

AWA

LUCAS COUNTY  
COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
JUVENILE COURT  
and  
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

1 9 5 1  
ANNUAL REPORT

To The Honorable Franklin W. Mohn  
Waldo Shank  
George Schoonmaker

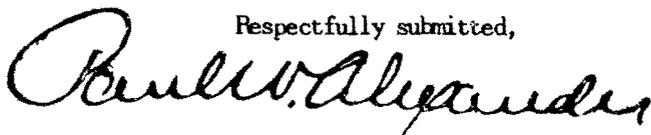
Commissioners of Lucas County

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

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 General Code, as amended June 28, 1945, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1951, 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

*Sealed*  
July 1, 1952

JUVENILE  
COURT

Table No. 1

## TRENDS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Commitments to Industrial Schools	48	53	46	35	39	56
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	77	26	64	64	86	91
Commitments to Other Institutions	41	29	17	10	1	10
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	41	25	60	43	58	67
<hr/>						
Total children removed from Community	207	133	187	152	184	224
Number placed on probation	560	348	347	303	466	638

## MAJOR CASES ONLY IN 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951

Sex offense	75	100	74	36	51	62
Robbery	21	6	6	6	11	4
Burglary	181	107	142	94	105	116
Auto theft	112	43	33	20	59	33
Larceny	218	171	146	205	131	161
Malicious mischief	50	19	40	19	18	25
Truancy	49	49	49	44	32	45
Runaway	85	73	90	73	65	77
Traffic	16	10	15	11	15	26
All other offenses	165	137	191	159	190	220
<hr/>						
	972	715	786	667	677	769

Table No. 2

## DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

(All cases)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	89	21	110
February	74	17	91
March	122	31	153
April	139	27	166
May	186	25	211
June	206	23	229
July	169	26	195
August	169	25	194
September	171	15	186
October	192	30	222
November	119	19	138
December	117	31	148
	<hr/> 1753	<hr/> 290	<hr/> 2043

Table No. 3

## OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Robbery—hold-up	4	-	-	-	4
Burglary	115	1	31	-	147
Sex	32	30	1	1	64
Auto theft	33	-	5	-	38
Other stealing	127	34	125	38	324
Malicious mischief	25	-	129	2	156
Ungovernable	31	43	8	2	84
Truancy	32	13	14	7	66
Runaway	33	44	14	8	99
Traffic	21	5	655	18	699
Injury to person	21	2	12	1	36
All others	102	21	183	20	326
	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 1177	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 2043

Table No. 4  
DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Probation to a court counselor	250	51	27	3	331
Probation to an agency worker	6	10	11	9	36
Probation to individuals	33	4	226	8	271
Committed to Industrial School	52	4	—	—	56
Committed to other Correctional School	53	38	—	—	91
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	—	—	—	—	—
To other institution					
Non-correctional	6	4	—	—	10
Fined	2	—	203	3	208
Restitution	—	—	26	2	28
Placed in foster home	46	21	—	—	67
Other	37	10	402	19	468
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	14	5	44	9	72
Adjusted	30	9	237	41	317
Referred to other court	3	1	1	—	5
Pending	44	36	—	3	83
	<u>576</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>1177</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>2043</u>

Table No. 5

## REPEATERS

Total number of individual children in Court  
on delinquency

1915

Number of first offenders	1510
Number of repeaters	405
% of total number who were repeaters	21.1%

Table No. 6

## AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under 7 years	2	-	5	-	7
7	4	-	17	1	22
8	10	2	16	3	31
9	24	1	29	1	55
10	26	3	29	3	61
11	35	3	33	7	78
12	43	9	33	6	91
13	73	21	56	17	167
14	77	32	99	12	220
15	109	51	102	15	277
16	97	43	296	18	454
17	76	28	452	14	570
18	-	-	10	-	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	576	193	1177	97	2043

Median Age: Major cases  
Boys, 15 years 1½ months  
Girls, 15 years 6 months

Median Age: Minor cases  
Boys, 16 years 7 months  
Girls, 14 years 10 months

(Difference due to traffic offenses)

Table No. 7

## SCHOOL ATTENDING\*

DeVilbiss HS	149	Whittier	8	(Parochial)	
Macomber HS	146	Irwin	7		
Waite HS	121	Holland Elem.	6	Central Catholic	69
Woodward HS	86	Coy	5	St. Francis de Sales	15
Scott HS	85	Riverside	5	Other Catholic	
Libbey HS	69	Warren	5	Institution	11
Robinson Jr.High	66	Burroughs	4	Good Shepherd	10
Gunckel	53	Fulton	4	St. Michael's	8
Whitner HS	45	Hamilton	4	Nativity	6
Parkland	39	Harvard	4	Rosary Cathedral	6
Burnham HS	35	Irving	4	St. Theresa's	6
Oakdale	33	Pickett	4	St. Agnes	5
Jones Jr. High	30	Mt. Vernon	4	St. Stephen's	5
Garfield	25	Whitehouse	4	St. Stanislaus'	4
Sherman	25	Point Place	4	Blessed Sacrament	3
Other	23	East Side Central	3	St. Adalbert's	3
Chase	21	Edgewater	3	St. Ann's	3
Lagrange	19	Glann	3	St. Charles	3
Washington	19	Hopewell	3	St. Hyacinth's	3
Navarre	17	Hillview	3	St. Mary's	3
Walbridge	17	Parkland Craft	3	St. Thomas Aquinas	3
Clay HS	14	Shoreland	3	St. Patrick's	2
Lincoln	14	Waterville	3	St. Ursula Academy	2
Spring	14	Beverly	2	Raab, Immaculate	
Whitney Voc.	14	Clay Elem.	2	Conception-Swanton	2
Marshall	13	Feilbach	2	Gesu	1
Cherry	12	Glendale	2	Holy Rosary	1
Franklin	12	Martin	2	Immaculate Conception	1
Holland HS	12	Monclova	2	Our Lady of	
McKinley	12	Monroe	2	Perpetual Help	1
Maumee HS	12	Westwood	2	Sacred Heart	1
Nathan Hale	12	Anthony Wayne	1	St. Hedwig's	1
Dorr St.	10	Arlington	1	SS. Peter & Paul	1
Roosevelt	10	DeVeaux	1	St. Vincent de Paul	1
Birmingham	9	Glenwood	1	Notre Dame Junior	1
Longfellow	9	Jerusalem Twp.	1	Marybrook Academy	1
Ottawa Hills	8	Private School	1		
Raymer	8	Union	1		
Stickney	8	Wernert	1		
Swanton	8	Not attending	333		
Westfield	8	Out of County	66		
					2043

\* Schools not listed had no cases in court.

Table No. 8

## BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract No.	Total	Census Tract No.	Total
1	44	37	61
2	27	38	27
3	17	39	27
4	40	40	20
5	5	41	36
6	23	42	19
7	35	43	12
8	18	44	15
9	25	45	18
10	15	46	30
11	23	47	89
12	58	48	27
13	50	49	29
14	22	50	19
15	26	51	55
16	21	52	42
17	29	53	40
18	10	54	20
19	27	55	50
20	20	58	56
21	13	60	5
22	24	61	5
23	37	62	29
24	32	63	2
25	32	66	40
26	32	67	16
27	21	68	60
28	15	69	51
29	55	70	7
30	36	71	13
31	17	72	8
32	9	Out of County	62
33	54		
34	88		
35	18		
36	35		
			<hr/> 2043

Table No. 8a

## DISTRICTS

East Toledo	331
Pinewood	203
South End	194
West Toledo	191
Collingwood	140
North End	137
West End	130
Downtown	128
Lagrange-Stickney	106
Nebraska	79
Point Place	50
Sylvania Township	60
Adams Township	56
Washington Township	51
Springfield Township	40
Oregon Township	29
Swanton Township	16
Waynesfield Township (Maumee)	13
Ottawa Hills	8
Waterville Township	7
Jerusalem Township	5
Monclova Township	5
Providence Township	2
Out of County	62
	<hr/>
	2043

Table No. 9

## SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Police	476	110	1145	84	1815
Parent	25	37	6	3	71
School	32	21	9	6	68
Social Agency	8	17	-	2	27
Probation Counselor	2	1	1	-	4
Other Court	20	4	4	1	29
Other source	13	3	12	1	29
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	576	193	1177	97	2043

Table No. 10

## MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Common Law Marriage	
Parents married and living together	1185
Parents married but separated	82
Father deceased, mother not remarried	84
Mother deceased, father not remarried	31
Divorced	61
Father widowed and remarried	35
Father divorced and remarried	44
Mother widowed and remarried	36
Mother divorced and remarried	129
Both parents deceased	10
Parents not married	54
Both parents divorced and remarried	142
Unknown	150
	<hr/>
	2043

Table No. 11

## BASTARDY CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Official (affidavit filed)	100	107	96	124
Unofficial (affidavit not filed)	6	5	-	-

## DISPOSITION

Compromise	12	3	3	5
Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	29	48	41	50
Alleged father not located	1	2	4	10
Mother and alleged father married	4	3	4	4
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	35	31	36	38
Found guilty by jury	1	2	-	1
Found not guilty by jury	-	-	1	1
Dismissed	10	14	5	7
Pending	14	7	2	6
Father in Military Service	-	2	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	106	112	96	124

# FOSTER HOME SERVICE

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## INVESTIGATION

Applications for boarding home license pending as of January 1952	3
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Total number applications received	48
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Total number applications re-opened	1
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### Disposition of applications:

Withheld	3	
Approved	29	
Withdrawn	3	
Adoptions	10	
Pending	3	
	3	
Total	48	

## SUPERVISION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Placements made	46	21	67
Removals*	36	18	54
	46	21	67
Total	82	39	121

### Children in homes (as of December 1951)

Boarding	17	1	18
School Wage	0	1	
C.W.B. (Bdg.)	2	0	2
Wage	0	2	2
Free	2	0	2
	21	4	25
Total	21	4	25

Total number homes withdrawn	15
Total number homes re-certified	10
Total number homes Licensed	22

\* Some of these children were placed in homes prior to 1951 and removed during the year 1951.

CASE WORK SERVICES

1 9 5 1

Complete social studies made	943
Total cases supervised	1069
Average daily case load per counselor	
Girls' Counselors	43
Boys' Counselors	75
Average length of detention of children under investigation and study (In days)	24.5
Contacts during year:	14,853
Home Visits	3,549
Community Visits	1,234
Office Visits	7,416
Agency Contacts	1,265
School Contacts	1,389
Total miles traveled	25,848

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

1951

Motions to Modify Support	249
Motions to Show Cause	281
Motions for Lump Sum Judgment	45
Motions for Custody	34
Bastardy Hearings	99
State Aid	49
Hearings on Non-Support Affidavits	149
Hearings on Contributing	16
Hearings on Stay of Execution	9
Unofficial Hearings involving Support	12
Children involved in hearings	1568
Non-Support Affidavits filed	142
State Aid Cases filed	48
Bastardy Affidavits filed	124

Monies paid through Toledo Humane Society on Child Support cases	\$1,409,209.87
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Monies paid through Juvenile Court:

Restitution	\$ 7,816.17
Boarding Homes	30,554.49
State Aid	2,307.20
Support	3,291.52

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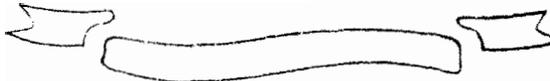
43,969.38

Total Monies Collected	\$1,453,179.25
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# CHILD STUDY

# INSTITUTE



ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1951

# CAPSULE QUOTIES

Admissions of boys during 1951 exceeded those of girls at the rate of two to one.

The average length of stay for children at the Child Study Institute during 1951 was ten days.

Of the 1,094 children received during the year, 720 were new admissions and 374 had been at the Institute one or more previous times.

The median age of children admitted during 1951 was 14 years, 7 months.

Of all the children admitted during 1951, a total of 48% were granted outside privileges during their stay. Less than 1% of these violated privilege in any way.

The month of highest average daily population was January, with a daily average of 39. The lowest month was June with a daily average of 20.

More different children were admitted during October than in any other month - 116.

Individual days of detention during 1951 totaled 10,948.

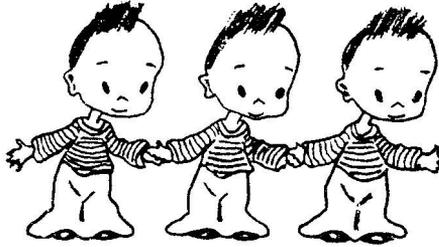
Dependent and neglected children given temporary care numbered 132 during the year.

As to religious creeds, 707 children stated they were Protestant; 277 were Catholic, and 4 were Jewish. A total of 106 children stated "None" when asked their religion. Since there is no known correlation between delinquency and a child's denomination, these figures are no longer being published, but are available on request.

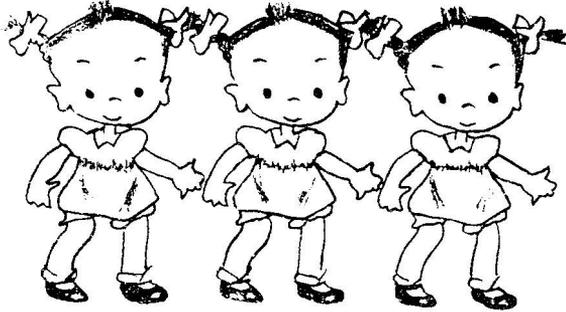
The offense bringing the greatest number of children to the Institute during the year was runaway - 201 children.

Eighteen children with problems came to the Institute of their own free will and asked to be admitted.

# ADMISSIONS



Boys - 731



Girls - 363

Total Admissions - 1,094

# AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	21	18	39
February	25	12	37
March	23	14	37
April	20	12	32
May	18	13	31
June	13	7	20
July	17	8	25
August	16	14	30
September	13	11	24
October	21	14	35
November	17	11	28
December	16	10	26

Daily Average (1951): 30

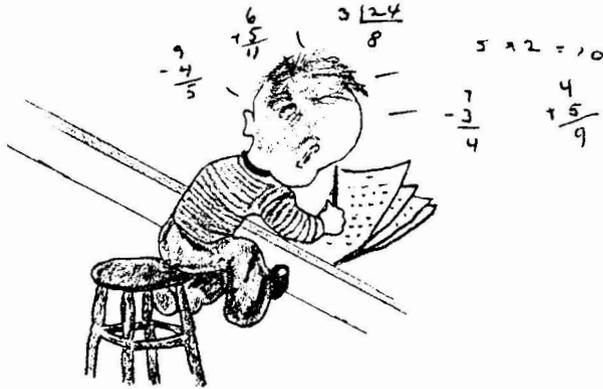
# NEW CHILDREN AND REPEATERS

	New	Repeaters
January	45	31
February	56	16
March	68	27
April	51	42
May	60	31
June	56	26
July	64	42
August	74	31
September	63	27
October	77	39
November	50	28
December	56	34
	720	374

# AGES OF CHILDREN

	Number	Per cent
6 and under	43	3.9
7	13	1.2
8	18	1.6
9	30	2.7
10	53	4.9
11	50	4.6
12	73	6.7
13	142	13.0
14	200	18.2
15	222	20.3
16	166	15.2
17	80	7.3
18	3	.3
19	1	.1
Total	<hr/> 1,094	<hr/> 100.0

Median Age (1951): 14 years, 7 months



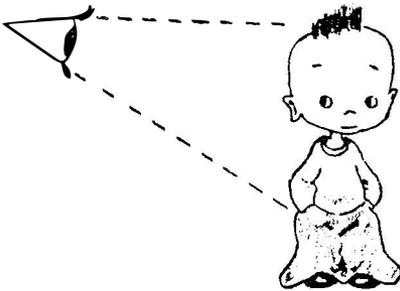
# STATUS OF CHILDREN



Delinquent - 946



Dependent - 132



For Observation - 16

# MEDICAL DATA



New children examined	330
Children re-examined	137
Uncompleted medical examinations	16
Number of daily treatments in clinic	1850
Nutritional status of children:	
Good	83.6%
Fair	13.2%
Poor	3.2%
General health on admission:	
Good	65.5%
Fair	33.3%
Poor	1.2%
Per cent having visual defects	31.3%
Per cent having dental defects	31.3%
Per cent of positive Wasserman tests	0.9%
Positive gonorrhoea cases	1
Per cent of positive nose-throat cultures	0.2%
Number of pregnancies	14
Cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	41
Clinical cases	26
Immunizations (prior to admission):	
Smallpox	49.6%
Diphtheria	23.3%
Typhoid	24.4%
Pertussis	2.1%
Number of cases of :	
Impetigo	3
Obesity	27
Malnutrition	3
Scabies	3
Hypospadias	1
Petit Mal Epilepsy	1
Grand Mal Epilepsy	1
Albuminuria	1
Ringworm infection	2
Molluscum Contagiosum	1
Deafness	3
Mononucleosis	1
Ulcerated hemorrhoids	1
Hernia	3
Number of Tuberculin Patch Test reactors (No evidence of tuberculosis on X-Rays)	8

# PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS USED

Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, Form I	150
Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, Form II	1
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children	43
Revised Stanford-Binet Test, Form L	13
Revised Stanford-Binet Test, Form M	1
Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test	15
Otis Test of Mental Ability	1
Gesell Developmental Schedules	2
Vineland Social Maturity Scale	4
Wide Range Achievement Test	178
Gray Oral Reading Paragraphs	53
Stanford Achievement Test Battery	1
Gates Associative Learning Test	1
Reading Readiness Tests	2
Tests of Cerebral Dominance	4
Rorschach Method of Personality Diagnosis	31
Thematic Apperception Test	16
Children's Apperception Test	3
Picture Story Test	5
Blacky Pictures	4
Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Study	9
Sentence Completion Test	105
California Test of Personality	26
Philo-Phobe	14
Kuder Preference Record	5
Bender Gestalt Test	2
Doll Play	3

# GUIDANCE SERVICES

Diagnostic Studies	232
Treatment Cases	8
Psychiatric Referrals	45

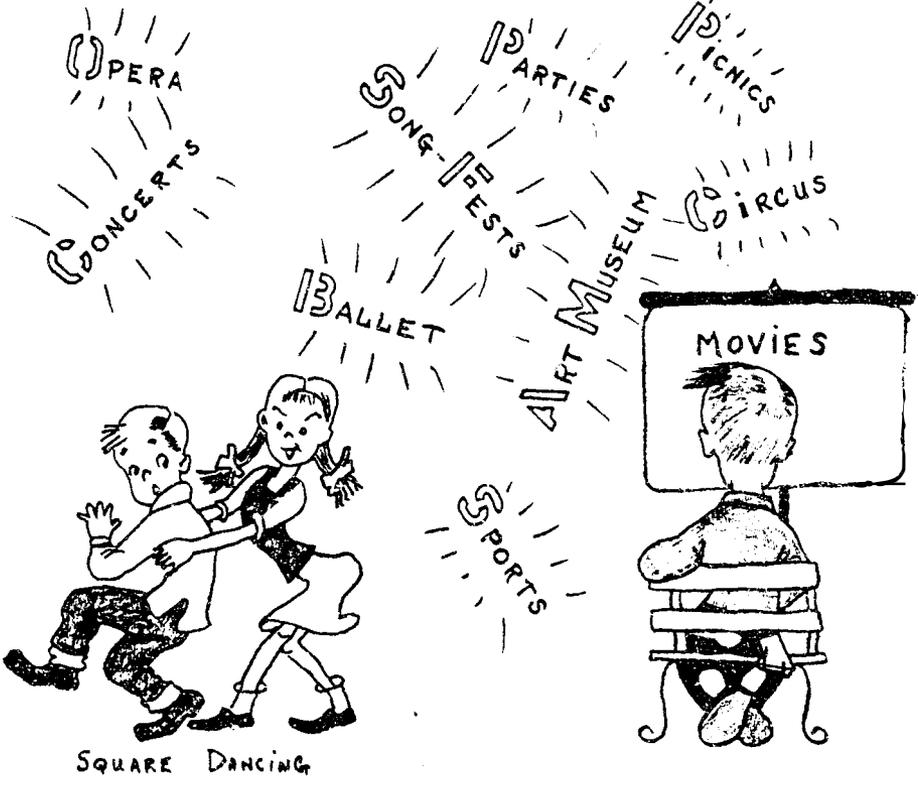
There are many activities of the psychologists that are not included in the above figures. Frequent interviews with relatives and conferences with court personnel and social agencies are required in the process of study and treatment. There are consultations on cases previously studied, on cases not formally referred for study, and interviews with disturbed children in detention. Hearings must be attended in some cases. Time is spent with groups of children each week in observing their behavior, holding "bull sessions" or leading discussions with the assistance of audio-visual aids.

## MENTAL LEVELS

Frequency	Classification	Per cent
8	Superior	3.6
23	Above Average (Bright-Normal)	10.5
101	Average	45.9
66	Below Average (Dull-Normal)	30.0
22	Mental Defective	10.0
<hr/> 220		<hr/> 100.0

# PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

Children granted privilege	524
Privileges granted	4044
Per cent total population granted privileges	47.9
Major violations*	2
Minor violations**	12
Per cent of non-violated privileges	99.23
* e.g., Committing a delinquent act	
** e.g., Exceeding time limit, visiting home, smoking, etc.	



# LENGTH OF STAY



Less than 10 days - 565



10 days to 1 month - 371



1 month to 2 months - 138



Over 2 months - 20

**CSI**



**THE END**

# DOMESTIC RELATIONS

# FAMILY SERVICE

When the year 1951 was about two-thirds over, a new law went into effect which made it mandatory that every divorce case which involved a child under 14 be investigated. The law provided:

"Sec. 8003-9. Investigation. On the filing of a petition for divorce or for alimony, the court may and in cases in which there are children under fourteen 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. The report of such investigation shall be made available to either party or his counsel of record upon written request not less than five days before trial."

"The court, on its own motion, may cite either party to the action from any point in the state to appear in court and testify as a witness."

The injunction to investigate the "character" and "family relations" of the parties clearly laid upon the court a paramount duty to determine if the marriage is viable. That is a fifty-cent word meaning, in essence "is there still a spark of life in that marriage?" Is there anything in the character of the parties or either of them, any element in their relationship any factor at all either within or without the marriage, which a court worker could lay hold on in an effort to rekindle the spark of life in the hope of reuniting the estranged spouses?

To discover such a spark is sometimes exceedingly difficult. At first blush the marriage appears to be dead because the parties have already gone through the preliminary stages of marriage failure, then broken family, and have now reached the third and often final stage, the divorce court.

Even when the spark is close to the surface or is reasonably obvious, it is a difficult matter to help the parties to rekindle the flame that has all but burned itself out.

A great deal, then, depends upon the quality of these investigators. Any high school boy can go out and ascertain bare facts, e.g., where the parties work, how much they make, what kind of a looking house they have, etc., etc. Where the special skill is required is not in mere fact-finding, but in social casework and marriage counseling: helping the parties to help themselves.

To meet this challenge and the legal requirements the court expanded its ~~family-service department~~ to include three full-time marriage counselors and a few caseworkers, using the boys' and girls' counselors until additional caseworkers could be obtained.

All were warned not to be discouraged by the seeming hopelessness of their task; that the lawyer would tell them he had already tried to reconcile the parties and that the case was hopeless; that every plaintiff (at least at first) would sing the same tune, to wit, that the marriage was dead and she wanted no part of the defendant.

They were cautioned to pay more attention to the time factor. Some people still contend that it is too late to do much for a marriage after it has reached the divorce court. There is much logic behind this position, but experience has shown that although the lapse of time makes the job much more difficult, it does not necessarily render it impossible.

Also, when there are minor children, it is common for the mother, when she commences her suit or almost immediately thereafter, to file a motion for temporary alimony and child support. If this is resisted by the defendant, father of the children, it means more battling and bickering, more harsh words and a widening of the breach. And so for this additional reason, the caseworkers are charged with the duty of "getting on the job" the earliest possible instant--a practical application of the doctrine of preventia.

They are also reminded always to be why-minded. This means they must not be concerned with how many times papa got drunk and beat up mamma, but with why he took to drink and why he gave vent to his feelings by violence. In other words, not to be concerned with the overt acts, the outward symptoms, but to probe for the underlying causes, to diagnose. After all, it is the lawyer's job to dig up the evidence. The caseworkers and counselors are strictly enjoined not to infringe upon the prerogative of the legal profession; that they are to be protagonist for neither husband or wife or children, but the family unit; that all their work is to be client-centered; that the goal is to change attitudes--the spouses' attitudes toward themselves, toward each other, toward the children, toward in-laws, toward their rights and duties and toward marriage in general.

*Counselors*  
The workers are expected to try by every legitimate means to minimize the adversary aspect of their cases. They must seek to avoid the infliction of fresh wounds and the rubbing of salt into old wounds. While the court must ultimately render judgment, the workers are forbidden to be judgmental. While the court does not condone human frailty, the workers must not be too quick to condemn it.

*Counselors*  
In a nutshell, the caseworkers are instructed to do all they can along these lines and always to expose the parties to the services of the court and to the deeper therapy of marriage counseling.

## THE TRUE FUNCTION OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING

There is a popular fallacy that a marriage counselor is a conciliator--period. As a matter of fact the discipline of marriage counseling which is presently emerging into the stature of a recognized profession is so widely misunderstood that a few explanatory notes may be in order.

The accredited marriage counselor (one eligible for membership in the American Association of Marriage Counselors) has had years of schooling in sociology and psychology plus rigidly supervised training in this special field.

Unlike legal counselors who, for example, in a negligence case are required to bring to light only the proximate cause of the collision, the marriage counselor must bring to light the primary cause, the ultimate facts, probing back through the chain of causation that led to the collision of personalities.

If papa has taken to drinking and beating mamma, or mamma has gotten mixed up with that fellow who drives her to work, those are all the facts the court needs to know if it is merely going to be punitive. But the marriage counselor is there not to hurt and punish but to heal and prevent, so he must know why papa took to drink and why mamma got herself into such a mess.

The physician tries to learn the source of the infection causing the patient's fever before he undertakes to cure it. He doesn't try to cure it by locking the patient in a refrigerator. He doesn't treat symptoms. Yet that is all anybody--marriage counselor, legal counselor, judge, caseworker, physician--can do, treat symptoms, unless and until he knows the case clear through to the real causal factors. That is what it means to diagnose: to know through.

The futility of undertaking marriage-mending without special training is widely overlooked. Fools rush in, knock the couple's heads together, and proudly send them home "reconciled". Even the most sagacious and sympathetic person who sometimes seems to have performed a near miracle is seldom sure he has done a permanent job. Too often when an untrained person relies solely on his own skills to reunite the estranged couple, he merely postpones the denouement. He hears all about the symptoms, the overt acts and omissions. But he does not discover the causal factor or factors and eradicate or change them. He corrects nothing. He effects no cure. He sends the same two people back together, the same as when they separated, and the same underlying cause is still lurking there to get in its deadly work.

Contrary to popular opinion conciliation (or more properly reconciliation, which according to the Century Dictionary means to conciliate anew, to restore to union after estrangement) is only one of half a dozen functions of the professionally trained marriage counselor. (1) Before marriage he educates and advises on choice of a mate, implications of marriage, etc. (2) After marriage he diagnoses and helps partners gain insight, to prevent marriage failure. (3) After separation he brings to bear all his knowledge and skill to help the spouses to rectify or modify the causative factors and mend their marriage. (4) He counsels with parties, attorneys, in-laws, relatives and judge to safeguard the best interests of children in regard to custody, visitation, companionship, education, medical care, support, etc. (5) When it becomes definite that a divorce is going through he helps the wife prepare for her status as divorcee. (6) If a party intends to remarry he counsels with regard to choice of a new mate and avoidance of factors that caused first marriage to fail. (7) Underlying all post-marital counseling he helps the parties to understand themselves and each other with a view to healing their wounds, restoring their self-respect and self-confidence, quieting their fears, relieving their neuroses, substituting thinking for feeling, friendliness and tolerance for hatred and bitterness, all with a view to readjusting and at least partially maturing their personalities, so that even though unable to make a go of the marriage they will be better citizens, not bitter, because of their court experience.

As a by-product of this effort he paves the way for amicable instead of hostile settlements of side issues such as alimony, division of property, etc. In a nutshell, he is always a diagnostician and healer, and hence inevitably sometimes a marriage-mender.

#### DIVORCE STATISTICS (Past five years)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total number of divorces sought	2349	2217	2045	2055	2101
Average duration of marriage before divorce (in years)	8.4	8.7	9.3	9.4	9.0
Average length of separation before divorce (in years)	2.1	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.00
Percent of divorces following "war marriages"	12.3	11.1	6.8	6.1	4.7
Percent of divorces involving veterans	42.2	40.0	40.0	39.8	35.2

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Percent of divorces following "child" marriages (girl under 21. Past standard 55%)	63.1	68.0	67.4	68.2	68.8
Average age of wife, first marriage	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.4
Percent of divorces following "runaway" marriages	32.2	35.1	31.4	30.8	32.1
Percent of cases heard, marriages under one year's duration. (divorce seldom granted)	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.8
Percent of divorces, marriage under three years' duration	18.3	21.7	22.8	19.2	15.5
Percent of divorces involving unfaithful husbands	47.6	47.8	45.0	47.3	47.4
Percent of divorces involving unfaithful wives	22.1	19.0	15.0	16.3	16.2
Percent of recidivist husbands (second or subsequent divorce)	25.8	29.1	28.8	31.5	33.5
Percent of recidivist wives (second or subsequent divorce)	21.7	31.1	33.8	34.4	38.4
Percent of actions commenced by husbands (past standard 25%)	30.6	28.9	25.9	26.8	25.3
Percent of actions involving minor child	40.9	39.5	40.0	41.4	41.4
Alcoholism a factor					41.1
Divorces granted					1393
Divorces denied and dismissed					906
Ratio of divorces granted to divorces heard					60.5
Ratio of divorces granted to divorces sought	67.0	63.0	52.6	58.6	66.3
Divorce rate per thousand of population				3.07	