

1947  
ANNUAL REPORT

ADULT COURT  
JUVENILE COURT  
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE  
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

LUCAS COUNTY

OHIO

TOLEDO

To The Honorable Reuben Hilty  
Louis H. Sanzenbacher  
Edward E. Evans

Commissioners of Lucas County

And to The Honorable Charles L. Sherwood,  
Director 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 1947, 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

April 1, 1948

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

O F

1 9 4 7   R E P O R T

Delinquency continued to decline, reaching a low of 715 major cases, contrasted with 1591 at the peak in 1943-- a five-year drop of 55%, 26% last year (major cases only).

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Sex cases showed the only increase, reaching an all-time high of 100.

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There were 641 minor complaints, mostly traffic, neighborhood quarrels, runaways and isolated incidents, etc., where no pattern of delinquent behavior was apparent.

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Of the grand total of 1356, 380 children had appeared previously in court (repeaters) a reduction from 489 in 1943.

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The downward trend follows (1) fewer children of "delinquency age" due to decreased birth-rate during the depression; (2) increasing post-war stability of the home; (3) increasing efficacy of public and private agencies, character building and recreational as well as child and family service agencies.

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The proportion of girls to boys continued about the same: 22 to 78, well above the established pre-war norm of about 15 to 85.

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Divorces sought were down 25% from a high of 3,105 in 1946 to 2,349; similar declines were noted in other parts of the country.

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The duration of the broken marriages declined from a high average of 10.4 years in 1945 to 8.4 years; the average length of separation before divorce declined from a high of 2.6 years in 1944 to 2.1 years.

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For the first time in 11 years, the number of contributing cases (parents and third persons charged with contributing to the neglect or delinquency of children) fell off from a high of 242 in 1946 to 170, a reduction of nearly 30%; of the 60 parents given suspended sentences, 9 were rearrested for violation of probation and the sentence was enforced, a slightly higher proportion than usual.

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Detention of boys in county jail (caused by lack of space and adequate facilities in the Child Study Institute) reached the lowest point in several years, with a daily average of 4.7 as contrasted with a daily average of 15 in 1944; this is due mainly to the steady decrease in the number of major cases and partly to increased cooperation on the part of the police, sheriff and Child Welfare Board.

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The evil practice of commingling dependent and delinquent children was mitigated, the proportion of dependents detained with delinquents in the Child Study Institute having been reduced from a high of 30.4% ten years ago to 9.3% last year; this is due almost wholly to the splendid cooperation of the Child Welfare Board in receiving dependent children for temporary shelter at the Lucas County Children's home; this has had the further effect of

releasing space in the Child Study Institute for delinquents and has been an important factor in reducing the amount of jail detention.

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Bastardy cases reached an all-time high, with a total of 104, of which 96 were official.

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For the first time in history, moneys collected and disbursed for the support and care of children exceeded a million dollars; this compares with \$200,000 ten years ago; a total of \$979,043.28 was paid into the Toledo Humane Society and disbursed by it to proper parties, a service for which the Society makes no charge; a total of \$25,279.82 was collected by the court direct and paid to the county in partial reimbursement for children in boarding homes.

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Children who repeat their delinquencies have been reduced from 46% of total number in court in 1936 to 25% of the total number in court in 1947.

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Complete medical and psychological facilities are now available for all children coming before the court.

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The Child Study Institute, organized in 1937, was the first recognized Child Guidance Clinic in Toledo.

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Foster home placement was established in 1937 as a policy for treatment of selected delinquents. Lucas County Court was a pioneer in adopting this policy which now is used by other courts over the country.

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Privilege system at the Child Study Institute, a step in advance in the treatment of delinquents under temporary detention, was pioneered by the Lucas County court ten years ago. In 1947 there were 4418 releases on privilege, in which one-half of one per cent broke the rules.

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Lucas County court has made use of the best facilities in the country for treatment of more difficult cases. Institutions able to carry out training programs with special problems have been investigated and we have placed children in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska and Maryland.

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The Court, ten years ago, inaugurated a delinquency prevention program with other community agencies at Halloween time. This has resulted in reduction of vandalism to new lows.

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Not once in 11 years has a Jewish child appeared before the judge in a delinquency case; the few cases of this sort in this period have been minor and have been adjusted before reaching the judge for hearing.

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A majority of the children were, as usual, strangers to any church; and again only about 1% were active in the Boys' Club, Scouts or the Y.

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As usual, every car stolen had been left by the owner with the keys in the ignition.

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The average delinquent was one or more years behind in school.

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Most delinquencies were committed by a child in association with others, and to counteract idleness.

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Any program which strengthens family ties helps reduce delinquency regardless of whether that program is conducted by the court, the schools, the church, or the community.

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To help a child on probation it is necessary that parents as well as child acknowledge the presence of a problem and their need for help.

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The kind of treatment given to a child on probation is determined by his individual need rather than by the offense committed--thus it frequently happens that much attention is given to a child who comes before the court on a relatively minor offense.

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Requiring payment of restitution has been found to be good treatment in cases of vandalism and theft; a total of \$7,219.41 was collected from the children who caused the damage and disbursed to the injured parties last year.

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Strange but true, some parents show open resentment -- almost hatred for their child. Still more reject their child unconsciously, and want to fight if you suggest it. Such children become serious problems.

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## WHAT OF THAT NEW BUILDING ?

In response to repeated inquiries from friends of the county's delinquent children and families in domestic distress, it seems appropriate to report on the status of the project for a new Court-CSI building.

In recent years the tragic need for additional and appropriately designed space for the court and the CSI has become increasingly apparent to the general public. The survey made by the National Probation Association in 1932 pointed out the need for larger quarters at that time. Since then, although delinquency cases have from time to time doubled or trebled and divorce cases more than trebled, no additional space has been provided. The unfairness to the children, families and general public of continuing to use the old crowded, cramped quarters was impressed upon representatives of a great many organizations who voluntarily sent delegations to study the situation and to offer to do anything they could to help.

So, early in 1947 at the joint invitation of the Old Newsboys' Goodfellows' Association and the Toledo Bar Association, representatives of some 50 or 60 interested organizations met and formed a county-wide committee to promote a new building to replace the over-crowded and inadequate quarters long occupied by the Child Study Institute and the Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations (which includes the "juvenile court".)

Harold Anderson was named chairman, Judge Harvey G. Straub, vice chairman, and Norman B. Finch, secretary. Sub-committees were named on law, finance, publicity and building. The latter, chaired by A. Gideon Spieker, had the difficult task of recommending the general type of building (whether to house all functions of the court together or separate them) and general location (whether near the courthouse or distant therefrom) and estimating the total cost.

The building committee met almost weekly throughout the spring and summer and explored the advantages and disadvantages of all known types of building and of central versus outlying location. They were notably assisted by an independent survey by the Municipal League of Toledo. The main objective of the committee and of this survey was to obtain the most suitable quarters for the least possible money. Plans to remodel existing buildings and erect a new one were gratuitously drawn by Britsch & Munger, architects.

So thoroughly were all possibilities explored that it was late summer before the committee felt warranted in making a definite recommendation. It finally approved unanimously a new building designed to house under one roof all functions of the court--clinic and detention home (Child Study Institute) and court, both juvenile and adult departments. It also recommended, as an economy measure and to promote efficiency, the provision of space in the new building for the Bureau of Aid to Dependent Children and the Child Welfare Board, two public agencies which the county now houses at considerable annual rentals. It further recommended a central location as near the courthouse as practicable.

The estimated cost of land and building was \$1,500,000 at 1947 prices--about double a previous estimate made four or five years earlier. This sounded like so much money the county-wide committee was afraid it would not receive the necessary 65% majority if placed on the ballot in November. Concurring in this view was the Board of County Commissioners upon whom the law places the duty of providing the quarters.

It was therefore decided to await a more propitious occasion. The committee has not disbanded. Its personnel and purpose remain unchanged. It recognizes the continued need, and might be said to be marking time.

# ADULT COURT

Staff, December 31, 1947.

Paul W. Alexander, Judge  
Freda Braun Lyons, Marriage Counsellor  
Harriet L. Goldberg, Assistant Marriage Counsellor  
Helen Goodrick, Court Reporter  
Mary Newell, Secretary  
Matthew Reid, Bailiff

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T. Gordon Jeffery, Clerk of Courts  
Harry A. Meuth, Deputy in Charge and Assignment Clerk  
Robert H. Payne, Courtroom Clerk

MARRIAGE COUNSELLING  
DEPARTMENT

At the request of the Catholic clergy of the city, subsequently seconded by the Toledo Council of Churches, the Court, in 1946, inaugurated a plan whereby each local pastor would be notified when a member of his congregation became involved in a divorce suit. The Court promulgated a request that each attorney, upon filing a divorce petition, advise the court what, if any, specific church the parties attended. Each morning the records of the preceding day were compiled and the court notified the pastors of the churches indicated. The purpose of this was to enable the pastor to give spiritual advice and offer his pastoral services to members of his flock known to be in domestic difficulty, and to attempt reconciliation where indicated.

At first the response was good, but as clients or attorneys or both came to a fuller realization of the purpose for gathering this information, the response fell off. Most clients do not want pastoral help; they want riddance, not reconciliation. When they ask the attorney not to advise the court or let the pastor know of their divorce action, they place the attorney in a difficult position, as he is bound to respect the wishes of his client. Some attorneys have been able to persuade their clients of the advisability of accepting such pastoral services. Many have not. As a consequence, in 1947, of 2,349 petitions filed, only 163, or about 7%, gave the court the desired information. This is not quite as bad as it sounds, for it is undoubtedly true that well over half of the embattled spouses actually had no church connection whatsoever.

During the year the Marriage Counselling Department handled a total of 378 new cases, or about one-sixth of the total filed. The department is not large enough to investigate and offer its services in all cases and must confine itself to those where a specific request for help comes

from some source. Nearly half of these requests came from one or the other of the unhappy spouses. Only 17 outright reconciliations were effected by the court and there is no way of telling how permanent any of these will be. More than half of the cases were ultimately referred to private agencies and pastors.

Toward the end of the year the department was strengthened by the addition of Dr. Harriet L. Goldberg, who had had considerable experience in family casework and who divides her time between her work as girls' probation officer and marriage counsellor.

## D I V O R C E   S T A T I S T I C S

(Except for first and tenth items, total sampling  
4,000 to 10,000 cases)

1. Total number of DIVORCES SOUGHT (past 15 years):

<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
932	1272	1403	1478	1500	1407	1304	1451
<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	
1706	1744	2095	2350	2879	3105	2349	

GRAND TOTAL (past 11 yrs.) 21,890

2. Average DURATION of marriage before divorce (in years):

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
10.2	10.3	10.4	8.9	8.4

ANNUAL AVERAGE 9.6

3. Average length of SEPARATION before divorce (in years):

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1

ANNUAL AVERAGE 2.4

4. Per cent of divorces following "WAR MARRIAGE":

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
--	5%	7.2%	14.1%	12.3%

ANNUAL AVERAGE 9.6%

5. Per cent of divorces involving VETERANS:

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
--	11.6%	16%	51%	42.2%

ANNUAL AVERAGE 30.2%

6. Per cent of divorces following "CHILD" marriages  
(girl under 21):

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
(past standard, 55%)	55%	64.3%	67.6%	69.8%	63.1%

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 66.2%

7. Average AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE:

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
23.8	22	19.8	19.4	19.7

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 20.9

8. Per cent of divorces following "RUNAWAY" marriages:

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
30.5%	32.5%	38.8%	32.2%	

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 33.5%

9. Per cent of cases heard, marriage under ONE YEAR'S  
DURATION (divorce seldom granted):

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
3.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	3.9%

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 2.9%

10. Per cent of divorces, marriage under THREE YEARS'  
DURATION:

<u>1947</u>
18.3%

11. Per cent of divorces involving UNFAITHFUL HUSBANDS:

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
42%	45.8%	47.6%		

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 45.1%

12. Per cent of divorces involving UNFAITHFUL WIVES:

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
--	--	20%	23%	22.1%

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 21.7%

13. Per cent of RECIDIVIST HUSBANDS (second or subsequent divorce):

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
23%	29.1%	28.9%	21.3%	25.8%

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 25.6%

14. Per cent of RECIDIVIST WIVES (second or subsequent divorce):

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
26%	28.5%	29.3%	22.5%	21.7%

ANNUAL AVERAGE, 25.6%

15. Per cent of actions COMMENCED BY HUSBANDS:

(Past standard, 25%)	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
	40.2%	30.6%

C O N T R I B U T I N G    C A S E S

Affidavits filed (total)			140
Individual defendants:	Parents	75	
	Third persons	95	170
Total guilty pleas:	Parents	36	
	Third persons	72	108
Total found guilty:	Parents	6	
	Third persons	9	15
Total dismissed or acquitted:	Parents	16	
	Third persons	11	27
Total sentenced, no suspensions:	Parents	13	
	Third persons	52	65
Total sentence suspended:	Parents	60	
	Third persons	58	118
Total rearrested for enforcement (violation of probation):	Parents	9	
	Third persons	4	13
Fines only:			
Enforced:	Parents	-	
	Third persons	38	38
Suspended:	Parents	5	
	Third persons	7	12
Amount collected			\$2,304.80
Average fine collected			60.65

# JUVENILE COURT

Staff, December 31, 1947

Paul W. Alexander, Judge  
L. Wallace Hoffman, A.B., M.A., Chief Probation Officer  
Rita F. O'Grady, A.B., M.A., Assistant Chief Probation  
Officer and Girls' Referee  
James R. Kelly, A.B., M.A., Boys' Referee  
Paul F. Waldner, A.B., M.A., Boys' Referee  
Robert B. Baumgartner, Ph.B., LL.B., Child-Support Referee  
Joseph E. Doneghy, Probation Officer  
Margaret Casteel, Probation Officer  
C. Donald McColl, Probation Officer  
Daniel B. Conlin, Probation Officer  
William L. Clark, Probation Officer  
Alvin Vandewalker, Probation Officer  
Dan M. Weber, Probation Officer  
Edith F. Brown, Probation Officer  
Harriet L. Goldberg, Probation Officer and Family Caseworker  
Rena U. Thatcher, Home Finder  
Maxine Brown, Intake Supervisor  
Marcile Humbert, Secretary  
Augusta C. Managhan, Secretary  
Vivian Christie, Secretary  
Catherine A. Gaffney, Secretary  
Alma Miller, Secretary  
Martha S. Martin, Receptionist  
Alice M. Cunningham, Bookkeeper  
Kathryn R. Keely, Typist  
Maude B. Ford, Typist  
Helen M. Chapman, Typist  
Isaac N. Harper, File Clerk

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T. Gordon Jeffery, Clerk of Courts  
Thelma Hogen, Deputy in Charge

## A S T O P E R S O N N E L

It has been a constant struggle to maintain a staff of the highest quality. The high salaries offered by private industry and other courts and agencies in other cities has made the competition tough. It appears inevitable that members of a staff recruited solely on the basis of training, experience and personal qualifications and without regard to political or any other consideration, will always be in demand.

In 1947 we lost by resignation eight highly qualified workers--one to retire and seven to accept more lucrative positions elsewhere. Four of these places were acceptably filled during the year, and one early in 1948. One does not require filling because of the return, in November of L. Wallace Hoffman, Chief Probation Officer, who had been on leave of absence since February 1946, to serve UNRRA in China. Up to that time, Miss Rita F. O'Grady had served as Acting Chief Probation Officer and Mr. Hoffman's return permitted her to resume her duties as Girls' Referee; and because of her experience she was made Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

It has been seriously suggested to us that if we didn't try to maintain such a high-powered staff we would not be bothered with so much turn-over. Probably so, but we conceive it our duty to the children and families to employ only the highest quality, even though we may sooner or later lose them, rather than to fill our ranks with mediocre or sub-standard personnel whom nobody else would want.

We have never dared to deviate from the standard set for us of employing our staff purely and solely on the merit basis, regardless of political or any other consideration. We have been warned that this is poor politics. We wouldn't know about that, but we have noticed that the criticism levelled at us when we first adopted that policy by thoughtless, selfish individuals, usually with a personal axe to grind, has by now almost entirely died out.

In our judgment the Board of County Commissioners deserves public commendation for going along with the court in fixing salaries at a point where, although not as high as in some courts, they do serve to keep Lucas County "in the running".

### T H E   H E L P I N G   H A N D

Children are children the world over. They can't help it if they happen to live in a state whose children's services may leave something to be desired. So, whenever a call for help has reached any member of our staff from some place where people are earnestly striving to improve their children's services we have regarded it as our duty to those children to respond.

Such calls to "come over into Macedonia and help us" have been received in increasing numbers in recent years from various parts of the country, from various types of organizations, some even from state governments. They have been answered whenever possible, always without loss, cost or damage to our local children and citizens--on the contrary, with direct benefit to them for we have found we always learn from these contacts something of value in our work at home. This work is generally considered part of the "missionary's" vacation, and when not, his home work is always made up.

In recent years various members of the staff have conducted or participated in institutes, training courses, lecture courses, consultations and other efforts for the benefit of children in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Montana, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Maine.

As in other years, the staff has made its share of helpful contributions to various professional publications; and one member has published a book which has been well received throughout the country.

T H E   B I G   B R O T H E R S   A N D  
B I G   S I S T E R S

Since its reorganization in early 1946 the Big Brother Movement, under the sponsorship of the Toledo Council of Churches, has serviced 54 boys referred by the Court; 45 of these were referred officially and nine unofficially (through exceptional clearances, etc.). Of the 54 referred 47 got into no further trouble.

Besides individual supervision by Big Brothers, numerous incidental services have been rendered. Two Christmas parties were held for boys; a trip to the circus was conducted; many jobs were secured for boys; medical attention including glasses for two boys, and memberships in the YMCA and trips to summer camps were provided. Cash donations were secured for the clothing fund from organizations visited by the Director of the Movement, and one individual Big Brother did a substantial job of electric wiring in the woodwork shop at Child Study Institute. Report-meetings and seminars for Big Brothers were arranged by Rev. H. Coleman Lamb of the Council, with James R. Kelly, of the Court, as Consultant.

The Council of Churches is now engaged in organizing a Big Sister Movement. The first steps were taken September 8, 1947, when an Advisory Committee on Big Sisters was formed, with Miss Louise Herler, of the YWCA, as Chairman, and Miss Rita O'Grady, of the Court, as Consultant. Seventeen Big Sisters were enrolled and several meetings have been held, including an orientation seminar. No referrals have been made by the Court, but this Movement, with a small beginning under wise leadership, promises to be of great help to girls in trouble.

Table No. 1

TRENDS OF THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS

	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Commitments to											
Industrial Schools	27	36	33	48	48	57	59	79	79	48	53
Commitments to Private											
Correctional Schools	-	-	10	6	18	33	31	35	72	77	26
Commitments to											
Other Institutions	1	7	11	23	29	15	3	22	23	41	29
Delinquents placed in											
Foster Homes	<u>32</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>25</u>
Total children removed											
from community	60	88	77	137	129	135	138	190	206	207	133
Number placed											
on probation	340	459	578	499	572	422	654	604	750	560	348
Percent of total for year											
placed on probation	40%	44%	42%	41%	45%	37%	41%	45%	63%	58%	49%
<u>Major Cases Only in 1946 and 1947</u>											
Sex Offense	25	28	82	67	57	48	79	76	82	75	100
Robbery	1	-	9	11	8	4	6	5	22	21	6
Burglary	37	62	95	142	110	97	147	154	168	181	107
Auto Theft	50	64	32	80	45	51	118	113	133	112	43
Larceny	209	316	400	350	321	291	427	258	256	218	171
Malicious Mischief	130	119	106	85	70	52	217	117	77	50	19
Truancy	36	98	131	98	139	162	102	190	70	49	49
Runaway	236	53	100	81	108	72	115	145	104	85	73
Traffic	33	80	70	84	113	88	163	162	31	16	10
All Other Offenses	<u>103</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>137</u>
	860	1023	1203	1199	1257	1124	1591	1328	1173	972	715

Table No. 2

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

<u>Month</u>	White		Negro		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
January	45	16	8	3	72
February	39	7	2	5	53
March	37	12	1	4	54
April	60	11	11	13	95
May	59	11	14	2	86
June	34	7	12	2	55
July	49	9	15	3	76
August	33	7	6	4	50
September	29	12	2	9	52
October	36	4	3	-	43
November	16	6	4	1	27
December	37	4	6	5	52
	<u>474</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>715</u>

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

Robbery - Hold-up	6	-	-	-	6
Burglary	94	-	13	-	107
Sex	53	19	14	14	100
Auto Theft	37	-	6	-	43
Shoplifting	15	-	5	2	22
Other stealing	109	11	24	5	149
Malicious Mischief	15	2	2	-	19
Ungovernable	26	24	8	5	63
Truancy	32	7	6	4	49
Runaway	30	27	1	15	73
Traffic	8	1	1	-	10
Conduct injurious to morals	16	4	-	-	20
Violation of probation	3	-	-	-	3
All others	<u>30</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>51</u>
	<u>474</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>715</u>

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES (Major)

<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	200	27	43	24	294
Probation to an agency worker	20	12	-	-	32
Probation to individuals	18	1	1	2	22
Committed to Industrial School	34	5	4	10	53
Committed to other Correctional School	15	9	2	-	26
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	7	-	1	-	8
To other institution (non-correctional)	11	14	-	4	29
Fined	9	-	-	-	9
Restitution required	27	-	-	-	27
Placed in foster home	14	4	4	3	25
Other	51	17	19	1	88
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	1	-	-	-	1
Adjusted	35	6	4	1	46
Referred to other court	1	-	-	-	1
Pending	31	11	6	6	54
	<u>474</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>715</u>

Table No. 5

REPEATERS

	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
1. None before in Court	215	66	30	25	336
2. This year	91	11	14	15	131
3. Last year	168	29	40	11	248
	<u>474</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>715</u>

Total cases involving major complaints	715
Total cases involving minor complaints	<u>641</u>
	1356

Total individual cases (major)	569
Total individual cases (minor)	<u>641</u>
	1210

Total individual repeaters for year 307 or 25%  
of total before Court who were repeaters.

Table No. 6

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	White		Negro		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
8 and under	2	1	-	-	3
9	4	-	2	-	6
10	13	2	4	3	22
11	25	2	4	-	31
12	20	2	11	4	37
13	49	2	10	10	71
14	77	17	5	14	113
15	80	21	15	11	127
16	128	40	16	7	191
17	76	19	17	2	114
18	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>474</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>715</u>

Median Age: White boys, 15 yr. 7 mo.  
White girls, 16 yr. 2 mo.  
Negro boys, 15 yr. 5 mo.  
Negro girls, 14 yr. 7 mo.

Table No. 7

SCHOOL ATTENDING \*

Robinson Jr.High	39	Burroughs	3	Not Attending	179
Waite HS	38	Oakdale	3	Unknown	2
Scott HS	33	Hillview	3		
Libbey HS	27	Westwood	3	(Parochial)	
Parkland--not craft		DeVeaux	2		
	27	Monroe	2	Central Cath.	32
Gunckel	24	Newbury	2	St.Adelbert's	13
Woodward HS	22	Stickney	2	St. Joseph's	6
DeVilbiss HS	21	Westfield	2		
Lagrange	14	Irving	2		<hr/>
Burnham	14	Navarre	2		715
Jones Jr.	13	Parkland Craft	2		
Macomber	12	Irwin	2		
Lincoln	11	Jerusalem Twshp	2		
Roosevelt	10	Maumee HS	2		
Birmingham	9	Wernert	2		
Riverside	9	Whitehouse	2		
Sylvania Elem.	8	Whitney-			
Spring	7	Vocational	1		
Garfield	7	Pt.Place HS	1		
Chase	7	Edgewater	1		
Marshall	6	Nathan Hale	1		
Washington	6	Warren	1		
Mt. Vernon	6	East Side Cent.	1		
Glenwood	5	Berkey	1		
Sherman	5	Glendale	1		
Coy	5	Ottawa	1		
Swanton	5	Sharples	1		
Cherry	4	Whitmer HS	1		
McKinley	4				
Walbridge	4	Private	6		
Clay HS	4	Other	2		
Holland HS	4	Attending School			
Holland Elem.	4	Out of Town	12		

\* Schools not listed had no cases in court.

Table No. 8

BY CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	7	34	37	67	8
2	3	35	7	68	28
3	-	36	27	69	9
4	7	37	26	70	3
5	5	38	8	71	5
6	4	39	11		
7	8	40	-	Out of County	4
8	3	41	13	Out of City	17
9	16	42	9	Unknown	8
10	6	43	2		
11	8	44	6		
12	20	45	2		
13	5	46	24		
14	4	47	26		
15	11	48	3		
16	1	49	7		
17	7	50	10		
18	5	51	13		
19	9	52	12		
20	6	53	14		
21	2	54	8		
22	6	55	4		
23	16	56	-		
24	8	57	-		
25	12	58	12		
26	21	59	-		
27	12	60	3		
28	12	61	2		
29	20	62	11		
30	32	63	-		
31	7	64	2		
32	9	65	-		
33	25	66	17		

715

Table No. 8a

DISTRICTS

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
East Toledo	190	169	142	109
Pinewood	230	144	128	88
North End	98	108	101	66
Downtown	133	114	96	60
South End	135	119	135	59
Nebraska	71	69	46	50
Collingwood	101	77	70	45
Lagrange-Stickney	89	70	36	43
West Toledo	28	81	48	34
West End	41	39	27	28
Point Place	13	15	20	4
Sylvania Township	20	25	17	28
Springfield Township	14	19	16	17
Adams Township	13	9	42	12
Oregon Township	19	12	5	11
Washington Township	25	31	12	9
Swanton Township	16	10	3	8
Waynesfield Township (Maumee)	13	5	8	5
Jerusalem Township	5	2	2	3
Waterville Township	5	-	2	3
Monclova Township	1	2	4	2
Richfield Township	-	-	1	2
Out of City	-	-	-	17
Out of County	6	28	11	4
Out of State	19	25	-	-
Unknown	43	-	-	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1328	1173	972	715

Table No. 9

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Police	495	89
Parent	13	29
School	23	12
Social Agency	4	3
Lucas County Children's Home	--	--
Marybrook	--	--
Luella Cummings Home	--	2
Other Institution	2	5
Individual	5	6
Probation Officer	9	2
Self	--	4
All Other	7	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	558	157

Table No. 10

CHILDREN FROM BROKEN HOMES

	<u>Delinquency</u> <u>Complaints</u>	<u>Number from</u> <u>Broken Homes</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total</u>
January	72	40	55.5
February	53	24	45.2
March	54	31	57.4
April	95	49	51.5
May	86	48	55.8
June	55	32	58.1
July	76	37	48.4
August	50	31	62.0
September	52	33	63.4
October	43	19	44.1
November	27	10	37.0
December	52	24	46.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	715	378	53%

Table No. 11

BASTARDY CASES

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Official (affidavit filed)	45	43	74	96
Unofficial (affidavit not filed)	3	2	8	8

DISPOSITION

Compromise	3	8	4	7
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	14	9	21	32
Alleged father not located	1	5	6	3
Mother and alleged father married	2	5	-	5
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	18	9	23	37
Found guilty by jury	-	1	1	-
Father in military service	-	1	-	-
Dismissed	6	5	15	10
Pending	4	2	12	10
	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>104</u>

Table No. 12

CHILD-SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Unofficial hearings (no pleadings filed)	622
Motions to Modify	166
Motions to Show Cause	103
Motions for Lump Sum Judgment	96
Non-support affidavits filed (84 male, 4 female)	88
Arraignments	81
Affidavits pending on January 1, 1948 (filed during 1947)	7
State Aid cases	36
Motions heard on pending divorce cases	397
Children involved in cases heard (not including pending divorce cases)	1956

Monies paid to Toledo Humane Society on Child-Support cases	\$979,043.28
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Monies paid to Juvenile Court:

Support	\$7,487.20	
Restitution	7,219.41	
Boarding Homes	25,279.82	
Crippled Children	3,326.92	
		<hr/>
		43,313.35

TOTAL COLLECTED	\$1,022,356.63
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# CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

Staff, December 31, 1947

Paul W. Alexander, Judge  
Thomas B. Bourque, A.F., M.A., Director  
I. H. Kass, M.D., Pediatrician  
Nicholas Dallis, M.D., Psychiatrist  
Kathleen Young, Psychologist  
Opal Stange, Nurse  
Leone Hinehline, Teacher (Toledo Board of Education)  
Marie Winzeler, Secretary  
Charles J. Hinkelman, Supervisor of Boys  
Urban A. Fabione, Night Supervisor of Boys  
Harris Simon, Night Supervisor of Boys and Janitor  
Bessie C. Bigney, Supervisor of Girls  
Hattie Kolinski, Supervisor of Girls  
Mary Schmidt, Night Supervisor of Girls  
Winthrop P. Ames, Jr., Recreational Supervisor, Boys  
Elinor Caulkins, Recreational Supervisor, Girls  
Wayne J. Haefner, Handicraft Supervisor  
Eleanor Griffin, Supervisor of Domestic  
Iva Ruidisch, Cook  
Hazel M. Helm, Laundress

## K E E P I N G ' E M H A P P Y

A truly happy child is not delinquent; a truly delinquent child is not happy. For this reason special effort is made to provide wholesome recreational and educational events to brighten the otherwise drab lives of the children in the CSI. During 1947, a new peak was reached in such activities. Among the special events within the building were the following:

Music recital by Bill Bardo and accompanist; talk on circuses by advance agent for Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey; party by Ladies' Auxiliary of the Baker Post, American Legion; concert by Glen Garr and orchestra; talk on furs and pelt raising by Harold Taylor, New York; lecture and music recital by Edwin Steckel, Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.; four sound motion picture programs by Junior Red Cross; concert by Howard McCreary's orchestra; free deliveries of off-sale magazines by Buckeye News Company, courtesy publishers; recital in rhythms by Howard McCreary and Frank Warren; lecture and music recital by A. Beverly Barksdale; lecture and demonstration by Tom Hill, Blade cartoonist and artist; recital by Charles Garner, Negro boy pianist; lecture on nature lore by Morrison R. VanCleve; concert by string orchestra, Federation of American Musicians; Halloween party featuring Charles Garner, Jinny Woods, WSPD, and Harold Strickler, magician; talk on Boy Scout World Jamboree by Jack Gallon; Christmas party, courtesy Commodore Perry and Willard Hotels, featuring Bill Bardo and ten-piece orchestra; Christmas party, courtesy League of City Mothers; personal performance by Frankie Carle.

During the year children were taken, mostly by supervisors, sometimes by volunteers, outside the building to attend the following recreational and educational events:

Minneapolis Symphony concert at Art Museum; Eagles' Circus, Civic Auditorium; four Friends of Music Children's Concerts, Ursuline Auditorium; Golden Gloves Finals,

University Field House; ballet at Paramount Theatre; Bob Crosby and orchestra, Paramount Theatre; Cleveland Symphony concert, Art Museum; two tours, Toledo Museum of Art; performance of Ink Spots, Paramount Theatre; Hennies' Bros. Carnival, courtesy Variety Club; Mud Hen ball games, Knot Hole Gang, courtesy City Welfare Department; Blossom Time operetta, Zoo Amphitheatre; Ringling Bros.; Barnum and Bailey circus; Vagabond King, Zoo Amphitheatre; Aquarama Water Follies, Scott Park; four tours, Station WSPD; three swims, Scott Park pool (suits courtesy Old Newsboys' Goodfellows' Association and Sumner's Clothing Store); two picnics, Pearson Park; two tours, Toledo Public Library; conducted tour, Toledo Blade; participated in broadcast, WSPD; Alec Templeton children's matinee, State Theatre; Fred Waring show, Paramount Theatre; Alice in Wonderland, Civic Auditorium; Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Art Museum; Trapp Singers, Art Museum; hockey game, Sports Arena; Children's Christmas party, Art Museum; Frankie Carle show, Paramount Theatre.

These are in addition to the regular weekly trips by children on privilege to swimming events at the Boys' Club and Frederick Douglass Community Center and to selected movie shows down town.

On not one of these excursions was there any breach of discipline. Many comments were heard about how well our delinquents behaved at the symphony concerts. That "music hath charms" was attested by the fascinated interest of some of the toughest of the tough youngsters who, on returning to the CSI asked to play again records of some of the classical music heard at the concerts.

Table A

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS\*

	1 <u>White</u>	9 <u>Negro</u>	4 <u>Total</u>	7	1 <u>White</u>	9 <u>Negro</u>	4 <u>Total</u>	6
Boys	473	89	562		586	101	687	
Per cent	55.1%	10.4%	65.5%		57.1%	9.8%	66.9%	
Girls	226	70	296		284	56	340	
Per cent	26.3%	8.2%	34.5%		27.7%	5.4%	33.1%	
Total	699	159	858**		870	157	1027	
Per cent	81.4%	18.6%	100%		84.8%	15.2%	100%	

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

\*\* Percentage of decline over 1946: 16.4%

Table B

STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

	1 <u>Number</u>	9 <u>Percent</u>	4 <u>Number</u>	7 <u>Percent</u>	1 <u>Number</u>	9 <u>Percent</u>	4 <u>Number</u>	6 <u>Percent</u>
Delinquent	756	88.1%	846	82.4%				
Dependent	80	9.3%	152	14.8%				
For Observation	22	2.6%	29	2.8%				
Total	858	100%	1027	100%				

Table C

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF CHILDREN

			<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Protestant			352	41.0%
Baptist	134	15.6%		
Lutheran	89	10.4%		
Methodist	79	9.2%		
Church of God	18	2.1%		
Presbyterian	14	1.6%		
Episcopalian	14	1.6%		
Congregational	4	.5%		
"Protestant", no denomination			105	12.2%
Catholic			209	24.4%
Greek Orthodox			4	.5%
Jewish			2	.2%
No affiliation at all			<u>186</u>	<u>21.7%</u>
			858	100.0%

Table D

AGES OF CHILDREN

	1 9 4 7		1 9 4 6	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
6 and under	18	2.1%	52	5.1%
7	12	1.4%	9	.9%
8	14	1.6%	18	1.8%
9	12	1.4%	32	3.1%
10	28	3.3%	57	5.6%
11	42	4.9%	66	6.4%
12	68	7.9%	75	7.3%
13	106	12.3%	115	11.1%
14	144	16.8%	181	17.7%
15	194	22.6%	198	19.2%
16	141	16.5%	153	14.9%
17	79	9.2%	67	6.5%
18	-		4	.4%
	<u>858</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1027</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Median Age: (1946): 14 years 6 months

Median Age: (1947): 14 years 10 months

Table E

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN  
AT C. S. I.

	1 9 4 7		1 9 4 6	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 10 days	323	37.7%	692	67.3%
10 days to 1 month	365	42.5%	203	19.8%
1 month to 2 months	124	14.5%	103	10.0%
2 months to 3 months	35	4.1%	20	2.0%
3 months to 4 months	8	.9%	8	.8%
More than 4 months	<u>3</u>	<u>.3%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.1%</u>
	858	100.0%	1027	100.0%

Table F

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
IN RESIDENCE

	1 9 4 7			1946
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	18	17	35	31
February	16	12	28	32
March	16	15	31	39
April	18	17	35	36
May	20	18	38	39
June	18	13	31	31
July	17	12	29	35
August	15	12	27	36
September	16	13	29	34
October	19	12	31	36
November	14	10	24	30
December	18	9	27	30

Daily Average: 30

In 1946 it was 34

Table G

## PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ADMINISTERED

<u>Name of Test</u>	<u>1 9 4 7</u> <u>Frequency</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Frequency</u>
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L	30	84
Revised Stanford-Binet, Form M	-	3
Wechsler-Bellevue Adult and Adolescent Scales	104	128
Kent Oral Emergency Test	-	22
Group Intelligence Tests	1	4
Goodenough Man Drawing Test	-	2
Stanford Achievement Battery (10 tests)	89	75
Haggerty Reading Sigma I	-	2
Monroe Silent Reading Test	-	22
Gray Oral Check Test	-	3
Monroe Arthur Performance Battery	-	1
California Test of Personality	55	143
Bell Adjustment Inventory	-	1
Thematic Apperception Test	27	6
Rorschach	61	1
Maller Personality Sketches	11	1
Bender Gestalt Test	14	-
Detroit Beginning 1st Grade I.Q. Test**	-	1
Psychotic Questionnaire	-	20
Minnesota Assembly Test	-	4
Minnesota Spatial Relations Test	1	3
Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board	-	1
Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test	-	1
Vineland Social Maturity Scale	-	1
Hoppock Check List of Occupations	-	1
Total	<u>393</u>	<u>530</u>

Table H

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	<u>1 9 4 7</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u>
Total number of new children examined	291	360
Total number of children re-examined	216	197
Uncompleted medical examinations	79	29
Number of daily treatments in clinic	1895	1920
Nutritional status of children:		
Good	71.1%	80.7%
Fair	19.8%	14.9%
Poor	9.1%	4.4%
General Health		
(when admitted)		
Good	71.6%	79.5%
Fair	19.1%	18.0%
Poor	9.3%	2.5%
Per cent having visual defects	9.9%	5.5%
Per cent having dental defects	18.9%	24.2%
Per cent positive Wasserman tests	1.6%	.9%
Number positive Gonorrhoea cases	2	7
Per cent positive N & T cultures	.2%	0.0%
Number of Pregnancies	19	8
Number of cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	24	35
Number of cardiac cases	3	3
Clinic cases	19	21
Immunizations (prior to admission):		
Smallpox	65.9%	42.4%
Diphtheria	41.2%	29.9%
Pertussis	---.4%	- 0.0%
Typhoid	36.5%	28.4%
Number of Tinea Circinata cases	1	
Number of Impetigo cases	2	
Number Chronic Otitis Media cases	1	
Number of Erythema Multiformis cases	1	
Number Parotitis cases	1	
Number of Cleft Palate cases	1	

Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

<u>I. Q. Range</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>1 9 4 7 Percent</u>	<u>1 9 4 6 Percent</u>
0 - 19	0	Idiot	0.0%	0.0%
20 - 49	4	Imbecile	3.0%	3.1%
50 - 69	17	Moron	12.9%	12.2%
70 - 79	18	Borderline	13.4%	11.4%
80 - 89	42	Dull Normal	31.4%	21.2%
90 - 109	41	Normal	30.6%	39.6%
110 - 119	9	Superior	6.7%	9.0%
120 - 129	3	Very Superior	2.2%	3.1%
130 plus	0	Near Genius or Genius	0.0%	0.4%
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	134		100.0%	100.0%

Mean Intelligence Quotient: 86

Median Intelligence Quotient: 86.5

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1946): 15.3%

Incidence of Mental Deficiency (1947): 15.9%

Table J

NUMBER OF REPORTS RENDERED

<u>Type of Report</u>	<u>1 9 4 7</u> <u>Frequency</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u> <u>Frequency</u>
Psychological	190	220
Psychiatric	80	75
Observation (by psychologist)	4	2
Social Histories (by psychologist)	1	2
Supervision Reports (by psychologist)	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	279	300

Table K

THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

	<u>1 9 4 7</u>	<u>1 9 4 6</u>
Number of children granted privileges	511	445
Number of privileges granted	4418	3029
% Total population granted privileges	59.55%	43.33%
Number escapes while on privilege	11	20
Number major violations*	3	2
Number minor violations**	15	18
% Non-violated privileges	99.34%	98.68%

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

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

Table L

JAIL DETENTION

Total number days detention (boys)	2104
Number of cases	350
Number of individual boys	258
Average length of stay in days	6.0
Highest number any one day	12
Average number of boys in jail per day	4.7
Total number days detention (girls)	140
Number of cases	23
Number of individual girls	22
Average length of stay in days	6.1
Highest number any one day	3
Average number of girls in jail per day	.25

AVERAGE NUMBER BOYS IN JAIL PER DAY

1944	15
1945	13
1946	6.8
1947	4.7

# AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Staff, December 31, 1947

Judge Paul W. Alexander, Administrator  
Helen Hodæ Taylor, A.B., M.A., M.S.S., Director and  
Chief Casework Supervisor  
Charlotte Brant, Caseworker  
Bernadette Clark, Caseworker  
Leah S. Ginsberg, Caseworker  
Deborah Johnson, Clerk  
Luella Knecht, Clerk

A I D   T O   D E P E N D E N T   C H I L D R E N

The year was marked by the struggle of maintaining 1500 people in 361 families on admittedly inadequate grants, which ranged from \$5 to \$219 a month, depending on the number of children and the existence of resources. Food budgets were frankly too low; \$40 a month for a mother with three children under four; \$156 a month for a mother and eleven children from 5 to 17.

The number of families was near the former high of 380 in 1942--a rapid increase from the wartime low of 219 in 1944.

While the composition of the caseload differed little from 1946, a comparison with 1941 shows decided changes.

	<u>December 1941</u>	<u>December 1947</u>
Total cases	378	361
White	342	224
Negro	36	137
Average grant	\$52.50	\$71.00

Dependency caused by:

Death of father	65%	40%
Desertion (inc. divorce)	12%	25%
Disability of father	18%	20%
Other (prison, etc.)	5%	15%

ADC issued \$283,995 to the mothers and dependent children of these families with \$10,945 in supplementary relief. The relief to disabled fathers and children out of school was issued separately.

Medical problems in the families increased sharply during the year, but delinquency seemed to be much less prevalent.