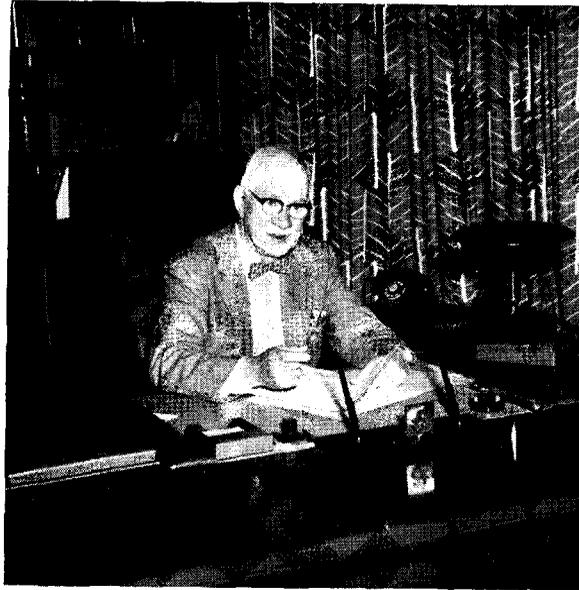


Family Court
of
Lucas County

Toledo, Ohio

1958





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 1958, 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, 1959

THE FAMILY COURT

More than forty years ago, Ohio pioneered in the establishment of the Family Court.

The citizens of Cincinnati, recognizing that problems arising out of family living constituted a special area of treatment, appealed to the state legislature to establish a new kind of court and to assign to that court the jurisdiction over all matters arising out of family disorganization. This included the offenses committed by children, offenses committed against children and matters concerning the welfare of children and the family. Specifically the court actions included delinquency, dependency, neglect, contributing to delinquency and dependency, the abuse of children, divorce and separation and annulment, support, custody and visitation, unmarried mothers, consent to marry in the case of minors and related litigation to these actions.

Over the years, a similar type of court organization has been established in 10 more of the more populous counties of the state, including

Lucas County. Across the nation the advantages of this type of court have been widely discussed and in recent years there has been an increasing realization of the values to be derived to the community as well as to the family in the Family Court.

While the legal basis of the court is established by statute, the effectiveness of the court in meeting the needs of the family is dependent upon the administrative policies established by the presiding judge. There is no uniform regulation for this—only the statutes which permit the judge and the community to develop the court along lines which best meet the needs.

The essential difference between the Family Court and other courts is the group of statutes which permit the judge to incorporate into the administrative structure of the Family Court, various positions to be filled by technical experts whose duty it is to aid in evaluating the causative factors underlying family disorganization so that suitable

corrective treatment may be directed and incorporated into the court order in disposing of the case; and where feasible such technical staff carries out treatment of the individuals.

Under these provisions, technical staff members include trained counselors, psychologists, doctors and teachers. They are assigned to both investigation and treatment functions and they report directly to the judge on their findings and results of their treatment. Records are kept and used as a basis for improving both diagnostic and treatment procedures. Statistical analysis of these records provides the court and the community with information concerning the incidence of family disorganization, juvenile delinquency, and conditions in the community having any influence on family disorganization.

Communities which have had experience in the operation of the family court report several advantages of this type of court over the contrasting method where the different family situations may be handled by two or three (and in some cities five or six) different courts:

1. A uniform policy throughout the county in handling such cases by virtue of the fact that the same court always handles the case.
2. A continuous record is kept on a family, under the direction of the Family Court judge, and the handling of any new situation is facilitated by virtue of the fact that the court has a record of treatment previously given and the effectiveness of such treatment.
3. There is a sufficient volume of cases to be handled that will justify the creation of a technical staff competent to deal with the varied problems presented.

In Lucas County the Family Court staff deals each year with approximately 4,500 different families—the largest court operation in the county. These 4,500 families become involved in more than 11,000 separate court actions each year. Each action calls for at least one hearing—many of them involve several hearings.

To assist in the handling of these cases the Family Court of Lucas County maintains a staff

of 136 persons working under the direction of the Judge of the court. They include the following:

Referees	Music therapist
Psychologists	Probation counselors
Psychiatrist	Marriage counselors
Pediatrican	General office workers
Nurse	Cooks
School teachers	Maintenance
Handicraft instructors	Housekeeping
Accountants and bookkeepers	

Although the Family Court is in every sense a legal structure it differs from other courts in its administrative structure and method by which it carries out the dictates of the statutes under which it operates. Hearings are conducted under conditions which emphasize the fact that the primary interest of the court is in determining causes for family and child disorganization and to apply the necessary measures to correct those causes rather than to punish the individual for his action. In the divorce action, the emphasis is on creating a settlement which will best enable the parties and

the children involved to carry on their lives in a way that will promote the best interests and welfare of the parties.

Long experience has proved that helpful treatment rather than vindictive punishment helps the individual to correct his way of life.

This is the basis of the family court.

In some instances we have been completely successful. In some instances partially successful. In some instances we have been unable to be of help to the parties involved. But always we have been guided by the conviction that the ultimate welfare of the community is but the sum total of the welfare of the individual members of the community. To the extent that we can be of help to individuals—to that extent we can be of help to our community.

Within this report we set forth what has been done here in Lucas County during 1958 by your Family Court.

It may be trite, but we say it again because people need to be reminded frequently: 'Children must be taught the limits beyond which they may not go'. This must be taught at home and impressed upon them daily.

'Limits' in behavior apply to parents as well as to children. Many parents who are guilty of overstepping the limits of behavior wonder why their children do the same.

There was a slight drop in traffic offenses during the year. However when taken in connection with the increased number of children in the 16-17 year age brackets this represents a substantial percentage decrease in teen age offenders.

2 fatal accidents were caused by teen age drivers; 89 persons were injured; 14 persons required hospitalization.

12 driver's licenses were revoked; 515 licenses were suspended; 374 licenses were restricted to special use only.

1256 children received fines ranging from \$5 to \$50.

150 traffic offenders were found to be driving without insurance. Their traffic violation could easily have caused an accident(and sometimes did) for which they would not have been able to make suitable restitution.

There was a 10% increase in number of accidents involving property damage by juveniles, 635 automobiles were damaged to a notable degree.

The rate of delinquency in the county dropped from 24.7 per 1,000 children in 1957 to 16.7 per 1,000 children in 1958.

The greatest decrease in delinquency is found in the lesser offenses.

The decrease in delinquency is reflected in all age groups except the 17 year old group. Here we find the greatest number of chronic offenders whose behavior patterns are well established and for whom suitable treatment methods are less available than for the younger age range.

BRIEF STATEMENTS

948 boys made their first court appearance in 1958. 117, or 12.3% repeated during the year.

Median age in 1958 for First Offenders—
Boys 15.1 Girls 15.3.

Median age in 1958 for Repeaters—
Boys 15.7 Girls 15.6.

Major cases of burglary, larceny, and auto thefts showed the largest increase in all offenses. Burglary rose from 137 in 1957 to 198 in 1958.

Larceny rose from 180 in 1957 to 211 in 1958.

Auto thefts from 189 in 1957 to 201 in 1958.

There were 126 more major burglaries in 1958 than in 1953 and 150 more auto thefts during the same period.

32% of boys sent to training schools had committed burglary or larceny

26% of boys sent to training schools had committed auto theft

24% of boys sent to training schools had committed runaway, truancy, ungovernable or conduct injurious to health and morals

5% of boys sent to training schools had committed robbery

4% of boys sent to training schools had committed assault and battery

9% of boys sent to training schools had committed various other offenses

Where were these boys in school when committed?

43% were committed from High Schools

38% were committed from Junior High and Elementary schools

19% were not attending school.

The last offense for girls before commitment: Runaway—44% ; Ungovernable—26% ; All other offenses 30%.

Schools attending at time of commitment—

56% were committed from High Schools

36% were committed from Junior High and Elementary schools

8% were not attending school.

Traffic offenses of (1) speeding (2) without due regard (3) running red light were 51% of the total Juvenile complaints. 15% of the traffic offenders were repeaters and had 27.2% of all traffic complaints. 8.6% of the Traffic offenders had 1958 records of Juvenile Delinquency.

More children were committed to Industrial Schools in 1958—main reasons—(1) lack of private training and boarding schools for early treatment (2) not enough counselors to supervise all these children who need so much help (3) steady increase in the more serious offenses of burglary, larceny and auto thefts. As more serious offenses are increasing it is necessary to decrease the number of probationers per counselor if we want quality instead of quantity from probation.

Are we recognizing EARLY DANGER SIGNALS of delinquent behavior? The time to help

the child most is in his early years if we want to assist in preventing him from becoming a true delinquent later. 209 children, ages 6 through 12, found themselves in Juvenile Court in 1958 for their first contact with the Court.

Our delinquent children, with all their many ways of rebelling against society, are really showing their desire for security, recognition and love. They too, want to be admired and to achieve something worthwhile. The needs of these children are not being met in everyday life so they must turn to those, who like themselves, commit anti-social acts. Here with their co-delinquents they find the needed recognition and admiration. Is Society—the neighborhood schools and churches—in which they live helping to provide means by which these boys and girls can be prevented from living a later life of crime? Prevention is cheaper in the long run and gives so much more satisfaction.

PROBATION

During 1958 there were 708 children (34.2% of the total in court) placed on probation to court counselors. Another 189 were placed on probation to various social agencies and 456 were placed on probation to individuals.

In addition to the 708 placed on probation to court counselors during the year there were 699 carried over on probation from the preceding year making a grand total of 1407 supervised on probation during the calendar year 1958.

Of those on probation to court counselors we found that 15% violated the conditions of their probation and were brought back to court for further hearing. Some of these children committed new offenses and some had failed to live up to the probation conditions imposed upon them. This represents an increase in violations over the preceding year of 8.1%. Several factors contributed to this increase:

1. Caseloads of the individual officers were too high to permit them to maintain the close contact with the children that is required for good probation supervision. Although nine

additional counselors were employed in June, their initial period of training did not permit them to accept any substantial portion of probation cases until the end of the year.

2. The overcrowding at the Boys' Industrial School has necessitated shorter periods of treatment. Many of the boys are being released before they are prepared to take their place back in the community for the simple reason that new commitments require the bed space. Such boys, released before they are ready, become early repeaters.
3. There has been a gradual but steady decrease in training school facilities and foster homes available. As a result, children who might have been placed in some of these facilities are carried on probation. This is not the ideal treatment method for such children and it must be expected that where second best treatment methods are used, the rate of success will be lower.

The steady decrease in available facilities for

treatment of children before the Court serves to place added emphasis on the need for developing a local resource to take care of Lucas County Children. Until such resources are developed it can be expected that the more difficult children will continue to create an increasing number of repeat offenses.

Steps are being taken now to correct this situation. The court itself is making a concerted effort to revive the foster home program by employing a competent foster home worker to replace the one we lost through resignation a year and a half ago. We are also conferring with a group of local citizens relative to the establishment of a small train-

ing school for boys in Lucas County. It is hoped that plans for this will materialize in 1959 and the facility will be available for use in 1960.

In spite of the increase in violations of probation one cannot help but be impressed with the effectiveness of this type of treatment for the young people to whom it is applied. They make up a group who have presented serious behavior problems for a considerable period of time and who have committed numerous acts of delinquency prior to their court appearance. Their readjustment is usually accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the total family situation which favorably affects other children in the family.

POLICE ACTION

Any report on the delinquency situation in the county would be incomplete without some reference to police methods in the handling of children.

The attitude of individual police officers and the methods they employ in the interrogation of children and parents shows an awareness of the basic problems of delinquency and a genuine effort on their part to conform to the state statutes and the philosophy of the juvenile code. Cases are investigated with care and reports submitted to the court are of sufficient detail to permit the court to proceed promptly and efficiently. A commendable interest is shown in the welfare of the children. Officers are frequently called upon by school authorities to discuss problems arising in the school before complaints are made. In the investigations, the officers weed out the minor problems and by taking the matter up directly with parents are able to avoid making unnecessary referrals to the court.

During 1958 only 3.7% of cases referred were dismissed because of the trivial nature of the offense or because of insufficient evidence. This percentage indicates two things that are of importance to children and their families:

1. Police are careful in making complaints about children and make an effort to adjust minor problems at the family level.
2. The court does carefully examine every complaint presented and considers the facts thoroughly before proceeding with court action.

Even in those cases which were dismissed however, it was noted that the behavior of the child was such that it did call for careful scrutiny and evaluation with suggestions from some official source to both parents and child as to future behavior. Requests by police for a review of these situations is justifiable and can be helpful to both child and parent.

During 1958 special training services were ordered in the case of 252 children. These specialized services involved removal from the community because local facilities were not adequate to meet the needs of the child on probation. Methods of such treatment included foster home placement, private correctional schools, non-correctional schools, and the state industrial schools.

23 of these children had been placed on probation during the preceding year. However continued failure of the child to effect an adjustment made removal from the community a necessity.

This is in keeping with our policy of insisting upon an adequate standard of social adjustment for continued probation. When it becomes apparent that the facilities of the probation department are not adequate to meet the needs of the child then other methods are used.

We are still greatly handicapped by the shortage of suitable specialized treatment facilities for the more seriously disturbed children, and frequently have to resort to second choice methods which we know are not adequate but which represent the best that are available at the time.

During 1958, the Child Study Institute continued to serve the delinquent child, the court and the community. Services to the child included study, observation, a constructive program of daily living in detention, and the beginnings of a program of treatment. The staff of the Institute has long believed that the detention of a child should be much more than just a holding action for the juvenile court. Through daily living in a group setting, a great deal may be learned about each youngster's strengths, weaknesses and potentialities. Psychological and psychiatric studies of the child augment the observational findings, giving the juvenile court a comprehensive picture of the child and his needs, in order that it may proceed with a plan which will successfully rehabilitate the youngster. The community is served by being protected from the disruptive behavior which is typical of children brought to detention.

A total of 2,364 children were brought to the Child Study Institute during 1958. By furnishing skilled casework service sixteen hours daily, as well as on week-ends and holidays, 918 of these children brought for admission were able to be returned to the custody of their parents to await a court hearing. The admission casework services of the Child Study Institute resulted in a double

saving: in terms of money, the return of these 918 children to their parents resulted in a considerable saving of money which would otherwise have been spent for their board and care; but more importantly, by screening out those children who did not need the security of detention, members of the Institute staff were able to render far better service to those children who did require custody, observation and study.

The child is brought to detention at a time of crisis in his life. In most cases, the way he is dealt with will have a direct influence on his future attitudes toward authority. Punitive handling will only serve to deepen his hostility. He must be made to understand that he is accepted and respected, but that the behavior which brought him to C.S.I. is condemned. Once he understands this, his attitudes can be modified to eliminate the kinds of wrong behavior which brought him to the attention of the juvenile court.

The first responsibility of every member of the Child Study Institute staff is directed toward finding out "what's wrong and what's right" with each delinquent child, in order that the court may work out a plan designed to correct each youngster's difficulties. Through such planning, wrong behavior can be transformed into good citizenship.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

1,446 children were detained at the Child Study Institute a total of 26,942 days (73 years, 10 months).

The average age of the youngster detained at the Child Study Institute in 1958 was 14 years, 11 months.

237 days during the year, we had more children at the Child Study Institute than the capacity

of the building provides. This meant that from one to twelve youngsters slept on cots in the corridors.

The ratio of boys to girls in detention in 1958 was four boys to one girl.

54,800 man-hours were spent by staff members of the Child Study Institute in the supervision of groups of children.

Since the Family Court Center has based its philosophy on individualized service aimed toward the rehabilitation of those who come within its jurisdiction, it has had to provide ways and means for understanding the needs of these individuals. While some of these needs are rather obvious to the referee in the individual's first Court contact and others are made evident during a social investigation, some are more elusive and may remain hidden within the personality. To attempt to uncover these less readily perceptible needs is the primary function of Clinical Services in the Family Court Center. Those of a physical nature are discovered through the routine medical examination which is given each child in the Child Study Institute. Others, of a mental or emotional nature, are frequently revealed through the skills and tools of the psychiatrist and clinical psychologist. Interviews, intelligence tests, achievement tests and personality tests, blocks, puzzles, pictures, and ink

blots all play their parts in delving into the inner life of the individual for a better understanding of the factors which motivated him toward his non-conforming, anti-social behavior.

The Center is fortunate in having on its staff a well qualified pediatrician to diagnose and prescribe for children during their detention in the C.S.I. and a full time nurse who not only assists in the examinations and carries out the doctor's orders but who also arranges for extra-mural examinations and treatment of detained children when their parents are unable to provide for the care which they need. The 142 appointments at the Toledo Dental Dispensary and the 51 eye examinations made possible through the Optometrists' Association give only a partial picture of the physical needs of our children which have gone unattended. In many other cases, parents, after having defects brought to their attention, follow through on the doctor's recommendation and take their children to their own family physicians.

The Court is fortunate, also, in having the services of a well trained psychiatrist two mornings a week but this only begins to meet the needs for diagnosis. While we cannot hope to have the services of a psychiatrist for the individual treatment of children, the latter would profit if more time were available for the psychiatrist to supervise probation counselors in their work with the more disturbed children. Psychologists, trained in therapeutic methods, can also help in treating these seriously disturbed children who cannot be taken care of elsewhere but, until we can afford to have more well trained psychologists on our staff, these services must be limited.

To meet the great need for therapeutic services, attempts have been made to prepare the staff for

working with children in small groups. The psychiatrist, chief psychologist and several probation counselors have been participating in a therapy group to get an understanding of the way in which the interaction between members of a group can have therapeutic value. The psychiatrist and chief psychologist have also held meetings with the C.S.I. leaders to bring about better understanding in their relationships with one another and with the children whom they supervise. All of the clinic staff participated in an In-Service Training Program for new probation counselors. The clinical services department looks forward to the time when it will be well enough staffed to not only continue with its orientation of probation counselors and leaders but will also be able to initiate therapy groups for children and for their parents.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The filing of a divorce petition is the family's distress signal—an S.O.S. that the matrimonial ship is foundering, in the wallow, perhaps sinking.

The filing of a divorce petition does not mean that the marriage is lost.

Time and experience have proven that well over one-third of all divorce actions are dismissed; in most of these situations we know that somehow the fragile marriage boat has righted itself—and that it's passengers—a man, a woman, and the children are trying again to make port—together.

In our day more and more is being written about divorce as a social disease . . . a threat to values most highly revered in our culture.

More and more we hear of the cost of divorce—costs which threaten the emotional and mental stability of men, women and children; costs which are related to the increasingly heavy tax burden; costs which are reflected in the personal and social maladjustments of the children growing up in homes where the family is either in the process of breaking, or is already broken.

The first beginnings of the idea that individuals are best helped through counseling, rather than by punitive or judgmental action is somewhat hidden. We do recognize, however, that the teachings of psychology and psychiatry have led us a long way on the road to understanding what makes humans act like human beings.

The counseling staff of the Family Service Department is composed of professionally trained people who apply every skill at their command to help each person caught up in discord to understand himself, his partner, his children. The counselor draws upon all the known sources of help in the community to build on whatever strengths he can uncover: these sources of help include the community chest agencies, religious advisors, vocational guidance counselors, sometimes the help of psychiatrists, doctors, psychologists—if the client shows a desire to accept this kind of help.

The marriage counseling profession itself is widely recognized for its skill, and often can effect, unaided, the adjustments necessary to improved family relationships.

How does the Domestic Relations Department operate?

Since 1951 Ohio law has made it mandatory that an investigation be made in all cases where children under fourteen are involved in a divorce action; the law also provides that in divorce actions not involving such children—the Court may call for help to determine—“the character, family relations, past conduct — of the parties to the action.” The major part of our work is necessarily concerned with these “mandatory divorce investigations.”

At the very beginning of our work with each case we adopt the counseling role. Our first question—“Can this marriage be saved?” Wherever we uncover promise of salvage—our efforts are directed toward reconciliation rather than divorce. Many times if we cannot save a marriage we can save the self-respect of an individual, or reduce the emotional and economic threat to children.

In addition to the work with families involved in litigation we offer as much help as possible to families where divorce is threatening. This counseling service has become a vital part of

community structure. The demands for marriage counseling through the Court far exceed our capacity to serve because of staff limitations. During 1958 more than 9,000 requests made in person or by phone came to your Family Court asking for counseling on family problems. These people wanted help so that divorce action could be avoided. Our staff gave time beyond their prescribed work load to give counseling service to about 450 of these pre-divorce requests. To all others we had to suggest that the applicant contact some other source of help—social agencies, pastors, personal physicians.

At the secondary school and college level, educators are responding to the popular demand that our young people be given training-for-marriage courses.

In our courts with jurisdiction over family matters we are trying to meet, but in a necessarily limited way, the constantly increasing demands for help to save marriages and families rather than to dissolve them. We work to effect as many reconciliations as possible for families already before the Court in *divorce action*.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

LEGAL ACTIONS

Divorce Actions Before The Court 1958:

Divorce Actions—Pending 1-1-58.....	2479
Total Actions Filed 1958.....	2184
Total	4663

Petitions Heard	1358
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Divorce and Alimony Actions Disposed of in 1958:

Petitions—Divorces Granted	1343
Petitions—Divorces Denied	4
Petitions—Annulments Granted	9
Petitions Dismissed	825
Total Actions Disposed of.....	2181
Total Actions Pending 1-1-59.....	2482

Of the total 2184 case filed in 1958, 1383 cases were assigned to the Family Service Department for investigation and counseling.

The counselors scheduled 9057 interviews with clients and 2534 interviews with attorneys and other professional people. Total professional contacts of the counseling staff was 1,159.

The counselors submitted 2637 written reports on motion hearings and 945 reports on final hearings for the benefit of clients, their attorneys, and the Court.

DIVORCE STATISTICS*

	1949	1958
Average duration of marriage before divorce (in years).....	9.3	9.5
Average length of separation before divorce (in years).....	2.04	2.04
Per cent following child marriage (girl under 21).....	67.4%	47.6%
Per cent following child marriage (boy under 20).....	—	20 %
Average age of wife, first marriage (in years).....	19.5	24.3
Average age of husband, first marriage (in years).....	—	27.8
Per cent of divorces following runaway marriage	31.4%	34.7%
Average duration of marriage before divorce in Runaway marriages (yrs.)	—	8.2
Married less than one year.....	4.3%	3.5%
Married less than three years.....	22.8%	17.2%
Husband a repeater.....	28.8%	28.9%
Wife a repeater	33.8%	31.4%
Cases heard involving dependent child..	40.0%	50.6%
Total number of children in families	1006	
Total number divorces granted.....	1077	956

* These statistics are for a group of 956 cases heard by Judge Paul Alexander. Statistics for remaining cases heard by other Judges are not available.

1958 CHILD MARRIAGES

Wife		Husband	
Ages		Ages	
15 and under.....	17	16-18	58
16-18	280	19-20	135
19-20	162		
Total	459	Total	193

FAMILY SERVICE

Cases in Counseling Active as of 1-1-58.....	936
Total New MAJOR Cases Assigned for Investigation and/or Counseling During 1958	1383
Total MINOR Cases Which Received Counseling in 1958.....	230
Total New Cases Assigned in 1958.....	1613
Total Cases Active for Counseling or Investigation—1958	2549
Major Cases Closed During 1958.....	1387
Minor Cases Closed During 1958	230
Total Cases Closed During 1958.....	1617
Total Pending 1-1-59.....	932

**CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR AND MINOR CASES
ASSIGNED IN 1958**

1. Mandatory divorce investigations.....	1200
2. Special divorce investigations.....	33
3. Marriage counseling (pre-litigation).....	75
4. Custody Investigations	2
5. Investigations for out-of-town courts.....	22
6. Visitation and Companionship investigations.....	1
7. Divorce investigations involving step-children.....	50
8. Minor contact cases.....	230
Total	1613

**TOTAL MOVEMENTS AND RESULTS
OF 1958 CLOSINGS**

**Some Measurable Results of Counseling
In Cases Closed During 1958**

Apparent reconciliation.....	237 families
Accepted counseling.....	729 individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis.....	733 individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare.....	290 individuals
Clearer concept of marital role.....	376 individuals
Contested divorce changed to uncontested case.....	70 cases
Financial plans amiable.....	203 families
Plans for custody amiable.....	238 families
Plans for visitation and companionship arranged.....	206 families
Avoided or refused counseling	602 individuals
No change noted.....	235 individuals
No contacts.....	242 families
Referred to other professional help.....	296 individuals

**HOW LONG DOES EACH CASE TAKE?
(Study on Cases Closed in 1958)**

Less than 30 days	71
30 to 89 days	59
90 days to 6 months.....	320
6 months to 1 year.....	360
1 year to 2 years.....	208
Over 2 years.....	369
Total	1387

Litigation relating to the support of minor children of parents who are divorced or separated constitutes one of the major functions of the Family Court.

The tables to the right indicate the various types of actions heard.

Support orders entered under these actions are usually paid through the Toledo Humane Society and disbursed by them to the custodian of the child.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of cases brought to court under the Uniform Support of Dependent's act. This act permits a mother, living in a state other than that of residence of the father, to file an action for support through the court in the county where father resides. Under this law and the compact entered into by various states we have had increasing success in securing support of minor children from 'absconding' fathers. From a modest sum of \$5,710 collected under this act in 1955 we have steadily increased to \$14,644 collected in 1958. As we collect this money for mothers in other states, so too these other states are collecting support for Lucas County mothers.

ACTIONS IN SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Action filed		Settled Without Hearing	Hearing Held
Motion show cause.....	701	—	498
Bastardy	222	34	188
Non-support	44	6	38
Motion modify	151	—	136
Motion to terminate.....	35	—	31
Motion set support.....	56	—	56
Lump sum judgment.....	102	—	87
Extraordinary medical expense.....	14	—	14
Visit. comp. cust.....	12	—	12
for instructions	3	—	3
Impose sentence	183	37	151
Review	93	—	71
Release from sentence	62	—	62
Reciprocal support	97	—	97
Reciprocal, show cause.....	79	32	67
Motions by cashier	96	—	96
Domestic Relations motions.....	—	—	567
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COLLECTIONS FOR SUPPORT

Through Toledo Humane Society.....	2,314,866.69
By cashier of court.....	5,360.95

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

**Table No. 1
TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Commitments to Industrial Schools	74	76	62	96	125
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	60	57	71	52	80
Commitments to other Institutions	17	11	33	20	9
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	62	66	34	43	37
Total children removed from community	213	210	200	211	251
Number placed on probation.....	920	910	1306	1396	1373

MAJOR CASES ONLY

Sex offense	29	49	47	22	33
Robbery	5	1	17	18	21
Burglary	104	107	148	137	198
Auto theft	81	112	175	179	201
Larceny	164	176	211	180	211
Malicious mischief	45	80	83	126	105
Truancy	64	62	61	73	55
Runaway	103	108	132	137	129
All other offenses	273	295	413	520	403
	868	990	1287	1392	1356

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	167	44	211
February	181	39	220
March	221	53	274
April	198	47	245
May	187	27	214
June	196	41	237
July	150	23	173
August	176	37	213
September	175	32	207
October	190	58	248
November	146	43	189
December	120	26	146
	2107	470	2577

**Table No. 3
OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT
INTO COURT**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery — hold up.....	23	—	23
Burglary	252	2	254
Sex	31	3	34
Auto theft	213	1	214
Other stealing	442	121	563
Malicious mischief	304	39	343
Ungovernable	69	45	114
Truancy	83	31	114
Runaway	66	115	181
Injury to person.....	57	3	60
All other	203	8	211
C.I.H.M.	364	102	466
	2107	470	2577

Table No. 4
DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor	621	87	708
Agency worker	102	87	189
Individuals	338	118	456
Committed to Industrial School.....	112	8	120
Committed to other Correctional School	28	40	68
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory....	5	—	5
To other Institution, non-correctional....	3	5	8
Placed in Foster Homes	8	20	28
Fined	172	3	175
Restitution	144	6	150
Other	112	9	121
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial....	87	8	95
Adjusted	227	59	286
Referred to other Court.....	24	1	25
Continued on probation to Court			
Counselor	99	9	108
Returned to Industrial School	16	—	16
Pending disposition	9	11	20
	-----	-----	-----
	2107	470	2577

Table No. 4A
MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION
(Cases Placed on Probation in Prior Year)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Industrial School.....	2	3	5
Committed to other Correctional School	8	4	12
To other Institution, Non-Correctional....	1	—	1
Placed in Foster Homes.....	5	4	9
Probation transferred to Court			
Counselor	15	5	20
	-----	-----	-----
	31	16	47

Table No. 5
AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 7 years	1	—	1
7	—	—	—
8	6	—	6
9	22	4	26
10	47	6	53
11	95	17	112
12	97	14	111
13	192	41	233
14	261	82	343
15	351	95	446
16	339	87	426
17	285	53	338
18	7	1	8
	-----	-----	-----
	1703	400	2103

Median age—Boys—15 yrs. 4 mo. Girls—15 yrs. 4 mo.

**Table No. 6
SCHOOLS ATTENDING 1958**

Woodward HS	144
Waite HS	132
Scott HS	126
Libbey HS	95
Macomber Voc. HS	84
DeVilbiss HS	74
Burnham HS	69
Robert Rogers HS	26
Whitmer HS	25
Clay HS	24
Holland HS	18
Whitney Voc. HS	13
Maumee HS	12
Grand Rapids HS	5
Ottawa Hills HS	4
Swanton HS	2
West HS	1
Waterville HS	1
Robinson Jr. HS	84
Jones Jr. HS	67
Washington Twp. Jr. HS	43
Clay Jr. HS	15
Point Place Jr. HS	4
Ottawa Hills Jr. HS	1
Parkland	46
Sherman	37
Lincoln	30
Gunckel	27
Nathan Hale	23
Lagrange	23
Oakdale	21
Garfield	19
Pickett	17
Birmingham	15
Warren	14

Glenwood	13
Riverside	12
Walbridge	12
Franklin	12
Crissey Elementary	11
Hillview	9
Roosevelt	9
Washington Elementary	9
East Side Central	8
Westfield	8
Stickney	7
Burroughs	7
Chase	7
Navarre	7
Cherry	7
Fulton	6
McKinley	6
Dorr Street	6
Glendale	6
Spring	6
Central Avenue Elementary	5
Marshall	5
Hamilton	5
Irving	4
Jerusalem	4
Arlington	4
DeVeaux	4
Newberry	4
Raymer	4
Stranahan	4
Whitehouse Elementary	4
Fall-Meyer	3
Mount Vernon	3
Luella Cummings	3
Whittier	3
Harvard	3
Irwin	3
Longfellow	3

STATISTICS

Table No. 6 — Continued

Swanton Township Elementary.....	3
Martin	2
Maplewood	2
Glanzman	2
Holland Elementary	2
Monroe	2
Ryder	2
Shoreland	2
Wayne Trail Elementary.....	2
Clay Elementary	1
Westwood	1
Edgewater	1
Elmhurst	1
Emmanuel Lutheran	1
Fielbach	1
Glann	1
Monac Elementary	1
Old Orchard	1
Ottawa River	1
Starr	1
Trinity Lutheran	1
Wernert	1
Waterville Elementary	1
Hopewell	1
Union Elementary	1
Lott Day	1
I.C.C.H.	10
Out of town.....	82
Not attending	202

PAROCHIAL

Central Catholic HS.....	41
Rosary Cathedral	16
St. Francis de Sales	13
St. Hyacinth	10

Gesu	9
Good Shepherd	8
St. Francis	8
St. Michael's	6
St. Benedict's	6
St. Hedwig's	5
St. Agnes	5
Marybrook Academy	5
St. James	4
St. Mary's	4
St. Teresa	4
St. Stanislaus	4
Blessed Sacrament	4
Notre Dame	4
St. Adelbert's	3
St. Anthony's	3
St. Stephen's	3
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3
Immaculate Conception	3
Sacred Heart	3
Regina Coeli	2
Little Flower	2
St. Charles	2
St. John's	2
St. Pius	2
Nativity	2
Christ, the King.....	2
Ladyfield	1
Holy Rosary	1
St. Louis	1
St. Ann's	1
St. Cyril	1
St. Thomas	1
St. Jude	1
St. Clement's	1
St. Patrick's	1

TOTAL SCHOOLS2103

Table No. 7

DISTRICTS

East Toledo	294
Collingwood	209
South End	193
Pinewood	157
North End	139
Down Town	124
Lagrange-Stickney	121
Nebraska	118
West Toledo	101
West End	94
Washington Township	105
Sylvania Township	104
Adams Township	62
Oregon Township	46
Springfield Township	41
Point Place	31
Maumee (Waynesfield Township)	25
Swanton Township	15
Waterville Township	9

Jerusalem Township	8
Ottawa Hills	6
Monclova Township	5
Richfield Township	4
Out of County.....	92
	—
	2103

Table No. 8

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police	1971	381	2352
Parent	20	29	49
School	41	14	55
Social Agency	3	14	17
Probation Counselor	63	10	73
Other Court	3	—	3
Other Source	6	22	28
	—	—	—
	2107	470	2577

Table No. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

Speeding	341
Without due regard	376
Running red light	142
Stop Street	86
School Stop sign.....	3
Fail, yield right of way, vehicles.....	99
Fail, yield right of way, pedestrian.....	7
Prohibited turn	72
Wrong way—one way street.....	14
Hit Skip	1
No drivers license	107
Temporary permit—No licensed driver.....	24
Defective vehicle (lights, brakes, etc.).....	80
Defective or illegal muffler.....	131
All other violations.....	151
Driving while license suspended.....	10
More than 1 violation this appearance.....	—
	1644

Table No. 10
ACCIDENT

(Property damage)

None	1211
Damage other vehicle	357
Property damage (other than vehicle).....	50
Damage own car.....	278

(Personal injury)

No injury	1554
Injury to pedestrian.....	8

Injury to occupant of other car.....	40
Injury to occupant own car.....	49
Fatal injury	2
Medical treatment only to injured.....	47
Hospitalization of one or more.....	14

Table No. 11

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

Attend traffic school.....	333
License restricted	374
License suspended	515
License revoked	12
Fined	1256
Repair defective parts.....	214
Restitution	25
Placed on probation	15
Dismissed	76
Other	160
Return license on proof of insurance.....	151
	—
	3131

Table No. 12

**REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
FOR 1958**

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Initial psychological studies completed	165	58	0	223
Psychological re-evaluations	15	1	0	16
Review conferences with P.C. and Supervisor	69	25	0	94
Treatment interviews (including group sessions)	269	83	17	369
Hearings attended	20	6	0	26
Tests administered:	847	307	0	1154
Intelligence	160	57	0	217
Achievement	168	59	0	227
Projective	423	146	0	569
Inventory	96	45	0	141

Distribution of levels of intelligence:

Very Superior	3	0	0	3
Superior	8	1	0	9
Above Average	29	2	0	31
Average	79	36	0	115
Below Average	34	14	0	48
Borderline	11	6	0	17
Mental Defective	6	0	0	6
Median I.Q.	99	96	—	98

Psychiatric Services

Conference with P.C. and Psychologist	136
Interviews with clients (Juveniles or parents)	59
Conferences with Marriage Counselors	36
Interviews with Clients	5
Conference with Adult Prob. Off. et al.	1
Interviews with Clients	10
Group Therapy Sessions with Probation Counselors	47
Leadership at Staff Meetings	
Juvenile Court In-Service Training (hours)	12
Domestic Relations	3
C.S.I. Leaders	7

Medical Services

Examinations at C.S.I.	665
Supplemental examinations or treatment initiated	142
Eye refractions	51
Audiograms	8
EEG	13
X-Rays	24
Special Lab. Tests	11
Special clin. app.	31
Minor surgery	10
Venereal disease	1
Hosp. Trans.	4

RUTH M. WILLIAMS
Chief Psychologist

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1958 ANNUAL REPORT**

Table No. 13

ADMISSIONS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	179	50	229
February	112	29	141
March	187	53	240
April	155	42	197
May	173	44	217
June	165	23	188
July	115	34	149
August*	204	41	245
September	181	37	218
October	184	53	237
November	127	45	172
December**	104	27	131
1958 Totals	1886	478	2364
1957 Totals	2047	507	2554

* High Month—August

** Low Month—December

Table No. 14

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	28	16	44
February	24	14	38
March	31	18	49
April	24	18	42
May	25	18	43
June	24	20	44
July	23	15	38

August	27	21	48
September	28	18	46
October	30	21	51
November	29	24	53
December	23	22	45

Average for 1958.....	26	18	44
Average for 1957.....	28	17	45

Days of population beyond room capacity for boys was 237 out of the 365 days in 1958.

Days of population beyond room capacity for girls was 54 out of the 365 days in 1958.

Table No. 15

AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED

	Boys	Girls	Total
6 years and under.....	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	13	0	13
9	30	3	33
10	44	4	48
11	114	13	127
12	89	14	103
13	220	33	253
14	252	117	369
15	409	107	516
16	380	123	503
17	325	60	385
18	10	3	13
19	0	1	1
Totals	1886	478	2364

Median Age, 1958: 14 years, 11 months

Median Age, 1957: 14 years, 10 months

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT 1958

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*
Boston Bristol, *Chief, Finance Dept.*

J. Reginald Kelly, *Chief Referee*

Referees

Margaret Casteel
Joseph Doneghy
Harry A. Everett
Mary Eliz. Hiatt
Nellie Matt
E. Wade McBride
Mae Bridges
Casework Supervisors
Edward A. Sikora
Daniel Weber

Probation Counselors

William J. Beausey
Kenneth Bierly
Richard F. Bock
Walter Bouck
Mae Bridges
Leon J. Carter
Herbert W. Darling
Joseph Dembinski
Mary Jane England
Robert W. Gambill
Ruth Jo Gilmore
Catherine M. Glendenning
Marjorie A. Gullberg
Dorcas Hanson
Barbara C. Johnston
William Johnson
Clifford Kadon
Richard J. Lung
Blanche Luther
C. Donald McColl

George D. McKinney
Bessie Munk
John Nixon
Patricia Rose
William Rouppas
Harry L. Tharpe

Marriage Counselors

Ariel L. Branch
Ralph P. Bridgman
Warren V. Grissom
Fred Richert
Charles Riseley

C.S.J. Professional Staff

Dr. H. L. Hartman
Leone Hinline
John W. Jones
Mary H. Jones
Dr. I. H. Kass
Janet M. Lindecker
Angela H. Lloyd
Harry E. Miller
Helen E. Moyer
Joan Marie Schultz
Frank Sidle
Rev. F. R. Williams
Ruth M. Williams
Wayne J. Haefner

C.S.J. Leaders

Richard T. Ashba
Raymond Bester

Joseph Cram
Pauline Dedes
Robert J. Donovan
Howard W. Gorgas
Ellen Caroline Gladieux
Helen Gressler
Walter S. Harrah
Charles J. Hinkelman
Ohlen W. Hippler
Emma J. Hischka
Margaret Manzey
Wm. S. Murphy
Ferne J. Sage
David L. Shaffer
Bernetta E. Shields
Stella H. Shields
Catherine R. Shrider
Mary L. Vaillant
Georgia Vines
Eunice O. Williams

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Marie N. Crawford
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Elsie Humberger
Mary Jagodzinski
Margaret Jamison
Jane Jones
Louise Juarez
Frank Jurski
Mary Louise Lowry
Augusta Managhan
Grace Messerer
Alma Miller
Herman Misisitis
John Pickens
Matt Reid
Ruby Weltha Ronan
Laura Roth
Edna Sanford
Selma Schmidt
Jean Sohalski
Pauline Soltysiak
Henrietta Spanoudis
Jimmy Stinson
Grace Tanner
Harriette Twiss
Evelyn Wernert
Marie Winzeler
Edward Wolny
Ethel Wynn
Bella Yourist

