for twelve years. A pioneer among court operated clinics, and the only one in existence as an integral part of the detention system, the clinic has made a substantial and outstanding contribution to the work done by the Juvenile Court. This contribution has been in two areas. First, it has made available to the Court complete psychological studies on the more difficult cases passing through the Court; and second, it has played an important part in developing a sound approach to the treatment and training of children during the period of detention.

Paralleling the growth of clinical psychology during the past decade, the studies made at the Clinic have become more and more comprehensive and in many cases have reached beyond the diagnostic area and into the treatment area. We have made great progress in the use of a variety of special techniques of which the traditional general intelligence test is only one, and often not the most important. While it is necessary to detect just how capable a youngster is to absorb the requirements of academic school learning and how much he has actually learned, greater stress is often laid on his potentialities otherwise. Techniques have been devised to estimate what makes a child fail to click as a person, at home, in the community, or in the school. Use is also made of the time-tested interview method in which the child reveals himself without being aware that he is doing so. During such interviews a friendly contact can be established with the child and acceptance of the Institute is facilitated.

One of the more recent methods of meeting the children is through discussion groups wherein the psychologist acts as moderator but does not take an active part. The children are given the opportunity to express themselves within the limits of propriety. These sessions provide an emotional catharsis which relieves tensions and fears and are another aid for the child in his acceptance of the period of detention and of the court staff as helpful friends. Topics discussed frequently reach beyond the immediate situation and help the child to gain an insight into his own shortcomings and into his misdirected motivation which has led to his delinquent behavior.

Sound motion picture films are frequently used as starting points for discussions. They are selected because of their value for our population—each one dealing with the problems of adolescent youth. At present these films are secured on a rental basis from the Toledo Public Library and from the State Department of Education. It would be desirable to secure copies for our own so that programs would not have to be planned so far in advance. Budget limitations have prevented this so far. However, through the generosity of various private individuals and groups we have been able to have 47 showings of 11 different films which have been found to be especially instructive and helpful in preparing the group for a subsequent discussion period. Discussions following a film presentation are led by one of the psychologists and this can be used for diagnostic purposes. Often a child, encouraged by others, reveals things about himself which would never be brought out in an office interview.

Of particular value in studying personality is a group procedure called psychodrama. In this the subject is encouraged to act out certain situations in his life which he finds crucially important or, which he wished might have happened or, which he fears might happen. Though a valuable approach to the study of personality, this method has been limited in actual use because of physical limitations of space and staff. A further extension of this program will have to await a new building where more adequate physical facilities will be available.

For those children whose problems require additional diagnostic or treatment facilities, the services of the Psychiatrist are available. Dr. Nicholas Dallis is available one day a week for this purpose. The use of the psychiatrist and supplementary diagnostic services of the Maumee Valley Hospital have given court workers much needed assistance in the understanding and treatment of our more difficult problems, including epilepsy and sensory disorders (both visual and auditory).

Attention is directed to Table I which appears in slightly different form this year. The previous method of reporting mental classification has been abandoned and the present more realistic classification has been adopted with five levels of intelligence noted. From this table it is noted that the average mental capacity of children tested is lower than for the community at large.

During 1949 the psychological staff continued to hold a key position in the pioneering type of work which has characterized the Child Study Institute for the past twelve years. The function of the staff is both diagnostic and therapeutic with the emphasis being placed upon determining the course of action which will be most likely to return the child to his family and community as a law-abiding citizen.

Table A

## NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS\*

	1 9 4 9				1 9 4 8			
	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total
Boys	536	116	20	672	499	107	5	611
Per cent	55.6%	12.05%	2.07%	69.7%	55.38%	11.88%	.5%	67.81%
Girls	231	58	3	292	238	49	3	290
Per cent	23.96%	6.01%	.31%	30.3%	26.41%	5.44%	.33%	32.19%
Total	767	174	23	964**	737	156	8	901
Per cent	79.56%	18.06%	2.38%	100%	81.8%	17.31%	.89%	100%

\* Includes re-admissions of same child if he was received more than once during the year.

\*\* Percentage of increase over 1948: 6.54%

Table B

## STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 9 4 9		1 9 4 8	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Delinquent	837	86.8%	759	84.24%
Dependent	114	11.8%	131	14.54%
For observation	13	1.4%	11	1.22%
	964	100.00%	901	100.00%

Table C

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 9		1 9 4 8	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Catholic	253	26.25%	256	28.4%
Baptist	137	14.22%	114	12.7%
Lutheran	74	7.68%	65	7.2%
Methodist	84	8.72%	72	8.1%
Church of God	40	4.15%	27	3.0%
Presbyterian	12	1.24%	18	2.0%
Episcopalian	11	1.14%	11	1.2%
Greek Orthodox	1	.10%	2	.2%
Jewish	4	.41%	3	.3%
Protestant, no denomination	210	21.78%	179	19.9%
All others	68	7.05%	46	5.0%
No Affiliation	70	7.26%	103	12.0%
Total	964	100.00%	901	100.00%

Table D

## AGES OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 9		1 9 4 8	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
6 and under	26	2.7%	34	3.8%
7	10	1.0%	8	.9%
8	14	1.5%	19	2.1%
9	26	2.7%	25	2.8%
10	46	4.8%	34	3.8%
11	46	4.8%	46	5.1%
12	87	9.0%	69	7.6%
13	116	12.0%	110	12.2%
14	131	13.5%	142	15.8%
15	201	20.9%	176	19.5%
16	160	16.7%	163	18.1%
17	92	9.5%	72	8.0%
18	8	.8%	3	.3%
19	1	.1%	-	-
Total	964	100.00%	901	100.00%

Median Age (1948): 14 years, 9 months

Median Age (1949): 14 years, 10 months

Table E

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 9		1 9 4 8	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 10 days	549	57.0%	394	43.7%
10 days to 1 month	270	28.0%	338	37.5%
1 month to 2 months	117	12.1%	139	15.4%
2 months to 3 months	18	1.9%	23	2.6%
3 months to 4 months	8	.8%	6	.7%
More than 4 months	2	.2%	1	.1%
	<hr/> 964	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 901	<hr/> 100.00%

Table F

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
IN RESIDENCE

	1 9 4 9			1 9 4 8
	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
January	11	13	24	25
February	15	10	25	29
March	14	7	21	39
April	17	8	25	37
May	21	10	31	27
June	15	9	24	24
July	14	9	23	35
August	15	9	24	34
September	11	11	22	33
October	15	15	30	28
November	21	12	33	26
December	17	13	30	23

Daily Average (1949): 26

Daily Average (1948): 30

Table G

## SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	1 9 4 9	1 9 4 8
Total number of new children examined	271	290
Total number of children re-examined	108	150
Uncompleted medical examinations	20	35
Number of daily treatments in clinic	1790	1802
Nutritional status of children:		
Good	78.2%	71.1%
Fair	15.3%	20.7%
Poor	6.5%	8.2%
General Health		
(when admitted)		
Good	50.5%	65.5%
Fair	46.3%	28.1%
Poor	3.2%	6.4%
Per cent having visual defects	33.0%	19.3%
Per cent having dental defects	28.5%	28.5%
Per cent having positive Wasserman tests	1.0%	0.2%
Number positive Gonorrhea cases	0	1
Per cent positive N - T cultures	0.0%	0.3%
Number of Pregnancies	10	7
Number of cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	20	23
Number of cardiac cases	3	2
Clinic cases	34	30
Immunizations (prior to admission)		
Smallpox	50.0%	57.2%
Diphtheria	27.8%	42.4%
Pertussis	0.5%	0.2%
Typhoid	27.3%	43.2%
Number of Impetigo cases	1	3
Number of Chronic Otitis Media	3	1
Number of Parotitis cases	1	0
Number of Scarlet Fever cases	0	9
Number of Obesity cases	22	31
Number of Malnutrition cases	4	7
Number of Scabies cases	3	10
Number of Hypothyroidism cases	2	0
Number of Hypospadias cases	1	0
Number of Petit Mal cases	2	0
Number of Herpes (penial) cases	1	0
Number of Traumatic Arthritis cases	1	0

Table H

## DISTRIBUTION OF LEVELS OF INTELLIGENCE

1949 Frequency	Classification	1949 Per cent	1948 Per cent
14	Mentally Defective	7.9%	14.6%
49	Below Average (Dull - Normal)	27.7%	34.9%
77	Average	43.5%	40.5%
22	Above Average (Bright - Normal)	12.4%	7.8%
15	Superior	8.5%	2.2%
<hr/> 177		<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Table I

## NUMBER OF REPORTS RENDERED

Type of Report	1949 Frequency	1948 Frequency
Psychological	192	153
Psychiatric	60	48
Observation	0	4
Social Histories	7	2
Supervision	2	1
Pre-sentence Investigations (Adults)	3	0
	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 208

Table J

## THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

	1 9 4 9	1 9 4 8
Number of children granted privileges	511	469
Number of privileges granted	4754	3916
% Total population granted privileges	53.0%	52.05%
Number escapes while on privilege	14	10
Number major violations *	2	2
Number minor violations **	12	16
% Non-violated privileges	99.41%	99.29%

\* e.g., Committing a delinquent act while on privilege.

\*\* e.g., Exceeding time limit, visiting home, smoking, etc., while on privilege.