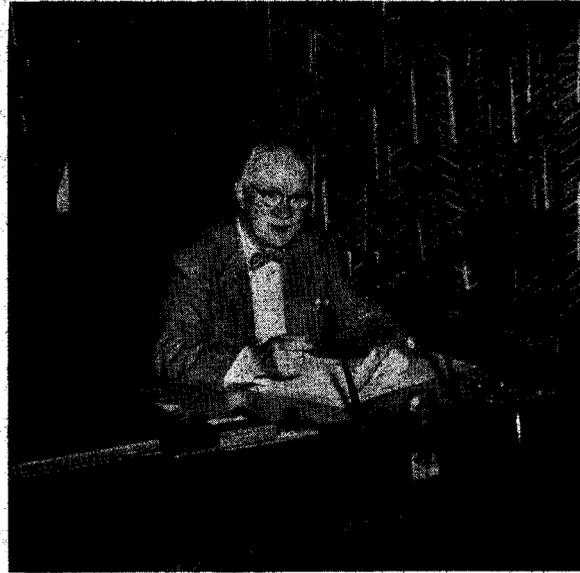


**Family Court**  
of  
**Lucas County**

**Toledo, Ohio**

**1959**





**Paul W. Alexander, Judge**  
**Court of Common Pleas**  
**Division of**  
**Domestic Relations**

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon  
Frank W. Mohn  
William Gernhauser  
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable Robert A. Haines, M.D.  
Director of Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 General Code. I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1959 showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,  
PAUL W. ALEXANDER  
Judge

June 1, 1960

## THE FAMILY COURT

The Family Court directs its attention toward the understanding and the treatment of the causes of problems that bring people to court.

To accomplish this end, diagnostic and treatment services must be provided. And those treatment services must be able to handle medical, psychological and social problems. For this reason, the professional staff and the services they enlist to aid them include all of the professions. In the following pages we have presented a brief analysis of the various cases that have been brought before the court during the past year. This has been accompanied by an analysis of those cases to indicate the nature of their origin and some of the important factors relating to their appearance in court.

Once again we can report that the ratio of offenses has decreased. The total number of cases has not decreased but because of the larger number of children of juvenile court age in the community it represents a reduction in percentage. This is a significant fact, especially when it is reported across the country that the rate of delinquency is on the increase.

Many good things are happening in our community to bring this about. And all persons and agencies engaged in law enforcement, educational activities and the solution of social ills can feel justly proud that their combined efforts are producing results.

Your attention is directed to the following pages for a more detailed analysis of those factors relating to children and families before the Court.

1259 boys and girls made their first court appearance in 1959. Of these, 947 were boys and 312 were girls. 259 of these boys and girls were placed on probation to a court counselor for their first offense.

Median age in 1959 for First Offenders—  
 Boys 15                      Girls 15.3

Median age in 1959 for Repeaters—  
 Boys 15.9                      Girls 16

74% of the total delinquencies were committed by residents of Toledo.

20% of the total delinquencies were committed by residents in other areas of the county.

6% of the total delinquencies were committed by children living outside of the county.

41% of the total offenses for boys were committed by boys ages 7 through 14, or younger.

38% of the total offenses for girls were committed by girls ages 7 through 14, or younger.

**VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE  
 IN 1959**

Public Elementary and Junior High Schools .....	37.3%
Public High Schools .....	38.2%
Parochial Schools .....	3.4%
Not attending school .....	20. %
Others .....	1.1%

67% of the boys committed to Boys Industrial School were for Violations of Probation.

68% of the girls committed to Girls Industrial School were for Violations of Probation.

54.8% of the boys placed on Probation to a Court Counselor in 1959 were for offenses of burglary, auto thefts and other stealing.

A study of 362 delinquent girls showed that 36.2% of them were living with their natural parents and no records of divorce or second marriages were in these families.

# BRIEF STATEMENTS

Decrease in types of offenses		
	1958	1959
Auto theft .....	214	141
Truancy .....	114	84
Runaway .....	181	161

Increase in types of offenses		
Malicious mischief .....	343	384
Robbery .....	23	38
CIHM .....	466	536

Increase in types of offenses in the past 6 years		
	1954	1959
Robbery-hold up .....	5	38
Burglary .....	145	258
Auto theft .....	92	141
Other stealing .....	410	566

Malicious mischief .....	274	384
Ungovernable .....	61	121
Runaway .....	128	161
Injury to person .....	45	55

There were 191 more traffic complaints in 1959 than in 1958, and 592 more than in 1955. Greatest increases were (1) no drivers license (2) fail, yield right of way, vehicle (3) running red light (4) wrong way - one way street (5) prohibited turn.

Suspended licenses and fines were dispositions most frequently made.

Total number of individual traffic offenders--1583. Of these 179 were girls. 218 boys and girls were traffic repeaters--13.8%.

## CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

The rapidly increasing child population in Lucas County continued to overtax the facilities and services of the Child Study Institute during 1959, just as it also overtaxed the various local school systems. A total of 2,364 boys and girls were brought to the admission office of the Child Study Institute and registered as delinquent children. By furnishing skilled caseworker service at the admission desk sixteen hours daily, as well as on week-ends and holidays, it was possible to return 1,059 of these youngsters to the custody of their parents to await a court hearing. The remaining 1,305 children showed behavior so disturbing as to make them a menace to themselves, their families or the community, and it was therefore necessary to hold them in detention.

Despite these efforts to keep the child population at the Child Study Institute limited only to children who were poor risks in their own homes, the limited residential quarters of the still incomplete building made it necessary to transfer 191 older youngsters to the Lucas County Jail.

What's wrong with jailing juveniles? Placing a youngster behind bars when the whole world seems to be aligned against him and his belief in

himself is either destroyed or distorted merely confirms the criminal role in which he sees himself. Jail detention often plays directly into the hands of the juvenile by giving him status among his acquaintances. If he resents being treated like a confirmed adult criminal, he may commit even worse depredations upon being released.

A common misconception about jailing juveniles is that it would be damaging to the younger child, but might have a salutary effect on the older and more experienced offender. Just the reverse is more likely to be the case. The younger child whose behavior is not deep-seated is more likely to be shocked into reform through a jail experience than a youngster with a serious record of delinquent behavior. Jailing children who have not yet fallen into a well established pattern of anti-social behavior is both damaging and demoralizing, and defeats all efforts toward rehabilitation.

The treatment of Lucas County's youthful offenders must be divorced from the use of the jail. Until this can be done, the Child Study Institute and the Juvenile Court cannot adequately meet their responsibilities toward these delinquent children.

The Child Study Institute provides a variety of clinical services in an effort to understand the total personality of a child and thus to determine the causative factors of his delinquency. The staff psychologists delve into the child's emotional problems through interviews and numerous diagnostic tests, some of which are expressly designed to reveal problems beneath the surface which the child may be unable to discuss or to recognize. Intellectual and scholastic achievement levels are assessed to uncover problems which relate to truancy and ungovernability in school and in the home, and indirectly to other aspects of the child's life. This understanding is shared with the probation counselors to arrive at practical and effective recommendations for counseling with the child.

A third full-time psychologist joined our staff in August 1959, and the services of three part-time psychologists were obtained to attempt to handle as many referrals as possible.

The diagnostic services are augmented by our consulting psychiatrist who is here two mornings a week to confer with probation and marriage counselors and psychologists about cases and has interviews with selected children. Again this year he has conducted group therapy sessions with probation counselors in anticipation of the latter's doing similar counseling with probationers. The psychiatrist also held meetings with the Child Study Institute leaders to discuss problems relating to constructive supervision and discipline of the children.

Excellent medical care and physical examinations are provided by our pediatrician who comes to the Child Study Institute four mornings a week. The nurse is a full-time staff member who cares for minor ailments under the Doctor's direction and arranges for treatment at the Maumee Valley Hospital when necessary. The Toledo Dental Dispensary is our resource for dental work. For

many years members of the Maumee Valley Optometric Association have donated their services for eye refractions and provided glasses where needed.

A remedial summer school program was carried on in cooperation with the Lucas County Board of Education. Children who were scholastically deficient in Reading and Arithmetic were entered in a six week program of training in the basic learning skills.

In recent years an increasing number of severely disturbed delinquents have come to our attention. Requests have also been made by hospitals and other social agencies for emergency care of children with serious behavior problems pend-

ing diagnosis of their condition and a proper treatment program. The Child Study Institute must be equipped to meet the needs of these children too, who require special care and facilities apart from our regular groups in the Institute.

An integrated psychological clinic, with necessary testing rooms and special testing facilities will improve our overall psychological services. A room with a one-way vision window for observation of children by psychologists during testing and play therapy is needed; it will also be useful in training new staff members. Facilities for group therapy conducted by the psychologists, and group counseling conducted by probation counselors will enable us to reach many more children and parents than is possible on an individual basis.

In 1959, we have continued the practice of writing confidential letters to the parish clergy of all denominations and faiths whenever children from their respective Churches and Synagogues enter the Child Study Institute, go to public or private Training Schools or come back to Lucas County. In addition to some 317 such letters written in behalf of the delinquents, hundreds of phone calls have also been made.

A closer relationship is developing constantly between us and Institutional Chaplains and Administrators. The Chaplain's visiting program not only gives encouragement to lonely, homesick youngsters, but also shows school personnel that the Court is interested in their programs.

Because the Chaplain's time and personal financial resources have been limited, he has only visited a dozen schools each year. To fill the need of those for whom a visit is not possible, a letter writing program is in operation. This year 2523

letters were written to Protestant boys and girls in public and private training schools, penitentiaries and foster homes as compared with 2173 in 1958.

In addition to these letters, we also mailed during the year, some two hundred and fifty birthday cards, two hundred and ninety-five Christmas cards, twelve hundred daily Bible readings i.e. Foward Day by Day, a number of New Testaments and 12,480 copies of The Sunday Pix (Bible comics). At The Child Study Institute another 1560 copies of the Pix were distributed at 53 worship services. The Chaplain has also had 535 separate interviews with children during their detention in 1959.

Four volunteers have served for a total of 745 hours. Among their many functions are the following: 1. ●n Sundays, two men assist with the worship services; set-up and run the tape recorded music; bring the Chaplain's books up to date with the daily census; notify parishes of children with

parish connections. 2. On the other six days, two ladies spend the mornings keeping the records up to date; procuring case numbers and family history files; running the addressograph list for the weekly mailings. 3. Other volunteers spend many hours folding the Pix and preparing it and other mailings for the post office.

The phone calls and visits from children who have returned to Lucas County after training school experiences point to an eagerness on the part of many youngsters to "make good." To ignore this is to pass up an opportunity to draw on a huge reservoir of good will. To avail ourselves of this might be to gain, for the County, yearly savings of thousands of dollars in money alone.

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Through the volunteer service of members of Christ the King Conference, Saint Vincent de

Paul Society, children of the Catholic faith are conveyed each Sunday and Holy Day from the Child Study Institute to Saint Francis de Sales Church for Holy Mass and catechetical instruction.

In spite of his busy schedule as Director of the Toledo Catholic Charities, Monsignor M. J. Doyle visits the Child Study Institute each Friday afternoon to hear the Confessions of the Catholic children in residence.

Full dietary provisions are made for the observance of special days and Holy Days by children of the Catholic faith. In addition, as a part of the interdenominational chaplaincy service at the Child Study Institute, prompt notification is made to all pastors upon the admission of a parishioner, inviting them to visit such child and his parents at his convenience.

**"BUT THE FAMILY REMAINS . . ."**

Social patterns, economic structures, aesthetic and artistic modes of expression, cultural ways, change; but the family remains the basic unit of society.

The structure of our life is built on the simple fact of individuals living together in family groups.

When family living is threatened society and the laws which bind it together in a workable and orderly fashion are rightly scrutinized.

Today, Judges, lawyers, social workers and marriage counselors from Ceylon and Hawaii to Guatemala, England and Germany are studying ways to improve the legal machinery set up to protect family living. Representatives from these communities, and many others, have come to the Toledo Family Court to study what is being done, and to adopt many of the ideas and practices which have been built into our philosophy of dealing with family problems.

What does the Domestic Relations and Marriage Counseling Division of the Court do?

Ohio law in 1951 made it mandatory that "on the filing of a petition for divorce or for alimony, the Court may, and in cases in which there are children under 14 years of age involved, shall, cause an investigation to be made as to the character, family relations, past conduct, earning ability, and financial worth of the parties to the action." This is not "pure" law as we have been given to understand law:—it is a socio-legal concept in law.

The Domestic Relations staff of trained marriage counselors makes these "investigations," evaluates the problems involved in the "family relations" which have led to the unhappy action of a divorce petition, studies the factors which bear in upon the lives of the children involved. Where the possibility of reducing the misunderstandings and conflicts between the partners to the marriage is indicated, the professional marriage counseling

service of the Court is offered with the hope that a reconciliation will be effected.

Are reconciliations effected?

The total number of divorce actions filed in 1959 was 2,134; 38.2% of these actions were dismissed prior to the date set for final hearing. This is a higher percentage of dismissals than studies at the national level show.

● Of the 2,134 petitions filed, 1,462, or 68.4% of all actions were referred to the marriage counseling staff.

There were 316 divorces dismissed at the plaintiff's request—plaintiffs who became active marriage counseling clients; some used counseling service for over a year.

The benefits of reconciliation accrue not only to the family—the husband, wife, children—but to the community. For it is a matter of record that when divorce divides a family, and the family income, some part of the divided family's living in many instances is supplied by supplements from tax-supported social agencies. In 1959 there were 1,292 applications for grants from Aid to Depen-

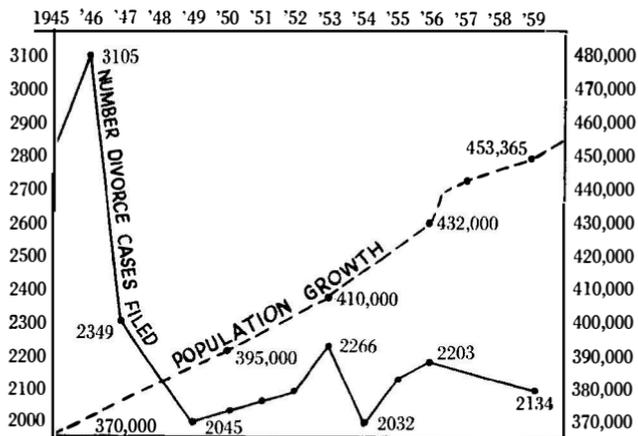
dent Children Division in Lucas County. Of these 234, or 18%, gave divorce as the reason for the application for public assistance. If counseling help led to the dismissal of 316 divorce petitions, as it did, the benefit to these families is obvious. The benefit to the community is equally obvious.

The decision by the Court when divorce is granted as to which parent shall have custody of the children, is one of the most difficult tasks assigned. Counseling service in many instances results in an agreement between parents, where originally there was only contest, as to custody of, and companionship and visitation with, the children. As was so well said by a Toledo attorney on custody—"The Court in determining custody, is required to determine not that either party is unfit, but merely what is in the best interest of the children." Counseling does succeed in implanting this concept in the minds of hostile spouses.

And so—the family remains. Sometimes intact; sometimes divided. To the extent that the Family Court Center has aided those which remain together it has contributed not only to individual living, but to the larger community as well.

**LUCAS COUNTY DIVORCE RATE  
SHOWS DECREASE**

	1945	1959
Population of County.....	370,000	453,365
Divorce Actions Filed.....	2,860	2,134



From 1945 to 1959 population increased by 104,000.  
From 1945 to 1959 divorce petitions decreased by 972.

**TABLE No. 1  
DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
LEGAL ACTIONS**

**(a comparative study 1958 - 1959)**

<i>Divorce Actions Before The Court</i>	1958	1959
Divorce actions pending 1-1-58.....	2479	2482
Total divorce actions filed.....	2184	2134
Total actions before the court.....	4663	4616
Petitions heard .....	1358	1415
Total actions disposed of.....	2181	2112

**CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR & MINOR CASES  
CLOSED — 1959**

Mandatory divorce investigations.....	981
Special divorce investigations.....	34
Marriage counseling (pre-litigation).....	333
Custody modification .....	1
Investigations for out-of-town courts.....	14
Divorce investigations involving step-children.....	35
Minor contact cases.....	60
No contacts .....	262
	1720

**TABLE No. 2**  
**DIVORCE STATISTICS**

Average duration of marriage before divorce (in years).....	1958 9.5	1959 9.8
Average length of separation before divorce (in years).....	2.04	2.1
Percent following child marriage (girl under 21).....	47.6%	45%
Percent following child marriage (boy under 21).....	20%	21.8%
Average age of wife, 1st marriage (in years).....	24.3	19.9
Average age of husband, 1st marriage (in years).....	27.8	23.7
Percent of divorces following runaway marriage.....	34.7%	31.6%
Average duration of marriage before divorce in runaway marriages (in years).....	8.2	9.1
Married less than one year.....	3.5%	3.1%
Married less than three years.....	17.2%	14.6%
Husband a repeater.....	28.9%	31.4%
Wife a repeater.....	31.4%	32.6%
Cases heard involving dependent children....	50.6%	49.7%
Total number of children in families.....	1006	965
Total number of divorces granted.....	956	890

Note—31.4% of the husbands were repeaters.  
32.6% of the wives were repeaters

**TABLE No. 3**  
**FAMILY SERVICE**

Cases in Counseling active as of 1-1-59.....	932
Total new Major Cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation during 1959.....	1462
Total Minor Cases which received counseling in 1959.....	304
Total cases active for counseling or investigation.....	2698
Total cases closed during 1959.....	1812
Total cases pending as of 1-1-60.....	886

A comparative study of the above table with 1958 shows an increased use of counseling as an aid in divorce problems.

	1958	1959
Petitions filed.....	2184	2134
Divorce Investigations assigned.....	1382	1462
Pre-Litigation Counseling cases assigned.....	74	82
Minor Counseling service.....	230	304

**TABLE No. 4**

**Total Cases In Litigation Assigned for Investigation and Counseling to the Family Service Division: . . . 1959**

Mandatory Divorce Investigations.....	1228
(Where there are children of marriage under 14 yrs. of age)	
Step-Children Divorce Investigations.....	93
(Where there were children under 14 years of age by previous marriages of the spouses.)	
Special Divorce Investigations.....	43
(Where there were no children under 14 years of age, but where counseling and possible reconciliation was indicated.)	
Custody Investigations .....	4
(Children over 14 years of age)	
Total litigated cases assigned to Family Service during the year of 1959.....	1368
Total pre-litigation marriage counseling cases.....	82
Total investigations for other courts.....	12
Total cases assigned.....	1462

**TABLE No. 5**

**TOTAL ACTIONS DISPOSED OF IN 1959 — 2112**

Petitions — Divorce Granted .....	1283
Petitions — Divorce Denied .....	9
Petitions — Divorce Dismissed .....	813
Petitions — Annulment Granted .....	7
Motions .....	3854
Total number of cases filed in 1959.....	2134
Uncontested .....	1694
Contested .....	440 or 20.6%

**TABLE No. 6**

**Results of 1959 Closings**

Apparent reconciliation .....	235 families
Accepted counseling .....	607 individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis.....	774 individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare .....	335 individuals
Clearer concept of marital role.....	286 individuals
Contested divorce changed to uncontested case .....	71 cases
Financial plans arranged.....	215 families
Plans for custody arranged.....	231 families
Plans for visitation and companionship arranged .....	158 families
Avoided or refused counseling.....	570 individuals
No change noted.....	286 individuals
Referred to other professional help.....	295 individuals

**TABLE No. 7**

**Work of the Counseling Staff in 1959**

Office Counseling interviews with clients.....	4919
Home visits to clients, collateral conferences with attorneys, other professional persons, and telephone conference with attorneys, schools, and clients.....	8861
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Total counseling contacts.....	13,780

**TABLE No. 8**

**Counseling Reports to the Court in 1959**

Reports and recommendations from counseling staff for hearings on motions regarding support, custody of children, visitation and companionship with children.....	1542
Reports and recommendations from Counseling and investigative efforts for final hearings on divorce .....	1119
-----	
Total reports submitted to the court.....	2661

**TABLE No. 9**

**1959 CHILD MARRIAGES**

	WIFE		HUSBAND	
	at time of marriage		at time of marriage	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
15 & under.....	17	30	16	54
16 - 18.....	280	221	135	140
19 - 20.....	162	150		
-----				
Total .....	459	401	193	194

**TABLE No. 10**

**HOW LONG DOES EACH CASE TAKE?**

**(Study on Cases Closed in 1959)**

Less than 30 days.....	151
30 to 90 days.....	111
90 days to 6 months.....	249
6 months to 1 year.....	391
1 year to 2 years.....	196
Over 2 years.....	622
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Total .....	1720

## CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

While there was no substantial change in the number of motions filed in this department, there was a 10% decrease in the number of cases actually heard after being scheduled. This indicates a more serious effort to settle differences by the attorneys, making unnecessary the scheduled hearing.

The most prevalent motion, the *Motion To Show Cause*, showed no appreciable change in numbers. The criminal action of *Non-Support* showed a sharp increase. Since, by decision of our Court of Appeals, one sentenced for contempt of a support order is guilty only of "civil contempt," he cannot be required to serve out any fine imposed. Hence, greater use is made of the criminal action in serious neglect cases, to make "the punishment fit the crime."

An increase of 10% is noted in the filings of *Bastardy* cases. While it is unknown whether there is an increase in premarital pregnancies, the increase can very well be explained by greater perseverance upon the part of our relief agencies in their insistence of resort to judicial remedies by the unwed mother.

Cases filed under the "*Uniform Support of Dependents* Act remained at the same load level. Collections show a great improvement in their totals, a change which has been noted ever since payments have been directed to be made through the Cashier of Court.

The number of motions and the amounts collected on accounts for training schools decreased during 1959. The worst of the accounts which existed on the books of the Cashier have, within the past 3 years, been brought into this Court, action taken, and payment enforced. Fewer accounts are delinquent and better payments are being received without resorting to motions to show cause.

Some method of supervision, or probation, which can be used in all cases involving delinquent support will be needed by this department if future improvement is to be made in the enforcement of support by this Court. Since the case load of the Adult Probation Department is so great their department is not able to assist in all cases. Consideration should be given to a Probation Officer assigned to the Child Support Department.

**CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT  
1959**

	<i>Scheduled</i>	<i>Heard</i>	<i>1958 Heard</i>
Motion to Show Cause.....	745	426	498
Motion for Lump Sum Judgment .....	116	76	87
Motion for Imposition of Sentence .....	122	85	151
Non-Support .....	71	57	38
Motion to Modify, Increase.....	66	41	40
Motion to Modify, Decrease....	76	54	49
Motion to Suspend Support.....	58	43	31
Motion to Set Support.....	14	11	56
Motion for Extraordinary Medical .....	16	9	14
Motion for Visitation, Companionship, Custody .....	14	4	12
Miscellaneous and Review .....	95	58	71
Release from Sentence .....	30	30	62
Failure to Appear at Previous Hearing (Motion to Show Cause) .....	45	30	
Bastardy .....	248	205	188
	<u>1716</u>	<u>1145</u>	<u>1200</u>
Cashier of Court .....	36	36	96

Reciprocal Support, Original Hearings (filed) .....	99		87
(orders set) .....		64	
Reciprocal Support Petitions & Motions to Show Cause....	79	79	67
	<u>1930</u>	<u>1324</u>	<u>1450</u>
Motions Heard, Domestic Relations Docket .....		493	567
Total Hearings .....		<u>1817</u>	<u>2017</u>
Sentences Imposed .....			143
Sentences Suspended .....			207
Released from Jail or THC.....			29
Body Attachments Issued .....			82
Referral to L.C.A.P.D. ....			9
Investigation by Court & CWB.....			3

**UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT'S CASES**

Cases filed, referred to 31 other states.....	261
Cases received from 30 other states.....	99
Service obtained and hearings had.....	64
Dismissed, continued, or failure to locate.....	35
Motions to Show Cause.....	79
Moneys received on cases filed during the years 1958 and 1959 are \$34,062.44	

**TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY**

Collections on all matters of support handled by them during 1959 amounted to \$2,475,930.74.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

The Finance Department is the medium for the collection of certain monies assessed by the court viz: reimbursement by parents for expenses advanced by the County for placement of children in boarding homes and private institutions, fines, restitution, local support orders made by the Court, and collections made under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act" where husband and wife are separated and reside in different states. In addition to the collection and disbursement of such funds, the Finance Department also handles payroll records and other accounting functions necessary for the administration of the Court's business.

The total monies collected in court orders in 1959 follows:

Support of minor children (collected by The Toledo Humane Society) .....	\$2,475,930.74
Support of children, wards of the court maintained in private schools and foster homes .....	76,755.85
Restitution paid by children for damage or loss .....	16,568.62
Monies collected under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act" .....	26,285.10
Fines and costs in traffic cases (collected by clerk's office) .....	11,764.45

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

Table No. 1  
TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Commitments to Industrial Schools .....	76	62	96	125	140
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools .....	57	71	52	80	70
Commitments to other Institutions .....	11	33	20	9	18
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes .....	66	34	43	37	51
Total children removed from Community .....	210	200	211	251	279
Number placed on probation.....	910	1306	1396	1373	1174

Table No. 2  
DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH  
(Except traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January .....	86	25	111
February .....	99	25	124
March .....	129	25	154
April .....	163	53	216
May .....	184	49	233
June .....	175	44	219
July .....	216	38	254
August .....	198	30	228
September .....	170	39	209
October .....	178	50	228
November .....	151	42	193
December .....	201	38	239
	1950	458	2408

MAJOR CASES ONLY

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Robbery .....	1	17	18	21	38
Burglary .....	107	148	137	198	197
Auto theft .....	112	175	179	201	125
Larceny .....	176	211	180	211	224
Malicious mischief .....	80	83	126	105	83
Truancy .....	62	61	73	55	51
Runaway .....	108	132	137	129	115
Sex offense .....	49	47	22	33	22
Ungovernable .....	—	—	—	—	105
CIHM .....	—	—	—	—	208
All other offenses .....	295	413	520	403	67
	990	1287	1392	1356	1235

Table No. 3  
OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery — hold-up .....	38	—	38
Burglary .....	254	4	258
Auto theft .....	140	1	141
Other stealing .....	425	141	566
Malicious mischief .....	364	20	384
Truancy .....	61	23	84
Runaway .....	55	106	161
Sex offense .....	19	4	23
Ungovernable .....	80	41	121
Conduct injurious to health and morals .....	421	115	536
Injury to person .....	53	2	55
All other .....	40	1	41
	1950	458	2408

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor .....	460	61	521
Agency Worker .....	58	68	126
Individuals .....	407	120	527
Committed to Industrial School .....	73	19	92
Committed to other Correctional School .....	18	14	32
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory....	6	—	6
To other Institutions, non-correctional....	2	2	4
Placed in Foster Homes .....	13	9	22
Fined .....	170	1	171
Restitution .....	109	4	113
Adjusted .....	161	59	220
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial...	87	11	98
Referred to other Court .....	12	3	15
Case held open .....	38	10	48
Continued on Probation to			
Court Counselor .....	151	21	172
Referred to Parole Officer .....	30	0	30
Returned to Industrial School .....	27	0	27
Other disposition .....	37	3	40
Pending disposition .....	91	53	144
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1950	458	2408

Table No. 4A

MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Industrial School .....	17	4	21
Committed to other			
Correctional School .....	22	16	38
To other Institution, Non-Correctional....	4	4	8
Placed in Foster Homes .....	16	13	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	37	96

Table No. 5

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Boys	Girls	Total
7 years .....	1	—	1
8 .....	1	—	1
9 .....	22	1	23
10 .....	59	4	63
11 .....	72	11	83
12 .....	138	26	164
13 .....	155	46	201
14 .....	235	65	300
15 .....	328	98	426
16 .....	318	99	417
17 .....	318	55	373
18 .....	5	—	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1652	405	2057

Median age — Boys—15 yrs., 5 mo. Girls—15 yrs., 6 mo.

**Table No. 6**

**SCHOOLS ATTENDING 1959**

Scott HS .....	129
Libbey HS .....	125
Woodward HS .....	122
Macomber Voc. HS .....	101
Waite HS .....	98
DeVilbiss HS .....	80
Robert Rogers HS .....	57
Burnham HS .....	48
Whitmer HS .....	30
Clay HS .....	20
Holland HS .....	18
Anthony Wayne HS .....	13
Whitney Voc. HS .....	12
Maumee HS .....	11
Ottawa Hills HS .....	5
Spencer-Sharples HS .....	4
Irwin HS .....	3
Robinson Jr. JS .....	125
Jones Jr. HS .....	49
Washington Jr. HS .....	38
Clay Jr. HS .....	3
Parkland .....	54
Sherman .....	36
Lagrange .....	29
Gunckel .....	29
Lincoln .....	26
Oakdale .....	22
Garfield .....	20
Pickett .....	19
Point Place .....	19
Walbridge .....	16
Warren .....	16

Washington Elementary .....	16
McKinley .....	14
Stickney .....	14
Hale .....	13
Raymer .....	13
Riverside .....	12
Glenwood .....	10
Navarre .....	10
Chase .....	8
Franklin .....	8
Birmingham .....	7
Burroughs .....	7
Cherry .....	7
Fulton .....	7
Irwin Elementary .....	6
Longfellow .....	6
Roosevelt .....	6
East Side Central .....	5
Edgewater .....	5
Holland Elementary .....	5
Jerusalem .....	5
Monroe .....	5
Fall-Meyer .....	4
Glendale .....	4
Harvard .....	4
Mt. Vernon .....	4
Old Orchard .....	4
Ft. Miami .....	3
Glann .....	3
Hamilton .....	3
Hillview .....	3
Maplewood .....	3
Swanton Township .....	3
Westfield .....	3
Central Avenue Elementary .....	2
Crissey Elementary .....	2
DeVeaux .....	2



Table No. 7

DISTRICTS

East Toledo .....	242
Collingwood .....	231
Pinewood .....	186
South End .....	182
North End .....	141
Downtown .....	127
West End .....	109
West Toledo .....	107
Lagrange-Stickney .....	91
Nebraska .....	85
Point Place .....	59
Adams Township .....	101
Washington Township .....	98
Sylvania Township .....	76
Springfield Township .....	46
Oregon Township .....	24
Maumee (Waynesfield Township) .....	21
Swanton Township .....	11
Waterville Township .....	11
Jerusalem Township .....	9
Monclova Township .....	7
Spencer Township .....	7
Ottawa Hills .....	4
Providence Township .....	2
Harding Township .....	2
Richfield Township .....	1
Out of County .....	116

Table No. 8

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police .....	1835	395	2230
Parents .....	33	26	59
School .....	30	13	43
Social Agency .....	2	5	7
Probation Counselor .....	31	12	43
Other Court .....	5	0	5
Other Source .....	14	7	21
	-----	-----	-----
	1950	458	2408

**Table No. 9**  
**TYPE OF COMPLAINT**

Speeding .....	336
Without due regard .....	373
Running red light .....	166
Stop street .....	95
School stop sign .....	4
Fail, yield right of way, vehicles .....	125
Fail, yield right of way, pedestrian .....	6
Prohibited turn .....	98
Wrong way — one-way street .....	34
Hit skip .....	6
No driver's license .....	134
Temporary permit — No licensed driver .....	28
Defective vehicle (lights, brakes, etc.) .....	82
Defective or illegal muffler .....	104
All other violations .....	233
Driving while license suspended .....	11
_____	1835

**Table No. 10**  
**ACCIDENT**

(Property damage)	
None .....	1309
Damage other vehicle .....	443
Property damage (other than vehicle) .....	39
Damage own car .....	337
(Personal injury)	
No injury .....	1682
Injury to pedestrian .....	14
Injury to occupant of other car .....	56
Injury to occupant own car .....	65
Fatal injury .....	1
Medical treatment only to injured .....	60
Hospitalization of one or more .....	34

**Table No. 11**  
**DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES**

Attend traffic school .....	299
License restricted .....	295
License suspended .....	504
License revoked .....	19
Fined .....	1460
Repair defective parts .....	192
Restitution .....	31
Placed on probation .....	15
Dismissed .....	86
Other .....	136
Return license on proof of insurance .....	189
_____	3226

**Table No. 12**  
**REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES**  
**For 1959**

	oys	C r s	A u t s	otal
Initial psychological studies completed	115	43	1	159
Psychological re-evaluations .....	4	3	0	7
Review conferences with P.C. and Superior .....	19	11	0	30
Treatment interviews	6	24	0	30
Hearings attended ....	22	10	0	32
Tests administered:				
Intelligence ....	113	45	0	159
Achievement .....	118	44	0	162
Projective .....	320	117	0	437
Inventory	105	42	0	147
Distribution of levels of intelligence:				
Very Superior ....	2	2	0	4
Superior .....	9	0	0	9
Above Average	13	1	0	14
Average .....	64	28	0	92
Below Average	16	6	0	22
Borderline ....	8	1	0	9
Mental Defective .....	3	5	1	9
Median I.Q. ....	99	96	0	98

Psychiatric Services:

Conferences with P.C. and Psychologist .....	143
Interviews with clients (Juveniles or parents) ..	65
Conferences with Marriage Counselors .....	47
Interviews with clients .....	9
Conferences with Adult Prob. Off. et al ...	0
Interviews with clients ...	5
Group Therapy Sessions with Probation Counselors	39
Orientation of new P.C.'s .....	5
Meetings with C.S.I. Leaders	3
Supervision of Therapy .....	5
Lecture — Police Academy	

Medical Services:

Examination at C.S.I.	483
Treatments (In-patients)	447
Supplemental examinations or treatment outside C.S.I.:	
Dental care .....	129
Eye refractions .....	67
Audiograms .....	1
EEG .....	7
X-rays .....	11
Special Lab. tests .....	7
Special Clin. appts.	31
Minor surgery .....	5
Hospital transfers	7

**Table No. 13**  
**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE**  
**1959 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY**  
**RELEASES**

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS			
	Boys	Girls	Total
January .....	87	38	125
February .....	100	22	122
March .....	122	44	166
April .....	143	50	193
May .....	192	64	256
June .....	201	36	237
July .....	175	30	205
August .....	186	41	227
September .....	170	48	218
October .....	190	50	240
November .....	138	42	180
December .....	159	36	195
Totals .....	1863	501	2364
Less Children Released .....	855	204	1059
Actually Detained .....	1008	297	1305

**TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS**  
**AFTER INTAKE CASEWORK SCREENING**

	Boys	Girls	Total
January .....	38	10	48
February .....	36	11	47
March .....	42	13	55

April .....	69	21	90
May .....	70	30	100
June .....	91	21	112
July .....	116	14	130
August .....	98	16	114
September .....	91	15	106
October .....	68	23	91
November .....	67	15	82
December .....	69	15	84
	855	204	1059

**Table No. 14**  
**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE**  
**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

	Boys	Girls	Total
January .....	22	23	45
February .....	31	22	53
March .....	34	20	54
April .....	33	22	55
May .....	32	21	53
June .....	30	18	48
July .....	27	12	39
August .....	32	12	44
September .....	30	16	46
October .....	32	14	46
November .....	34	14	48
December .....	31	22	53
Average for 1959:	31 Boys	18 Girls	49 Total
Average for 1958:	26 Boys	18 Girls	44 Total
Number of days population exceeded capacity in 1959:	333 days.		

Table No. 15

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE  
1959 ANNUAL REPORT**

**AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED**

	Boys	Girls	Total
6 years and under .....	0	0	0
7 .....	0	0	0
8 .....	11	0	11
9 .....	25	0	25
10 .....	44	5	49
11 .....	65	4	69
12 .....	136	30	166
13 .....	157	59	216
14 .....	260	99	359
15 .....	422	100	522
16 .....	365	106	471
17 .....	368	95	463
18 .....	10	3	13
19 .....	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>1863</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2364</b>

MEDIAN AGE, 1959      15 years, 11 months

MEDIAN AGE, 1958      14 years, 11 months

Table No. 16

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE  
1959 ANNUAL REPORT**

**TRANSFERS OF CHILDREN TO JAIL  
DUE TO OVER-POPULATION AT C.S.I.**

January .....	2
February .....	14
March .....	15
April .....	9
May .....	4
June .....	16
July .....	15
August .....	13
September .....	21
October .....	26
November .....	17
December .....	39
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>191</b>

## STAFF OF FAMILY COURT 1959

Paul W. Alexander, *Judge*  
L. Wallace Hoffman, *Director*  
Rita F. O'Grady, *Assistant Director*  
Thomas B. Bourque, *Assistant Director*

Eve Kemp Richards, *Supervisor Domestic Relations*  
J. Reginald Kelly, *Chief Referee*  
Boston A. Bristol, *Chief, Finance Department*  
Louise Juarez, *Chief, Transcription Department*

### *Referees*

Walter C. A. Bouck  
Mae Bridges  
Mary Elizabeth Brown  
Margaret Casteel  
Harry A. Everett  
E. Wade McBride  
Nellie Matt

Lawrence Murphy  
John Nixon  
Brenton G. Sovich  
Patsy Lee Stephens  
Harry L. Tharpe  
Patricia Rose Tharpe  
Ervin Wierzbinski

### *Marriage Counselors*

Ralph P. Bridgman  
Frances M. Dalton  
Warren V. Grisson  
Fred W. Richert  
Charles Riseley

### *Casework Supervisors*

C. Donald McColl  
Daniel M. Weber

### *Probation Counselors*

Richard F. Bock  
Paul R. Brooks  
Leon J. Carter  
Richard L. Daley  
Joseph Dembinski  
David Fike  
R. Wayne Gambill  
Ruth Jo Gilmore  
Catherine M. Glendenning  
Marjorie Gullberg  
Dorcas Hanson  
William Johnson  
Clifford Kadon  
Richard J. Lung  
Bessie Munk

### *CSI Professional Staff*

Earl D. Douglas  
Kurt Haas  
Wayne J. Haefner  
Dr. Henry L. Hartman  
Leone Hineline  
Mary Helen Jones  
Dr. I. H. Kass  
Angela H. Lloyd  
Helen E. Moyer  
Joan Marie Schultz  
Roland Stedwill  
Rev. F. R. Williams  
Ruth M. Williams

### *CSI Leaders*

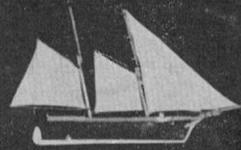
Raymond Bester  
Pauline Dedes  
Robert J. Donovan  
Thomas E. Ertle  
Ellen C. Gladieux  
Howard Gorgas  
Helen G. Gressler  
Walter S. Harrah  
Charles J. Hinkelman  
Emma J. Hischka  
John W. Jones  
Margaret Manzey  
Ferne J. Sage  
Bernetta E. Shields  
Catherine R. Shriber  
George R. Stamos  
Richard E. Surdasky  
Gerald Thomas  
Mary L. Vaillant  
Georgia Vines

### *Office Staff*

Joanna Adamshick  
Emma Babione  
Mildred Baker  
Marie Brunzman  
Fred Dickerson  
Mildred Fronizer  
Catherine Gaffney  
Henriette Galyas  
Marie Gerbich

Frances Gibbons  
Helen Goodrick  
Carl Guy  
Pauline Hammonds  
Jane Hatfield  
Hazel Helm  
Carolyn Himes  
Elsie Humberger  
Mary Jaggodzinski  
Margaret Jamison  
Jane Jones  
Frank Jurski  
Mary Louise Lowry  
Augusta Managhan  
Grace Messerer  
Alma Miller  
Jerry Mitchell  
Hattie Prybylski  
Matt Reid  
Laura Roth  
Edna Sanford  
Selma Schmidt  
Jean Sohalski  
Pauline Soltysiak  
Jimmy L. Stinson  
Grace Tanner  
Harriette Twiss  
Evelyn Wernert  
Marie Winzeler  
Edward Wolny  
Ethel Wynn  
Bella Yourist

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



THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE