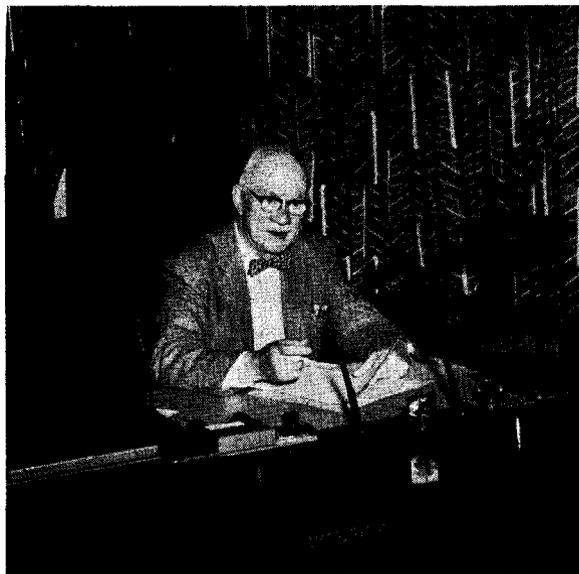


Family Court
of
Lucas County

Toledo, Ohio

1960





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

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon
Andy Devine
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 1960 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. 1961

THE FAMILY COURT CENTER

The Lucas County Family Court Center is truly a Center wherein service is given to families with problems—all kinds of problems ranging from delinquent children to marital discord resulting in divorce. More than 4,500 different families brought their problems to the court in 1960.

In these days much attention is directed to the disorganization of the family and the delinquent activity of children. It is well that we pause to review what Lucas County, through its Family Court Center, is doing to meet the needs of these families, because here there is a bright side to an otherwise gloomy picture.

The problem of the emotionally disturbed child has become one of increasing frequency and severity. It demands skill in diagnosis and planning of treatment. During 1960, more than one hundred such children were referred to the court. In 21 cases the disturbance was of such serious degree as to require placement in a psychiatric hospital or other specialized treatment center.

Repeaters during 1960 decreased by 14%, reflecting more intensive counseling provided by the probation staff. More than 500 children, needing counseling, could not be handled because of limited personnel on the probation department. It is hoped that in 1961, additions to the probation staff will make it possible to carry a larger number on probation and thus reduce still further the rate of repeaters.

Divorce actions showed that 41% were dismissed in 1960. The average for the country at large is 30%. This reflects the value of marriage counseling and divorce investigations conducted for this court by the counseling staff.

More than two-thirds of all divorce litigants receiving marriage counseling continued such counseling for 6 months or more. Some had received such counseling for two years, indicating that adjusting marriage problems is often a slow laborious matter.

THE FAMILY COURT CENTER

During 1960, we continued a long standing policy of trying to impress parents with the necessity of meeting their financial obligations. More than \$2,500,000 were assessed and collected as support of minor children. In addition \$36,000 in child support was collected from fathers who had families in other states. Children also had impressed upon them the responsibility they bear to the community and to the victims of their mischief by paying more than \$20,000 in restitution and \$13,000 in fines.

For nearly 25 years this court has directed special attention to the problem of the delinquent child with serious behavior problems. Some of these children must be removed from the community for their own welfare and for the safety of other citizens. This policy has kept juvenile gangs under control and has prevented outbreaks of youthful hoodlumism such as has been seen in many other metropolitan areas. During 1960, 302 children were removed from their homes and placed in various types of treatment centers.

We, of Lucas County, can look back over 1960, with a feeling that progress has been made in the treatment of children and families coming to court.

One of the factors contributing in a large measure to such success is the close working relationship between the court and the various law enforcement units of the county. The high calibre of the investigations conducted, the care with which citizen complaints are screened and the presentation of evidence to the court are a credit to the various police units and show their understanding of youth in conflict.

We cannot pass the year, however, without making the observation that an increasing responsibility rests upon the community in general to find new ways of attacking the problem of delinquency at the preventive level. Every agency both public and private should direct itself toward development of programs that will strengthen family life, provide increased activities for youth and render more adequate counseling services to children and families before they come in conflict with the law.

BRIEF STATEMENTS

1462 individual boys and girls made their first court appearance in 1960. 1120 of these were boys and 342 girls. This was an increase of 203 individual First Offenders over 1959.

Median age in 1960 for First Offenders

Boys 14.10 Girls 15.3

Median age in 1960 for Repeaters

Boys 16.2 Girls 16

Ages at first court appearance in 1960 —	Ages 8-14	Ages 15-18
Boys — First Offenders	52.7%	47.3%
Boys — Repeaters	27.9%	72.1%
Girls — First Offenders	48.5%	51.5%
Girls — Repeaters	28.1%	71.9%

74.3% of the individual children in Court were residents of Toledo.

20.2% of the individual children in Court were residents of other areas of the County.

5.5% of the individual children in Court were residents living outside the County.

Grades attending at first court appearance in 1960 —

	Grades 2-8	Grades 9-12	Special	Not attending
Individual boys — First Offenders	50.5%	43.1%	1.5%	4.9%
Individual boys — Repeaters	33.2%	49.1%	1.9%	15.8%

	Grades 2-8	Grades 9-12	Special	Not attending
Individual girls — First Offenders	43.8%	44.2%	1.5%	10.5%
Individual girls — Repeaters	30.7%	44.7%	1.8%	22.8%

There were 249 individual children from the 7th grade.

There were 351 individual children from the 8th grade.

The largest group — 442 individual children from the 9th grade.

Comparison of Major offenses for the past 5 years —

1956	— 44.0%	of all offenses
1957	— 48.0%	of all offenses
1958	— 52.6%	of all offenses
1959	— 51.0%	of all offenses
1960	— 46.0%	of all offenses

Decrease in types of offenses — 1959			Increase in types of offenses — 1959		
	1960			1960	
Burglary	— 258	225	Malicious mischief	— 384	547
Runaway	— 161	145	Other stealing	— 566	649
			Auto theft	— 141	161
			Ungovernable	— 121	164
			Sex offenses	— 23	81

PROBATION 1960

361 First Offenders boys and girls were placed on probation during the year. 258 of these were boys and 103 girls.

33.3% of all individual boys in Court in 1960 were on, or placed on probation and 3% were on, or placed on parole. 34.4% of all individual girls were on, or placed on probation and .9% were on parole.

Only 11.5% of the 2783 offenses for boys were for Violation of Probation. 2.4% were for Violation of Parole.

Only 7.8% of the 537 offenses for girls were for Violation of Probation. .5% were for Violation of Parole.

48.7% of the individual boys committed to BIS were for violations of probation and 33.3% were for violations of parole.

64% of the boys were committed to BIS for auto theft, burglary, robbery and other thefts.

18% were committed for truancy, runaway and being ungovernable.

18% were committed for (1) burglary, (2) runaway, (3) auto theft, (4) other thefts (in addition to the probation violators above).

58.3% of the girls committed to GIS were committed for violation of probation and 16.7% were committed for violation of parole. Largest number of offenses were conduct injurious to health and morals, ungovernable and runaway.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

There were 32 fewer traffic complaints in 1960 than in 1959. 1342 individual boys and 214 individual girls were in Court for traffic complaints. 203 individual boys and 6 girls, or 13.4% were traffic repeaters.

Speeding complaints increased by 38 in 1960 in spite of the fewer complaints.

31 licenses were revoked in 1959 and 49 were revoked in 1960.

License suspended in 1959, 504; in 1960, 377.

Complaints dismissed in 1959, 86; in 1960, 131.

326 traffic complaints were of boys who were presently or previously delinquent.

12 traffic complaints were of girls who were presently or previously delinquent.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

Voter approval of a tax levy for the completion of the Child Study Institute made 1960 a year to be long remembered. The completion of construction in early 1962 will provide twenty-six additional individual bedrooms for delinquent children, as well as a new gymnasium, playground, woodshop, three classrooms, arts and crafts workshop, and an integrated clinical services and psychological testing department.

Ever since 1937, overcrowding at the Child Study Institute has made it necessary to house children at the Lucas County Jail. With the completion of the new addition, this will no longer be necessary in the foreseeable future. Heretofore, there have been no adequate facilities in the Lucas County for the child with an acute emotional disturbance. The new addition will provide a special area for this type of child.

Services to the detained child who is delinquent will also be greatly improved with the completion of the new addition. Larger hearing rooms will be available to the juvenile court, and expanded facilities for probation counselors will provide greater privacy for children on probation.

Through the continued use of skilled casework screening during evening hours and weekends in 1960, it was possible to make temporary conditional releases of 1,181 children, thus reducing the number of children actually detained pending a court hearing to 1,563. Evidence of the effectiveness of this technique was demonstrated by the fact that not one child among those released became involved in any additional delinquency prior to his preliminary hearing.

Every effort was made during 1960 to fulfill the basic objectives of therapeutic detention care for delinquent children. These objectives include:

1. Secure custody and physical care which minimizes the damaging effects of confinement and fosters growth; consequently, a well-designed plant, sound philosophy of operation, and constructive staff attitudes toward detained children. (Physical care which fosters growth and minimizes the damaging effects of detention demands a well-balanced program.)

2. Constructive and satisfying activities, including school, quiet, active and creative pursuits; professionally guided group discussions adapted to the special needs of children in confinement. (Such activities have little corrective value without individual and group guidance.)

3. Individual guidance through social casework and social group work to handle problems within the institution non-punitively and to help the child use the detention experience to understand himself better and come to grips with his problems. (Individual and group guidance, combined with a program of constructive and satisfying activities, provides the material for observation and study.)

4. Observation and study of the child to provide screening for undetected mental or emotional disabilities; a professional report to the probation department and the court on the child's strong points, weaknesses and needs as observed by the detention staff and interpreted by the psychological clinic of the Child Study Institute.

Since its inception, the goal of the Clinic has been to provide the Court with a diagnostic study of every child remanded to the Child Study Institute so that the referee and probation counselor might have the benefit of as much knowledge as possible about the inner needs of each child and his distorted means of meeting these needs through his delinquent acts. So far, the Clinic has fallen somewhat short of its goal because, while the demands for this service have increased, the number of psychologists, who perform this service, has remained the same. Limitations of office space and budget have interfered with increasing the psychological and psychiatric service to meet the growing needs. It is expected that, with the expansion of the Family Court Center building, an office for a fourth psychologist will be available and, it is hoped, that the citizens of Lucas County will recognize the need to fill this office with another competent psychologist. This would mean not only that more delinquent children would be helped on their

way toward rehabilitation more effectively, because of a deeper understanding brought about by test findings, but it would also tend to decrease the child's stay in the Child Study Institute or even obviate the need for detention in instances where study might be completed on an out-patient basis before the delinquencies become so severe as to necessitate removal from the community. An increased psychological staff would also permit more time to be devoted to therapy, both individual and group.

It is toward the end of working with a larger number of delinquents and their parents that the Clinic has continued the Group Therapy for probation counselors under the direction of our consulting psychiatrist. This experience, not easily obtained elsewhere, is a prerequisite to doing group counseling with probationers. This method of group counseling has been found to be effective not only because a counselor can work with 8 to 10 proba-

tioners in the place of one but also because the probationers have a therapeutic effect on one another as they become aware of and attempt to find solutions for the problems of their peers in trouble. The group therapy program has been curtailed by the lack of adequate meeting rooms but this will be overcome when the building has been completed.

Another long felt need is to be met by the proposed construction of an observation room where children can be studied as they work or play alone and methods of testing, interviewing, and treatment can be observed to improve techniques.

Medical services, too, will be augmented when the medical clinic is moved closer to the children's living quarters. Segregated sections, designated primarily for emotionally disturbed children, can be used for children coming down with illnesses which ordinarily spread quickly amongst others.

The clinical staff, consisting of a pediatrician, a psychiatrist, a nurse and 3 psychologists, has been busy examining children medically and psychologically and recommending treatment for a relatively large proportion of the children who have come to the attention of the court because of delinquent acts. Statistical tables give evidence of this. The increase in Review Conferences shows that probation counselors and casework supervisors are finding it helpful to talk over problems presented by children who were given psychological studies in the past. It is to be noted, too, that other departments find the need for conferences with our psychiatrist and, once in a while, a psychological study of an adult but the latter is not requested very often because the demand for study of juveniles is so great.

“CONSENT MAKES THE MARRIAGE . . . ”

It is a rule of law that consent makes the marriage; it makes the marriage in ways other than in law.

Consent carries the meaning of giving approval to; concurring in what is being done by another; agreeing together.

When marriage and family living loses the quality of consent, all too often the discord that follows opens the doors to the divorce court for the unhappy people. In Ohio, by law, it is precisely at these doors that an offer of remedy and preventive effort is made.

Section 3105.08, Ohio Revised Code, provides: “—on the filing of 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, etc.—.” The curative effort starts here: the goal—to rehabilitate those marriages and families where there is interest and

promise; to serve the best interests of individuals and children where the preservation of the family group is not possible.

In the beginning years of counseling in a Court setting some looked with suspicion, if not disdain, upon what they considered a Trojan horse with its “spurious” occupants that somehow had been drawn into the sanctum of the Court to threaten the rule of law. Time and experience, however, have shown that the goals in family law, and in family counseling are harmonious; both are concerned with family relationships; both are seeking to protect individual rights and happiness.

The counseling effort is limited generally to families in litigation. There is an increasing demand for preventive work: requests for prelitigation counseling are more numerous and more urgently voiced. The Chief Marriage Counselor of the Family Court functions almost exclusively in this area. One Lucas County business man, in 1960 referred four employees, not in divorce litigation, to

the counseling division of the Court; his observation is that an employee threatened by marital difficulty is a poor employment risk. In each case the employer felt the families would become public charges if the parents divorced. Happily, in each of the four cases a positive result was achieved—positive for the individuals—positive for the community—positive for the employment situation.

How long does counseling continue?

A study of 1522 cases closed in 1960 shows that the great majority of cases were active from ninety days to two years. However, positive effects are recognized in short time therapy where the marriage partners are given supportive help during a crisis in family living.

Does the Family Court duplicate the effort of other family and marriage counseling centers in the community?

There is no duplication of effort, nor usurpation of function. Where the counseling service of a community agency is being used, the Court relies upon

this effort and cooperates with the social agency to avoid waste of professional service. The counseling effort in these situations is to meet whatever needs are the peculiar responsibility of the Court counseling staff as provided by the Statute.

How many divorce petitions were dismissed in 1960?

There were 2139 divorce petitions filed in Lucas County in 1960, of these 890 were dismissed. Studies at a national level show the percentage of dismissals to be slightly in excess of 30%; in Lucas County the percentage is in excess of 41%. In Lucas County in 1959, the percentage of dismissals was 38.2%. We think professional counseling may explain some of the difference.

Divorce investigations are not police investigations—to learn who is guilty of what, nor is marriage counseling a mere quest for words: it is a meeting of minds in which measurement is taken of the interest in, and promise of, salvaging those marriages once entered into—*WITH Consent*.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE No. 1
FAMILY SERVICE

Cases active in counseling as of 1-1-60.....	886
Total new major cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation during 1960.....	1499
Total <i>minor cases</i> which received one counseling interview in 1960.....	323
Total cases active for counseling or investigation.....	2708
Total counseling cases closed during 1960.....	1522
Total cases pending as of 1-1-61.....	1186

TABLE No. 2
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
LEGAL ACTIONS

(A comparative study — 1959 - 1960)

<i>Divorce actions before the Court</i>	1959	1960
Divorce actions pending 1-1-60.....	2482	2505
Total divorce actions filed.....	2134	2139
Total actions before the Court.....	4616	4644
Petitions heard	1415	1305
Total Actions disposed of.....	2112	2139

CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR AND MINOR CASES

CLOSED — 1960

1960 Closings

Mandatory Divorce Investigations.....	940
Step-Children Divorce Investigations.....	41
Special Divorce Investigations.....	31
Special Custody Investigation.....	1
Post-Divorce Counseling	2
Incidental Service	1
Visitation and Companionship Investigation.....	1
Custody Investigation	1
Out of Town Inquiries.....	15
Marriage Counseling	71
Card and Supplementary.....	108
Uninvestigated Backlog	15
No Contacts	295*
Total.....	1522

*According to Cobb v Cobb, 112 O. APP. 19, 1959, Summit County Court of Appeals: Where there is a child under 14 a divorce granted in the absence of a completed investigation is void.

TABLE No. 3
DIVORCE STATISTICS — 1960

(Based on 1236 actions where divorce was granted)

Average duration of marriage before divorce (in years) of total divorces.....	9.5
Average length of separation before divorce (in years) of total divorces.....	2.1
Percent following child marriage (girl under 21).....	50.9%
Percent following child marriage (boy under 21).....	23.4%
Average age of wife, 1st marriage (in years).....	19.9
Average age of husband, 1st marriage (in years).....	23.3
Percent of divorces following runaway marriage (1 or both under 21).....	16.6%
Percent of divorces following runaway marriage (both 21 or over).....	13.5%
Percent of divorces following runaway marriage (total)	30.1%
Average duration of marriage before divorce in runaway marriages (in years).....	8.4
Average duration of marriage before divorce in runaway marriages (1 or both under 21)	9.1
Average duration of marriage before divorce in runaway marriages (both 21 or over).....	7.7

Married less than 1 year.....	3.3%
Married less than 3 years.....	15.4%
Husband a repeater.....	26.1%
Wife a repeater.....	29.2%
Total number of children in families.....	1,118
Percent of families with children.....	54.4%
Percent of families without children	45.6%
Average duration of marriage of families with children (in years).....	9.98
Average duration of marriage of families without children (in years).....	8.77
Average duration of marriage —	
a. wife only a repeater.....	9.3
b. husband only a repeater.....	9.3
c. both husband and wife were repeaters.....	6.
Average duration of marriage before divorce for 1st marriage for husband and wife.....	10.5

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE No. 4

Total cases in Litigation Assigned for Investigation and Counseling to the Family Service Division . . . 1960

Mandatory Divorce Investigation.....	1250
(Where there are children of the marriage under 14 yrs. of age)	
Step-Children Divorce Investigation.....	86
(Where there were children under 14 yrs. of age by previous marriages of spouses)	
Special Divorce Investigations.....	50
(Where there were no children under 14 yrs. of age, but where counseling and possible reconciliation was indicated.)	
Custody Investigations	5
(Children over 14 yrs. of age)	
Total litigated cases assigned to Family Service in 1960	1391
Total pre-litigation marriage counseling cases.....	90
Total investigations other courts.....	18
<hr/>	
Total cases assigned.....	1499

TABLE No. 5

TOTAL ACTIONS DISPOSED OF IN 1960 — 2138

Divorces granted in 1960.....	1236
Divorces denied in 1960.....	6
Divorces dismissed in 1960.....	890
Annulments granted in 1960.....	6
<hr/>	
Total number of cases disposed of.....	2138

Total Hearings on Motions (counselor assigned)..... 3096

DELINQUENT CHILDREN KNOWN TO JUVENILE COURT FROM THE 1522 CASES CLOSED IN 1960

Delinquent before parents filed for divorce.....	50
Delinquent after parents filed for divorce.....	73
<hr/>	
Total	123

TABLE No. 6

Results of 1960 Closings

	Husband	Wife	Total
Avoided or refused counseling....	258	180	438 individuals
Accepted counseling	287	447	734 individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis	285	505	790 individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare	162	226	388 individuals
Clearer concept of marital role..	106	181	287 individuals
Referred to other professional help	121	161	282 individuals
Apparent reconciliation			354 families
Contested divorce changed to uncontested case			56 cases
Financial plans arranged			169 families
Plans for visitation and companionship.....			140 families
Plans for custody arranged			216 families
No changes noted			216 individuals

TABLE No. 7

Work of the Counseling Staff in 1960

Office Counseling interviews with clients.....	5,158
Home visits to clients, collateral conferences with attorney, other professional persons, and telephone conferences with attorneys, school personnel, and clients	8,801
Total counseling contacts	13,959

TABLE No. 8

Counseling Reports to the Court in 1960

The statute provides . . . *"report of such investigation shall be made available to . . . counsel of record."*

Reports and recommendations from counseling staff for hearings on motions regarding support, custody of children, visitation and companionship with children	1,701
Reports and recommendations from counseling and investigative efforts for final hearings on divorce....	1,104
Total reports submitted to Court.....	2,805

TABLE No. 9

Child Marriages—Divorce granted in 1960

Wife		Husband	
at time of marriage		at time of marriage	
15 and under	24	15 and under	1
16 - 18.....	296	16 - 18.....	70
19 - 20.....	173	19 - 20.....	156
Total	493	Total	227

Note: Child marriages of wife accounted for 50.9% of all divorces granted in 1960.

TABLE No. 10

**DURATION OF COUNSELOR'S CONTACTS
(Study on cases closed in 1960)**

Less than 30 days.....	131
30 to 90 days.....	94
90 days to 6 months.....	275
6 months to 1 year.....	443
1 year to 2 years.....	231
Over 2 years.....	348
Total	1,522

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Certain monies assessed by Court orders are collected and disbursed by the Finance Department. This operation includes restitution by children to claimants for damages, local support orders, fines, and reimbursement to the county by parents for board, clothing, medical, dental and incidental expenses incurred by children placed by the court in boarding homes and private institutions. Support payments are collected under the "Uniform Support of Dependents" act. Such assessments are made by this court on complaints filed by wives who reside outside the State of Ohio, and whose spouse currently lives in Lucas County. The Finance Department maintains the payroll records, handles the accounting and performs other necessary functions related to the Court's business

The total monies collected in court orders in 1960 follows:

Support of minor children (collected by The Toledo Humane Society)	\$2,570,310.00
Support of children, wards of the court maintained in private schools and foster homes	62,258.79
Restitution paid by children for damage or loss	20,066.88
Monies collected under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act".....	36,361.00
Fines and costs in traffic cases (collected by clerk's office).....	13,115.25

Of significance during the year, as shown by the figures, is the apparent continued effort on the part of the attorneys representing the people involved in support matters to settle the matters out of Court. While the scheduled cases remain approximately the same as previous years, it is noted that fewer cases actually came in for hearing, having been settled out of Court or at the time of the scheduled hearing.

Motions to enforce collections of monies due to the County filed by the Cashier of Court show a marked decrease. This is not to be interpreted as meaning that there is less enforcement, but rather that the cases now existing on the books of the cashier which require the filing of a Motion to Show Cause are fewer in number than in previous years. This will also be reflected by the total amount of monies collected by the Office of the Cashier during 1960.

Your attention is also directed to the figures shown for the Uniform Support of Dependents cases. No appreciable change is shown in the percentage of cases in which service was obtained, but the collections received by the Cashier of Court clearly show increased success in obtaining the necessary support monies in these cases.

It was also found during the year that the addresses furnished by the forwarding state are generally inaccurate and insufficient. The service obtained in the 59 cases listed in many instances was possible only through the perseverance of the

probation officer assigned to make personal service in these cases. Unless there is a person who is willing to make repeated attempts to obtain service, it is anticipated that fewer than the 45% of total cases filed will be brought before the Court after personal service.

It is also noted that there have been more Motions to Show Cause directed towards enforcement in existing reciprocal orders. The monies collected by the Cashier's Office and the number of these motions heard indicate that after service is obtained, enforcement can be had.

The greater figure collected by the Cashier of Court in these cases again reflects the more successful method of collection as opposed to the lesser supervised accounts handled by the Toledo Humane Society.

There still exists the need for supervision or probation by competent personnel assigned to this department. The case load of the Adult Probation Department still remains too great to seek their assistance on any matters except the criminal charges of Non-Support or Neglect. If future improvement is to be made by this department in the enforcement of support it will be necessary eventually for such a person to be assigned to this department to handle many cases in which enforcement could be obtained without resorting to punishment in the County Jail or the Toledo House of Correction.

**CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT
1960**

	<i>Scheduled</i>	<i>Heard</i>	<i>Heard 1959</i>
Motion to Show Cause.....	753	327	426
Motion for Lump Sum Judgment	185	91	76
Motion — Imposition of Sentence	49	29	85
Non-Support (Criminal Actions)	58	48	57
Motion to Modify, Increase.....	56	34	41
Motion to Modify, Decrease.....	82	47	54
Motion to Suspend Support.....	55	36	43
Motion to Set Support.....	28	22	11
Motion for Extraordinary Medical	21	8	9
Motion for Visitation, Companionship & Custody....	14	10	4
Miscellaneous and Review.....	87	59	58
Release from Sentence.....	16	16	30
Failure to Appear at Previous Hearing (MSC).....	36	23	30
Bastardy— Preliminary Hearings	177	136	205
	<u>1612</u>	<u>886</u>	<u>1145</u>
Motions Heard on Pending Divorces.....		513	493
Cashier of Court — Reimbursement Cases	17	17	36
Reciprocal Support, Original Hearings (filed)	129		
(orders set)		59	64

Reciprocal Support, Petitions

(MSC)	117	117	79
Total Hearings	1875	1592	1817

UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT'S CASES

Cases filed, referred to 31 other states.....	205
Cases received from 30 other states.....	129
Service obtained and hearings had.....	59
Dismissed, continued, or failure to locate.....	137
Motion to Show Cause.....	117

Payments to the Cashier of Court on Reciprocal Support Cases increased to \$36,361.00 as opposed to \$26,285.00 for the year 1959.

Child Support payments (including some alimony) paid in to the Toledo Humane Society in 1960 totaled \$2,570,310.00, an increase of \$94,000.00 over 1959.

Sentences Imposed	149
Sentences Suspended	155
Released from Jail or THC.....	13
Body Attachments Issued.....	88
Referral to Lucas County Adult Probation Department	7
Investigation by Court and CWB.....	2

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS

BOYS		GIRLS	
Father Gibault School for Boys.....	9	Marybrook Academy	7
Smith School	10	Gilmary School	5
Oesterlen Home for Children.....	6	Our Lady of Charity Refuge.....	4
Fort Wayne Children's Home.....	4	Luella Cummings School.....	4
Boys Town, Nebraska.....	5	Spring Hill School.....	2
Boys Town of Missouri.....	4	Our Lady of Charity School for Girls.....	2
Starr Commonwealth	5	Our Lady of the Valley School.....	1
Berkshire Farm for Boys.....	3	House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.....	1
St. Francis Boys' Home.....	3	Oesterlen Home for Children.....	1
Harbor Creek School for Boys.....	2	Vista Maria School	1
Adriel School	1	White's Institute	1
Philadelphia Protectorate for Boys.....	1	St. Johnsbury Academy.....	1
Mt. Alverno School.....	1	Lucas County Children's Home.....	2
St. Michael School for Boys.....	1	Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital.....	2
Devereaux School	1	Girls' Industrial School.....	12
Elwyn Training School.....	1	Total.....	46
Columbus State School.....	6		
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital.....	6		
Toledo State Hospital.....	1		
Harding Sanitarium	1		
Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphan Home.....	1		
Lucas County Children's Home.....	1		
Ohio School for the Deaf.....	1		
St. John's Villa.....	1		
Boys' Industrial School.....	117		
Ohio State Reformatory	7		
Total.....	199		

JUVENILE STATISTICS

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

Table No. 1
TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Commitments to Industrial Schools	62	96	125	140	129
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	71	52	80	70	87
Commitments to other Institutions	33	20	9	18	29
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	34	43	37	51	57
Total children removed from Community	200	211	251	279	302
Number carried on probation.....	1306	1396	1373	1174	1221

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH

Table No. 2
(Except traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	163	33	196
February	158	41	199
March	185	56	241
April	174	36	210
May	221	32	253
June	202	62	264
July	222	35	257
August	227	51	278
September	164	49	213
October	191	55	246
November	189	51	240
December	150	36	186
	2246	537	2783

MAJOR CASES ONLY

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Robbery	17	18	21	38	33
Burglary	148	137	198	197	172
Auto theft	175	179	201	125	145
Larceny	211	180	211	224	213
Malicious mischief	83	126	105	83	94
Truancy	61	73	55	51	51
Runaway	132	137	129	115	97
Sex offense	47	22	33	22	28
Ungovernable	—	—	—	105	145
CIHM	—	—	—	208	225
All other offenses	413	520	403	67	66
	1287	1392	1356	1235	1269

Table No. 3
OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery — hold-up	33	5	38
Burglary	224	1	225
Auto theft	161	0	161
Larceny from store.....	135	128	263
Other stealing	376	10	386
Malicious mischief	484	42	526
Truancy	67	19	86
Runaway	51	94	145
Sex offense	70	11	81
Ungovernable	103	61	164
CIHM	370	159	529
Injury to person.....	51	4	55
All other	121	3	124
	2246	537	2783

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Probation to:			
Court Counselor	418	64	482
Agency Worker	17	36	53
Individuals	443	90	533
Referred to agency.....	40	38	78
Committed to Industrial School.....	74	10	84
Committed to other Correctional Schools	34	26	60
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory....	7	0	7
To other Institutions, non-correctional....	10	4	14
Placed in Foster Homes.....	6	24	30
Fined	200	0	200
Restitution	185	1	186
Adjusted	289	138	427
Exonerated or dismissed as trivial.....	113	7	120
Referred to other court.....	16	8	24
Case held open.....	82	32	114
Continued on Probation.....	210	24	234
Referred to Parole Officer.....	30	1	31
Returned to Industrial School.....	31	2	33
Other disposition	31	23	54
Pending disposition	10	9	19
	2246	537	2783

Table No. 4A

MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Industrial School.....	12	0	12
Committed to other Correctional School..	23	4	27
To other Institution, Non-Correctional....	8	0	8
Placed in Foster Home.....	24	3	27
Placed on Probation to Court Counselor	15	2	17
	82	9	91

Table No. 5

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Boys	Girls	Total
8 years	2	0	2
9	35	0	35
10	69	3	72
11	87	22	109
12	138	24	162
13	213	73	286
14	252	76	328
15	341	94	435
16	369	87	456
17	347	77	424
18	6	0	6
	1859	456	2315

Median Age — Boys—15 yrs., 5 mo. Girls—15 yrs., 4 mo.

JUVENILE STATISTICS

**Table No. 6
SCHOOLS ATTENDING 1960**

Libbey HS	155	Oakdale	19
Scott HS	131	Fulton	18
Woodward HS	109	Riverside	17
Macomber Voc. HS	101	Lincoln	16
DeVilbiss HS	94	Raymer	15
Waite HS	93	McKinley	14
Sylvania HS	46	Franklin	14
Clay HS	30	Glenwood	13
Robert Rogers HS	30	Hale	13
Maumee HS	28	Cherry	13
Whitmer HS	24	Navarre	12
Whitney Voc. HS	15	Garfield	12
Anthony Wayne HS	11	Washington	11
Ottawa Hills HS	10	Spring	11
Olney HS	10	Monroe	9
Swanton Village HS	9	Stickney	9
Irwin HS	7	LCCH	9
Holland HS	7	Newbury	8
Waterville HS	1	Birmingham	8
Robinson Jr. HS	111	Hamilton	8
Jones Jr. HS	50	Burroughs	7
Washington Jr. HS	33	Walbridge	7
Burnham Jr. HS	18	Holland Elementary	7
Clay Jr. HS	9	Edgewater	6
Jefferson Jr. HS	5	Crissey Elementary	6
Fassett Jr. HS	4	Whittier	5
Swanton Jr. HS	2	Glenn	5
Fallen Timbers Jr. HS	1	Union	5
Gunckel	63	Westfield	5
Parkland	53	Wynn	5
Sherman	44	Chase	5
Lagrange	31	E. Side Central	5
Warren	29	Arlington	5
Point Place	23	Lott Day	4
Pickett	22	Ryder	4
		DeVeaux	4
		Irwin Elementary	4
		Swanton Township	4
		Fall-Meyer	4

Table No. 6 Continued

Marshall	3
Old Orchard	3
Monclova Elementary	3
Longfellow	3
Dorr	3
Roosevelt	2
Hillview	2
Immanuel Lutheran	2
Wernerts	2
Clay Elementary	2
Ottawa River	2
Waterville Elementary	1
Glanzman	1
Central Avenue	1
Elmhurst	1
Lark	1
Grove Patterson	1
Harvard	1
Trinity Lutheran	1
Riverside (Maumee)	1
Stranahan	1
Glendale	1
Kleis	1
Mt. Vernon	1
Martin	1
Ohio School for Deaf	1
Woodville Elementary	1
Jackman	1
Whitehouse Elementary	1
Not attending	234
Out of County	77
PAROCHIAL	
Central Catholic HS	40
St. Francis de Sales HS	7
McAuley HS	2
St. Ursula Academy HS	1

Gesu	16
St. Hedwig	12
St. Mary	11
St. Hyacinth	8
Rosary Cathedral	8
St. Adalbert	8
St. Ann	6
St. James	6
St. Michael	5
St. Agnes	5
Little Flower	5
St. Stephen	4
St. Jude	4
St. Francis de Sales	4
Immaculate Conception	4
St. John	4
St. Charles	3
St. Joseph (Maumee)	3
Holy Rosary	3
St. Thomas	3
Good Shepherd	3
St. Anthony	3
Sacred Heart	3
St. Benedict	3
St. Vincent de Paul	3
St. Louis	2
St. Catherine	2
St. Pius	2
St. Teresa	2
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	2
St. Clement	2
St. Patrick of Heatherdowns	1
Blessed Sacrament	1
St. Peter and Paul	1
Christ the King	1
Regina Coeli	1
Ladyfield	1
Total Schools	2315

JUVENILE STATISTICS

Table No. 7

DISTRICTS

East Toledo	255
South End	241
Collingwood	240
Pinewood	186
Downtown	155
Lagrange-Stickney	150
North End	116
West End	113
West Toledo	112
Nebraska	96
Point Place	55
Adams Township	94
Washington Township	91
Sylvania Township	86
Oregon Township	53
Maumee (Waynesfield Township)	47
Springfield Township	39
Swanton Township	15
Ottawa Hills	13
Waterville Township	10
Monclova Township	9
Jerusalem Township	6
Spencer Township	3
Harding Township	2
Out of County.....	128

Table No. 8

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Police	2126	445	2571
Parents	31	30	61
School	27	12	39
Social Agency	4	11	15
Probation Counselor	40	17	57
Other Court	2	0	2
Other Source	16	22	38
Totals.....	2246	537	2783

Table No. 9

TYPE OF COMPLAINT

Speeding	374
Without due regard.....	374
Running red light.....	160
Stop street	85
School stop sign.....	8
Fail, yield right of way, vehicles.....	94
Fail, yield right of way, pedestrian.....	4
Prohibited turn	95
Wrong way -- one-way street.....	32
Hit Skip	6
No driver's license.....	113
Temporary permit — No licensed driver.....	17
Defective vehicle (lights, brakes, etc.).....	97
Defective or illegal muffler.....	100
All other violations	223
Driving while license suspended.....	20
Total.....	*1802

*Some children had more than one charge and many had multiple penalties imposed.

Table No. 10

ACCIDENT

(Property damage)	
None	1196
Damage other vehicle.....	426
Property damage (other than vehicle).....	39
Damage own car.....	345
(Personal injury)	
No injury	1597
Injury to pedestrian.....	11
Injury to occupant of other car.....	52
Injury to occupant own car.....	71
Fatal injury	2
Medical treatment only to injured.....	60
Hospitalization to one or more.....	21

Table No. 11

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

Attend traffic school.....	179
License restricted	255
License suspended	377
License revoked	49
Fined	1423
Repair defective parts.....	207
Restitution	28
Placed on probation.....	9
Dismissed	131
Other	88
Return license on proof of insurance.....	152
Total.....	*2898

Table No. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
1960

	Boys	Girls	Total
Initial psychological studies completed....	110	58	168
Psychological re-evaluations	16	8	24
Review conference with P.C. and Supervisor	21	29	50
Treatment interviews	1	29	30
Hearings attended	25	26	51
Tests administered:			
Intelligence	119	58	177
Achievement	117	58	175
Projective	319	162	481
Inventory	97	60	157
Distribution of levels of intelligence:			
Median I.Q.	97	97	97
Superior	7	2	9
Above average	11	3	14
Average	63	41	104
Below average	23	10	33
Borderline	11	7	18
Mental Defective	4	1	5

Psychiatric Services:

Conferences with Probation Counselor and Psychologist	114
Interviews with clients.....	71
Conferences with Marriage Counselors.....	48
Interviews with clients.....	14
Interviews with other adults.....	6
Group Therapy Sessions.....	47
Leadership at Staff Meetings Juvenile Court	12
Domestic Relations	8
Lecture at Police Academy.....	1

Medical Services:

Examinations at C.S.I.....	502
Supplemental examinations or treatment initiated:	
Dental care	112
Eye refractions	48
Audiograms	7
EEG	11
X-rays	16
Special Laboratory tests.....	9
Special Clinical appointments.....	34
Minor surgery	1
Hospital transfers	10
EKG	1

Table No. 13

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1960 ANNUAL REPORT**

**REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY
RELEASES**

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	189	60	249
February	169	36	205
March	202	58	260
April	193	36	229
May	200	32	232
June	162	64	226
July	206	36	242
August	189	60	249
September	170	44	214
October	154	67	221
November	176	58	234
December	142	41	183
Total.....	2152	592	2744
Less Children Released.....	979	202	1181
Actually Detained	1173	390	1563

Table No. 14

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	34	23	57
February	30	18	48
March	33	22	55
April	33	23	56
May	34	19	53
June	31	21	52
July	33	23	56
August	34	22	56
September	35	22	57
October	32	21	53
November	32	22	54
December	30	18	48
Average for			
1960	33	21	54
1959	31	18	49

Number of days population exceeded capacity in 1960:
360 days

Table No. 15
AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED

	Boys	Girls	Total
8 years and under.....	15	0	15
9	19	1	20
10	38	2	40
11	58	19	77
12	86	22	108
13	162	64	226
14	279	104	383
15	476	106	582
16	533	131	664
17	482	139	621
18	3	4	7
19	1	0	1
	2152	592	2744

Median Age, 1960: 15 years, 11 months
Median Age, 1959: 15 years, 11 months

Table No. 16
TRANSFERS OF CHILDREN TO JAIL
DUE TO OVERPOPULATION AT C.S.I.

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	51	3	54
February	49	1	50
March	47	0	47
April	35	0	35
May	24	0	24

June	11	1	12
July	14	0	14
August	13	0	13
September	19	0	19
October	21	2	23
November	23	0	23
December	12	1	13
	319	8	327

Table No. 17
TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS
AFTER INTAKE CASEWORK SCREENINGS

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	82	19	101
February	69	6	75
March	99	27	126
April	83	10	93
May	84	9	93
June	94	29	123
July	104	7	111
August	97	25	122
September	74	12	86
October	68	24	92
November	65	18	83
December	60	16	76
Total Released Pending Hearing.....	979	202	1181

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT 1960

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*
Ruth M. Williams, *Chief Psychologist*

Referees

Walter C. A. Bouck
Mae Bridges
Margaret Casteel
Catherine Champion
Harry A. Everett
E. Wade McBride
Nellie Matt

Casework Supervisors

C. Donald McColl
Dan M. Weber

Probation Counselors

Barbara Ashley
Richard F. Bock
King Bradtke
Paul R. Brooks
Richard L. Daley
Joseph Dembinski
Stephen Dornbach
David Fike
Marjorie Gullberg
Dorcas Hanson
Clifford Kadon
Richard J. Lung
Charles Makins
Bessie Munk
Lawrence Murphy
Robert Perry

Patsy Lee Stephens
Janet Tewell
Josephine Tylinski
Donald Walker
Ray Watson
Ervin Wierzbinski

Marriage Counselors

William Beausay
Ralph P. Bridgman
Frances M. Dalton
Fred W. Richert
Charles Riseley

CSI Professional Staff

Earl D. Douglas
Wayne J. Haefner
Dr. Henry L. Hartman
Leone Hineline
Mary Helen Jones
Dr. I. H. Kass
Angela H. Lloyd
Rev. John Meyer
Helen E. Moyer
Joan Marie Schultz

CSI Leaders

Raymond Bester
Pauline Dedes
Raymond Devine

Robert Donovan
James Drummond
Thomas E. Ertle
Helen G. Gressler
Michael Harrah
Walter S. Harrah
Charles J. Hinkleman
Emma J. Hischka
Lloyd Jones
William Lehrer
Margaret Manzey
Ferne J. Sage
Bernetta E. Shields
Stella Shields
Catherine R. Shrider
George R. Stamos
Mary L. Vaillant
Georgia Vines
William Vogt

Office Staff

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Margaret Jamison
Frank Jurski
Edna Layman
Mary Louise Lowry
Augusta Managhan
Grace Messerer
Alma Miller
Hattie Prybylski
Laura Roth
Edna Sanford
Helen Schiermyer
Selma Schmidt
Jean Sohalski
Pauline Soltysiak
Jimmy L. Stinson
Grace Tanner
Harriette Twiss
Evelyn Wernert
Marie Winzler
Edward Wolny
Ethel Wynn
Bella Yourist

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

